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THE NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

IN WHICH

ALL THE WORDS ARE INTRODUCED,
THE DIFFERENT SPELLINGS PRESERVED,
THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS OCCASIONALLY DISTINGUISHED,
THE OBSOLETE AND UNCOMMON WORDS SUPPORTED BY AUTHORITIES,
AND THE DIFFERENT CONSTRUCTIONS AND USES ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

A COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR.

By *JOHN ASH*, LL. D.

AUTHOR OF GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTES; OR, AN EASY IRTROCUCTION TO DR. LOWTH'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

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THE ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

A. Ar.	Arts.
a.	Active.
Ad. Addi.	Addiſon.
adj.	Adjective.
adv.	Adverb.
Ai. Ain. Ainſ.	Ainſworth.
Apo. Apocry.	Apocrypha.
Arab.	Arabic.
Arb. Arbuth.	Arbuthnot.
art.	Article.
Ayl.	Ayliffe.
B. Ba. Bai.	Bailey.
Bar.	Baruch.
Blackſ.	Blackſtone.
Boy.	Boyle.
Br.	Brown.
C. Ch. Chauc.	Chaucer.
Camd.	Camden.
Cant.	Canticles.
Clar. Clarend.	Clarendon.
Co.	Cole.
Col.	Coloſſians.
comp.	Comparative.
conj.	Conjunction.
Cor.	Corinthians.
D.	Davies. Dictionary.
Dan.	Daniel.
Deut.	Deuteronomy.
Dict.	Dictionary.
Dict. Ruſt.	Dictionarium Ruſticum.
Dig.	Digby.
Dr.	Doctor.
Dr. Dryd.	Dryden.
Eccle.	Eccleſiaſtes.
Eph.	Epheſians.
Eſd.	Eſdras.
Exod.	Exodus.
Ez.	Ezra.
Ezek.	Ezekiel.
Falco.	Falconer.
Floy.	Floyer.
Fr.	French.
Gen.	Geneſis.
Hanm.	Hanmer.
Har. Harv.	Harvey.
Hay. Hayw.	Hayward.
Heb.	Hebrew.
Hook.	Hooker.
Hu. Hudi.	Hudibras.
J.	John, Johnſon.
Jer. Jere.	Jeremiah.
int.	Intranſitive.
interj.	Interjection.
Jo. John. Johnſ.	Johnſon.
Joſh.	Joſhua.
Iſ. Iſai.	Iſaiah.
Jud.	Judges.
Kn.	Knowls.
L.	Lady.
L. Lat.	Latin.
L Eſtran.	L Eſtrange
Levit.	Leviticus.
Loc.	Locke.
Mac. Maccab.	Maccabees.
Mand.	Mandeville.
Mat.	Matthew.
Mo. Morti.	Mortimer.
Mic.	Micah.
Mil.	Milton.
n.	Neuter.
Neh.	Nehemiah.
Nu. Num.	Numbers.
P. Ph. Phil.	Phillips.
p.	Participle.
Panth.	Pantheon.
Pli.	Pliny.
plu.	Plural.
Po.	Pope.
Pr.	Prior.
prepoſ.	Prepoſition.
prono.	Pronoun.
Rev.	Revelations.
Ro. Rom.	Romans.
S. Sc.	Scott.
s.	Subſtantive.
Sam.	Samuel.
Sax.	Saxon.
Sh. Shakeſ.	Shakeſpear.
Shar.	Sharp.
Sid.	Sidney.
Sp. Spenſ.	Spenſer.
Specta.	Spectator.
Stat.	Statute.
ſup.	Superlative.
t.	Tranſitive.
Teut.	Teutonic.
Thomſ.	Thomſon.
Thucyd.	Thucydides.
Tob.	Tobit.
v.	Verb.
Vir.	Virgil.
Wa.	Walton.
Wal.	Wallace.
Wi. Wickl.	Wickliffe.
Wilk.	Wilkinſon.
Wood.	Woodward.
Zech.	Zechariah.

N. B. The accent is ſo placed, for the moſt part, as to terminate the ſyllable and aid the pronunciation :

For Example.

A'cre - A-cre. | Ac'rid - Ac-rid. | Ta'ble - Ta-ble. | Tab'let - Tab-let.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE plan of this Work is extenſive beyond any thing that has yet been attempted of the kind in the Engliſh Language. It was intended to introduce not only all the appellatives or common words, whether radical, derivative or compound, obſolete, cant or provincial; but all proper names of men and women, heathen gods and goddeſſes, heroes, princes, poets, hiſtorians, wiſe men and philoſophers of ſpecial note, whether ancient or modern: Of all the principal kingdoms, cities, towns, ſeas and rivers in the known world, more eſpecially in Great Britain and Ireland: Of beaſts, birds, fiſhes and inſects: Of trees, plants, herbs, minerals and foſſils. The terms of art in chymiſtry, pharmacy, heraldry, divinity, mathematics, mechanics, manufactures and huſbandry. The derivations from the ancient, modern and learned languages, in which ſpecial attention has been given to the mere Engliſh ſcholar, by a proper analyſis and full explanation of the originals. The various ſenſes, with the uſe and conſtruction illuſtrated by examples, and ſupported by authorities where any thing appeared to be uncommon or doubtful. The pronunciation pointed out, and aſſiſted by a new method of placing the accent, and by notes on the ſounds of the letters where it was judged neceſſary. The different ſpellings preſerved and diſtinguiſhed as ancient or modern, common or uncommon, correct or incorrect: and, in a word, every thing which might be thought requiſite to render the work worthy of the title it bears, and under which it is now recommended to the public. And all this to be compriſed in as narrow a compaſs as poſſible, leſt the ſize ſhould ſuperſede the intention of general uſefulneſs, and acceptance to the Engliſh reader.

The execution of a plan ſo very extenſive, and yet in ſome reſpects limited, muſt doubtleſs have failed in ſome particulars. Errata of the preſs and other trifling defects, in a work of this nature, could not be avoided. The compounds and tranſmutations of the Engliſh Language are exceedingly numerous; almoſt any adjective, by an ellipſis, is converted into a ſubſtantive, and almoſt any ſubſtantive, by a kind of compoſition, is transformed into an adjective. All which compounds and tranſmutations could not well be collected: they have been and are ſtill fabricated by the caprice or different caſt of the writers who uſe them; and are, perhaps, capable of an endleſs variety. The obſolete ſpellings from Chaucer, and other cotemporary authors, might have been greatly increaſed, but thoſe which are here introduced, may be thought, perhaps, more than ſufficient to illuſtrate the orthography of that period. Nor was it thought neceſſary or expedient to rake into the mere cant of any profeſſion, much leſs of gameſters, highwaymen, pickpockets and gipſies.

The final *k*, after *c*, in words derived from the learned languages, though carefully retained by Johnſon and other writers, has been omitted, in conformity to modern cuſtom and the originals. For it ſeems to me to be rather incongruous to write *muſick* from *muſica*, eſpecially as the *k* has been exploded by general conſent from the derivatives *muſician* and *muſical*. The uſe of the hyphen in compound words has, of late, been much diſcontinued. It has an awkward appearance in many inſtances, and is therefore generally omitted in this compilation.

The derivations, for the moſt part, have been illuſtrated from the roots of the originals, though the words to be explained might in ſome few inſtances be more nearly allied to the offspring. For example, when a word comes immediately

diately from the French, and the French from the Latin, the latter has bee preferred to the former. And when any word is introduced from the Saxon, th Latin or any other language, without an exemplar, it is to be taken for grante that the ſpelling in both languages is preciſely coincident. Where the root i obſolete, incorrect, local, &c. the derivatives have been generally omitted ; and where the original has preciſely the ſame ſignification with the word derived from it, a particular explanation was judged unneceſſary.

To avoid a too frequent recurrence to foreign originals, the words of a cognate ſignification, or ſuch as come from the ſame root, are not always referred to that root or to its offspring in the ſame language, but are frequently noted as derived from each other, eſpecially when there is any reſemblance or analogy to countenance ſuch a notation.

The difficulty of explaining a variety of words in common uſe, many of which have numerous, collateral, and yet different ſenſes, and many of theſe better felt than deſcribed, will, it is hoped, apologize for any obſcurity, bombaſt, tautology, or inelegance of expreſſion which may be obſerved in the explanation.

As this dictionary is deſigned for general uſe, ſome will doubtleſs think there has been too much, and others, perhaps, that there has been too little preciſion obſerved in this compilation. The work, however, ſuch as it is, the author now ventures into the world, hoping he has but little to fear from the manly criticiſm of the true ſcholar, and ſtill leſs from the known candour of the impartial public.

POSTSCRIPT.

As a work of this nature muſt of neceſſity take up a great deal of time in printing, it was thought requiſite to go to the preſs before the manuſcript copy was quite completed. From this circumſtance a few words, which have ſince occurred to the compiler, and which could not be inſerted in the body of the work, are added by way of Supplement.

The defects of common dictionaries have long been felt. A work on this plan has been much deſired. The author has endeavoured to render it as complete as poſſible. He has introduced, either in the body of the work or in the Supplement, all the words he could find or remember. But the copiouſneſs of the Engliſh Language, as might well be expected, leaves him ſhort of that perfection which the plan ſeems to require : and therefore, after all that has been done, he ſeeks his apology and his conſolation in that well known adage :

" To err is human, to forgive divine."

Perſhore, *April* 28th, 1775.

GRAMMATICAL DISSERTATIONS;

OR,

A Comprehenſive GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH TONGUE.

DISSERTATION I.

On the Sounds of the Letters in the Engliſh Alphabet.

SOUNDS are fugitive things, hard to catch, and difficult to retain; and therefore it is no wonder ſo much ſhould have been ſaid, with ſo little agreement, by thoſe learned writers who have profeſſedly treated on this ſubject.

I think it muſt be allowed, that the poſſible, and perhaps the actual, ſounds of the vowels in the Engliſh alphabet will admit of an endleſs variety. But it is the felicity of the Engliſh language, that the far greater part of theſe different ſounds are too trifling to be worthy of notice.

The whole octave or practical ſcale of muſic admits but of twelve diſtinct ſounds called ſemi tones; and though there muſt be, according to the nature of the ſcale, an infinite gradation of ſounds between each of theſe intervals; yet they are all judged too minute to be reduced to practice. Juſt ſo it is with the ſounds of the Engliſh vowels; and that not merely by a provincial or corrupt pronunciation, but as uſed by real ſcholars, and, if I am not greatly miſtaken, by the poliſhed ſpeakers in the metropolis itſelf.

Nor is there any great inconveniency ariſing from this variety of ſounds, for in unaccented, ſhort, and inſignificant ſyllables, the ſounds of the five vowels in pronunciation will be found nearly coincident. It muſt be a nice ear that can diſtinguiſh the difference of ſound in the concluding ſyllable of the following words. *Altar*, *alter*, *manor*, *murmur*, *ſatyr*.

The rules of proper pronunciation, ſo far as they reſpect the diſtinct and different ſounds of the vowels, may be reduced to a ſmall number. The epithets *ſhort* and *long* have been introduced with evident impropriety; for a long ſound, properly ſpeaking, is nothing more than a ſhort ſound increaſed in quantity, or drawn out to a greater length in pronunciation. The *broad* and the *narrow* are certainly more expreſſive; and, if we want a further diſtinction, let it be called the *middle* or *intermediate*.

Thus the firſt letter or vowel in the alphabet, will be found to have three diſtinct ſounds: as in the words, *all*, *an*, *ale*. The two laſt I call the *proper* ſounds of this letter, becauſe they belong to this ſingle letter and to no other. Theſe, therefore, ſhould be carefully noted, and kept as diſtinct and pure as poſſible.

The ſecond vowel has likewiſe three ſounds; as in the words, *them*, *the*, *me*. The firſt and ſecond are the proper ſounds of this letter, and are both ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from the laſt: for I cannot be perſuaded to think, that the *e* in *the* and *me*, and the *ee* in *thee*, which is the ſame thing, are to be ſounded exactly alike. It is confeſſed, that among fine ſpeakers, eſpecially in London, there is a prevailing affectation of confounding theſe two ſounds, or rather of loſing the ſecond in the laſt; and this perhaps may be conſidered, pardon the expreſſion, as one of the provincial modes of pronunciation in the metropolis. For want of this diſtinction, however, many words are confounded in the Engliſh language, which ſeem to have a ſufficient claim to be diſtinguiſhed: ſuch as, *thee*, *the*; *meet*, *meat*; *beet*, *beat*; and many others that might be enumerated. Before I diſmiſs this article, I beg leave to mention what I look upon to be another corrupt mode of pronunciation in London. It is that in which the *firſt* ſound of this letter is converted into that of the broad *u*; as though the ſound of the *e* in *her*, and that of *u* in *cur* were exactly coincident. I will only add that the *middle* ſound of the *e*, for which I have been contending, is, or at leaſt, ought to be, retained in the words, *hero*, *rebuild*, *refrain*, *adheſion*, *coheſion*, and others of a like formation. Would it not be beſt likewiſe to retain the *firſt* and *proper* ſound of the *e* in *hermetical*, *hernia*, *hermaphrodite*, and many others that might be mentioned?

The third vowel has likewiſe three diſtinct ſounds; as in the words, *bind*, *bird*, *bill*. The firſt of theſe is the proper ſound, the ſecond being coincident with that of the full *u*, and the third with that of the narrow *e*.

The *o* has, I think, four diſtinct ſounds; as in the words, *cloth*, *ton*, *tone*, *tomb*. The third is the proper ſound of this vowel; the firſt being found to coincide with the broad *a*, the ſecond with the broad, and the fourth with the narrow *u*.

The

The *u* has three diſtinct ſounds; as in the words *us, uſe, rule.* The middle is the proper ſound of this vowel, the firſt coincides with the ſecond, and the third with the fourth ſound of the *o*.

The *y*, as a vowel, may be conſidered in ſound as the ſubſtitute of the *i*.

Thus we have what may be called the *proper* ſounds of the vowels, which are ſeven in number; two of the *a*, two of the *e*, one of the *i*, one of the *o*, and one of the *u*. But in order to ſee which other vocal ſounds are to be diſtinguiſhed in the Engliſh language, we muſt have recourſe to the various combinations of the vowels uſed in the formation of ſyllables.

The *æ* has one ſound: as in *Cæſar,* and coincides with the middle ſound of the *e*, or rather with that of the narrow *i*.

The *ai* has perhaps but one ſound: as in the words, *praiſe, fail, quail,* and ſeems to be one of the proper diphthongs as compriſing the ſounds of the two vowels.

The *au* has three ſounds: as in the words, *author, aunt, gauge.* Theſe reſpectively coincide with the broad, middle, and narrow ſounds of the letter *a*.

The *aw* has one ſound: as in the word, *awl,* which correſponds with the broad *a*.

Ay has one ſound: as in *bay, lay,* which coincides with the ſound of the *ai*.

EA has three ſounds: as in the words, *heart, heaven, ſeat.* The firſt coincides with the middle ſound of the *a*, the ſecond is perhaps beſt diſtinguiſhed by that kind of uncertain ſound which any of the vowels may acquire in a ſhort or inſignificant ſyllable, and the laſt coincides with the middle *e*.

EE has one ſound: as in *ſee, thee,* and coincides with the narrow *i*.

EI has two ſounds: as in *weight, deceit.* The firſt coincides with the *ai,* and may be conſidered as another proper diphthong, the ſecond correſponds to the narrow *i*.

EO has three ſounds: as in the words, *George, leopard, people.* The firſt coincides with the broad *o*, the ſecond with the broad *e*, and the third with the narrow *i*.

EU has one ſound: as in *feud,* and coincides with the middle *u*. *EW* has likewiſe one ſound, as in *few,* which coincides with the proper ſound of the *u*.

EY has two ſounds: as in the words, *eyre,* and *rey.* The firſt coincides with the broad, and the ſecond with the narrow *i*.

IE has three ſounds: *fie, friend, chief.* The firſt coincides with the broad *i*, the ſecond with the middle *e*, and the laſt with the narrow *i*.

OA has two ſounds: as in *broad, boat.* The firſt coincides with the broad *a*, the ſecond with the proper ſound of the *o*.

OI has one ſound: as in *oil, toil,* and makes what we may call another proper diphthong.

OO has three ſounds: as in the words, *floor, flood, fool.* The firſt coincides with the proper ſound of the *o*, the ſecond with the broad, and the third with the narrow *u*.

OW has two ſounds: as *know, now.* The firſt coincides with the proper *o*, and the laſt is the ſound of a proper diphthong.

OE has one ſound: as in *Phœbe,* and coincides with the middle *e*, or otherwiſe with that of the narrow *i*.

OU has three ſounds: as in *noun, could, though.* The firſt coincides with the *ow,* the ſecond with the broad *u*, and the laſt with the proper ſound of the *o*.

OY has one ſound: as in *boy, joy,* and is a proper diphthong.

UA has two ſounds: as in the words *guard, perſuade.* The firſt coincides with the middle, and the ſecond with the narrow ſound of the *a*.

UE has one ſound: as in *true,* and coincides with the narrow *u*.

UI has three ſounds: as in the words, *guide, build, fruit.* The firſt coincides with the proper ſound of the *i*, the ſecond with the narrow *i*, and the third with the narrow *u*.

EAU has two ſounds: as in the words, *beauty, beau.* The firſt correſponds with the proper ſound of the *u*, the other with the proper ſound of the *o*.

IEU has two ſounds: as in *lieu, lieutenant,* unleſs the laſt may be rather conſidered as a corruption. The firſt coincides with the narrow *u*, the laſt has the ſound of *if*.

From the foregoing obſervations, in which I have endeavoured, as much as poſſible, to diveſt myſelf of all provincial modes of pronunciation both in town and country; we may deduce the following table.

A broad, *O* broad, *au, aw, oa.*	Ball, cloth, call, awl, broad.
A middle *proper, au, ea.*	At, aunt, heart.
A narrow *proper, ea.*	Gale, gauge.
E broad *proper, ea.*	Hēm, head.
E middle *proper, ie.*	The, friend.
I narrow, *E* narrow, *ee, ei, æ, œ.*	Mill, me, meet, deceit, Cæſar, Phœbe.
I broad *proper, y, ie, ye.*	Bind, by, fie, pye.
O proper, oa, ou, ow, eau.	Bone, boat, foul, blow, beau.

U pro-

U proper, *eau*. - - -	Uſe, beauty.
U broad, *O* middle, *I* middle, *oo*. -	Cud, ton, bird, blood.
U narrow, *O* narrow, *ou*, *ieu*, *oo*. -	Rule, tomb, could, lieu, too.
AI, *AY*, *EI*, *proper*. - -	Laid, prayed weighed.
OI, *OY*, *proper*. - - -	Oil, toil, joy.
OU, *OW*, *proper*. - - -	Noun, now.

C has two modifications, the *hard*, and the *ſoft*: as in *cull*, *cell*. It is always *hard*, like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all *conſonants*, and at the *end* of words: as, *call*, *coal*, *cut*, *public*. But *ſoft*, like *s*, before *i*, *e*, and *y*: as in *cit*, *ceaſe*, *cypreſs*.

G has likewiſe a *hard* and a *ſoft* modification: as in *gun*, *gin*. It is always *hard* before *a*, *o*, *u*, and all *conſonants*, and at the *end* of words: as in *get*, *got*, *gut*, *glad*, *jug*. For the moſt part, *ſoft* before *e*, *i*, and *y*: as in *gem*, *gill*, *clergy*. But all proper names in the Bible have *g hard* before *e*, and *i*: as in *Gera*, *Gilboa*: *g* is likewiſe *hard* in many Engliſh words before *e*, and *i*: as in *geeſe*, *geld*, *get*, *gear*, *girl*, *give*, *giddy*, *dagger*, *anger*; and in many more which may be ſupplied by obſervation.

CH has one *hard*, and two *ſoft* modifications: as in *Baruch*, *arch*, *chaiſe*. The firſt prevails in words of *Hebrew* and *Greek* original, and the laſt in ſuch as come from the *French*.

PH, when joined in the ſame ſyllable, is ſounded like *f*: as in *Aſaph*, *elephant*.

S has two modifications, a *ſhort*, and a *flat*: as in *this*, *thoſe*. The *flat* ſound prevails in all words made plural or increaſed by the addition of *s*: as in *pins*, *foxes*, *loves*.

TH has likewiſe a *ſharp* and a *flat* ſound: as in *thin*, *thine*.

TI before a *vowel* is frequently ſoftened down to *ſh*: as in *ſtation*, *nation*, in which the *i* is nearly if not quite loſt.

W, when uſed as a *vowel*, has the ſound of *u*: as in *few*, *new*; but when uſed as a *conſonant* it has a ſound peculiar to itſelf: as in *we*, *William*.

N. B. The other conſonants have little or no variation.

DISSERTATION II.

On the Parts of Speech, and the Inflections of Words.

THE *kinds* of words, or *parts of ſpeech*, in the Engliſh language, are *ten*. *Article*, *ſubſtantive*, *adjective*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *participle*, *adverb*, *conjunction*, *prepoſition* and *interjection*.

The Latin Grammarians, without the article, which they have not in their Language, make eight parts of ſpeech, confounding the ſubſtantive and adjective, under the common name of a noun: but this is a manifeſt impropriety. The ſubſtantive and the adjective are certainly as diſtinct parts of ſpeech as the noun and the pronoun, or the verb and the adverb. Several other diſtributions have been propoſed by different Engliſh authors, which we need not enumerate. And one very ingenious writer ſeems to give it as his opinion that all diviſions on this ſubject are equally uncertain and arbitrary. But notwithſtanding this, it is preſumed, the diviſion given above will be found, on the matureſt deliberation, to have a preciſion which cannot well be controverted.

Of an ARTICLE.

An *article* is a part of ſpeech *ſet before nouns* to fix their vague ſignification: as *a* man, *the* man; *an* houſe, *the* houſe. The articles are *a*, *an*, and *the*.

Of a NOUN.

A *Noun*, or *ſubſtantive*, is the *name* of any *perſon*, *place*, or *thing*: as *John*, *London*, *honor*, *goodneſs*.

There are *two numbers*; the *ſingular*, which ſpeaks of one: as a *man*, a *troop*: and the *plural*, which ſpeaks of *more than one*: as, *men*, *troops*. The *plural* is uſually formed by adding *s* to the *ſingular*: as, noun, *nouns*; verb, *verbs*.

When the *ſingular* ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *ſh*, the *plural* is formed by adding the ſyllable *es*: as, miſs, *miſſes*; box, *boxes*; peach, *peaches*; bruſh, *bruſhes*. When the *ſingular* ends in *y* with a *conſonant* before it, the *plural* is formed by changing the *y* into *ies*: as, lady, *ladies*; cherry, *cherries*. When the *ſingular* ends in *f*, or *fe*, the *plural* is formed by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*: as, life, *lives*; half, *halves*, &c. except *dwarf*, *grief*, *hoof*, *muff*, &c. which take *s*, to make the *plural*. Sometimes the *plural* is formed by adding the ſyllable *en*: as, ox, *oxen*: ſometimes by *changing* the *vowel*: as, man, *men*: and ſometimes by *changing* the *vowels*, and *conſonants*: as, penny, *pence*; mouſe, *mice*. Some few words, coming immediately from the *Hebrew*, form the *plural* by adding *im* to the *ſingular*: as, cherub, *cherubim*; ſeraph, *ſeraphim*. Some from the *Greek*, ending in *on*, change the *on* into *a*: as, phænomenon, *phænomena*. Some from the *Latin* in *us*, change the *us* into *i*: as, radius, *radii*; magus, *magi*. Some nouns have *no plural*: as, *wheat*, &c. others *no ſingular*: as, *aſhes*, &c. and ſome are the *ſame* in *both* numbers: as, *ſheep*, &c.

&c. There are *two genders*; the *maſculine*, and the *feminine*. The *maſculine* denotes the *he-kind*: as, a *man*, a *prince*. The *feminine* denotes the *ſhe-kind*: as, a *woman*, a *princeſs*. Nouns ſignifying things *without life*, are *properly* of *no gender*: as, a *pen*, a *table*.

By a common figure in the *Engliſh tongue*, the *ſun* is of the *maſculine*; the *moon*, the *church*, *ſhips*, and frequently *countries* and *virtues*, ſuch as *France*, *Spain*, *faith*, *hope*, &c. are of the *feminine gender*.

Here likewiſe it may be neceſſary to obſerve,

Maſculine.	*Feminine.*	*Maſculine.*	*Feminine.*	*Maſculine.*	*Feminine.*
Abbot	Abbeſs	Deacon	Deaconeſs	Marquis	Marchioneſs
Actor	Actreſs	Drake	Duck	Man	Woman
Adulterer	Adultereſs	Elector	Electreſs	Maſter	Miſtreſs
Ambaſſador	Ambaſſadreſs	Executor	Executrix	Milter	Spawner
Adminiſtrator	Adminiſtratrix	Emperor	Empreſs	Nephew	Niece
Baron	Baroneſs	Father	Mother	Prince	Princeſs
Bachelor	Maid	Friar	Nun	Prophet	Propheteſs
Boar	Sow	Governor	Governeſs	Poet	Poeteſs
Boy	Girl	Gander	Gooſe	Patron	Patroneſs
Bridegroom	Bride	Huſband	Wife	Ram	Ewe
Brother	Siſter	Horſe	Mare	Son	Daughter
Buck	Doe	Heir	Heireſs	Stag	Hind
Bull	Cow	Hunter	Huntreſs	Shepherd	Shephereſs
Bullock	Heifer	Jew	Jeweſs	Tutor	Tutreſs
Cock	Hen	King	Queen	Viſcount	Viſcounteſs
Count	Counteſs	Lord	Lady	Uncle	Aunt
Duke	Ducheſs	Lad	Laſs	Widower	Widow
Dog	Bitch	Lion	Lioneſs	Wizard	Witch
				Whoremonger	Whore

Nouns have *two caſes*; the *nominative*, and the *genitive*: the *genitive* caſe is formed by adding *s*, with an *apoſtrophe*, to the *nominative*: as, men, *men's*; ox, *ox's*.

NOTE. In the formation of this caſe I have complied with a late refinement; and what I really think a corrupt cuſtom. The *genitive* caſe, in my opinion, might be much more properly formed by adding *s*, or, when the pronunciation requires it, *es*, without an *apoſtrophe*: as, men, *mens*; ox, *oxes*; horſe, *horſes*; aſs, *aſſes*.

This caſe undoubtedly came from the *Saxon*, and the beſt *Engliſh* writers after the *Norman* Conqueſt, even down to the times of *Chaucer* and the Reformation, formed it juſt in the ſame manner they did the *plural* number, viz. by the addition of *s*, *es*, or *is*, and were rather ſparing in the uſe of it. After that the *is* and *es* were diſcontinued by degrees, though the latter, in a few inſtances, is retained to this day in our verſion of the Bible.

As to the *apoſtrophe*, it was ſeldom uſed to diſtinguiſh the *genitive* caſe till about the beginning of the preſent century, and then ſeems to have been introduced by miſtake. At that time the *genitive* caſe was ſuppoſed to have had its original from a contraction: as, *John's book*, for John *his* book: but that notion has been ſufficiently exploded: and therefore the uſe of the *apoſtrophe*, eſpecially in thoſe inſtances where the pronunciation requires an additional ſyllable, is, I preſume, quite indefenſible. To write *ox's*, *aſs's*, *fox's*, and at the ſame time pronounce it *oxes*, *aſſes*, *foxes*, is ſuch a departure from the original formation, at leaſt in writing, and ſuch an inconſiſtent uſe of the *apoſtrophe* as cannot be equalled perhaps in any other language; and though it may be ſaid that the *apoſtrophe* has ſome propriety as a note of diſtinction, yet no one, I think, who has any knowledge of grammar, can well miſtake the *plural* number for the *genitive* caſe. However, it appears to me, at preſent, to be a diſtinction of very little importance. Formerly there were notes uſed to diſtinguiſh the *ablative* caſe *ſingular*, of *Latin* nouns of the firſt *declenſion*, and the *genitive* of the fourth, which are now laid aſide by correct writers, and I cannot but think that, ſometime or other, this will be the fate of the *apoſtrophe* in the *genitive* caſe.

Of an ADJECTIVE.

An *adjective* is a word that ſignifies the *quality* of any perſon, place, or thing: as, a *good* man, a *great* city, a *fine* houſe.

Moſt *adjectives* have, at leaſt, *two degrees* of *compariſon*; which are commonly called the *comparative*, and the *ſuperlative*.

The *comparative* is formed, for the moſt part, by adding *er* to the *poſitive*: as, long, *longer*; ſhort, *ſhorter*: the *ſuperlative* by adding *eſt*: as, long, *longeſt*, &c.

NOTE. *Long* is the *poſitive* ſtate of the *adjective*; and therefore, as many authors obſerve, cannot be *properly* called a *ſtep* or *degree*.

Theſe *degrees of compariſon* are frequently formed by the *adverbs*, *very*, *infinitely*, *more*, *moſt*, *leſs*, *leaſt*: as, *more* ſhort, *very*, *moſt*, or *infinitely* ſhort; *leſs* common, *leaſt* common, *&c.* There are a *few* adjectives *peculiar* in their compariſon: as, *good*, *better*, *beſt*; *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*, &c.

Of a PRONOUN.

A *Pronoun* is a word uſed *inſtead* of a noun, to avoid the *too frequent* repetition of the *ſame* word: as, "The man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* ſings."

The *following pronouns* (*it* only excepted) have *three caſes*; *nominative*, *genitive*, and *accuſative*, in each number.

	Sing.	*Plu.*
Nom.	I	We
Gen.	mine, my	ours, our
Acc.	me	us
Nom.	Thou	Ye, you
Gen.	thine, thy	yours, your
Acc.	thee	you

Singular.		
Nom.	*Gen.*	*Acc.*
He	his	him
She	hers, her	her
It	its	

Note. Some Grammarians would have *mine*, *thine*, *ours*, *yours*, &c. to be the only genitive caſes of the primitive pronouns; and *my*, *thy*, &c. to be pronominal adjectives derived from them; but as *his*, and *its*, which are confeſſedly genitive caſes, are joined to nouns as well as *my*, *thy*, &c. I thought beſt to range them as I have done above, and ſhall provide for the proper uſe of each variation in the rules of ſyntax.

Plural.		
Nom.	*Gen.*	*Acc.*
They	theirs, their	them

Who, *whoſoever*, and the pronominal adjectives, *one*, *other*, and *another*, are thus varied.

Singular and Plural.		
Nom.	*Gen.*	*Acc.*
Who	whoſe	whom
whoſoever	whoſeſoever	whomſoever

Sing.		*Plu.*
Nom.	*Gen.*	
One	ones	ones
other	others	
another	anothers	other, others

The following have,

Sing.	*Plu.*
This	theſe
that	thoſe
myſelf, oneſelf, ourſelf	ourſelves
thyſelf, yourſelf	yourſelves
himſelf, herſelf, itſelf	themſelves

Thoſe that follow are *further* diſtinguiſhed by their *genders*.

Maſc.	*Fem.*	*No Gender.*
He	ſhe	it
his	hers	its
him	her	
himſelf	herſelf	itſelf

Pronominal adjectives, ſuch as *ten*, *forty*, *fifty*, &c. and ſome others, ſeem to have a *genitive* caſe regularly formed by adding *s* to the nominative; as, ten, *tens*.

Note. The other pronouns, *which*, *what*, &c. have no *variation*.

Of a VERB.

A *Verb* is a word that ſignifies the *acting*, or *being* of a perſon, place, or thing: as, the man *calls*, the city *ſtands*, the tree *falls*, I *am*. The verb that ſignifies *merely being* is *neuter*: as, I *am*, he *is*: verbs that ſignify *doing* are *active*: as, I *ſpeak* the word, I *wrote* the letter.

Note. Properly ſpeaking, there is *no paſſive* verb in the *Engliſh* language; for though I *am loved*, is commonly called a *paſſive* verb, yet *loved* is no part of the *verb*, but a *participle*, or *adjective* derived of the verb, *love*.

I am very ſenſible, that the greateſt man*, perhaps, that ever yet wrote on this ſubject, is of a different opinion. He ſays, "There are three kinds of verbs; active, *paſſive*, and neuter." And when he comes to the grammatical reſolution of this ſentence, "In whom I *am* well "*pleaſed*," he tells us, that *am* is "the indicative mode, preſent time, and firſt perſon ſingular of the neuter verb, *to be*; *well*, an adverb; *pleaſed*, the paſſive participle of the verb *to* "*pleaſe*, *making with the auxiliary verb* am, *a paſſive verb*." The conſideration of this, I muſt confeſs, could by no means induce me to ſuppreſs the above Note. In parſing, every word ſhould be conſidered as a diſtinct part of ſpeech; for, though two or more words may be united to form a mode, a tenſe, or a compariſon; yet, it ſeems quite improper to unite two or more words to make a noun, a verb, an adjective, &c.

Verbs *intranſitive*, or ſuch as do not paſs over or convey their force to any object: as, *ſleep*, *walk*, *run*, &c. are commonly, though perhaps not very properly, called *neuter* verbs.

The *noun* or *pronoun* that ſtands *before* the *active* verbs in the above examples, may be called the *agent*, and that which ſtands *before* the *neuter* the ſubject of the verb: but the *noun* or *pronoun* that *follows* the *active* verbs, in the ſame examples, may be called the *object* of the verb.

There are *four modes*, or ways of uſing the verb; the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, and the *infinitive*. The *indicative* expreſſes the action or being, *directly* and *abſolutely*: as, I *am*, he *loves*. The *imperative* commands or forbids: as, *come*, *go*, *fear* him, *love* him. The *potential* expreſſes the action or being as *poſſible*, or *impoſſible*, *fit*, or *unfit*: as, I *may love*, I *may not love*. The *infinitive* expreſſes the action or being *indeterminately*: as, *to be*, *to love*.

The

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* Dr. *Lowth*, followed by *Buchanan*.

The potential mode, or form of the verb, does not, I think, in any caſe coincide with the *indicative*. It always has ſome reſpect to the *power*, *will*, &c. of the agent, by which, even when conditionality is out of the queſtion, it is diſtinguiſhed from the merely declarative form: the one declares the action done or to be done, without any further conſideration; the other declares not the action done or to be done, but the *ability*, *inability*, &c. of the agent to perform that action; and is therefore properly ſtiled the *potential* mode.

There are *five tenſes*, or *times*; the *preſent*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*. The *preſent* expreſſes the time that *now is*: as, I *love*; or *am loving*. The *imperfect* denotes the time *paſt indeterminately*: as, I *loved*; or, *was loving*. The *perfect* denotes the time *paſt determinately*; as, I *have loved*; or, *have been loving*. The *pluperfect* denotes the time *paſt* as prior to ſome other point of time ſpecified in the ſentence: as, I *had loved*; or, *had been loving*. The *future* denotes the time *to come*: as, I *will* or *ſhall love*; or, *will* or *ſhall be loving*.

Note. Theſe formations of the ſeveral tenſes ſeem to have reſpect *both* to the *time* and *ſtate* of the action ſignified by the verb. The *preſent* tenſe denotes the *time* that *now is*, and the action *unfiniſhed*: as, I *write*; or, I am *now writing* the letter. The *imperfect* denotes the *time paſt indeterminately*, and the *action to have been compleated* at any paſt time that may be ſpecified: as, I *wrote* the letter; or, I *began* and *finiſhed* the *writing* of the letter, this morning, yeſterday, a week ago, &c. The *perfect* denotes the *time juſt paſt*, and the *action fully compleated*: as, I *have written* the letter; or I *have juſt now finiſhed the writing* of the letter. The *pluperfect* denotes the *time paſt*, and the action *to have been compleated prior* to ſome *other* circumſtance ſpecified in the ſentence: as, I *had written* the letter; or, I *had finiſhed the writing* of the letter before you came in. The *future* denotes the *time to come* and the *action to be compleated* at any future time that may be mentioned: as, I *will write* the letter; or, I *will begin* and *finiſh the writing* of the letter, to-night, to-morrow, &c.

The *other* forms of theſe tenſes, viz. I *am writing*, I *was writing*, I *have been writing*, I *had been writing*, I *will be writing*, ſeem for the moſt part to leave the action *undetermined*.

Theſe *modes* and *tenſes* are partly formed by the *verb itſelf*, and partly by the aſſiſtance of *ſigns*. There are *two modes* formed from the *verb itſelf*; the *indicative*: as, I *love*; and the *imperative*: as, *love* thou: and likewiſe *two tenſes*; the *preſent*: as, I *love*; and the *paſt*: as, I *loved*.

The *auxiliary ſigns* are, *to*, *do*, *did*, *have*, *had*, *ſhall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, *muſt*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *ſhould*. *To*, is a ſign of the *infinitive mode*: as, *to* be; *to* love. *May*, *can*, *muſt*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *ſhould*, and their inflexions, *mayeſt*, *canſt*, *mighteſt*, *wouldeſt*, *couldeſt*, *ſhouldeſt*, are ſigns of the *potential* mode. *Do*, and its inflexions, *doſt*, *doth*, or *does*, are ſigns of the *preſent* tenſe. *Did*, and its inflexion, *didſt*, are ſigns of the *imperfect* tenſe. *Have*, and its inflexions, *haſt*, *hath*, or *has*, are ſigns of the *perfect* tenſe. *Had*, and its inflexion, *hadſt*, are ſigns of the *pluperfect* tenſe. *Shall*, and *will*, and their inflexions, *ſhalt*, and *wilt*, are ſigns of the *future* tenſe.

Note, the auxiliary ſigns ſeem to have the nature of adverbs.

Do, *have*, and *will*, when they are not *joined* to verbs to *diſtinguiſh* the *circumſtance* of *time*, are *abſolutely* verbs: as, I *do* it, I *have* it, I *will* it.

In verbs there is a reference to *three perſons* in each number: as, ſingular, I *love*, thou *loveſt*, he *loveth*; plural, we *love*, ye *love*, they *love*. The *ſecond* perſon of the verb in the *ſingular* number is formed out of the *firſt* by adding *eſt*, or *ſt*; the *third* by adding, *eth* *th*, *es*, or only *s*. *St* or *th* is added inſtead of *eſt*, and *eth*, to verbs ending in *e*: as, love, lo*veſt*: *es* to ſuch as end in *ſs*, *x*, or *o*: as fix, fix*es*; paſs, paſſes; go, go*es*. When *eſt* or *eth* is added to a verb ending in a *ſingle conſonant* preceded by a *ſingle vowel* bearing the accent, that *conſonant* is *doubled*: as, *forget*, *forgetteſt*, *forgetteth*. The *firſt* perſon *ſpeaks of himſelf*: as, "*I John* take thee Elizabeth." The *ſecond* perſon has the ſpeech directed *to him*, and is ſuppoſed to be *preſent*: as, "*Thou Harry* art a wicked fellow." The *third* perſon is *ſpoken of* or deſcribed, and ſuppoſed to be *abſent*: as, *That Thomas* is a good man."

The *verb itſelf* has but *two terminations reſpecting time*: as, *love*, and *loved*; which laſt may be called the inflexion of the *preter*, or *paſt tenſe*: and when this inflexion of the preter tenſe is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *firſt perſon preſent tenſe*, the verb is *regular*, and is declined after the following examples.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe. Sing. I love or do love, thou loveſt or doſt love, he loveth or loves, or doth or does love. *Plu.* We love or do love, ye love or do love, they love or do love.

Imperfect Tenſe. Sing. I loved or did love, thou lovedſt or didſt love, he loved or did love. *Plu.* We loved or did love, ye loved or did love, they loved or did love.

Perfect Tenſe. Sing. I have loved, thou haſt loved, he hath loved. *Plu.* We have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.

Pluperfect Tenſe. Sing. I had loved, thou hadſt loved, he had loved. *Plu.* We had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.

Future Tenſe. Sing. I ſhall or will love, thou ſhalt or wilt love, he ſhall or will love. *Plu.* We ſhall or will love, ye ſhall or will love, they ſhall or will love.

Some verbs in this mode will admit of a *ſecond future,* eſpecially ſuch as ſignify the *completing* of any thing: as, I *ſhall or will have finiſhed* it to-morrow.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Love, do thou love, or love thou. *Plu.* Love, do ye love, or love ye.

NOTE. *Let,* commonly called a *ſign* of the imperative mode, is *properly* a *verb* in that mode: as, in the example, *let him love,* the meaning is *permit,* or *ſuffer* him to love: *let,* therefore, ſeems to be a verb of the *imperative,* and *love,* of the *infinite* mode, the ſign, *to,* being underſtood, though not expreſſed.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Preſent Tenſe. *Sing.* I muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould love, thou muſt, mayeſt, canſt, wouldeſt, couldeſt, or ſhouldeſt love, he muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould love. *Plu.* We muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould love, ye, *&c.*

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have loved thou muſt, mighteſt, wouldeſt, couldeſt, or ſhouldeſt have loved, he muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have loved. *Plu.* We muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have loved, ye, *&c.*

The *pluperfect* tenſe, in *this mode,* is *beſt* expreſſed by the *perfect*: as, I *might have* loved her before the time you mention.

The *future tenſe,* of *moſt verbs,* in *this mode,* is *beſt* expreſſed by the *preſent*: as, I *may love* to-morrow.

There is a *ſubjunctive* or *conditional* form which *drops* the *perſonal terminations* in certain tenſes of this mode: as, though thou *love,* though he *love.*

INFINITIVE MODE.

Preſent tenſe, to love; *perfect,* to have loved; *future,* about to love.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NEUTER VERB.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe. *Sing.* I am, thou art, he is. *Plu.* We are, ye are, they are.

Imperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I was, thou waſt, he was. *Plu.* We were, ye were, they were.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I have been, thou haſt been, he hath, or has been. *Plu.* We have been, ye have been, they have been.

Pluperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I had been, thou hadſt been, he had been. *Plu.* We had been, ye had been, they had been.

Future Tenſe. *Sing.* I ſhall or will be, thou ſhalt or wilt be, he ſhall or will be. *Plu.* We ſhall or will be, ye ſhall or will be, *&c.*

Second Future. *Sing.* I ſhall or will have been, *&c.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Be, do thou be, or, be thou. *Plu.* Be, do ye be, or, be ye.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Preſent Tenſe. *Sing.* I muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould be, thou muſt, mayeſt, canſt, wouldeſt, couldeſt, or ſhouldeſt be. *Plu.* We muſt, may, can, would, could, or ſhould be, ye, *&c.*

Perfect and pluperfect tenſes. *Sing.* I muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have been, thou muſt, mighteſt, wouldeſt, couldeſt, or ſhouldeſt have been, he muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have been. *Plu.* We muſt, might, would, could, or ſhould have been, ye, *&c.*

The *future tenſe,* in *this mode,* is *beſt* expreſſed by the *preſent*: as, I *may be* to-morrow.

The *ſubjunctive* form of this verb, is thus diſtinguiſhed:

Preſent Tenſe. *Sing.* Though I be, though thou be, though he be. *Plu.* Though we be, though ye be, though they be.

Imperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* Though I were, though thou wert, though he were. *Plu.* Though we were, though ye were, though they were.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Preſent, to be; *perfect,* to have been; *future,* about to be.

When the *termination* of the *preter* tenſe is not formed by adding *d,* or *ed,* to the *firſt perſon* of the *preſent* tenſe *ſingular,* the verb may be called *irregular*; but that *irregularity* being diſcovered and obſerved in the *preter* tenſes, the verb is declined, in *all other reſpects,* as the *regular* verb.

The moſt *common irregularity* is when the *d* or *ed,* for better ſound's ſake, is changed into *t*; and this is, for the moſt part, the caſe, when the verb itſelf ends in *f, p,* and *x*: as, *puft, wrapt,* and *mixt*; for *puffed, wrapped,* and *mixed,* &c.

NOTE. The *ſame irregularity,* or contraction, frequently occurs in verbs of other *terminations.*

THE DECLENSION OF IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

To write.

Preſent Write *Preter* Wrote *Parti.* Written.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I wrote or did write, thou wroteſt or didſt write, he wrote or did write. *Plu.* We wrote or did write, ye wrote or did write, they wrote or did write.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I have wrote or have written, thou haſt wrote or haſt written, he hath or has wrote, or hath or has written. *Plu.* We have wrote or have written, ye have wrote or have written, they have wrote or have written.

Pluperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I had wrote or had written, thou hadſt wrote or hadſt written, he had wrote or had written. *Plu.* We had wrote or had written, ye had wrote or had written, they had wrote or had written.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tenſe. To have wrote or have written.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and pluperfect tenſes. *Sing.* I might have wrote or written, thou mighteſt have wrote or written, he might have wrote or written. *Plu.* We might have wrote or written, ye might have wrote or written, they might have wrote or written.

The other modes and tenſes follow the regular form.

To ſee.

Preſent See *Preter* Saw *Parti.* Seen.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I ſaw or did ſee, thou ſaweſt or didſt ſee, he ſaw or did ſee. *Plu.* We ſaw or did ſee, ye ſaw or did ſee, they ſaw or did ſee.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I have ſeen, thou haſt ſeen, he hath or has ſeen. *Plu.* We have ſeen, ye have ſeen, they have ſeen.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect and pluperfect tenſes. *Sing.* I might have ſeen, thou mighteſt have ſeen, he might have ſeen. *Plu.* We might have ſeen, ye might have ſeen, they might have ſeen.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tenſe. To have ſeen.

This is one of thoſe verbs in which the perfect tenſes muſt be expreſſed by the *participial form*: and which, I think, is always the caſe when that form conſiſts but of one ſyllable.

To go.

Preſent Go. *Preter* Went. *Parti. Form.* Gone.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I went or did go, thou wenteſt or didſt go, he went or did go. *Plu.* We went or did go, ye went or did go, they went or did go.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I have gone, thou haſt gone, he hath or has gone. *Plu.* We have gone, ye have gone they have gone.

Pluperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I had gone, thou hadſt gone, ye had gone. *Plu.* We had gone, ye had gone, they had gone.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I might have gone, thou mighteſt have gone, he might have gone. *Plu.* We might have gone, ye might have gone, they might have gone.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tenſe. To have gone.

The *participial form* of this verb is often joined to the neuter verb, when it refers to the mere circumſtance or event of going; as, " he *is* juſt *gone*: he has *been gone* ſome time." The ſame thing may be obſerved of the verb, to *come*.

To ſhine.

Preſent Shine. *Preter* Shone. *Parti. Form.* Shined.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Imperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I ſhone or did ſhine, thou didſt ſhine, he ſhone or did ſhine. *Plu.* We ſhone or did ſhine, ye ſhone or did ſhine, they ſhone or did ſhine.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I have ſhone or have ſhined, thou haſt ſhone or haſt ſhined, he hath or

has

has ſhone or hath or has ſhined. *Plu.* We have ſhone or have ſhined, ye have ſhone or have ſhined, they have ſhone or have ſhined.

Pluperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I had ſhone or had ſhined, thou hadſt ſhone or had ſhined, he had ſhone or had ſhined. *Plu.* We had ſhone or had ſhined, ye had ſhone or had ſhined, they had ſhone or had ſhined.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I might have ſhone or ſhined, thou mighteſt have ſhone or ſhined, he might have ſhone or ſhined. *Plu.* We might have ſhined, &c.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Perfect Tenſe. To have ſhone or to have ſhined.

Though this verb has, properly ſpeaking, no *paſſive* participle, yet it has a *participial form* as above, which is uſed in the perfect tenſes, and in this it agrees with other verbs of the ſame claſs.

To let.

(Signifying to permit or ſuffer.)

Preſent Let. *Preter* Let.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe. *Sing.* I let, thou letteſt, he letteth or lets. *Plu.* We let, ye let, they let.

Imperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I did let, thou didſt let, he did let. *Plu.* We did let, ye did let, they did let.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I have let, thou haſt let, he hath or has let. *Plu.* We have let, ye have let, they have let.

Pluperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I had let, thou hadſt let, he had let. *Plu.* We had let, ye had let, they had let.

Future Tenſe. *Sing.* I will let, thou wilt let, he will let. *Plu.* We will let, ye will let, they will let.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. Let, or do thou let. *Plu.* Let, or do ye let.

POTENTIAL MODE.

Preſent and future Tenſes. *Sing.* I may let, thou mayeſt let, he may let. *Plu.* We may let, ye may let, they may let.

Perfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I might have let, thou mighteſt have let, he might have let. *Plu.* We might have let, ye might have let, they might have let.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres. To let. *Pret.* To have let. *Fut.* About to let.

This ſhews that *let* is not a ſign of the imperative mode, but a real verb, occaſionally uſed in all modes and tenſes, joined to ſome other verb in the infinitive mode, either expreſſed or underſtood: as, "You will *let* me do it." "I might have *let* him go."

Let, ſignifying to *let down*, *&c.* may have a *paſſive* participle: as, "I was *let* down in a baſket."

To dare.

(Signifying to venture.)

Preſent Dare. *Preter* Durſt.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe. *Sing.* I dare, thou dareſt, he dareth or dares. *Plu.* We dare, ye dare, they dare.

Imperfect Tenſe. *Sing.* I durſt, thou durſt, he durſt. *Plu.* We durſt, ye durſt, they durſt, or did dare.

Perfect and pluperfect Tenſes. *Sing.* I durſt have, thou durſt have, he durſt have. *Plu.* We durſt have, ye durſt have, they durſt have.

Future Tenſe. *Sing.* I will dare, thou wilt dare, he will dare. *Plu.* We will dare, ye will dare, they will dare.

Imperatively. Dare to do it.

Interrogatively. Dare you do it?

The verb, *ought*, is only uſed in the indicative.

Preſent and future Tenſes. *Sing.* I ought, thou oughteſt, he ought. *Plu.* We ought, ye ought, they ought.

Preter Tenſe. *Sing.* I ought to have, thou oughteſt to have, he ought to have. *Plu.* We ought to have, ye ought to have, they ought to have.

Theſe two laſt defective verbs are uſed only as above, and always joined to another verb, expreſſed or underſtood in the infinitive mode; as, "I *durſt* have done it." "I *dare* ſay."

" Some would even *dare* to die." " I *ought* to love you." " I *ought* to have gone thither."

Dare (to provoke) is regular.

Wot (to know) and *quoth* (to ſay) are very defective.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Terſe. I wot, they wot, he wotteth, wot ye?

Preter Tenſe. I wiſt, they wiſt, he wiſt, wiſt ye?

Quoth I, quoth he.

Theſe two laſt verbs are ſeldom uſed except in droll ſtyle.

Of a PARTCIPLE.

A *participle* is *derived* of a *verb*, and *partakes* of the nature both of the *verb* and the *adjective*.

Note. The *participle*, ſo far as it expreſſes the *circumſtance* of the noun to which it is joined by the neuter verb, has the *nature* of an *adjective*: but, as implying the action of ſome agent, it has the nature of the *verb*.

The *paſſive* participle ſeems to have been invented more fully to expreſs that influence o dependence which the agent and object of a verb have on each other: as, " John loves Elizabeth or, Elizabeth is loved by John." " The king wrote the letter; or, the letter was written b the king."

Here *loved*, and *written*, ſo far as they expreſs the circumſtances of the nouns to which the are joined by the neuter verb *may be conſidered as adjectives*; but in another view, as they im ply the *action* or *force* of ſome *agent* or *compulſive* cauſe, *they may be conſidered as verbs*.

Hence it is that *verbs intranſitive*, which have no object, can have no *paſſive* participle; ſom of them have a *participial* form joined to the neuter verb: as, " The man is *fallen*." " The ſun i *riſen*." But as *fallen* and *riſen*, have no reference to any agent or compulſive cauſe differen from the ſubject of the verb, ſo they cannot with any propriety be denominated *paſſive* partici ples: and, notwithſtanding their form, they differ very little, if any thing, from commo adjectives.

The ſame thing may be obſerved of the *active* participle: as, " The maſter is *writing*, th horſe is *trotting*." Here the participle implies both the circumſtance and the action of th noun to which it is joined by the neuter verb, and therefore has the property of a participle But if we uſe the ſame word in a merely deſcriptive ſenſe, as, " The *writing* maſter; th *trotting* horſe." It loſes the property of a participle and becomes a *mere adjective*.

There are *two participles* pertaining to moſt verbs, the *active* which *always* ends in *ing*, an the *paſſive*, which for the *moſt* part ends in *ed*: as from the verb *call*, are derived the participle *calling*, and *called*. In the formation of the participles, if the verb ends in *e*, the *e* is omitted as, love, *loving*, *loved*. If it ends in a *ſingle conſonant* preceded by a *ſingle vowel* bearing th accent, that *conſonant* is *doubled*: as, commit, *committing*, *committed*.

The *paſſive participle* is, for the moſt part, the ſame with the *preter*, or *paſt tenſe* of th verb; but in *both* theſe there are many irregularities; the chief of which may be gathered fro the following catalogue.

Preſent	*Preter.*	*Parti.*
Bake	baked	baked, baken
Begin	began	begun
Bear	bore, bare	borne, born
Beat	beat	beaten
Behold	beheld	beheld beholden
Bend	bended, bent	bent
Bereave	bereft	bereaved bereft
Beſeech	beſought	beſought
Bid	bid	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled	bled, blooded
Blow	blowed, blew	blowed, blown
Break	broke, brake	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	builded, built
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	catched, catcht
Chide	chid, chidden	chid
Chooſe	choſe	choſen
Cleave	clove, clave	cloven, cleft
Clothe	clad	clothed, clad
Creep	creeped, crept	creeped, crept
Dig	digged, dug	dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, drea
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Eat	eat	eaten
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Find	found	found
Fling	flung	flung
Forſake	forſook	forſaken
Freight	freighted	fraught
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got, gat	gotten
Geld	gelt	gelded
Gild	gilt	gilt
Gird	girt, girded	girded, girt
Give	gave	given
Grave	graved	graved, grav

Preſent	*Preter.*	*Parti.*	*Preſent*	*Preter.*	*Parti.*
Grind	ground	ground	Shrive	ſhrove	ſhriven
Hang	hung, hanged	hanged	Sing	ſang	ſung
Have	had	had	Sink	ſank	ſunk
Heave	heaved, hove	heaved, hoven	Sit	ſate	ſat, ſitten
Help	helped	helped, holpen	Slay	ſlew	ſlain
Hew	hewed	hewn	Sling	ſlung, ſlang	ſlung
Hide	hid	hidden	Smite	ſmote	ſmitten
Hold	held	holden, held	Sow	ſowed	ſown
Keep	kept	kept	Speak	ſpoke	ſpoken
Know	knew	known	Speed	ſped	ſped
Lade	laded	laden	Spell	ſpelt	ſpelt
Lay	laid	laid	Spend	ſpent	ſpent
Lead	led	led	Spill	ſpilled, ſpilt	ſpilled, ſpilt
Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped, leapt	Spin	ſpun, ſpan	ſpun
Leave	left	left	Spring	ſprang	ſprung
Lend	lent	lent	Sting	ſtung, ſtang	ſtung
Load	loaded	loaded, loaden	Steal	ſtole	ſtolen
Loſe	loſt	loſt	Stick	ſtuck	ſtuck
Make	made	made	Stride	ſtrode	ſtridden
Meet	met	met	Strike	ſtruck	ſtruck
Mow	mowed	mowed, mown	String	ſtrang	ſtrung
Rend	rent	rent	Sweep	ſwept	ſwept
Ride	rid, rode	ridden	Swear	ſwore	ſworn
Ring	rang	rung	Sweat	ſwet	ſwetted
Rive	rived	riven	Swell	ſwelled	ſwoln
Rot	rotted	rotten	Swim	ſwum, ſwam	ſwum
Run	ran	run	Take	took	taken
Say	ſaid	ſaid	Teach	taught	taught
Saw	ſawed	ſawn	Tear	tore	torn
See	ſaw	ſeen	Tell	told	told
Seek	ſought	ſought	Throw	threw	thrown
Seeth	ſod	ſodden	Think	thought	thought
Sell	ſold	ſold	Tread	trod	trodden
Send	ſent	ſent	Wear	wore	worn
Shake	ſhook	ſhaken	Weave	wove	woven
Shave	ſhaved	ſhaved, ſhaven	Win	won	won
Shear	ſhore	ſhorn	Wind	wound	wound
Shew	ſhewed	ſhown	Work	wrought	wrought
Shoe	ſhod	ſhod	Wring	wrung	wrung
Shoot	ſhot	ſhot	Write	wrote	written

The following are *intranſitive* verbs, and have, properly ſpeaking, no *paſſive* participle.

Preſent	*Preter.*	*Parti. Form.*	*Preſent*	*Preter.*	*Parti. Form.*
Abide	abode		Leap	leaped, leapt	leaped
Ariſe	aroſe	ariſen	Lie	lay	
Awake	awaked, awoke	awaked	Riſe	roſe	riſen
Cleave	cleaved, clave	cleaved	Rot	rotted	rotten
Cling	clang, clung	clung	Run	ran	run
Come	came	came	Shine	ſhone	ſhined
Creep	creeped, crept	crept	Sink	ſank	ſunk
Crow	crew	crowed	Shrink	ſhrank	ſhrunk
Deal	dealt	dealt	Sleep	ſlept	ſlept
Dare	durſt		Slide	ſlid	ſlidden
Die	died	dead	Slink	ſlank	ſlunk
Dwell	dwelt	dwelt	Speed	ſped	ſped
Fall	fell	fallen	Spit	ſpat	ſpitten
Feed	fed	fed	Stand	ſtood	ſtood
Flee	fled	fled	Stick	ſtuck	ſtuck
Fly	flew	flown	Stink	ſtank	ſtunk
Go	went	gone	Swing	ſwang	ſwung
Grow	grew	grown	Thrive	throve	thriven
Hang	hung	hung	Weep	wept	wept

Note. There are a few compound irregular verbs, ſuch as *befall*, *beſpeak*, &c. Which, they follow the ſimple form, it was not thought neceſſary to inſert in this catalogue.

There are a few verbs ending in *t*, and *d*, that are the ſame in the *preſent*, *preter* tenſes, *paſſive* participle: as, burſt, caſt, coſt, cut, hit, hurt, knit, let, put, read, rent, rid, ſhed, ſhred, ſhut, ſlit, ſplit, ſpread, thruſt.

Here it may be obſerved, that there are two ways of expreſſing the *perfect* and *pluper* tenſes in moſt irregular verbs: as, I *have wrote*, or *have written*, &c. I *had wrote*, or *written*, &c.

Note. In theſe inſtances *written* is, I think, a real verb, but for diſtinction's ſake call it the *participial form*; and in all irregular verbs it was heretofore, and, in ſome of them, is ſtill the only form made uſe of in the *preter* tenſes.

Of an ADVERB.

AN *adverb* is a part of ſpeech *joined* to a *verb*, an *adjective*, a *participle*, and ſometimes another *adverb*, to expreſs the quality or circumſtance of it: as, he reads *well*, a *truly* good m he is *ſecretly* plotting, he writes *very correctly*.

Some adverbs admit of compariſon: as, *often*, *oftener*, *ofteneſt*; *ſoon*, *ſooner*, *ſooneſt*; and m of them are compared by the other adverbs, *much*, *more*, *moſt*, &c.

Note. Adverbs have relation to *time*: as, *now*, *then*, *lately*, &c. to *place*, as *here*, *there*, to *number*: as, *once*, *twice*, &c.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

A *conjunction* is a part of ſpeech that joins words or ſentences together: as, *albeit*, *althou* *altho'*, *and*, *becauſe*, *but*, *either*, *elſe*, *however*, *if*, *namely*, *neither*, *nor*, *though*, *tho'*, *theref* *thereupon*, *unleſs*, *whereas*, *whereupon*, *whether*, *yet*. The foregoing are always *conjunctions*: theſe ſix following are ſometimes *adverbs*; *alſo*, *as*, *otherwiſe*, *ſince*, *likewiſe*, *then*. *Exc* and *ſave*, are ſometimes *verbs*; *for*, ſometimes a *prepoſition*; and *that*, ſometimes a *pronoun*.

Of a PREPOSITION.

A *prepoſition* is a word ſet before *nouns*, or *pronouns*, to expreſs the relation of perſons, pla or things to each other: as, he came *to*, and ſtood *before* the city.

Prepoſitions uſed in this ſenſe are ſuch as follow. *About*, *above*, *after*, *againſt*, *am* *amongſt*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *than*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*.

Of an INTERJECTION.

AN *interjection* is a word that expreſſes any *ſudden motion* of the mind, *tranſported* with ſenſation of pleaſure or pain: as, *O! Oh! Alas! Lo!*

DISSERTATION III.

On the Derivation and Compoſition of Words.

HERE we enter the grand laboratory of the Engliſh language, in which all kinds words are transformed and compounded at pleaſure; the various artiſts diſplay their rious talents; and though now and then we meet with a very uncouth and ill formed prod tion, yet, for the moſt part, we are ſurprized with a new and pleaſing variety in almoſt ev department. To inveſtigate all the modes of tranſmutation and compoſition in the proceſs of t art, which is hardly exceeded in the Greek language itſelf, would be next to impoſſible. few ſtrictures, however, on the materials in general, and the manner in which they are u may not be unacceptable.

THE SAXON MODES.

From the *ſubſtantive* we form the *adjective* in *ful*, as, joy, *joyful*; faith, *faithful*. In *ſome*, tooth, *toothſome*; game, *gameſome*. In *leſs*: as, joy, *joyleſs*; hope, *hopeleſs*. In *ly* and *y*: man, *manly*, fault, *faulty*. In *iſh*: as, boy, *boyiſh*, child, *childiſh*. In *like*: as, war, *warl* king, *kinglike*. In *wiſe*: as, weather, *weatherwiſe*; road, *roadwiſe*. Another *ſubſtan* in *head*: as, God, *Godhead*; maiden, *maidenhead*. In *hood*: as, man, *manhood*; chi *childhood*. In *ſhip*: as, clerk, *clerkſhip*; lord, *lordſhip*. In *dom*: as, king, *kingdom*; du *dukedom*. In *rick* and *wick*, not much uſed; as, biſhop, *biſhoprick*; bailiff, *bailiwick*.

One ſubſtantive is joined to another with or without the hyphen, and frequently in the d tinct form, in which caſe the *firſt* ſubſtantive becomes an adjective, and diſtinguiſhes the q lity of the *ſecond*: as, *ſeaman*, *horſe-woman*, *market boat*, *fiddle ſtick*.

Here we may obſerve, when the ſubſtantive is the ſubject, the terminations *like*, *ly* and denote a quality like or ſuited to that ſubject: as, *lion-like*, like a lion, ſuited to a lio *womanly*, like a woman, ſuited to a woman; *fooliſh*, like a fool, ſuited to a fool. *Ful*, ſ denote an exuberance of the quality : as, *joyful*, full of joy, abounding with joy ; *frolic*- full of frolics, abounding in frolics ; *muſty*, full of muſt, abounding with muſt. *Leſs* es the want, or entire abſence of the quality : as, *joyleſs*, void of joy, deſtitute of joy. The nation *wiſe* denotes dexterity : as, *way-wiſe*, expert in finding the way, dextrous in choo- he path.

e terminations *head* and *hood* denote ſtate or condition : as, *widowhood*, the ſtate or con- of a widow. *Ship*, *rick* and *wick* denote *office*, *juriſdiction* and *dignity* : as, *chancellorſhip*, the or dignity of a chancellor : *biſhoprick*, the temporalities of a biſhop, the office of a biſhop: *vick*, the juriſdiction of a bailiff.

om the *adjective* we form the *ſubſtantive* in *neſs* : as, black, *blackneſs* ; good, *goodneſs* ; tall, *ſs*. Another adjective in *ſome*, and *iſh* ; as, full, *fulſome* ; glad, *gladſome* : tall, *talliſh* ; *blueiſh*. The *adverb* in *ly* : as, common, *commonly* ; joyful, *joyfully*.

e adjective is frequently put abſolutely and becomes a ſubſtantive : as, “ The public *good* quires it.” “ The *poor* muſt be remembered.”

re the termination *neſs* denotes ſtate or condition : as, *blackneſs*, the ſtate of being black ; *ſs*, the ſtate of being tall. *Some* denotes the quality in a ſmall degree of exceſs: as, *blith*- more than commonly blith ; *gladſome*, more than commonly glad. *Iſh* denotes the quality ſome degree of diminution : as, *blackiſh*, ſomewhat black ; *talliſh*, ſomewhat tall, tending o tallneſs.

om the *verb* we form the *ſubſtantive* in *er* : as, make, *maker* ; help, *helper*. The *paſſive* *iple* for the moſt part in *ed* : as love, *loved* ; call, *called*. The *active participle* in *ing* : as, *loving* ; call, *calling*.

is frequently prefixed to *verbs* and *participles*, and adds ſomething to the intention or force e radical: as, dabble, *bedabble* ; dizen, *bedizen* ; ſpattered, *beſpattered*.

, ſignifying a negation, is prefixed to almoſt all *verbs*, *adjectives* and *participles* ; and ſome- to *ſubſtantives* : as, ſkilful, *unſkilful* ; called, *uncalled* ; meaning, *unmeaning* ; ſkilfulneſs, *fulneſs* ; preparedneſs, *unpreparedneſs* ; maſk, *unmaſk* ; button, *unbutton* ; dreſſed, *un*- *d*.

ll is prefixed to participles, with, or without the hyphen, and ſometimes in the diſtinct, h, in many caſes, ſeems to be the beſt form : as, done, *well done* ; affected, *well affected* ; , *well-taken* ; accepted, *well-accepted* : accompliſhed, *well accompliſhed* ; prepared, *well* *ed*.

is prefixed to participles, with, or without the hyphen, and frequently in the diſtinct ; as, minded, *ill minded* ; adviſed, *ill-adviſed* : choſen, *ill choſen*.

lf is prefixed to participles, with, or without the hyphen, and ſometimes in the diſtinct : as, roaſted, *half roaſted* ; dreſſed, *half dreſſed* ; formed, *half formed* ; ground, *half* *d*.

, ſignifying repetition or return, is prefixed to *ſubſtantives*, *verbs* and *participles* ; as, ad- on, *readmiſſion* ; print, *eprint* ; eſtabliſhed, *re-eſtabliſhed*.

is prefixed to *adjectives* and *participles* ; as, powerful, *allpowerful* ; ſeeing, *allſeeing* ; wiſe, *e* ; rarely to *ſubſtantives* ; as, conqueror, *allconqueror*.

The LATIN MODES.

om the *ſubſtantive* we form the *adjective* in *ous* : as, joy, *joyous* ; beauty, *beauteous* ; grace, *us*.

al : as, muſic, *muſical* ; condition, *conditional* ; ſpire, *ſpiral*. In *ive* : as, ſport, *ſportive* ; ſs, *ſucceſſive* ; progreſs, *progreſſive*. In *able* : as, ſale, *ſaleable* : Another *ſubſtantive* in *iſt* ; t, *artiſt* ; humour, *humouriſt*. In *ian* : as, muſic, *muſician* ; phyſic, *phyſician*. In *y* : as, cor- ndence, *correſpondency* ; innocence, *innocency* ; complacence, *complacency*.

om the *adjective* we form the *ſubſtantive* in *ity* ; as, prodigal, *prodigality* ; ſubſtantial, *ſub*- *ality* ; ſtable, *ſtability*. Another *adjective* in *al* ; as, politic, *political* ; paralitic, *paralitical* ; ic, *ſyllabical*.

om the *verb* we form the *adjective* in *able* ; as, commend, *commendable* ; ſuppoſe, *ſuppoſe*- alter, *alterable*. In *ible* ; as, add, *addible* ; diſſolve, *diſſolvible* ; compreſs, *compreſſible*. In as, expreſs, *expreſſive* ; afflict, *afflictive* ; elect, *elective*. In *ant* and *ent* : as, comply, *com*- ; attend, *attendant* ; diſſolve, *diſſolvent* ; differ, *different*. The *ſubſtantive* in *ation* : as, , *temptation* ; exalt, *exaltation*. In *ition* ; as, add, *addition* ; complete, *completion* ; ſuppoſe, *ition*. In *ance*, and *ence*, as, incumber, *incumberance* ; perform, *performance* ; rely, *reliance* ; *defiance* ; differ, *difference* ; concur, *concurrence* ; exiſt, *exiſtence*.

TE, ſignifying priority of time, is ſometimes prefixed to *ſubſtantives*, *verbs* and *participles* : hamber, *antechamber* ; penult, *antepenult* ; date, *antedate* ; dated, *antedated*.

, ſignifying with, is ſometimes prefixed to *ſubſtantives*, *adjectives*, *verbs* and *participles* : as, er, *co-partner* ; operation, *co-operation* ; eternal, *co-eternal* ; eſſential, *co-eſſential* ; extend, *end* ; exiſting, *co-exiſting*.

N, ſignifying negation, is prefixed to *ſubſtantives* and *adjectives* : as, importation, *nonim*- *ion* ; exiſtence, *nonexiſtence* ; conformiſt, *nonconformiſt* ; organical, *nonorganical*.

IN, *IM* and *IR*, for better ſound ſake, implying a negation or contrariety, are prefixed to *ſtantives*, *adjectives* and *adverbs*: as, congruity, *incongruity*; poſſibility, *impoſſibility*; regula *irregularity*; ſeparable, *inſeparable*; practicable, *impracticable*; reproachable, *irreproachable*; ſibly, *inſenſibly*; perceptibly, *imperceptibly*; reproachably, *irreproachably*.

PRE, or *PRÆ*, ſignifying priority or eminence, are prefixed to *ſubſtantives* and *adjectives*: exiſtence, *preexiſtence*; eminent, *preeminent*; conceived, *preconceived*.

COUNTER, ſignifying oppoſition, is prefixed to *ſubſtantives*, *verbs* and *participles*: as, p ject, *counterproject*; balance, *counterbalance*; marked, *countermarked*.

THE GREEK MODES.

From the *ſubſtantive* we form the *verb* in *ize*, as, philoſophy, *philoſophize*; epitome, *epitom* harmony, *harmonize*; author, *authorize*. Another *ſubſtantive* in *iſm*; as, catholic, *catholic* Arminian, *Arminianiſm*; Calvin, *Calviniſm*; Spinoſa, *Spinoſiſm*.

From the *verb* we form the *ſubſtantive* in *ſm*: as, baptize, *baptiſm*; ſyllog *ſyllogiſm*.

ANTI, ſignifying contrariety, or oppoſition, is prefixed to *ſubſtantives* and *adjectives*, courtier, *anticourtier*; miniſterial, *antiminiſterial*; chriſtian, *antichriſtian*; aſthmatic, *tiaſthmatic*.

THE FRENCH MODES.

From the *ſubſtantive* we form another *ſubſtantive* in *age*: as, pound, *poundage*; pack, *pack* perſon, *perſonage*; patron, *patronage*.

From the *verb* we form the *ſubſtantive* in *ment*; as, reſent, *reſentment*; conceal, *concealm* content, *contentment*; command, *commandment*.

MIS, implying error or deceit, is prefixed to *ſubſtantives*, *verbs* and *participles*: as, app tion, *miſapplication*; management, *miſmanagement*; apply, *miſapply*; conducted, *miſcondu*

DIS, implying negation or contrariety, is prefixed to *ſubſtantives*, *verbs* and *participles*: ſatisfaction, *diſſatisfaction*; credit, *diſcredit*; charge, *diſcharge*: poſſeſs, *diſpoſſeſs*; claim, *claim*; approved, *diſapproved*.

Beſides all theſe, there is, in the Engliſh language, another mode of combination, in w the verb is connected with the adverb, and requires a ſenſe ſomewhat different from the fi form: as, to *call in*, to *call out*, to *call on*; to *caſt off*, to *caſt out*, to *caſt up*; to *paſs by*, to *on*, to *paſs over*.

Though the compound and derivative words in the Engliſh language retain, for the part, the general ſenſe or intention of the radicals out of which they are formed, yet ſome they convey a very different meaning. For inſtance, *ſucceſs*, and *ſucceſſion* imply very diff ideas; ſo do *expoſe*, and *expoſition*.

As the modes of combination are ſo numerous and comprehenſive, it is no wonder ou guage ſhould afford ſome inſtances of injudicious management in this art. Care ſhould be t that we do not indulge too much to the itch of novelty, or to the more preſſing calls of niency on urgent occaſions. It may ſometimes be much eaſier to coin a new word than collect a proper and eſtabliſhed phraſeology to expreſs our ideas; and hence it is, perhaps, *diſlikeneſs*, *circuity*, *mechaniſt*, *ſtultify*, and many others, notwithſtanding the authority of names, will hardly ever acquire an eſtabliſhed reputation or general currency in the Engliſh guage.

DISSERTATION IV.

On SYNTAX.

SYNTAX includes the order, the connection, and the agreement of words ſentence.

If this ſhort definition be juſt, the affected negligence and brevity with which the write Engliſh grammar have generally treated this ſubject, muſt have been owing to more common inattention. Surely it will be allowed, by all who give themſelves time to think much of the propriety, beauty, and perſpicuity of language depends on a due obſervation rules of Syntax *.

The articles, *a*, and *an*, are uſed *only* before nouns of the *ſingular* number, and before a wo begins with a *vowel*; *a* before a word that begins with a *conſonant*; *an*, or, *a*, before a word begins with *h*: as, "*a* Chriſtian, *an* infidel, *an* heathen, or *a* heathen." But if the *h* be not ſ then the article, *an*, is *only* uſed: as, "*an* hour, *an* herb. *A* and *an* are *indefinite*: a man, *a* houſe." *i. e.* any man, any houſe, without diſtinction. But *the* is *definite*: as, " man, *the* houſe." *i. e.* ſome one man, ſome one houſe in particular. *The* is likewiſe

dif

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* The truth of this remark is ſufficiently illuſtrated in the many awkward modes of conſtruction ado a writer of the firſt eminence in the republic of letters.

Hume. See Dr. Prieſtly's G

guiſh two or more perſons or things mentioned before: as, “ *The* men.” (not the wo-.) “ *The* Lords.” (as diſtinguiſhed from the Commons.)

hen *two* nouns come together with the prepoſition *of* between them, denoting *poſſeſſion*, the r may be made the *genitive* caſe, and ſet *before* the other: as, “ The property *of* the men.” *men's* property.

ouns of the *plural* number that end in *s*, will not *very properly admit* this genitive caſe. *he* Common's houſe.”

he *adjective* is uſually ſet *before* its *ſubſtantive:* as, “ The *ſecond* year, a *good* man.” But uently, for better ſound's ſake, eſpecially in poetry, the adjective comes *after* its ſub-ive: as,

> “ The genuine cauſe of every deed *divine*.”

hen *thing*, or *things*, is ſubſtantive to an adjective, the word *thing*, or *things*, is elegantly tted, and the adjective is put *abſolutely*, or without its ſubſtantive: as, “ Who will ſhew us *good?*” for, who will ſhew us any *good thing?* In many other caſes, the adjective is put *utely*, eſpecially when the noun has been mentioned before, and is eaſily underſtood, though expreſſed.

n forming the degrees of compariſon, the adverbs, *more*, *moſt*, *leſs*, *leaſt*, &c. are *only* uſed re the adjective when the terminations *er* and *eſt* are omitted: as, “ *more* full, *leſs* beau-.” For better ſound's ſake moſt adjectives ending in *ive*, *at*, *ful*, *able*, *ing*, *ous*, *iſh*, *cut*, , *ible*, and ſome others, muſt be compared by the adverbs, *more*, *moſt*, *leaſt*, &c. as, penſive, penſive; ſubſtantial, *more* ſubſtantial. Adjectives of more than one ſyllable generally come er this rule.

he *pronouns* muſt *always agree* with the *nouns* for which they *ſtand*, or to which they *refer* *umber*, *perſon*, and *gender:* as, “ The *ſun* ſhines and *his* race is appointed to *him:* the *moon* ppears, and *ſhe* ſhines with light, but not *her* own: the *ſea* ſwells, *it* roars, and what can repel *s* force?”

he *neuter* pronoun, by an idiom peculiar to the Engliſh language, is frequently joined in ex-atory ſentences, with a noun or pronoun of the *maſculine* or *feminine gender:* as, “ *It* is I. as the *man* that did it.” Though this ſeems to be an indefinite uſe of the *neuter* pronoun xpreſſive of ſome cauſe or ſubject of enquiry without any reſpect to *perſon* or *gender*, yet, in t propriety, it cannot be ſo uſed with a noun of the *plural* number: for inſtance, “ *It* was that did it.”

here two or more nouns or pronouns of the *ſingular* number are joined together in a ſen-e, the pronoun which refers to them muſt be in the *plural* number: as, “ The *king* and e *queen* had put on *their* robes.”

hen two or more nouns or pronouns of *different perſons*, are joined in a ſentence, the pro-n which refers to them muſt agree with the *firſt perſon* in preference to the *ſecond*, and with *ſecond* in preference to the *third:* as, “ *Thou* and thy *father* are both in the ſame fault, and ought to confeſs it. The *captain* and *I* fought on the ſame ground, *we* divided the ſpoil and ared it between *us*.”

he *genitive* caſe of a pronoun is *always* uſed when joined to a noun to denote *property* or *poſ-n:* as, “ *My* head and *thy* hand.” The head *of me* and the hand *of thee* are inelegant ex-ſions.

he *genitive* caſes of the pronouns, viz. *my*, *thy*, &c. are uſed when joined with nouns; but , *thine*, &c. when put abſolutely or without their nouns: as, “ It is my book,” or, omit- the noun, “ It is *mine*.” The ſame thing may be obſerved of *other* and *others*, in the *plural* nber: as, “ The property of *other* men;” or, without the noun, “ The property of *thers*.”

he *pronominal adjectives* are *only* uſed in the *genitive* caſe when put *abſolutely:* as, “ I will not o it for *tens* ſake.”

ine, and *thine*, are frequently put for *my* and *thy*, before a word that begins with a *vowel:* “ *Mine* eye for *my* eye.”

hen *two perſons*, or *things*, are ſpoken of in a ſentence, and there is occaſion to mention n over again, for the ſake of diſtinction, *that* is uſed when it refers to the *former*, and *this* n it refers to the *latter:* as,

> “ *Self love*, the ſpring of motion, acts the ſoul;
> “ *Reaſon's comparing balance* rules the whole;
> “ Man but for *that* no action could attend,
> “ And but for *this* were active to no end.”

he relative, *who*, or *whom*, is uſed when it refers to *perſons*; *which*, when it refers to *s:* as, “ I am bound to reſpect a *man*, *who* has done me a favour; though he be chargeable ith *vices*, *which* I hate.”

hat refers both to *perſons* and *things:* as, “ The *man that* I reſpect; the *thing that* I want, is ot here.”

Who, *what*. and *which*, are uſed in aſking queſtions: *who*, when we enquire for a man' name: as, " *Who* is that man?" *what*, when we would know his occupation, *&c.* as, " *Wha* is that man?" *which*, when we want to diſtinguiſh one of two or more perſons or things; as, " *Which* of the men; *which* of the roads will you chuſe?"

The *verb agrees* with its *noun*, or *pronoun*, i. e. with its *agent*, or *ſubject*, in *number* and *perſon*: as, " The boy *writes*, *I love*, he who *reads*."

NOTE. This *agent*, or *ſubject*, is *always* found by aſking the queſtion *who*, or *what*, on the verb; as, *who* write? The anſwer to the queſtion is, *boys*, which word is the *agent* of the verb, *write*,

In the complaiſant ſtile, it is common to uſe *you*, inſtead of *thou*, when we ſpeak to *one perſon only*; and, in that caſe, it has a *plural* verb joined with it: as, " You *are* my brother."

A noun of *multitude*, of the *ſingular* number, may have a verb, either *ſingular*, or *plural*: as, " The people *is* mad," or, " The people *are* mad." The latter ſeems to be *more elegant*.

When *two* nouns, or pronouns, are connected together in a ſentence, as *joint agents*, or *ſubjects*, they muſt have a *plural* verb, though they ſhould be both of the *ſingular* number: as, " The man and his wife *are* happy."

When the *neuter* verb ſtands between two nouns, or pronouns, one of the *ſingular*, and the other of the *plural* number, it may *beſt agree* with that which *immediately goes before* it: as, " All " things *were* ſea; the whole ſum *is* twenty-four pounds."

Sometimes a ſentence, or an infinitive, is the ſubject of a verb, in which caſe, the verb muſt be put in the *ſingular* number, and *third* perſon: as, " To ſee the ſun *is* pleaſant."

The pronouns, *I*, *we*, *thou*, *ye*, *he*, *ſhe*, *they*, and *who*, being the nominative caſe, are *always* uſed when they ſtand as the *agent* of an *active*, or the *ſubject* of the *neuter* verb: as, " *I* ſee, *he* loves, *we* are, *they* are."

The *agent*, or *ſubject*, is moſt commonly *ſet immediately before the verb*, or the *ſign* of the verb: as, " The *man* lives: the *city* has ſtood a thouſand years:" but in the *imperative* mode it is *ſe after the verb*: as, " Love *thou*; be *thou* happy:" in like manner, when a *queſtion is aſked*, it is *ſet after the* verb, or *between* the ſign and the verb: as, " Are *you* there? doth the *king live?*"

The *accuſative* caſe of a pronoun is *always* uſed when it *receives* the *force* or *impreſſion* of the *active* verb, or the *active* participle: as, " He calls *me*, ſhe is beating *them*."

When the *agent* and *object* of a verb are not diſtinguiſhed (as in nouns) by *different* caſes, the *agent* is *always* ſet *before*, and the *object after* the verb, this being the natural order and neceſſar to determine the ſenſe: as, " *Alexander* conquered *Darius*." If *Darius* had been the conqueror it is plain the order of the nouns muſt have been inverted.

The *accuſative* caſe of a pronoun is *always ſet after prepoſitions*: as, " To *me*, for *them*, &c."

After verbs of *ſhewing*, *giving*, &c. the prepoſition, *to*, is elegantly *omitted* before the pronoun, which notwithſtanding *muſt* be in the *accuſative*: as, " I give him the book; for, " give *to* him the book."

The *Interjections*, *O*, *oh*, and *ah*, require the *accuſative* caſe of a pronoun in the *firſt* perſon: as, " O *me*, oh *me*, ah *me*." But the *nominative* in the *ſecond*: as, " O *thou*, O *ye*."

Than is *only* uſed in *compariſon*, and takes the *ſame* caſe *after* that goes *before* it: as, " *He* greater *than I*; ſhe loves *him* better *than me*."

The *noun*, or *pronoun*, which *receives* the *force* of the active verb, is moſt commonly *ſet aft* the verb: as, " I love the *man*." But the *relative*, *whom*, is *always ſet before* the verb: as, " The man *whom* I love, is abſent."

The *auxiliary* ſigns, *do*, and *did*, and their inflections, *doſt*, *doth*, or *does*, and *didſt*, ought be uſed *only* for the ſake of *emphaſis*: as, " I *do* love; he *doth* love."

Shall is uſed in the *firſt* perſon *barely* to expreſs the future action or event: as, " I *ſha* do it:" but, in the *ſecond* and *third* it *promiſes*, or *commands*: as, " You *ſhall* do it." On the contrary, *will*, in the *ſecond* and *third* perſons, *barely* expreſſes the future action or event: as " You *will* do it:" but, in the *firſt*, it *promiſes*, or *threatens*: as, " I *will* do it."

The terminations, *eth*, *ed*, and the *participial form* of the verb are uſed in the *grave* and *formal*; but *s*, *'d*, and the form of the *paſt tenſe*, in the *free* and *familiar* ſtyle: as, (gravely) " H *hath loved*. The man *hath ſpoken* and ſtill *ſpeaketh*." (familiarly) " He *has loved*. The ma *has ſpoke* and ſtill *ſpeaks*."

The *paſſive participle*, and not the *paſt tenſe*, ſhould be always uſed when *joined* in a ſentenc with the *neuter verb*; as, " It *was written* (not it was *wrote*) in Hebrew."

That form of the tenſes in verbs, which is diſtinguiſhed by the *active participle*, is uſed wit ſtrict propriety, when we would expreſs the *continuance* of an action: as, " I *have been writing* long time. I *ſhall* be *writing* all the week."

The *adverb* is *always* placed *immediately before* the *adjective*; but *moſt frequently after* the verb as, " A *very* pious man prays *frequently*."

The conjunctions *if*, *though*, *except*, &c. implying a *manifeſt doubt* or *uncertainty*, require the *ſubjunctive* form of the verb: as, " Though he *ſlay* me, yet will I truſt in him. I will not l " thee go except thou *bleſs* me. Kiſs the Son leſt he *be* angry. If he but *ſpeak* the word. S " thou *do* it not."

NOT

NOTE. This form ſeems to be elliptical, and may be thus reſolved. "Though he *ſhould* ſlay me. Leſt he *ſhould* be angry. See thou *muſt* do it not."

The prepoſition, *to*, is *always* uſed before nouns of *place*, after verbs and participles of *motion* : , "I went *to* London ; I am going *to* town, *&c.*" But the prepoſition, *at*, is *always* uſed hen it *follows* the *neuter* verb in the ſame caſe : as, "I have been *at* London. I am *at* the place appointed." We likewiſe ſay, "He touched *at* any place ; he arrived *at* ; he lives *at*," &c.

The prepoſition, *in*, is ſet before *countries*, *cities*, and *large* towns, eſpecially if they are in the me nation : as, "He lives *in* London, *in* France, &c." *At* is ſet before *villages*, *ſingle houſes*, d *cities*, if they are in *diſtant* countries : as, "He lives *at* Hackney," &c.

No *preciſe* rules can be given for the order or placing of *all* words in a ſentence. The *euphony* d *perſpicuity* of the expreſſion are the *two things* which ought to be *chiefly* regarded.

The Conſtruction of the PREPOSITIONS *with the other Parts of Speech.*

Words denoting *property* or *poſſeſſion*, and ſuch as ſignify the *part of a whole*, are conſtructed ith *of*: as, "*Poſſeſſed of* wealth. "*Seized of* a large eſtate." "*Diſſeized of* their ancient atrimony." "The *light of* the eyes." "*The ſhape of* the body." "The *prerogative of* the ing." "The *privilege of* the ſubject." "*One of* the men." "*Some of* the company." A *member of* the houſe." "The *foot of* the hill." "The *extent of* the plain."

Words which denote any *affection of the mind* are conſtructed with *of*, *to*, *unto* and *for* before e object of that affection : as, "A real *love to* mankind." "An inveterate *hatred to* the fair x." "A ſincere *affection for* his aunt." "The *love of* man." "The *love of* God." But hen the ſubject and object of the affection happen to be reciprocal, or may take place of ch other, *of* is not ſo proper, at leaſt not ſo determinate, as *to* and *for*. *The love of God* ay intend either the love which God has for us, or the love we have to him, and is therefore itſelf an ambiguous expreſſion. But, when this reciprocation cannot take place, it is a matter indifference, as to the ſenſe, whether we uſe *of*, *to*, or *for* : as, "The *love of* the world." The *love of* money." "A *love of* virtue." "A *love to* virtue."

Words denoting *inclination* or *deſire*, and the contrary, are conſtructed with *after*, *for*, *of*, *to*, *to*, and *towards* : as, "He had a great *deſire after it*." "She was *diſpoſed for* a huſband." *Covetous of* gain." "*Deſirous of* vain glory." "*Diſinclined to* marriage." "*Indiſpoſed to* mpliance." "*Diſaffected to* the king." "*Averſe to* all innovations." "An *averſion to* ſubction." "*Diſaffection towards* the whigs." "*Inclined towards* London."

Words denoting *approbation* or *diſapprobation* are conſtructed with *of* : as, "She *diſapproved of* e meaſure." "They could not *approve of* it."

Words ſignifying *oppoſition* or *contrariety* are conſtructed with *to* or *unto* : as, "*Oppoſite to* virtue." *Contrary to* common ſenſe."

Words denoting *complacency* or *diſplacency* are conſtructed with *at* and *with* : as, "The king as *diſpleaſed at* it." "She was greatly *entertained with* his converſation."

Words denoting *intercourſe*, *agreement*, or *compliance*, and the *contrary*, are conſtructed with *with* d *between* ; as, "He made *a covenant with* the people." "An *agreement between* them." She held *ſociety with* mortals." "I will *comply with* your requeſt."

Words denoting *compariſon*, *likeneſs*, or *unlikeneſs*, are conſtructed with *to* and *with* : as, "What vice when *compared with* virtue." "*Like unto* me.' "*Similar to* this." "I will *liken* him a wiſe man."

Words denoting *gift* or *diſtribution* are conſtructed with *to* or *from* : as, "A *diſtribution to* any." "I *give to* you." "It was *given from* one *to* another."

Words which denote *receiving* are conſtructed with *of* or *from* ; as, "I *received* it *of* him." She *took* it *from* them."

Words which ſignify *ſubmiſſion* or *obedience* are conſtructed with *to* ; as, "A *ſubmiſſion to* ordinces." "A *ſubjection to* the laws." "To *ſubmit to* order." "*Obedience to* parents." "He *mitted to* the conqueror."

Words ſignifying *truſt* or *dependence* are conſtructed with *in*, *to*, *on* and *upon*, before the object : "I will *truſt to* you." "I place *confidence in* that man." "He *truſted in* God." "I *dend on* your word." "She *relied on* that promiſe."

Words denoting a *declaration*, *exhibition*, or *recommendation* are conſtructed with *to*, before the rſon to whom the declaration is made : as, "She *declared* it *to* me." "It was *repreſented to* e king." "He *ſhewed* him *to* the people." "He was much *recommended to* his lordſhip."

Words denoting *plenty* or *want* are conſtructed with *of*, *in* and *with* ; as, "*Full of* wine." *Void of* truth." "*Empty of* air." "*Deſtitute of* honour." "*Deprived of* all." "*Plenteous* mercy." "*Rich in* goods." "*Abounding with* corn."

Words denoting *fitneſs* or *unfitneſs*, *advantage* or *diſadvantage*, are conſtructed with *to* or *for* : "*Fitted to* the perſon." "*Fit for* children." "*Advantageous to* commerce." "*Favourle to* population." "*Profitable to* all." "*Unprofitable to* many." "*Better for* you." "*Worſe* them."

Words ſignifying *accuſation* or *acquittal* are conſtructed with *of* before the crime: as, “ She wa *accuſed of* incontinency.” “ He was *acquitted of* perjury.”

Words which imply *blame* or *cenſure*, *praiſe* or *diſpraiſe*, are conſtructed with *for* : as, “ Sh was *indicted for* perjury.” “ *Admired for* beauty.” “ *Careſſed for* her ſinging.” “ *Cenſured fo* lying.” “ *Praiſed for* her conſtancy.”

Participles or words ſhewing any thing made, done, or to be done, are conſtructed with *by* o *with*, reſpecting the *agent* or *inſtrument* : as, “ The writing was *ſigned by* the king.” “ It wa *written with* the point of a diamond.” With *of* or *from*, reſpecting the material: as, “ I was *made of* wood.” “ It was *formed from* the ſtump of a tree.” With *in* or *at*, reſpectin the place: as, “ It was *made at* Worceſter.” It was *done in* London.” With *to* or *for*, reſpecting the intention: as, “ It was *made for* ſale.” “ It was *formed to* the hand.”

Words of *motion* and *reſt* are conſtructed in different circumſtances with almoſt all the prepoſitions in the Engliſh language. *About* and *round* denote a circular or a kind of uncertain motio or poſition: as, “ They *went round* the church.” “ He *goes about* the country.” “ The *went round* the town.” “ They *ſtood about* the door,” “ He *lives* ſomewhere *about* Uxbridge.” *Above* and *over* denote a more elevated direction or ſtation: as, “ The ſhot *went above* the mark.” “ The arrow *flew over* their heads.” “ They *dwelt above* the bridge,” “ He *lodged over* th gate.” *After* denotes a purſuit or poſteriour motion: as, “ This body *march after* the ſecon battalion.” “ They all *ran after* the thief.” *Againſt* denotes a hoſtile motion, or a poſitio in contact with ſome other body: as, “ He *marched againſt* the city with a vaſt army.” “ H *ſtood againſt* the wall.” *Among*, *amongſt*, and *with* denote a motion or poſition in company o ſurrounded by others: as, “ They *went among* the reſt.” “ He *dwelt among* the Sidonians.” “ They *go with* the multitude.” “ It *will abide* with you.” *At* denotes the place of reſt, an a violent or hoſtile motion: as, “ He *ſtood at* the door.” “ She *flew at* him.” *Before* denote an appearance in preſence of a ſuperior, and a precedency of motion or ſituation: as, “ H *ſtood before* the king.” “ She *went before* a magiſtrate.” “ She *ſtood before* all the company.” *Below*, *beneath* and *under* denote an inferior direction or poſition: as, “ They *went below* th town.” “ They *paſſed under* the gate.” “ They *ſtood beneath* the mountain.” *Between* denotes a middle direction or ſtation: as, “ They *paſſed between* the ranks.” “ He *ſtood between* them.” *Beyond* denotes a ſtation at ſome further diſtance: as, “ The arrow *flew beyon* the mark.” “ He *dwelt beyond* the town.” *By* and *in* denote nearneſs of ſituation and th means or inſtrument of conveyance: as, “ He *went by* the houſe.” “ She *ſtood by* the pillar.” “ It *went by* the poſt.” “ She *came in* the coach.” *For* denotes the deſign: as, “ They *we for* pleaſure.” “ They *run for* a wager.” *From* denotes the place or point from which motion commences: as, “ They *came from* London.” “ They *went from* Worceſter.” *Into* denotes entrance: as, “ He *came into* the houſe.” “ He *entered* eaſily *into* the ſubject.” *Thoug* denotes perſeverance, or motion continued from one extreme to the other: as, “ He *paſſ through* the town.” “ She *ran through* all the particulars of the ſtory.” *To* and *unto* denote th place or point to which the motion is directed: as, “ He *came to* London.” “ He *rode* fro London *to* York.”

Some late writers ſeem to have made it a rule to ſubjoin to compound words from the Lati the prepoſitions with which they are compounded, or thoſe which anſwer to them in the Engliſh. But this rule cannot be reduced to general practice; and ſome inſtances in which it ha ben applied ſeem to be inconſiſtent with the idiom of the Engliſh language. “ *Averſe fro* Venus.” “ *Averſe from* God.” “ Was totally *dependent of*.” “ *Conformable with*.” “ *Inform in* ſome parts of their character.”

Theſe few ſtrictures, on this very difficult part of Grammar, cannot be ſuppoſed adequate t the various caſes that may ariſe, or to the inſtruction which the ſubject requires. They ar rather intended as hints to remind us of our danger, and to make us more cautious in the uſ of thoſe words which have been ſo often miſapplied by ſome of our beſt writers.

DISSERTATION V.

On the ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS, as applied to grammar, is the omiſſion of a word or part of a ſentence, whic muſt be ſupplied or underſtood to complete the ſenſe, or make out the conſtruction. Th chief deſign of Ellipſis is to avoid diſagreeable repetitions, as well as to expreſs our ideas in a few words and in as pleaſing a manner as poſſible. To the proper uſe of this figure we ow much of the clearneſs and perſpicuity of the Engliſh language. The ſtyle of the law is th leaſt elliptical, but at the ſame time the moſt obſcure and perplexed of any in preſent uſe. Th frequent tautologies and the immoderate length of the periods require a cloſeneſs of attention an facility of connection unknown to common readers: and hence it is that the deſign of a de ſtrument, which may take up half an hour in rehearſal, is generally better underſtood in r three ſhort and expreſſive ſentences *.

t though the Engliſh language owes much of its perſpicuity to the proper uſe of the Ellipſis, n improper or immoderate uſe of it, may induce a manifeſt obſcurity. Extremes therefore his, as well as in every thing elſe, ſhould be carefully avoided.

moſt all compound ſentences are more or leſs elliptical; and any kind of word in the Eng- anguage, unleſs we except the interjection, may be elegantly ſuppreſſed by the proper appli- n of this figure.

The ELLIPSIS *of the* ARTICLE.

A man, woman, and child." i. e. *A* man, *a* woman, and *a* child. " *A* father and ſon. *The* and moon. *The* day and hour."

all which inſtances the article being once mentioned, the repetition of it, unleſs ſome pe- r emphaſis requires it, would be unneceſſary.

Not only the year, but *the* day, and *the* hour." In this caſe the Ellipſis of the laſt article ld be rather improper.

The ELLIPSIS *of the* NOUN.

A learned, wiſe, and good man." i. e. A learned *man*, a wiſe *man*, and a good *man*. " A dent and faithful *wife*. The *laws* of God and man. The ſafety and happineſs of the ." In ſome very emphatical expreſſions the Ellipſis ſhould not be admitted; as, " Chriſt power of God, and the wiſdom of God." " At Saint *Jameſes*. By Saint *Pauls*." e we have a noun in the genitive caſe and no word in the ſentence to govern it; the Ellip- uſt therefore be ſupplied to make out the conſtruction: and yet in common converſation at , it is much better to ſay, " I went by Saint *Pauls*:" than, " I went by Saint *Paul's* Church."

The ELLIPSIS *of the* ADJECTIVE.

A *delightful* orchard and garden." i. e. " A *delightful* orchard and a *delightful* garden. " A e man and woman. *Great* wealth and power." In ſuch elliptical expreſſions, the adjec- ought to have exactly the ſame ſignification, and to be quite as proper, when joined to the r, as to the former ſubſtantives; otherwiſe the Ellipſis ſhould not be admitted.

or ſhould we, I think, apply this Ellipſis of the adjective to nouns of different numbers. *magnificent* houſe and gardens." Better uſe another word, " A *magnificent* houſe and *fine* dens." " A tall man and a woman." In this ſentence there is *no* Ellipſis: the adjective uality reſpects only the man.

The ELLIPSIS *of the* PRONOUN.

" *I* love and fear *him*. i. e." *I* love *him*, and *I* fear *him*. " *My* houſe and lands. *Thy* learn- and wiſdom. *His* wife and daughter. *Her* lord and maſter." In all theſe inſtances the pſis may be introduced with propriety: but if we would be more expreſs and emphatical, it ſt not be admitted. " *My* Lord and *my* God. *My* ſons and *my* daughters." " This is the they hate. Theſe are the goods they bought. Are theſe the gods they worſhip? Is the woman you ſaw?" In ſuch common forms of ſpeech the *relative pronoun* is uſually tted: though for the moſt part, eſpecially in complex ſentences, it is much better to have it reſſed.

" In the poſture I lay." " In the way I went." " The horſe I rode fell down." Better ſay, e poſture *in which* I lay. The horſe *on which* I rode fell down.

The antecedent and the relative connect the parts of a ſentence together, and ſhould, to pre- t confuſion and obſcurity, anſwer to each other with great exactneſs. " We ſpeak *that* do know, and teſtify *that* we have ſeen." The Ellipſis in ſuch inſtances, is manifeſtly proper: let it therefore be ſupplied. " We ſpeak that *which* we do know, and teſtify that *ich* we have ſeen."

The relative, *what*, in the neuter gender, ſeems to include both the antecedent and the re- ive. " This is *what* you ſpeak of. i. e. The thing *which* you ſpeak of."

The ELLIPSIS *of the* VERB.

" The man *was* old and crafty." i. e. The man *was* old, and the man *was* crafty. " She *s* young and rich and beautiful. Thou *art* poor and wretched, and miſerable, and blind and ked." But if we would, in ſuch enumerations, point out one property above the reſt, let that perty be put laſt, and the Ellipſis ſupplied. " She is young and beautiful, and *ſhe is* rich." I *recommended* the father and ſon. We *ſaw* the town and country. He *rewarded* the women

and

This can be no reflection on the gentlemen of the law, as it is well known that many of them poſſeſs the vers of elocution in an eminent degree; and that one, who now fills a diſtinguiſhed ſtation in that depart- nt, has favoured us with the ſpirit of the laws in a ſtyle as pure and claſſical, as his comments upon them are and deciſive.

and children.” “ You *ought* to love and ſerve him. I *deſire* to hear and learn. He *went* “ ſee and hear.” i. e. He *went* to ſee, and *he went to* hear. In which laſt inſtances, there is only an Ellipſis of the governing verb, but likewiſe of the ſign of the infinitive mode which governed by it.

And here it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that ſome verbs, through cuſtom at leaſt, ſeem require the Ellipſis of this ſign. “ I *bid* you riſe and go. He *made* me go and do it. I *be* “ him curſe and ſwear. I *ſaw* her go that way. You *need* not ſpeak. Would you *have* “ call ?” In all which inſtances the ſign of the infinitive mode would be improper.

The ELLIPSIS *of the Adverb, Prepoſition, Conjunction, and Interjection.*

“ He ſpake and acted *wiſely*. They ſing and play *moſt delightfully*. She *ſoon* found and “ knowledged her miſtake. *Thrice* I went and offered my ſervice.” That is, *Thrice* I we and *thrice* I offered my ſervice.

“ They confeſs the power, wiſdom, goodneſs, *and* love of their Creator.” i. e. The powe *and* wiſdom, *and* goodneſs, *and* love. “ May I ſpeak of power, wiſdom, goodneſs, truth The entire Ellipſis of the conjunction, as in the laſt inſtance, occurs but ſeldom : in ſome p ticular caſes, however, it may have its propriety.

“ Though I love I do not adore him. Though he went up he could ſee nothing. i. Though I love him, *yet* I do not adore him. “ I deſire you would come to me. He ſa “ he would do it.” i. e. He ſaid *that* he would do it. Theſe conjunctions may be ſom times omitted : but for the moſt part, it is much better to expreſs them.

There are ſeveral *pairs* of *correſpondent conjunctions*, or ſuch as anſwer to each other in the co ſtruction of a ſentence, which ſhould be carefully obſerved, and perhaps never ſuppreſſed. *Th* anſwering to *ſo*. “ It is *ſo* obvious *that* I need not mention it.” *As* anſwering to *ſo*. “ T city of *Briſtol* is not near *ſo* large *as* that of *London*.” *So* anſwering to *as*. “ *As* is the prieſt are the people.” *As* anſwering to *as*. “ She is *as* tall *as* you.” *Nor* anſwering to *neithe* “ *Neither* the one, *nor* the other.” *Or* anſwering to *either*. “ *Either* this man *or* that man. *Or* anſwering to *whether*. “ *Whether* it were I *or* you.” *Yet* anſwering to *though* or *althoug* “ *Though* ſhe was young *yet* ſhe was not handſome.”

PREPOSITIONS *are often ſuppreſſed.*

“ He went *into* the churches, halls, and public buildings : *through* the ſtreets and lanes of th city: he ſpake *to* every gentleman and lady of the place.” i. e. *To* every gentleman and every lady. “ I did him a kindneſs.” “ He brought me the news.” “ She gave him the le “ ters.” i. e. She gave *to* him the letters.

The ellipſis of the interjection is not very common.

“ *O* pity, and ſhame.” *Milton.*

EXAMPLES *of the* ELLIPSIS.

“ If good manners will not juſtify my long ſilence, policy at leaſt will : and you muſt con “ feſs, there is ſome prudence in not owning a debt one is incapable of paying.” If goo manners will not juſtify my long ſilence, policy at leaſt will, *juſtify it :* and you muſt con feſs, *that*, there is ſome prudence in not owning a debt, *which*, one is incapable of paying.

Fitzoſborn's Letter

“ He will often argue, that if this part of our trade were well cultivated, we ſhould gai “ from one nation ; and if another from another.” He will often argue, that if this part o our trade were well cultivated, we ſhould gain from one nation ; and if another, *part of ou trade were well cultivated, we ſhould gain*, from another *nation*. *Addiſon's Spect*

“ Could the painter have made a picture of me, capable of your converſation, I ſhould hav “ ſat to him with more delight than ever I did to any thing in my life.” Could the painte have made a picture of me, *which could have been*, capable of your converſation, I ſhould hav ſat to him with more delight than ever I did *ſit*, to any thing in my life.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux

A few inſtances in which perhaps all poſſible elliptical words are ſupplied.

“ You muſt renounce the converſation of your friends, and every civil duty of life to b “ concealed in gloomy and unprofitable ſolitude.” You muſt renounce the converſation o your friends, and, *you muſt renounce*, every civil duty of life, to be concealed in gloomy, *ſolitude* and *you muſt renounce the converſation of your friends, and you muſt renounce every civil duty of life*, t *be concealed in*, unprofitable ſolitude. *Fitzoſborn's Letter*

“ When a man is thoroughly perſuaded that he ought neither to admire, wiſh for, *or* pur “ ſue any thing but what is actually his duty, it is not in the power of ſeaſons, perſons, o “ accidents to diminiſh his value.” When a man is thoroughly perſuaded that he ought nei ther to admire, *any thing but what is actually his duty to admire, and when a man is thorough perſuaded that he ought neither to* wiſh for *any thing but what is actually his duty to wiſh for*, o *when a man is thoroughly perſuaded that he ought not to* purſue any thing but what is actually hi duty *to purſue*; it is not in the power of ſeaſons, *to diminiſh his value, and it is not in the power* rſons, *to diminiſh his value*, or, *it is not in the power of* accidents to diminiſh his value.

Addiſon's Spect.

TE. *Or*, which occurs twice in the *elliptical* ſentence above, is rather an impropriety; it d have been *nor*.

he following inſtances are produced to ſhew the impropriety of Ellipſis, in ſome particular .

That learned gentleman, if he had read my eſſay quite through, would have found ſeveral his objections might have been ſpared." It ſhould have been—Would have found, *that*, al of his objections, &c. " I ſcarce know any part of natural philoſophy would yield ore variety and uſe."—Any part of natural philoſophy *which* would yield more variety and " You and I cannot be of two opinions, nor, I think, any two men uſed to think with eedom."—Nor, I think, any two men, *who are*, uſed to think with freedom.

Mr. Locke to Mr. Molyneux.

me ſentences which ſeem to differ from the common forms of conſtruction accounted for he ſuppoſition of Ellipſis.

By preaching repentance. By the preaching of repentance." Both theſe are ſuppoſed to be er and ſynonimous expreſſions, and I cannot but think the former is an Ellipſis of the latter, hich the article and the prepoſition are both ſuppreſſed by cuſtom. *By preaching of repent- :* and, *By the preaching repentance :* are both judged to be improper. Theſe ſentences are ly elliptical, and partly not ſo, and from hence the impropriety ſeems to ariſe. *Preaching*, ither form, is a ſubſtantive, diſtinguiſhed by the ſenſe, and a prepoſition prefixed to it: nor he noun following governed by the ſuppoſed verbal force of the word, *preaching*, but by the oſition expreſſed or underſtood.

Well is him. Wo is me. Wo unto you." Theſe ſentences are all elliptical, and partly ex- n each other. Well is *it for him*. Wo is *to* me. Wo *is* unto you. To have recourſe to a oſed *dative* caſe is therefore quite unneceſſary.

My Father is greater than I. She loves him better than me." My Father is greater than I She loves him better than, *ſhe loves me*. " To let blood. To let down." To let, *out*, d; or, to let blood, *run out*. To let, *it fall* or *ſlide*, down. " To go a fiſhing. To go a unting." To go a fiſhing *voyage*. To go *on* a hunting party. " To walk a mile. To eep all night. To walk *through the ſpace* of a mile. To ſleep *through* all *the* night. " A undred ſheep. A thouſand men." A *flock of one* hundred ſheep. A *company of one* thouſand . " That man has a hundred a year." That man has *an income of* a hundred *pounds in* a r. " A few men. A great many men." A *hundred*, a *thouſand*, *few*, *many*, are to be ſidered as collective nouns, and diſtinguiſhed as ſuch, by the ſingular article. A few (i. e. all number) *of* men. A great many (i. e. a great number) *of* men. " He is the better or you. The deeper the well, the clearer the water." An article ſeems, for the moſt part, e the ſign of a noun either expreſſed or underſtood; and the above ſentences may be reſolved . He is the better *man* for you. The deeper *well*, the well *is*; the clearer *water*, the r *is*.

He deſcending, the doors being ſhut." This is commonly called the caſe or ſtate abſo- , and, in Engliſh, the pronoun muſt be in the *nominative*. The ſentence ſeems to be ellip- l, and the meaning is, *While* he *was* deſcending, *while* the doors *were* ſhut. " He came into his world of *ours*." " I am juſtified in publiſhing any letters of Mr. *Locke*'s." In the firſt heſe inſtances the genitive caſe of the pronoun comes after the prepoſition, but cannot be erned by it, for then it would be the accuſative: it muſt therefore be governed by ſome r word underſtood in the ſentence. He came into this world of our *dwelling*, *habitation*, And then omitting the noun it will be, This world of *ours*, by the common rules of ſtruction. The other ſentence may be explained after the ſame manner. I am juſtified in liſhing any letters of Mr. Locke's *writing*, *correſpondence*, &c. i. e. of the writing or corre- dence of Mr. Locke.

he uſe of the genitive caſe in ſuch inſtances ſeems to be a little uncouth. And here nnot but obſerve that though, on ſome occaſions, the genitive has its propriety and ele- ce, yet it ſhould in the general be uſed with caution, and much more ſparingly, perhaps n ſome authors have done.

DISSERTATION VI.

On Accent, Emphaſis, and Quantity.

HE accent and quantity of ſyllables give that diſtinction to words, and that pleaſing modulation to the voice in pronunciation without which the ear would be perpetually uſted with the moſt inſufferable monotony. And hence it is, that in all poliſhed languages, article has been attended to with great exactneſs. The Latins and Greeks diſtinguiſhed all their ſyllables into long and ſhort, and the latter made uſe of no leſs than three di marks or characters to point out the different quantity of accent or elevation of the voice in pronunciation. And I am inclined to think, that if the proper modes of ſpeaking were carefully attended to we ſhould find ſomething ſimilar to this in the Engliſh language. Latins and eſpecially the Greeks might perhaps carry this matter too far, and were w follow them too cloſely we ſhould be in danger of loſing the openneſs and energy of pronun tion in a kind of ſing ſong or unmanly recitative.

Some of our lateſt and perhaps beſt authors have been greatly divided in their opinion this ſubject. One is a ſtrenuous advocate for the unity, others no leſs warmly contend for duplicity and even triplicity of accent on the ſame word. But perhaps a little preciſion go far to reconcile, at leaſt to accommodate the matter between the contending parties.

If by the ſyllabical accent we are to underſtand the ſuperior ſtreſs of the voice on any ſyllable of a word, as all ſeem to allow, the unity is fairly determined; for who will contend two ſuperiors?

This being granted, every word of one ſyllable may be properly called an atonic in the liſh language: it has no room for ſuperiority, and therefore can have no ſyllabical accent. may have an emphaſis in common with other words, but emphaſis and accent are two differ things and muſt not be confounded in pronunciation.

For the ſame reaſon a word of two ſyllables can admit but of one accent, for if both ſyllables be pronounced with preciſely the ſame ſtreſs of voice, the word, in that caſe, no accent at all, nor can it be diſtinguiſhed in pronunciation from two words or two diff monoſyllables. How far this mode of pronunciation may be proper in ſome particular ca will not pretend to determine. The inſtances that have been adduced, *earthquake*, *quickſ* *ſackcloth*, and *bailſtone*, may perhaps come the neareſt to it; but I am inclined to think even here the firſt ſyllable will claim at leaſt ſome little ſuperiority. In words therefore of ſyllables, where both are peculiarly ſignificant, one may properly bear the ſyllabical acc and the other be pronounced with greater diſtinction than common; and, if this obſerva will hold good in theſe particular inſtances, it will certainly do ſo in all others that ca produced.

Nor does it follow that the ſyllabical accent is always to be placed on the moſt ſignifi ſyllable: the genius and cuſtom, the particular formation and the euphony of language are tainly more prevalent than the mere ſignificancy of a radical ſyllable: nor is the inconvenie of this mode of placing the accent on an inſignificant ſyllable ſo great as may have been i gined, provided the more ſignificant ſyllables be pronounced with proper diſtinctneſs, as generally are by all good ſpeakers. What inconveniency can ariſe from the pronunciatio the following words, *ſubſtance*, *ſubſtantial*, *conſubſtantial* and *conſubſtantiality*, as uſually and reſ tively accented on the firſt, ſecond, third, and fifth ſyllable? The firſt has nothing but cuſtom, and the laſt perhaps nothing but the euphony of language to ſupport it. Let the labical accent keep its place, and let the ſignificant ſyllables more or fewer be pronounced proper diſtinctneſs, and I think we have all that is in fact contended for by the writers on ſubject, and all they can reaſonably deſire.

In the firſt word cuſtom has placed the accent on the firſt ſyllable; in the ſecond word, wh may be conſidered as a kind of derivative, it is transferred to the ſecond ſyllable: but as the ſyllable had the preference in the radical, ſome diſtinction is to be ſhewn to it in the derivat and therefore it muſt be pronounced accordingly; in the third inſtance the original word is ther compounded, and though the accent is retained on the ſame which is now become the ſyllable, yet as the additional ſyllable is peculiarly ſignificant, it is here likewiſe entitled to diſtinction, and both the *con* and the *ſub* are to be fully pronounced. In the laſt inſtance, the wo further transformed, and for the ſake of euphony the fifth ſyllable now bears the accent, for the reaſon before aſſigned, the three firſt ſyllables are all peculiarly important, and th fore ought to be diſtinctly heard in the pronunciation.

This illuſtration will hold good in a great variety of other inſtances, and I need only that verbs of two ſyllables are generally accented on the laſt, eſpecially ſuch as are derived the French and Latin. The active and paſſive participles, the tenſes and perſons, and a tives in *ive* all retain the accent of the verbs from which they are derived. Polyſyllables the moſt part, eſpecially thoſe that are derived from the learned languages, have their ac on the antepenultima or third ſyllable from the laſt. As to the reſt it ſeems to be conſi with the genius and cuſtom of the Engliſh language to make the ſyllabical accent eith coincide with, or at leaſt to place it as near to the firſt ſyllable as poſſible.

Emphaſis, or what ſome call the oratorial accent, is a particular ſtreſs or modulation o voice on ſome particular word or part of a ſentence, and may be expreſſed in a more loud, more low, in a more ſmart and poignant, or in a more ſerious and ſolemn tone of voice the reſt of the ſentence, according to the different ſenſe of the paſſage, or the different which the ſpeaker would have to be produced by it; and is juſt the ſame thing appli words, as the accent before deſcribed applied to ſyllables.

This emphaſis or modulation of the voice is ſo totally different from the ſyllabical accent, t it cannot be found in any inſtance ſtrictly to coincide with it; it frequently occurs, and netimes with great advantage, in numerous compoſition, where an accented ſyllable would troy all the harmony of the verſe. The place where the emphaſis ſhould be laid is ſometimes eedingly obvious, but to point out the beſt method of laying on this emphaſis, is a taſk to ich I profeſs myſelf to be exceedingly inadequate.

" If it had been an *enemy* or a *ſtranger*, I could have born it; but it was my *neighbour*, my *friend*." " Do you call upon *me*, or upon *him* to anſwer that queſtion ?" " Upon *you*, Sir." *Darius was conquered by Alexander*." " *Was* Darius conquered by Alexander ? He *was*. Was *Darius* conquered by Alexander ? Yes, *Darius*. Was Darius *conquered* by Alexander ? Abſolutely *conquered*. Was Darius conquered by *Alexander ?* Yes, by *Alexander*."

The quantity of a ſyllable is the time which is taken up in the pronunciation, without any pect to accent or emphaſis, which may fall indifferently on a long or ſhort ſyllable.

yllables are long when the vowel or vowels which conſtitute them are not immediately ned in pronunciation with the following conſonant : as, *āll*, *băll*, *bŏok*, *beaŭty*.

All *monoſyllables* and all *accented* ſyllables in *e final* are *long* : as, *replēte*, *conſpīre*, *ſublīme*, *pōſe*, *revīle*, *tōne*, *tūne*, *tīme*. Monoſyllables ending in a vowel are generally : *long* as, *my*, *ſhe*, *thee*.

All accented ſyllables ending in a *vowel* are *long* : as, *comply*, *repartee*: the interjection O, pronoun I, and the emphatical *the*, are always *long*.

A and O before *ll*, *lt* and *ld* are always *long*: as, *tall*, *ball*, *bald*, *halt*, *toll*, *told*, *colt*. I ore *gh* is *long* : as, *ſigh*, *ſight*.

yllables are *ſhort* when the vowel or vowels which conſtitute them are immediately joined pronunciation with the following conſonant : as, *in*, *pin*, *ſin*, *an*, *add*, *heavy*, *heavier*.

he ſyllable which immediately follows the accent is *ſhort* : as, *reſpĭte*, *ſatyr*, *publĭcan*, *itiŏnal*.

he articles *a* and *the*, when not emphatical, are *ſhort* : as, " I ſaw *a* woman," " I went *he* man."

A before *v* and *d* is frequently *ſhort :* as, *heavy*, *ready*, *ſteady*.

DISSERTATION VII.

On numerous Compoſition.

ROM what has been ſaid of accent, emphaſis and quantity, we may deduce the principles of numerous compoſition. And here we need not run into all the nice diſtinctions of Latin and Greek poetry. Three kinds of feet at moſt may, I think, beſufficient. ll them the Iambic, the Anapæſt, and the Trochaic.

he Iambic conſiſts of two ſyllables with an accent on the laſt: as, appeár, reſíſt, comply, nd. The Anapæſt conſiſts of three ſyllables with an accent on the laſt : as, alamóde, apénd, recomménd, reparteé. The Trochaic conſiſts of two ſyllables with the accent on the : as, hap′py, bet′ter, com′mon, pli′ant, am′ple. Theſe three feet with an odd ſyllable at beginning or end of a line will be found ſufficient for all the meaſures of Engliſh e.

he Iambic meaſure is by far the more ſounding and majeſtic, whether it conſiſts of four, ſix, , ten or twelve ſyllables, and is therefore beſt ſuited to the more important and ſerious ects.

— As new awaked from ſoundeſt ſleep,
on the flowery herb, I found me laid
lmy ſweat, which with his beams the ſun
dried, and on the reeking moiſture fed.
t towards heaven my wondering eyes I
turned,
gazed awhile the ample ſky :———
who I was, or where, or from what cauſe,
v not : to ſpeak I tried, and forthwith
ſpake :
ongue obeyed and readily could name
te'er I ſaw. Thou Sun, ſaid I, fair light !
thou enlightened earth, ſo freſh and gay !
lls and dales, ye rivers, woods and plains !
ye that live and move, fair creatures, tell,
if ye ſaw, how came I thus, how here.

Milton.

Hear, all ye Trojan, all ye Grecian bands !
What Paris, author of the war, demands.
Your ſhining ſwords within the ſheath reſtrain,
And pitch your lances in the yielding plain.
Here in the midſt, in either army's ſight,
He dares the Spartan king to ſingle fight ;
And wills that Helen and the raviſhed ſpoil,
That cauſed the conteſt, ſhall reward the toil.
Let theſe the brave triumphant victor grace,
And different nations part in leagues of peace.

Pope's Homer.

Should fate command me to the fartheſt verge
Of the green earth, to diſtant barbarous climes,
Rivers unknown to ſong ; where firſt the ſun
Gilds Indian mountains, or his ſetting beams
Glance on th' Atlantic iſles ; 'tis nought to me :
Since God is ever preſent, ever felt,

In the void waſte, as in the city full :
And where he vital ſpreads, there muſt be joy.
Thomſon.

The ſpacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial ſky,
And ſpangled heavens, a ſhining frame,
Their great original proclaim.
Addiſon.

Keep ſilence, all created things,
And wait your Maker's nod ;
My ſoul ſtands trembling while ſhe ſings
The honours of her God.

Chained to his throne, a volume lies,
With all the fates of men,
With every angel's form and ſize,
Drawn by th' eternal pen.

His Providence unfolds the book,
And makes his counſels ſhine ;
Each opening leaf, and every ſtroke,
Fulfils ſome great deſign.

Here, he exalts neglected worms
To ſceptres and a crown ;
And there, the following page he turns,
And treads the monarch down.
Watt

O the rich depths of love divine !
Of bliſs a boundleſs ſtore !
Dear Saviour, let me call thee mine ;
I cannot wiſh for more !

On thee alone my hope relies,
Beneath thy croſs I fall ;
My Lord, my life, my ſacrifice,
My Jeſus, and my All. *Theodoſi*

But now Don Phœbus joins the middle ſky,
And liberty unbars her priſon door ;
And like a ruſhing torrent out they fly,
And now the graſſy cirque han covered o'er,
With boiſterous revel rout and wild uproar ;
A thouſand ways in wanton rings they run ;
Heaven ſhield their ſhort lived paſtimes, I im-
plore !
For well may freedom, earſt ſo dearly won,
Appear to Britiſh elf more gladſome than th
ſun. *Shenſton in imitation of Spenſ*

The Iambic, as to ſound, has all the majeſty and perfection of numerous compoſition, an is therefore juſtly propoſed as the ſtandard of poetic harmony. To conſtitute the pure Iamb the even ſyllables muſt all have a peculiar diſtinction ; they muſt be accented, or they muſt b monoſyllables, or, if neither, they muſt at leaſt be diſtinctly heard in the pronunciation.

What next I bring, ſhall pleaſe thee, be aſſured,
Thy likeneſs, thy fit help, thy other ſelf,
Thy wiſh exactly to thy heart's deſire.
Milton.

Thou moſt indulgent, moſt tremendous power,
Still more tremendous for thy wonderous love.
Young.

Come, gentle ſpring, ethereal* mildneſs, com
Thomſ

In reaſon's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious* voice ;
For ever ſinging as they ſhine,
The hand that made us is divine.
Addiſ

The lines cited above are all made up of pure Iambics, and are therefore, as to meaſure, th moſt perfectly harmonious.

For the ſake of variety, in the Iambic meaſure, a Trochee is frequently admitted in the b ginning of the line.

Welcome, ye ſhades, ye bowery thickets, hail. *Thomſ*
Happy the heart where graces reign. *Wat*

This foot is very little interuption to the harmony, and when well choſen may be conſide perhaps, rather as a beauty than a defect.

In the heroic meaſure an accented ſyllable is ſometimes introduced in the fifth place.

Eve, rightly call'd mother of all mankind. *Milt*

This is a greater interruption to the harmony, and may well be conſidered as a defect. If t accent fails on any other odd ſyllable the harmony for the moſt part is entirely deſtroyed, a the line degenerates into ſomething worſe than mere proſe. The much admired diſtich Denham may ſeem to be an exception to this, as it affords an inſtance of an accented ſyllab in the third place.

Though deep, yet clear ; though gentle, yet not dull :
Strong *without* rage ; without o'erflowing full.

But I conceive there are two reaſons why this has not the diſagreeable effect that might ha been expected. *Without* is a compound word, and has much the ſame ſound as though it w two diſtinct words ; both the ſyllables are diſtinct, and ſounded with nearly the ſame ſtreſs voice : add to this that both the foregoing and the following words are exceedingly ſtrong emphatical ; ſo that, in fact, the firſt foot is a Trochee, and the ſecond an iambic ; and co ſequently the harmony is ſufficiently preſerved.

A weak, obſcure or unaccented ſyllable where the meaſure requires a full and diſtinct o is always a defect in the poetry.

And an immortal crown. *Doddri*

Here it may be obſerved that one of the words *and* or *an* requires an emphaſis beyond wha natu ral or uſual, and this circumſtance renders the line unharmonious and diſagreeable. e we may likewiſe aſſign the reaſon why long words have generally an unhappy effect in ry; the rapidity of pronunciation renders many of the ſyllables exceedingly ſhort and ob- e, and when any of thoſe coincide with the even ſyllables they greatly interrupt the proper ncy and harmony of the verſe.

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* In poetic meaſure the two ſhort ſyllables in the natural or proper dactyles coaleſce in pronunciation, only fill the place of one obſcure or unaccented ſyllable.

His bright *appearances*, or footſteps trace. *Milton.*
To *beggarly* vile appetites deſcend. *Young.*

when theſe obſcure ſyllables fall on the end of the line the effect is ſtill more unhappy.

Inhoſpitable appeared and deſolate. *Milton.*
The firſt of men in ſovereign miſery. *Pope's Homer.*
But from our comment on the comedy. *Young.*

e addition of an obſcure ſyllable at the end of the line is another defect which ought to be ided. The words power, prayer, heaven, even, &c. are indeed to be conſidered as mono- ables, and therefore may be admitted; but this licence ſeems to be carried too far in the owing inſtances, and many more that might be given.

And ſqueeze my hand, and bid me come to-morrow.
And moated round with fathomleſs deſtruction. *Young.*

iſtinct and emphatical ſyllable may be introduced almoſt in any place without the leaſt ry or hazard to the verſe; but weak and obſcure ſyllables ſhould be avoided as much as ible.

whole line may conſiſt of diſtinct monoſyllables and ſound much better than one which has ng word in it.

To puſh me from the ſcene, or hiſs me there. *Young.*
Vext when he ſpoke, but yet they heard him ſpeak. *Pope.*
Whilſt all the ſtars that round her burn. *Addiſon.*

is there, perhaps, an odd place in the whole line but what may admit of an emphatical d, though not of an accented ſyllable.

O dart from thence *one* cheering ray,
And turn *my* midnight into day. *Flatman.*

ny of the defects above mentioned have been admitted, or at leaſt ſuffered to paſs, for the e of the greater variety; but I am perſuaded that, without theſe, the introduction of the chee as above exemplified, the proper mixture of monoſyllables and polyſyllables, the dif- nt poſition of the pauſes, the proper emphaſis, and in general a mode of expreſſion adapted he ſenſe, will, in all caſes, afford a ſufficient, a pleaſing, and I was going to ſay an infinite iety in the conſtruction of Engliſh Verſe.

d was the ranſom paid? it was: and paid
hat can exalt the bounty more) for you.
e ſun beheld it—No, the ſhocking ſcene
ve back his chariot: midnight veiled his face;
ſuch as this; not ſuch as nature makes:
midnight new! a dread eclipſe (without
poſing ſpheres) from her Creator's frown!
, didſt thou fly thy Maker's pain? or ſtart
that enormous load of human guilt,
Which bowed his bleſſed head; o'erwhelmed his croſs;
Made groan the centre, burſt earth's marble womb,
With pangs, ſtrange pangs! delivered of her dead.
Hell howled, and heaven that hour let fall a tear:
Heaven wept, that man might ſmile, heaven bled, that man
Might never die.——— *Young.*

he Trochaic meaſure is leſs majeſtic and ſerious than the Iambic.

iſe, O praiſe the name divine;
iſe him at the hallowed ſhrine;
the firmament on high
its Maker's praiſe reply.
his acts and power ſupreme,
your ſongs ſuggeſt a theme;
the harp no longer mute,
nd the trumpet, touch the lute.
Let the organ in his praiſe
Learn its loudeſt note to raiſe,
And the cymbal's varied ſound
From the vaulted roof rebound.
All, who vital breath enjoy,
In his praiſe that breath employ;
And in one great chorus join;
Praiſe, O praiſe the name divine. *Merrick.*

n the Trochaic meaſure the odd ſyllables muſt have the diſtinction, juſt as the even ones had he Iambic.

Trochaic verſe conſiſts of one or more Trochees terminated by a full or accented ſyllable, admits of little or no variation.

ſhort or obſcure ſyllable is ſometimes added, as a kind of ſplayfooted rhyme, at the end of line.

Jeſus,

Jeſus, full of all compaſſion,
  Hear thy humble ſuppliant's cry:
Let me know thy great ſalvation,
  Leſt I languiſh, faint, and die.
In the world of endleſs ruin,
  Let it never, Lord, be ſaid,
"Here's a ſoul that periſhed ſuing
  "For the boaſted Saviour's aid."
Saved! the deed ſhall ſpread new glory
  Through the ſhining worlds above;
Angels ſing the pleaſing ſtory,
  All enraptured with thy love.

Turn

The Anapeſtic meaſure is more quick and lively, and therefore beſt ſuited to ſongs and trivi ſubjects.

From Lincoln to London rode forth our young ſquire,
To bring down a wife whom the ſwains might admire;
But in ſpite of whatever the mortal could ſay,
The goddeſs objected the length of the way.

To give up the opera, the park and the ball,
For to view the ſtag's horns in an old country hall:
To have neither China nor India to ſee!
Nor a laceman to plague in a morning,—not ſhe.

To forſake the dear playhouſe, Quin, Garrick, and Clive,
Who by dint of mere humour had kept her alive:
To forego the full box for his loneſome abode,
O heavens! ſhe ſhould faint, ſhe ſhould die on the road.

To be ſure ſhe could breathe no where elſe than in town;
Thus ſhe talked like a wit, and he looked like a clown:
But while honeſt Harry deſpaired to ſucceed,
A coach with a coronet trailed her to Tweed.

Yes, theſe are the ſcenes where with Iris ſtray'd,
But ſhort was her ſway for ſo lovely a maid!
In the bloom of her youth to a cloiſter ſhe ru
In the bloom of her graces, too fair for a nu
Ill grounded, no doubt, a devotion muſt prov
So fatal to beauty, ſo killing to love!

Ye ſhepherds, give ear to my lay,
  And take no more care of my ſheep;
They have nothing to do but to ſtray,
  I have nothing to do but to weep.
Yet do not my folly reprove,
  She was fair, and my paſſion begun;
She ſmiled—and I could not but love;
  She is faithleſs, and I am undone.

I have found out a gift for my fair,
  I have found where the wood pigeons breed
But let me that plunder forbear,
  She will ſay 'twas a barbarous deed.
For he ne'er could be true ſhe averred,
  Who would rob a poor bird of its young:
And I loved her the more when I heard
  Such tenderneſs fall from her tongue.

Shenſt

In the pure Anapeſtic the diſtinction of accent or ſtreſs of the voice lies on every third ſyllabl

In the bloom of her youth to a cloiſter ſhe run,
In the bloom of her graces, too fair for a nun.
Not a pine in my grove is there ſeen,
  But with tendrils of woodbine is bound.

By dropping a ſyllable the firſt foot is frequently converted into an Iambic.

With her how I ſtrayed amid fountains and bowers,
Or loitered behind, and collected the flowers.

In this meaſure a ſlightly accented ſyllable may fall out of place and be no great interruptio to the harmony.

Now becauſe *miſtreſs*-Lucy to thee is well known.
But the while *honeſt* Harry deſpaired of ſucceſs.

In the ſtructure of this verſe care however ſhould be taken that no unuſual effort be neceſſary i pronunciation to place the ſtreſs of the voice on the proper ſyllable.

For to view the ſtag's *horns* in an *old* country hall.

An obſcure ſyllable or a ſhort word is ſometimes added to the end of the line, in this as we as in the other meaſures.

And Harlequin too, 'tis in vain to require it,
And ſhe wondered how folks had the face to deſire it.

THE NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A, (*s.*) The firſt letter of the alphabet, a note in muſic. *As a contraction it is frequently put for* Artium *of arts, and for* Anno *in the year: as,* "A. M. A. D."

rt. *uſually ſet before nouns of the* ſingular *number be*-
ning *with a* conſonant) Any, ſome, one: *as,* "*Shall*
man *be more pure than his maker?*" "*There ſhall be*
man *of every tribe.*"

M (*s. in the* Low Countries) A meaſure of capacity,
haam.

RON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a mountain) The
high prieſt of the Jews, a man's name.

n'ical (*adj. from* Aaron) Belonging to Aaron.

nites (*s. plu. from* Aaron) The deſcendents of Aaron.

s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a father) The fifth month
the eccleſiaſtical year of the Jews, anſwering to the
oon of our July

'CA (*s. in botany*) An Indian plant, a kind of hemp.

CATUA'IA (*s. in icthyology*) An American fiſh of
prickly fin kind.

CAY (*s. in ornithology*) The calangay, a kind of
rrot.

is'ta (*s. obſolete, from* abacus) An arithmetician.

k (*adv. a ſea term, applied to the ſails of a ſhip*)
ckward, ſo as to be flatted againſt the maſt.

ck (*adv. obſolete, from* back) Backward. *Chaucer.*

cke (*adv. obſolete*) Backward. *Spenſer.*

ACOT (*s.*) A cap of ſtate anciently worn by the
gs of England.

C'TED (*adj. in law, from the* Lat. abactus) Driven
ay.

tion (*s. not uſed*) A driving away.

C'TOR (*s. in law, from the* Lat.) One that drives
ay herds of cattle by ſtealth or violence.

C'TUS (*s. in pharmacy, from the* Lat.) An abortion,
miſcarriage procured by art or violence.

ACUC (*s.*) A man's name. 2 *Eſd.* i. 40.

ACUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of writing or count-
table uſed by the ancients.

cus (*s. in architecture*) The uppermoſt part or mem-
of a column.

D'DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a deſtroyer) One
the names of Satan.

'FT (*adv. a ſea term, from the* Sax. abaftan *behind*)
the hinder part, or between the main maſt and the
n of a ſhip.

ON (*s. not much uſed*) A proverb, a circumlocution.

THA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the inventor of
wine preſs) A man's name.

'SANCE (*s. not uſed of late, from the* French, ab-
ffer *to humble*) Obeiſance, a bowing of the body by
y of reſpect or reverence; *with* to: *as,* "*She did*
iſance to *him.*"

ſé (*adj. in heraldry*) Set lower than uſual.

'LIENATE (*v. t. in law, from the* Lat. ab *from, and* alius *another*) To transfer property from one to another.

Aba'lienated, (*p. in law, from* abalienate) Transferred from one to another.

Abaliena'tion (*s. in law, from* abalienate) The act of transferring one man's property to another.

ABA'NA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtoney) A river of Damaſcus.

Aba'nd (*v. t. obſolete, from* abandon) To forſake.

ABAN'DON (*v. t. from the* French, abandonner *to caſt off*) To give up, to forſake, to deſert.

Aban'doned (*p. from* abandon) Given up, forſaken, deſerted; *with* to: *as,* "Abandoned to *the wrath of Jove*;" *with* of: *as,* "*Theſe children had been* abandoned of *their parents.*"

Aban'doned (*adj. from* abandon) Exceedingly vicious, given up to a courſe of wickedneſs.

Aban'doner (*s. of no great authority, from* abandon) One that abandons.

Aban'doning (*p. a. from* abandon) Forſaking, deſerting.

Aban'donment (*s. not much uſed, from* abandon) The ſtate of being abandoned.

Aban'dum (*s. in law, from* abandon) Any thing ſequeſtered, that which is forfeited.

A'BANET (*s. from the* Heb.) A kind of girdle worn by the Jewiſh prieſts.

ABANNI'TION (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. abannitio) A baniſhment for one or two years on account of manſlaughter.

ABAP'TISTON (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek α *not, and* βαπτω *to plunge*) The perforating part of the inſtrument called the trepan.

ABAR'CY (*s. not uſed*) Inſatiableneſs.

Aba're (*v. t. obſolete, from* bare) To make bare.

ABA'RIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* paſſages) A mountain in the land of Moab.

Abarna're (*v. t. in law*) To inform.

ABARTICULA'TION (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. ab *from, and* artus *a joint*) The ſtructure of a joint that has ſtrong and eaſy motion.

ABA'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. baſis *a foundation*) To caſt down, to humble, to bring low.

Aba'ſed (*p. from* abaſe) Brought low, humbled, caſt down.

Aba'ſed (*adj. in heraldry*) Put lower than uſual.

Aba'ſement (*s. from* abaſe) The ſtate of being brought low, humiliation.

ABA'SH (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch, verbaeſſen *to aſtoniſh*) To make aſhamed, to confound.

Abaſh'ed (*p. from* abaſh) Made aſhamed, confounded; *with* at: *as,* "*She was* abaſhed at *the ſight of him.*" *And ſometimes with* in: *as,* "*I am* abaſhed in *your preſence.*"

Abaſh'ment (*s. not much uſed, from* abaſh) The ſtate of being confounded.

Aba'ſing (*p. a. from* abaſe) Humbling, debaſing.

ABATAMEN′TUM (*s. a law term*) An entry by interpoſition.

ABA′TE (*v. t. from the* French, abattre *to beat down*) To diminiſh, to ſink; *elliptically with* of: *as*, "*He* abated of *his price*, *i. e.* ſomething *of his price.*" *In law*, to defeat, to overthrow.

Aba′te (*v. int.*) To decreaſe.

Aba′ted (*p. from* abate) Diminiſhed, ſunk, overthrown, decreaſed.

Aba′tement (*s. from* abate) That which is taken away by the act of abating, diminution, extenuation; *with* in: *as*, "*I had an* abatement in *it.*" *In law*, the act of the abator.

Aba′ter (*s. from* abate) One that abates.

Aba′ting (*p. a. from* abate) Diminiſhing, ſinking, decreaſing.

Aba′tor (*s. in law, from* abate) One that enters before the heir takes poſſeſſion.

Ab′atude (*s. in old records, from* abate) Any thing diminiſhed.

Abatu′res (*s. plu. in hunting, from* abate) The preſſures made on the graſs by a ſtag in his paſſage.

Abaw′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Abaſhed, confounded. *Chaucer.*

Aba′y (*v. t. obſolete, in law*) To ſuffer a heavy penalty.

Abb (*s. with clothiers*) The yarn of a weaver's ſhoot, a particular ſort of wool.

AB′BA (*s. from the* Heb.) Father.

Ab′bacy (*s. from* abba) The office or dignity of an abbot.

Ab′bat (*s. not uſed*) An abbot.

Ab′bathy (*s. not uſed*) An abbacy.

Ab′batis (*s. in old records*) A ſteward of the ſtables, a groom.

Ab′beſs (*s. from* abba) The governeſs of a nunnery.

Ab′bey (*s. from* abba) A religious houſe, the ſeat of an abbot.

AB′BEY BOYLE (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon.

Ab′bey lubber (*s.*) A loiterer in a religious houſe.

Ab′bot (*s. from* abba) The ſuperior of an abbey or religious houſe for men.

AB′BOTSBURY (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 133 miles from London.

Ab′botsbury (*adj. from the* ſ.) Belonging to Abbotsbury.

Ab′botſhip (*s. not uſed, from* abbot) The office of an abbot.

ABBRE′VIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* brevio *to ſhorten*) To ſhorten by retaining a part for the whole, to abridge.

Abbre′viated (*p. from* abbreviate) Shortened, abridged.

Abbre′viating (*p. a. from* abbreviate) Shortening, abridging.

Abbrevia′tion (*s. from* abbreviate) A ſhortening, an abridgement.

Abbrevia′tor (*s. from* abbreviate) One that abbreviates.

Abbre′viature (*s. from* abbreviate) Any mark or character that ſhortens, an abridgement.

ABBREUVO′IR (*s. obſolete, from the* French) A horſe pond.

ABBREUVO′IR (*s. in maſonry*) The opening where two ſtones are joined filled up with mortar or cement.

ABBRO′CH (*v. t. in law, from the* Lat. ab *from, and the* French broche *a ſpit*) To foreſtall.

Abbro′chment (*s. from* abbroch) The act of foreſtalling.

Abbut′tals (*s. plu. from* abut) The boundaries of the ends of lands.

Ab′by (*s. corrupt ſpelling*) An abbey.

AB′DA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſervant) A man's name.

ABDALA′VI (*s. in botany*) The Egyptian melon.

AB′DALS (*s. in* Perſia) A furious kind of enthuſiaſts, who, it is ſaid, frequently run about the ſtreets and kill all they meet of a different religion.

ABDE′RA (*s.*) A ſea port town in Thrace.

Abde′rian (*adj. from* Abdera) Belonging to Abdera. *This word is uſed by medical writers to denote* inceſſant *laughter, in alluſion to* Democritus, *who, it is ſaid, was always laughing at the follies of mankind.*

Ab′derite (*s. from* Abdera) An inhabitant of Abdera, *emphatically applied to* Democritus, *who was born there.*

Ab′deſt (*s. with the* Mahometans) A kind of waſhing or purification before they enter on their religious ſervices.

Abde′venham (*s. in aſtrology*) The head of the twelfth houſe.

AB′DI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my ſervant) A man's name.

ABDI′AS (*s.*) A man's name. 2 *Eſd.* i. 39.

AB′DICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* dico *to ſay*) To renounce, to reſign, to give up.

Ab′dicated (*p. from* abdicate) Renounced, reſigned.

Ab′dicating (*p. a. from* abdicate) Renouncing, reſigning.

Abdica′tion (*s. from* abdicate) A renunciation, a reſignation.

Ab′dicative (*adj. from* abdicate) Cauſing or implying an abdication.

ABDI′EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying the* ſervant of A man's name.

ABDITA′RIUM (*s. in old records, from the* Lat.) A or place in churches where books, money, and were depoſited.

AB′DITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. abdo *to hide*) Hiding

ABDO′MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) The lower part or of the belly.

Abdom′inal (*adj. from* abdomen) Belonging to the men.

Abdom′inous (*adj. from* abdomen) Remarkably prominent in the lower part of the belly.

AB′DON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſervant of ment) A man's name.

ABDU′CE (*v. t. uſed only by medical writers,* Lat. ab *from, and* duco *to lead*) To draw away.

Abdu′cent (*adj. from* abduce) Drawing back or

Abduc′tion (*s. from* abduce) The act of drawing

Abduc′tor (*s. in anatomy, from* abduce) The muſcle draws back.

Abe′ar (*v. t. obſolete, from* bear) To bear, to carry, mean.

Abea′ring (*s. in law, but of little authority*) Behavio

Abeceda′rian (*s. little uſed, from* a, b, c.) A perſon or that teaches the alphabet.

Abece′dary (*adj. from* a, b, c.) Belonging to the alph

Abech′ed (*p. obſolete*) Fed.

Abe′d (*adv. uſed only in converſation or very fa ſtyle, from* bed) In bed, on bed.

Abe′dge (*v. t. obſolete*) To abide.

ABEDNE′GO (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying the* ſerva light) A man's name.

A′BEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* vanity) Adam's ſon, a man's name.

A′BEL BETH MA′ACHAH (*s. from the* Heb. mourning to the houſe of Maachah) A city in the of Iſrael.

Abe′lians (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The Abelonians.

ABELI′TION (*s. a law term*) An abolition, a granted to a criminal accuſer to deſiſt from proſecu

ABELO′NIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of Chri whoſe diſtinguiſhing tenet was to marry and ye in abſtinence.

A′BEL MAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the murmu of waters) A city in Judea.

A′BEL MEHO′LAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the of affliction) A city in the tribe of Manaſſeh.

A′BEL MIZRAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ing of the Egyptians) The name given to the pla the land of Canaan where they mourned for Jacob

A′BEL SHIT′TIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a moun among the thorns) The name of a city on the of Jordan.

ABEL TREE (*s. in botany*) The white poplar.

ABEO′NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs ſup to preſide over perſons going from home.

Abe′nt (*s. from* bend, *obſolete*) A ſteep place.

AB′ER (*s. from the* Brit.) The mouth of a river, of a leſs water into a greater.

AB′ERBROTH (*s. from* aber *and* broth) A royal bur the ſhire of Angus, in Scotland, famous for its waters.

Ab′erbroth (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Aberb

AB′ERCONWAY (*s.*) A town in Caernarvonſhire; a market on Friday, and is 174 miles from Londo

Abercon′way (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Abe way.

ABERDE′EN (*s. from* aber *and* dean) A city and ſity in Scotland.

Aberde′en (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Aberde

Aberde′enſhire (*s. from* Aberdeen) A county in Scot

Aberdeen′ſhire (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to deenſhire.

Aberemur′der (*s. in old law*) Murder fully proved.

AB′ERFORD (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a on Wedneſday, and is 182 miles from London.

Ab′erford (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Aberfor

AB′ERFRAW (*s.*) A village in the iſle of Angleſea the ſeat of the kings of Guynedh.

ABERGAVEN′NEY (*s.*) A town in Monmouthſhire; a market on Tueſday, and is 142 miles from Lond

Abergaven′ny (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging gavenny.

AB′ERISTWITH (*s.*) A town in Cardiganſhire; market on Monday, and is 199 miles from London.

Ab′eriſtwith (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to with.

ABER′RANCE (*s. from the* Lat. aberro *to wander*, *much uſed*) A going out of the right way.

Aber′rancy (*s. from* aberrance) A going out of the right

′rant (*adj. from* aberro) Going out of the way,
ndering.
ra′tion (*s. from the* Lat. aberratio, *ſeldom uſed by late*
iters) A deviation. *In aſtronomy* a ſmall apparent
otion of the fixed ſtars.
′ring (*p. from* aberr, *not in uſe*) Going aſtray, erring.
un′cate (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. averunco)
root up.
ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Humbled.
′TA (*s. from the* Arab.) One of the ſacred books of
magi.
′TON (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone found in Arabia
the colour of iron, which, if ſet on fire, is not eaſily
enched.
T (*v. t. from the* Sax. betan *to kindle*) To ſet on,
encourage.
ment (*s. from* abet *nearly obſolete*) The act of abetting.
′ted (*p. from* abet) Set on, encouraged, aſſiſted.
′ter (*s. from* abet) One that abets.
′ting (*p. a. from* abet) Setting on, aſſiſting.
′tor (*s. in law, from* abet) One that ſets on another
any criminal act.
VACUA′TION (*s. in pharmacy, from the* Lat. evacu-
o) A particular evacuation.
y (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſuffer a heavy penalty.
YANCE (*s. in law, from the* French abayer *to gape*
er) Reverſion, expectation.
Z (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an egg) A city in the
be of Iſſachar.
ATO′RIA (*s. from the* Iriſh) The alphabet. *Scott.*
REGATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ab
m, and grex *a flock*) To ſeparate from the flock.
ega′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* abgregate) The act
ſeparating from the flock.
O′R (*v. t. from the* Lat. abhorreo *to diſlike*) To de-
t, to hate exceedingly.
or′red (*p. from* abhor) Deteſted, hated exceedingly.
or′rence (*s. from* abhor) Deteſtation, the ſtate of be-
abhorred; *with* of: *as*, “ *She had an* abhorrence of
t man.”
or′rency (*s. from* abhor) Abhorrence.
or′rent (*adj. from* abhor) Diſagreeable, odious; *with*
as, “ *It is a thing* abhorrent to *me*.”
or′rer (*s. from* abhor) One that abhors.
or′ring (*p. a. from* abhor) Deteſting, greatly hating.
or′ring (*s. from* abhor) A cauſe of abhorring.
(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my father) A man's name.
A (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of my lord)
e head of a courſe among the Jewiſh prieſts.
AH (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.
AL′BON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* intelligent fa-
er) A man's name.
ATHER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* excellent father)
man's name.
B (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* green fruit) The firſt
onth of the eccleſiaſtical year of the Jews, anſwering
the moon of our March.
d (*v. pret. of* abide, *little uſed*) Did abide.
DAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of know-
ge) A man's name.
DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of judg-
nt) A man's name.
DAS (*s.*) A man's name. 2 *Eſd.* i. 39.
DE (*v. int. pret.* abode, *from the* Sax. abidan *to ſtay*)
continue, to dwell; to ſupport, to vindicate; *with*
: *as*, “ *I will* abide by *it*.” *But this ſenſe is low.*
de (*v. t.*) To ſuffer, to endure, to await.
der (*s. not ſufficiently authorized, from* abide) A
eller.
ding (*p. from* abide) Remaining, dwelling.
ding (*s. from* abide) A reſidence, a dwelling.
(*v. t. obſolete*) To abide, to ſuffer. *Chaucer.*
E′CT (*v. t. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Lat.
from, and jacio *to throw*) To caſt away with con-
npt.
ct (*adj. from the* verb) Low, mean, wretched.
ct (*s. from the* verb) A mean perſon, a wretch.
ctedneſs (*s. from* abject) The ſtate of an abject.
ction (*s. from* abject) Meanneſs, vileneſs.
ctly (*adv. from* abject) Meanly, baſely.
ctneſs (*s. from* abject) Meanneſs of diſpoſition.
EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God my father) A
n's name.
′NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs ſuppoſed
preſide over perſons going from home.
n′tine (*adj. from* abies) Made of fir.
ES (*s. in botany*) The fir tree, a genus of trees.
E′ZER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* father of help) A
n's name.
rite (*s. from* Abiezer) A deſcendent of Abiezer.

AB′IGA (*s. in botany*) The herb ground pine.

AB′IGAIL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the joy of the father) The name of a woman.

Abi′geat (*s. ſometimes uſed by medical writers*) A miſcarriage procured by art.

Abi′geus (*s. in old records*) An abactor, one that drives away cattle.

Abi′gg (*v. t. obſolete*) To abide.

ABI′HAIL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of ſtrength) The name of a man.

ABIHA′IL (*s.*) The name of a woman.

ABI′HU (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* his father) A man's name.

ABI′JA, ABI′JAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Lord my father) Biblical names both of men and women.

ABI′JAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of the ſea) A man's name.

ABILE′NE (*s.*) A province of Aſia, once ſubject to the Romans. *Luke* iii. 1.

Abil′iments (*s. plu. an incorrect ſpelling*) Habiliments.

Abi′lity (*s. from* able) Power, wealth, ſtrength, capacity; *with* for; *as*, “ *He had not* ability for *it*.” *In the plural, generally*, the faculties of the mind.

ABI′MAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* father from God) A man's name.

ABIM′ELECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the king's father) A man's name.

ABIN′ADAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my father a prince) A man's name.

AB′INGTON (*s.*) A borough town in Berkſhire; it has a market on Monday and Friday, ſends one member to parliament, and is 56 miles from London.

Ab′ington (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Abington.

ABINO′AM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* father of beauty) A man's name.

ABINTES′TATE (*adj. in law, from the* Lat. ab *from, and* inteſtatus *inteſtate*) Inheriting from one who dies without a will.

ABI′RAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* high father) A man's name.

ABI′RON (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Eccl.* xlv. 18.

ABIS′HAG (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father's ignorance) The name of a woman.

ABIS′HAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the preſence of my father) A man's name.

ABISHA′LOM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of peace) A man's name.

Abi′ſhering (*s. in old law*) A freedom from all amerciaments, a right to the amerciaments of others.

ABI′SHUA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of ſalvation) A man's name.

ABI′SHUR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* upright father) A man's name.

Abi′t (*v. int. obſolete, third perſ. ſing. of* abide) Abideth. *Chaucer.*

ABI′TAL (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a woman.

Abi′te (*s. obſolete*) An abode. *Chaucer.*

ABI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. *but of no authority*) A going away, a dying.

ABI′TUB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of goodneſs) A man's name.

ABI′UD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* father of praiſe) A man's name.

ABJU′DICATE (*v. t. in law, not much uſed, from the* Lat. ab *from, and* judico *to judge*) To give away in judgment.

Abjura′tion (*s. from* abjure) The act of renouncing on oath, a ſolemn diſavowal.

ABJU′RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* juro *to ſwear*) To renounce on oath, ſolemnly to diſavow.

Abju′red (*p. from* abjure) Renounced upon oath, ſolemnly diſavowed.

ABLAC′TATE (*v. t. not uſed by late writers, from the* Lat. ab *from, and* lac *milk*) To wean a child from the breaſt, to break off a cuſtom.

Ablacta′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* ablactate) The act of weaning a child, the quitting of an inveterate habit.

Ablacta′tion (*s. in gardening, from* ablactate) The method of grafting by approach.

Abla′dium (*s. in old records*) Corn cut down.

ABLA′QUEATE (*v. t. in gardening, not much uſed, from the* Lat. ablaqueo *to lay bare*) To lay the roots bare.

Ablaquea′tion (*s. in gardening, from* ablaqueate) The act of laying bare or of removing the earth from the roots of trees.

ABLA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ablatus *taken away, but not ſufficiently authorized*) The act of taking away.

AB′LATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. ablativus *taking away*) Taking from. *Chiefly uſed to denote the ſixth and laſt caſe of* Latin *nouns*.

ABLE (*adj. from the* Sax. abel *ſtrength*) Powerful, ſtrong, ſufficient.

A′ble (*v. t. obſolete*) To enable. *Chaucer.*

A′ble bo′died (*adj. from* able *and* body) Strong in body.

Able′ctive (*adj. not uſed*) Adorned for ſale,

AB′LEGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. *but not ſufficiently authorized*) To ſend on an embaſſy.

Ablega′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* ablegate) The act of ſending, or the ſtate of being ſent on an embaſſy.

ABLEG′MINA (*s. plu. in* Roman *antiquities, from the* Lat.) The choſen parts of the entrails of the beaſts offered in ſacrifice.

Ab′len (*s. a local word*) The bleak.

A′bleneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* able) Power, ſufficiency, ſtrength of body.

A′bler (*adj. comp. from* able) Able in a greater degree.

AB′LEPSY (*s. from the* Greek, *but of little authority*) Loſs of ſight, inadvertence.

A′bleſt (*adj. ſup. from* able) Able in the greateſt degree.

Ab′let (*s. a local word*) The bleak, a ſmall river fiſh.

AB′LIGATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. ligo *to bind*) To bind up.

ABLIGURA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. abliguritio, *but not uſed*) Prodigality, profuſeneſs.

AB′LOCATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* loco *to place, but not uſed*) To let out to hire.

Abloca′tion (*s. from* ablocate, *but of no authority*) The act of letting out to hire.

ABLU′DE (*v. t. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Lat. abludo) To be unlike.

ABLU′ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. abluo *to waſh*) Waſhing away, cleanſing.

ABLU′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* lavo *to waſh*) The act of waſhing or cleanſing, that which is waſhed away, a religious ceremony.

A′blying (*adj. obſolete, from* able) Enabling. *Chaucer.*

AB′NEGATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. abnego *to deny*) To deny.

Abnega′tion (*s. nearly obſolete, from* abnegate) A poſitive denial, ſelf-denial.

AB′NER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of light) A man's name.

AB′NET (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) A kind of girdle worn by the prieſts.

AB′NODATE (*v. t. in gardening, from the* Lat. ab *from, and* nodus *a knot*) To cut off the knots of trees.

Abnoda′tion (*s. in gardening, from* abnodate) The pruning of trees from knots.

Abbnor′meth (*v.* 3 *per. ſing. obſolete*) Diſfigureth. *Chaucer.*

Abnor′mity (*s. from* abnormous, *not much uſed*) Deformity.

ABNOR′MOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* norma *a rule, but not ſufficiently authorized*) Deformed, irregular.

Abo′ard (*adv. from the* Sax. bord *a houſe*) In a ſhip.

Abo′de (*v. pret. of* abide) Did abide.

Abo′de (*s. from* abide) A reſidence, a dwelling.

ABO′DE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Sax. bodan *to preſage*) To forebode, to foretell, to threaten.

Abo′de (*s. obſolete*) A delay. *Chaucer.*

Abo′dement (*s. little uſed, from* abode) A preſage, an omen.

Abo′gen (*p. obſolete*) Bowed.

ABOL′ISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* oleo *to ſmell*) To annul, to deſtroy, to annihilate.

Abol′iſhable (*adj. from* aboliſh) Capable of being aboliſhed.

Abol′iſhed (*p. from* aboliſh) Annulled, deſtroyed.

Abol′iſher (*s. from* aboliſh) One that aboliſhes.

Abol′iſhing (*p. a. from* aboliſh) Annulling, deſtroying.

Abol′iſhment (*s. not much uſed, from* aboliſh) The act of annulling.

Aboli′tion (*s. from* aboliſh) The act of annulling. Deſtruction.

ABOMA′SUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The maw, the lower ſtomach in brutes.

ABOMA′SUS (*s.*) The maw.

Abom′inable (*adj. from* abominate) Deteſtable, exciting horror, wicked; *with* to: *as,* “*It is* abominable *to me.*”

Abom′inableneſs (*s. from* abominate) The ſtate of being abominable, that which cauſes abomination.

Abom′inably (*adv. from* abominate) In a manner to be abominated, wickedly.

Abom′inants (*s. plu. from* abominate, *but of no authority*) Thoſe that abominate.

ABOM′INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* omen *a preſage of ill fortune*) To deteſt, to abhor.

Abom′inated (*p. from* abominate) Deteſted, abhorred.

Abom′inating (*p. a. from* abominate) Deteſting, abhorring.

Abomina′tion (*s. from* abominate) Deteſtation, great hatred, the object abominated; *with* to: *as,* “*They ſhall be an* abomination to *you.*”

ABORI′GINES (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) The firſt inh tants of a country.

Abor′ſement (*s. not authorized*) An untimely birth.

ABO′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. aborto, *little uſed*) To b forth before the time.

Abor′tion (*s. from* abort) An untimely birth, a mi riage, the act of bringing forth before the time.

Abor′tive (*adj. from* abort) Brought forth before time, failing of ſucceſs, come to nothing.

Abor′tively (*adv. from* abortive) Immaturely bro forth, in a manner failing of ſucceſs.

Abor′tiveneſs (*s. from* abortive) The ſtate of abor failure of ſucceſs. *Cha*

Abo′ot (*adj. from* abawed, *obſolete*) Caſt down, deje

Abo′te (*adj. obſolete*) Caſt down. *Cha*

ABO′VE (*prep. from the* Sax. abufan) Superior to, hi er than, beyond.

Abo′ve (*adv.*) Over head, in the air, in heaven, be

Abo′veboard (*adj. from* above, *and* board) In open f openly, fairly

Abo′vecited (*adj. from* above, *and* cite) Cited before.

Abo′veground (*adj. from* above, *and* ground) Alive, in the grave; *rather low.*

Abo′vementioned (*adj. from* above, *and* mention) M tioned before.

Abo′ught (*p. obſolete from* buy) Bought, bought a dear rate. *Chau*

Abou′ghtin (*p. obſolete, from* buy) Bought. *Chau*

ABOU′ND (*v. int. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* undo *to in waves*) To have in great number or quantity, be in plenty, to increaſe greatly.

Abou′nding (*p. from* abound) Having plenty, increaſ *with* in: *as,* “Abounding in *the work.*”

ABO′UT (*prep. from the* Sax. aboutan *incircling*) N to, with, of, concerning, all round.

Abo′ut (*adv.*) In circumference, every where, to a mer ſtate.

Abou′ted (*adj. with gardeners*) Budded, riſing in heads or buds,

A′BOY (*s.*) A ſmall town in Ireland, in the provin Leinſter.

A′bracadabra (*s.*) A charm to cure a tertian ague.

Abraca′lan (*s.*) A charm.

ABRA′DE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ab *f and* rado *to ſhave*) To rub off, to wear off by deg

A′BRAHAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father multitude) A man's name.

A′braham cove (*s. obſolete*) A poor man.

Abraham′ic (*adj. from* Abraham) Belonging to Abrah

A′brahamites (*s. plu. from* Abraham) The deſcendent Abraham.

Abraid (*p. obſolete*) Awaked, raiſed up. *Spen*

A′BRAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* high father) man's name.

Abra′ſion (*s. from* abrade) The act of wearing away attrition.

AB′RAXAS (*s. in church hiſtory*) The ſupreme deity, principal of the gnoſtic hierarchy, from which derive the multitude of their oeons.

Abre′aſt (*adv. from* breaſt) Side by ſide. *Cha*

Abre′de (*adv. obſolete*) Abroad. *Cha*

ABRE′IDE (*v. int. obſolete*) To awake on a ſudden, to a

Abrei′ding (*p. obſolete, from* abreide) Upbraiding.

ABRENUNCIA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* nuncio *to bring word, but not ſufficiently author* Abſolute denial.

Abre′yde (*v. int. obſolete*) To awake on a ſudden. *Cha*

A′brick (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of ſulphur.

ABRID′GE (*v. t. from the* Fr. abbreger *to contract*) ſhorten, to diminiſh, to deprive.

Abrid′ged (*p. from* abridge) Shortened, diminiſhed, prived; *with* of: *as,* “*He was* abridged of *the p lege.*”

Abrid′ger (*s. from* abridge) One that abridges.

Abrid′ging (*p. from* abridge) Shortening, diminiſh depriving.

Abridg′ment (*s. from* abridge) A ſhortening, a dimi tion, that which is diminiſhed.

A′brig (*s. in chymiſtry*) Abrick.

Abro′ach (*adv. from* broach) In a ſtate to flow, in way to be made public.

ABRO′AD (*adv. from the* Sax. brad) Out of door, at l in a foreign country, every where.

AB′ROGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* rog *ask*) To annul, to repeal.

Ab′rogated (*p. from* abrogate) Annulled, repealed.

Abroga′tion (*s. from* abrogate) A repealing, an aboli

Abroo′d (*adv. from* brood, *uſed only in familiar ſtyle*) brood, in the ſtate of brooding.

Abro′ok (*v. t. obſolete, from* brook) To bear, to ſuffer.

ABROTA′N

TA'NUM (*s. in botany*) Southern-wood, a genus of ts.

'PT (*adj. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* rumpo *to k*) Broken off ſuddenly, craggy, unexpected.

pt (*s. from the* adj.) A vaſt cavity or clift.

'ted (*adj. from* abrupt, *but not much uſed by the erns*) Broken off ſuddenly.

'tion (*s. from* abrupt) A ſudden breaking off,

'tly (*adv. from* abrupt) Suddenly, roughly.

'tneſs (*s. from* abrupt) Suddeneſs, roughneſs, crag- eſs.

US (*s. in botany*) A kind of red kidney bean.

ALOM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father of ce) A man's name.

CESS (*s. from the* Lat. abſceſſus, *in ſurgery*) An in- mmatory tumor, an impoſthume.

ES'SION (*s. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* cedo *to de- t, not much uſed*) A departure.

'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* ſcindo *to cut, often uſed*) To cut off.

IS'SA, ABSCIS'SE (*s. in conics*) Part of the axis of curve.

'ſion (*s. from* abſcind, *but not much uſed*) A cutting off.

O'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* condo *to up*) To withdraw, to hide.

n'der (*s. from* abſcond) One that abſconds.

n'ding (*p. from* abſcond) Withdrawing, hiding,

n'ſion (*s. from* abſcond, *but not authorized*) A hiding.

nce (*s. from* abſent) Oppoſed to preſence, diſtance, tention.

NT (*adj. from the* Lat. abſens) Not preſent, at a nce, inattentive.

t (*v. t. from the* adj.) To withdraw, to decline be- preſent.

ta'neous (*adj. not much uſed, from* abſent) Relating bſence.

te'e (*s. from* abſent) One that abſents himſelf, one does not attend.

'ter (*s. from* abſent) An abſentee.

thiated (*adj. from* abſinthium) Mixed with worm- od.

THIO'MENON (*s. in botany*) Southernwood.

'THITES (*s. plu. from the* Greek) Wines impreg- d with wormwood.

'THIUM (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) Wormwood.

(*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The apſis.

ST (*v. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ab *from, and o ſtand*) To ſtand off, to leave off.

vatory (*adj. from* abſolve) Relative to pardon, per- ing to abſolution.

'LVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* ſolvo *to*) To acquit, to forgive, to releaſe, to finiſh.

ved (*p. from* abſolve) Acquitted, pardoned, diſcharg- finiſhed.

ving (*p. from* abſolve) Acquitting, pardoning.

LUTE (*adj. from the* Lat. abſolutus) Perfect, com- e, without condition, poſitive, abſolved, paid.

utely (*adv. from* abſolute) Perfectly, uncondition- poſitively.

uteneſs (*s. from* abſolute) Perfection, independence, trarineſs.

'tion (*s. from* abſolve) A diſcharge, a pardon pro- nced by the prieſt.

utiſm (*s. from* abſolute) The doctrine of predeſtination.

LUTO'RIUM (*s. with phyſicians*) An abſolute reme- a perfect recovery.

utory (*adj. from* abſolve) Tending to abſolution, ing abſolution.

NANT (*adj. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* ſono *to d*) Sounding harſhly, incongruous, contrary to reaſon.

ate (*v. t. a law term*) To avoid, to deteſt.

a're (*v. t. a law term*) To ſhun.

NUS (*adj. from the* Lat. *but ſeldom uſed*) Sounding greeably, diſagreeable.

R'B (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* ſorbeo *to*) To ſuck up.

bed (*p. from* abſorb) Sucked up.

bent (*adj. from* abſorb, *in medicine*) Swallowing up, ng up humours.

pt (*adj. from* abſorb) Swallowed up, deep in thought.

ption (*s. from* abſorb, *but little uſed*) The act of lowing or ſucking up.

A'IN (*v. int. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* teneo *to*) To refrain, to forbear; *with* from: *as*, "Abſtain *meats.*"

ning (*p. from* abſtain) Refraining, forbearing.

'MIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. abſtemius) Temperate, causing temperance.

miouſly (*adv. from* abſtemious) Temperately, ſo- , in a manner not indulgent to ſenſual pleaſure.

Abſte'miouſneſs (*s. from* abſtemious) Sobriety, temperance in eating and drinking.

Abſten'ſion (*s. in law, from* abſtain) The act of holding off, or preventing the heir from taking poſſeſſion.

ABSTE'RGE (*v. t. uſed by medical writers, from the* Lat. abſtergeo *to clean*) To wipe away, to cleanſe.

Abſter'gent (*adj. from* abſterge) Cleanſing.

ABSTER'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. abſtergeo) To cleanſe, to purify.

Abſter'ſion (*s. from* abſterſe, *not much uſed*) The act of cleanſing.

Abſter'ſive (*adj. from* abſterſe) Cleanſing, purifying.

AB'STHANES (*s. plu. from the* Sax.) The lower kind of nobility in Scotland, now extinct.

Ab'ſtinence (*s. from* abſtain) A refraining; refraining from meat and drink.

Ab'ſtinent (*adj. from* abſtain) Temperate, ſober, abſtemious.

ABSTOR'TED (*adj. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* torqueo *to twiſt, but not much uſed*) Forced from, torn from.

ABSTRA'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* traho *to draw*) To take away, to draw from, to ſeparate in the mind.

Ab'ſtract (*adj. from the* verb) Drawn from, ſeparated.

Ab'ſtract (*s. from the* verb) An abridgement, that which is conſidered by itſelf or without an adjunct.

Abſtrac'ted (*p. from* abſtract) Drawn from, ſeparated, abſent in mind.

Abſtrac'tedly (*adv. from* abſtract) Separately, unconnectedly.

Abſtrac'ting (*p. from* abſtract) Separating, drawing from.

Abſtrac'tion (*s. from* abſtract) The act of ſeparating, eſpecially in the mind; abſence in thought.

Abſtracti'tious (*adj. in phyſick, from* abſtract) Natural, not produced by fermentation.

Abſtrac'tive (*adj. from* abſtract) Endued with the power of abſtraction.

Abſtrac'tly (*adv. from* abſtract) Separately, in an abſtracted manner.

ABSTRIC'TED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. abſtrictus) Looſened, unbound.

ABSTRIN'GE (*v. t. from the* Lat. abſtringo, *but not uſed*) To looſen, to unbind.

ABSTRU'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* trudo *to thruſt, but not much uſed*) To thruſt away.

ABSTRU'SE (*adj. from the* Lat. abſtruſus *hidden*) Hard to be underſtood, hidden.

Abſtru'ſely (*adv. from* abſtruſe) Obſcurely, hardly to be underſtood.

Abſtru'ſeneſs (*s. from* abſtruſe) Obſcureneſs, difficulty.

ABSU'ME (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* ſumo *to take, but not much uſed*) To conſume, to wear away.

Abſu'med (*p. from* abſume) Conſumed, worn away.

Abſum'ption (*s. from* abſume, *not much uſed*) A wearing away.

ABSU'RD (*adj. from the* Lat. abſurdus *harſh*) Inconſiſtent, fooliſh.

Abſur'dity (*s. from* abſurd) Inconſiſtency, fooliſhneſs, a contradiction to common ſenſe.

Abſur'dly (*adv. from* abſurd) Inconſiſtently, fooliſhly.

Abſur'dneſs (*s. from* abſurd) Inconſiſtency, folly, ſtupidity.

ABU'BUS (*s.*) A man's name. 1 Mac. xvi. 11.

ABU'NA (*s. in church hiſtory*) The arch-biſhop of the Abyſſinian church.

Abun'dance (*s. from* abound) Great plenty, a large number, a great quantity.

Abun'dant (*adj. from* abound) Copious, plentiful, abounding; *with* in: *as*, "Abundant in *goodneſs.*"

Abun'dantly (*adv. from* abound) In great plenty, copiouſly.

AB'VOLATE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. ab *from, and* volo *to fly*) To fly from.

Abvola'tion (*s. not uſed, from* abvolate) A flying from.

A'BUS (*s.*) The old name of the river *Ouſe* in Yorkſhire.

ABU'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* uſus *uſe. The* ſ *to be ſounded ſoft*) To make an ill uſe of, to impoſe upon, to treat rudely.

Abu'ſe (*s. from the* verb. *The* ſ *to be ſounded hard*) Ill uſe, injurious treatment.

Abu'ſed (*p. from* abuſe) Ill-uſed, treated injuriouſly.

Abu'ſer (*s. from* abuſe) One that abuſes.

Abu'ſing (*p. from* abuſe) Making an ill uſe of, impoſing upon, treating rudely.

Abu'ſion (*s. not uſed by good writers, from* abuſe) Abuſe. *Chaucer.*

Abu'ſive (*adj. from* abuſe) Given to abuſe, injurious.

Abu'ſively (*adv. from* abuſe) Rudely, injuriouſly, improperly.

Abu'ſiveneſs (*s. from* abuſe) Rudeneſs, incivility, injuriouſneſs.

ABU'T (*v. int. from the* French abutir) To border upon, to terminate.

ABU'TILON (*s. in botany*) The yellow marſh mallow.

Abut'ment (*s. from* abut) That which meets or abuts on any thing.

Ab'y (*v. obſolete*) To abide. *Shakeſpear.*

ABYS'M (*s. from* abyſs) Abyſs.

Abys'mal (*adj. from* abyſm) Belonging to the abyſs.

ABY'SS (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* βυσσος *a bottom*) A bottomleſs pit, a gulf, a prodigious deep, the vaſt collection of waters ſuppoſed to be in the bowels of the earth, hell, any thing that ſwallows up what comes into it.

Abys'ſines (*s. plu. from* Abyſſinia) The people of Ethiopia who are chriſtians of the Greek church.

ABYSSIN'IA (*s. in geography*) Ethiopia.

Abyſſin'ian (*adj. from* Abyſſinia) Belonging to Abyſſinia.

AC (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) An oak.

ACACA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The name of a ſhrub.

ACA'CIA (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree, the gum or juice that proceeds from it.

ACA'COS (*adj. uſed only by medical writers*) Not dangerous, not threatening.

A'CACY (*s. not much uſed. from the* Greek ακακια) Innocence, a diſpoſition void of malice.

Acade'mial (*adj. from* academy) Belonging to an academy.

Acade'mian (*s. not uſed at preſent, from* academy) An academic.

Acade'mic (*adj. from* academy) Belonging to an academy.

Acade'mic (*s. from* academy) One that belongs to an academy.

Acade'mical (*adj. from* academy) Belonging to an academy.

Academi'cian (*s. from* academy, *generally applied to the profeſſors in the academies of* France) A member of an academy.

Acade'miſt (*s. from* academy) An academic.

AC'ADEMY (*s. from* Academus, *a Greek who founded a public ſchool at* Athens *which was called after his name*) A public ſchool, a univerſity, a ſociety of learned men, a ſchool for the education of young men deſigned for the miniſtry among the diſſenters.

ACA'DIA (*s.*) Nova Scotia, one of the colonies belonging to the Britiſh empire in North America.

Aca'dian (*s. from* Acadia) A native of Acadia.

Aca'dian (*adj. from* Acadia) Belonging to Acadia.

ACA'DIE (*s. in geography*) Acadia.

Aca'id (*s. in chymiſtry*) Vinegar.

ACA'JOU (*s. in botany*) The Caſew nut tree.

Aca'le (*adj. obſolete*) Cold.

ACA'LYPHE (*s. from the* Greek, *in natural hiſtory*) The ſea nettle, a fiſh, a ſea fowl.

Acana'cious (*adj. from* acantha) Prickly. *Applied to all plants of the thiſtle kind.*

ACAN'THA (*s. in botany, from the* Greek) A thorn, the prickles of thorny plants.

Acantha'bolus (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of forceps or twezers.

ACAN'THICE (*s. from the* Greek) A ſweet juice found in the buds of ivy.

Acan'thine (*adj. from* acanthus) Belonging to the herb acanthus.

Acan'this (*s. in botany*) Groundſel.

ACANTHOPTERY'GIOUS (*adj. from the* Greek ακανθα *a thorn, and* πτερυγιον *a wing*) Having a prickly fin.

ACAN'THUS (*s. from the* Greek, *in botany*) A genus of plants, bear's-foot.

ACAN'ZII (*s. plu.*) The Turkiſh light horſe.

ACAPA'LTI (*s. in botany*) The plant that produces the long pepper.

ACA'RA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The name of a fiſh.

ACA'RIUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of worm, a cuticular animalcule.

ACAR'NAR (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation of Eridanus.

A'CARON (*s. in botany*) Wild myrtle.

ACAR'PY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek α *without, and* καρπος *fruit*) Barrenneſs, unfruitfulneſs.

ACATALEC'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek, *in poetry, applied to a verſe*) Perfect, complete in all its parts.

ACATALE'PSIS (*s. from the* Greek) Incomprehenſibleneſs.

Acatalep'tic (*adj. from* Acatalepſis) Incomprehenſible.

ACATA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The leſſer kind of juniper.

ACATE'RA (*s. in botany*) The larger kind of juniper.

ACA'TERY (*s. in the houſehold*) An officer in the king's kitchin.

ACATHAR'SIA (*s. in ſurgery*) The ſordes or filth that proceeds from a wound.

Aca'tium (*s.*) A kind of boat or pinnace uſed by the ancients.

ACAU'LIS, ACAU'LOSE, ACAU'LOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek α *not, and* καυλος *a ſtalk*) Witho ſtalk, having the flowers cloſe to the ground.

AC'CAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a veſſel) The of a city.

Accapita're (*v. in law*) To become a ſlave, to ackn ledge vaſſalage.

ACCAPI'TIUM (*s. in law*) The money paid on the knowledgement of vaſſalage.

ACC'ARON (*s.*) The name of a city. 1 *Mac.* x. 89.

ACCE'DE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cedo *to y* To come to, to join, to fall in with, to agree *with* to: *as,* "*He* acceded to *the treaty.*"

Acce'ding (*p. from* accede) Coming to, joining.

ACCE'LERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* celer *haſten*) To haſten to, to diſpatch, to quicken.

Acce'lerated (*p. from* accelerate) Haſtened, quickened

Acce'lerating (*p. a. from* accelerate) Haſtening, quickeni

Accelera'tion (*s. from* accelerate) A haſtening, a quick ing, an increaſe of motion.

Accelerato'res (*s. p. in anatomy, from* accelerate) Mu that haſten any operation or motion of the body.

ACCE'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* candeo *to* *but not much uſed*) To ſet on fire, to kindle.

Accen'ded (*p. from* accend, *not much uſed*) Set on kindled.

Accen'ſion (*s. from* accend, *not much uſed*) The a kindling, the ſetting of any thing on fire.

ACCEN'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cano *to* To pronounce with proper emphaſis, to mark wit accent.

Ac'cent (*s. from the* verb) The tone of the voice ſpeaking or ſinging, the mark diſtinguiſhing the cented ſyllable, the ſtreſs of the voice laid on the per ſyllable, ſpeech, pronunciation.

Accen'ted (*p. from* accent) Pronounced with proper cent, marked with the proper accent.

Accen'ting (*p. a. from* accent) Pronouncing with pr accent, marking with the proper accent.

Accen'tor (*s. in muſick, from* accent) One that take ſings the leading part.

Accen'tuate (*v. t. from* accent) To obſerve the proper cent in ſpeaking or writing.

Accentua'tion (*s. from* accent) The placing of the a on the proper ſyllable in ſpeaking or writing.

ACCE'PT (*v. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* capio *to take* receive, to agree to, to take kindly; *with* of: *as,* accepted of *your favor.*" *Or without the prep.* "*She* accepted *his favor.*"

Acceptabi'lity (*s. from* accept, *not much uſed*) Acc ableneſs.

Accep'table (*adj. from* accept) Agreeable, worthy o ceptance.

Accep'tableneſs (*s. from* accept) Agreeableneſs.

Accep'tably (*adv. from* accept) In a manner to be accep

Accep'tance (*s. from* accept) The act of accepting, luntary agreement, the received meaning of a wo

Accepta'tion (*s. from* accept) The received meanin any word or phraſe.

Accep'ted (*p. from* accept) Received, agreed to, kindly.

Accep'ter (*s. from* accept) One that accepts.

Acceptila'tion (*s. in law, from* accept) Remiſſion debt by teſtifying the receipt of money never pai

Accep'ting (*p. a. from* accept) Receiving, agreeing

Accep'tion (*s. from* accept, *not authorized*) Accepta the received meaning of a word.

Acce'rſe (*v. t. not uſed*) To call forth.

ACCE'SS (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cedo *to yield* approach, an admittance, an augmentation, a parox or fit of any intermitting diſorder.

Acces'ſarineſs (*s. from* acceſs) The act or ſtate of acceſſory.

Acces'ſary (*adj. from* acceſs) Joined to, additional, ing forward; *with* to: *as,* "*He was* acceſſary *own death.*"

Acces'ſible (*adj. from* acceſs) Approachable; *with* to "Acceſſible to *our ſenſes.*"

Acces'ſion (*s. from* acceſs) An addition, a coming to beginning of a paroxyſm.

Acces'ſor (*s. from* acceſs) One that joins another, complice.

Acces'ſorily (*adv. from* acceſs) In the manner of ceſſor.

Acceſſo'rious (*adj. in anatomy, from* acceſs) Appl the ninth pair of nerves.

Acces'ſory (*adj. from* acceſs) Additional, helping for

Acces'ſory (*s. in law, from* acceſs) One that joins ther in a criminal act.

AC'CHO (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* cloſe) The a city in the land of Canaan.

ence (*s. from* accident) A book teaching the rudi- ts of a language.

DENT (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cado *to fall*) An reſeen event, that which is not eſſential to its ſub- the property of a word, as, its caſe, gender, &c.

n′tal (*s. from* accident) A property non-eſſential.

n′tal (*adj. from* accident) Happening by chance, eſſential, caſual.

n′tally (*adv. from* accident) Caſually, unexpectedly.

n′talneſs (*s. from* accident, *not much uſed*) Caſualty, which makes accidental.

ie (*s. obſolete*) Sloth. *Chaucer.*

DIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. *but rather bombaſtic*) nful.

ity (*s. from* accidious) Slothfulneſs.

NCT (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cingo *to gird*) ed, prepared.

PEN′SER (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

ient (*adj. from* accept) Receiving.

ient (*s. from* accept) One that receives.

PITRI′NIA (*s. in botany*) The herb hawk-weed.

SE (*s. from the* Lat. *but not much uſed*) An exciſe.

′MUS (*s. in rhetoric*) Diſſimulation, a kind of irony.

TE (*v. t. obſolete, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cio *to* To call, to ſend for. *Shakeſpear.*

d (*p. from* accite) Called, ſent for, ſummoned.

A′IM (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* clamo *to cry*) A ing, approbation.

a′tion (*s. from* acclaim) The act of ſhouting, ap- e.

′VIS (*s. in anatomy*) The muſcle called *obliquus aſcen-*

ity (*s. from* acclivous) The aſcent of an hill.

′VOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* clivus *ſlant- but not much uſed*) Up hill, riſing with a ſlope.

ed (*adj. from* cloy, *obſolete*) Cloied. *Spenſer.*

(*v. t. not much uſed, from* cloy) To cloy. *Spenſer.*

(*adv. not uſed, from* coaſt) On the coaſt, on land.

d (*p. little uſed*) Daunted.

IL (*v. t. not uſed*) To buſtle about. *Spenſer.*

ed (*p. obſolete, from* accoil) Crouded. *Spenſer.*

A′DE (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* collum *the neck*) mbracing about the neck, a ceremony anciently in conferring the honour of knighthood.

LENT (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* colo *to dwell*) who dwells near or on the border of a country.

LE′ (*adj. in heraldry, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* col- *he neck*) Collared.

modable (*adj. from* accommodate) Capable of be- tted, applicable, reconcilable, *with* to: *as*, “*It* ccommodable to *his purpoſe*.”

′MODATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* com- *to profit*) To fit, to apply, to reconcile.

modate (*adj. from the* verb) Fit, proper, conve- agreeable.

modated (*p. from* accommodate) Fitted, applied, iled.

modately (*adv. from* accommodate) Suitably, agreeably.

modating (*p. from* accommodate) Fitting, ap- reconciling.

odation (*s. from* accommodate) A fitting, an a- g, application, reconciliation.

oda′tions (*s. plu. from* accommodate) Conveni- neceſſaries.

anable (*adj. not uſed, from* accompany) Sociable.

aniable (*adj. not much uſed, from* accompany) company, ſociable.

anied (*p. from* accompany) Attended by ſome of the like kind, having a companion.

anier (*s. from* accompany) One that accompa- companion.

animent (*s. from* accompany) The adding of one o another by way of ornament, the inſtrumen- accompanies the vocal parts in muſic.

PANY (*v. t. from the* French accompagner) To , to wait on, to join, to keep in company.

nying (*p. from* accompany) Attending, being pany.

PLICE (*s. from the* Lat. complex *joined with uſed only in a bad ſenſe*) An aſſociate in a crime.

PLISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* compleo To complete, to effect, to fulfil.

iſhed (*p. from* accompliſh) Completed, effected,

iſher (*s. from* accompliſh) One that accompliſhes.

iſhing (*p. from* accompliſh) Perfecting, effect- filling.

iſhment (*s. from* accompliſh) A completion, a nt, an endowment, an acquirement.

ACCOM′PT (*s. from the* French accompte) A computation, a reckoning.

Accom′ptant (*s. from* accompt) One skilled in accompts.

Accom′ptantſhip (*s. from* accompt) The qualification for an accomptant.

Accomp′ted (*adj. from* accompt) Computed, reckoned.

Acco′mpting (*adj. from* accompt) Computing, reckoning.

ACCO′RD (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cordis *of the heart*) To agree, to conſent together.

Acco′rd (*v. t.*) To tune, to harmonize.

Acco′rd (*s. from the* verb) Agreement, conſent, uniſon, free-will.

Accor′dance (*s. from* accord) Agreement, friendſhip.

Accor′dant (*adj. from* accord) Agreeing, conſenting.

Accor′didin (*adj. obſolete, from* accord) Agreed.

Accor′ding (*p. from* accord) Agreeing, conſenting, conforming; *with* to: *as*, “*He ſent* according to *your order*.”

Accor′dingly (*adv. from* accord) Suitably, conformingly.

ACCOR′PORATED (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* corpus *a body*) Imbodied, joined together.

ACCO′ST (*v. t. from the* French accoſter) To addreſs, to ſalute, to ſpeak to firſt.

Accos′table (*adj. from* accoſt, *not ſufficiently authorized*) Proper to be accoſted.

Accos′ted (*p. from* accoſt) Addreſſed, ſaluted, ſpoken to.

ACCO′UNT (*v. t. from the* French conte) To compute, to impute, to deem, to give a reaſon; *with* for: *as*, “*He* accounted for *it*.”

Accou′nt (*s. from the* verb) Eſtimation, rank, profit, explanation, a detail.

Accoun′table (*adj. from* account) Anſwerable, liable to give account; *with* for: *as*, “*I am* accountable for *that ſum*.”

Accoun′tant (*s. from* account) One skilled in accounts.

Accoun′tant (*s. from* account, *in law*) One liable to give account.

Accoun′tbook (*s.*) A book in which accounts are kept.

Accoun′ted (*p. from* account) Reckoned, imputed; *with* to: *as*, “*It was* accounted to *him*.” Eſteemed, *with* of: *as*, “*It was nothing* accounted of.”

Accoun′ting (*p. from* account) Reckoning, computing, giving a reaſon, *with* for: *as*, “*He was* accounting for *it in this manner*.”

Accou′ped (*adj. obſolete*) Reprehended.

ACCOU′PLE (*v. t. from the* French accoupler) To couple, to join two together.

Accoup′led (*p. from* accouple) Joined together.

Accoup′ling (*p. from* accouple) Joining two together.

Accou′rage (*v. t. obſolete*) To encourage.

Accou′rt (*v. t. obſolete*) To treat courteouſly.

ACCOU′TRE (*v. t. from the* Fr. accoutrer) To dreſs, to attire, to furniſh with warlike accoutrements.

Accou′tred (*p. from* accoutre) Dreſſed, clad with warlike accoutrements.

Accou′trements (*s. plu. from* accoutre) Dreſs, equipage, ornaments, habiliments of war.

Acco′y (*v. t. obſolete*) To aſſwage.

Accre′tion (*s. from* accretive) An increaſe by adheſion of parts.

ACCRE′TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* creſco *to grow*) Endued with the power of accreſion.

Accre′w (*v. int. an incorrect ſpelling*) To accrue.

ACCRO′ACH (*v. t. not much uſed*) To incroach.

Accro′achment (*s. from* accroach, *little uſed*) An incroachment.

Accroche′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Hooked, indented one into another.

Accro′ching (*s. in old law books*) The act of incroaching on another man's right.

ACCRU′E (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* creſco *to increaſe*) To ariſe from, to redound.

Accru′ing (*p. from* accrue) A riſing from, redounding.

Accuba′tion (*s. from* accumb) The poſture of lying down as the ancients at their meals.

Accubi′tion (*s. from* accumb) A ſitting down.

ACCU′MB (*v. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cumbo *to lie down, but not uſed*) To lie at the table after the manner of the ancients.

ACCU′MULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cumulus *a heap*) To heap up, to collect in great quantities.

Accu′mulated (*p. from* accumulate) Heaped up, collected in great quantities.

Accu′mulating (*p. a. from* accumulate) Heaping up, increaſing, collecting.

Accumula′tion (*s. from* accumulate) A heaping up, an increaſe, the ſtate of the thing increaſed.

Accu′mulative (*adj. from* accumulate) Endued with the quality of collecting or increaſing.

Accu′mulator (*s. from* accumulate) One that accumulates.

Ac′curacy (*s. from* accurate) Exactneſs, niceneſs, preciſion.

AC′CURATE (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* curo *to take care*) Exact, nice, correct.

Ac′curately (*adv. from* accurate) Exactly, nicely, correctly.

Ac′curateneſs (*s. from* accurate) Accuracy, exactneſs.

ACCU′RSE (*v. t. from* curſe) To curſe, to devote to miſery, to imprecate evil.

Accur′ſed (*p. from* accurſe) Curſed, deſerving a curſe, excommunicated.

Accu′ſable (*adj. from* accuſe) Liable to accuſation.

Accu′ſation (*s. from* accuſe) The act of accuſing, a charge, a cenſure.

Accu′ſative (*adj. from* accuſe) Accuſing. *Applied to the fourth caſe of* Latin *nouns, belonging to that caſe which receives the* force *or accuſation of the verb.*

Accu′ſatory (*adj. from* accuſe) Belonging to accuſation.

ACCU′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* cudo *to ſtrike*) To charge, to impeach, to cenſure; *with* of: *as,* "*I* accuſe *you* of *that crime.*"

Accu′ſed (*p. from* accuſe) Charged with a crime, cenſured.

Accu′ſement (*s. little uſed, from* accuſe) An accuſation.

Accu′ſer (*s. from* accuſe) One that accuſes.

Accu′ſing (*p. a. from* accuſe) Bringing a charge, cenſuring.

ACCUS′TOM (*v. t. from the* French accoutumer) To habituate, to uſe one's ſelf to any thing.

Accus′tomable (*adj. not much uſed, from* accuſtom) Cuſtomary, habitual.

Accus′tomably (*adv. from* accuſtom, *little uſed*) According to the cuſtom.

Accus′tomance (*s. little uſed, from* accuſtom) Cuſtom, habit.

Accus′tomarily (*adv. from* accuſtom) According to cuſtom.

Accus′tomary (*adj. from* accuſtom) Cuſtomary, agreeable to common uſe.

Accus′tomed (*p. from* accuſtom) Habituated, frequented, much uſed; *with* to: *as,* "*He is* accuſtomed to *vice.*"

ACE (*s. from the* Greek ἑις *one*) A ſingle ſpot on a card or dice, a very ſmall quantity, a very little diſtance.

ACE′LDAMA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the field of blood) The name of the field which was purchaſed with the thirty pieces of ſilver that were given to *Judas* to betray his lord.

Acep′hali (*s. plu. in ancient hiſtory*) Thoſe who refuſed to follow a leader, levellers.

ACEP′HALOUS (*adj. from the* Greek α *not, and* κεφαλη *the head*) Without a head, poor, holding nothing under any lord.

Acep′halus (*s. in natural hiſtory, from* acephalous) A worm ſuppoſed to be without a head.

Acep′halus (*s. in poetry*) A verſe defective in the firſt ſyllable.

A′cepoint (*s.*) The ſide of a die, which has but one ſpot.

A′CER (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The maple tree.

ACER′B (*adj. from the* Lat. acerbus *unripe*) Between ſour and bitter, rough, auſtere.

Acer′bate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* acerb) To make ſour. *Scott.*

Acer′bitude (*s. from* acerb) Roughneſs, auſterity.

Acer′bity (*s. from* acerb) Sourneſs, bitterneſs, auſterity.

ACER′IDIES (*s. plu. in ſurgery*) Plaiſters without wax.

ACER′OSE (*adj. from the* Lat. acus *chaff*) Full of chaff.

ACER′RA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of altar, a pot in which the incenſe was burnt.

Acer′val (*adj. from* acervate) Belonging to an heap.

ACER′VATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. acervus *a heap*) To heap up.

Acerva′tion (*s. from* acervate) A heaping up.

Acer′voſe (*adj. from* acervate) Full of heaps.

A′ces (*s. plu. a ſea term*) Hooks.

ACES′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. aceſcens *growing ſour*) Tending to ſourneſs.

ACETA′BULUM (*s. from the* Lat. *in ancient hiſtory*) A kind of cruet, a Roman meaſure.

ACETA′BULUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, navelwort.

ACETA′BULUM (*s. in anatomy*) The cavity in the end or articulation of a bone.

Ace′tars (*s. not uſed*) Salads and vinegar.

Acetifac′tion (*s. from* acetum) The art or proceſs of making vinegar.

ACETO′SA (*s. in botany*) Sorrel.

Ace′toſe (*adj. from* acetum) Sour, eager.

ACETOSEL′LA (*s. in botany*) Woodſorrel.

Aceto′ſity (*s. from* acetum, The ſtate of being acetoſe.

Ace′tous (*adj. from* acetum) Sour, like vinegar.

ACE′TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Vinegar.

ACHA′IA (*s. from the* Greek, *ſignifying* grief) Livadia, a province of Turkey, in Europe.

ACHA′ICUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a native of Achaia.

A′CHAMECH (*s. in chymiſtry*) The droſs of ſilver.

A′CHAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a troubler) name of a man.

A′CHAR (*s. from the* Heb.) Achan, a man's name.

AC′HAT (*s. a law term*) A contract, a bargain.

ACHA′TES (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek) cious ſtone, an agate.

Acha′tor (*s. in old records*) A purveyor.

AC′HBOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a rat) name.

ACHE (*s. from the* Greek αχος *pain*) A pain.

Ache (*v. int. from the* noun) To pain, to be with pain.

Ache′kid (*p. obſolete*) Choaked.

Ac′hereſt (*s. obſolete*) An ancient meaſure of com poſed to be our quarter.

A′CHERON (*s. from the* Greek) A river of *Epiru* poſed by the poets to be the paſſage into the world.

Acheron′tic (*adj. from* Acheron) Belonging to Ach

ACHE′TA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A large kind hopper.

ACHIACHA′RUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Tob.* i. 21.

ACHIE′VE (*v. t. from the* French achever) To to accompliſh, to acquire, to do ſome great exp

Achi′eved (*p. from* achieve) Performed, accom attained.

Achie′vement (*s. from* achieve) A deed, an exp armorial enſign, an eſcutcheon.

Achie′ver (*s. from* achieve) One that achieves.

Achie′ving (*p. a. from* achieve) Performing, att

ACHILLE′A (*s. in geography, from* Achilles) An i the Euxine.

Achille′a (*s. in botany, from* Achilles) A genus of the herb millfoil.

ACHIL′LES (*s. from the* Greek) A Greek who fig himſelf in the Trojan war, a tendon in the heel, Achilles is ſaid to have received his mortal w principal argument.

A′CHIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* preparing) name.

A′CHIOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* trouble) name.

A′CHIOTTE (*s. in medicine*) Roucou, a kind brought from the Brazils, and ſometimes uſed in

A′CHISH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſo it is) name.

ACHI′TOB (*s.*) The name of a man. 2 *Eſd.* i.

A′CHLYS (*s. from the* Greek αχλυς) Dimneſs of

ACHME′THA (*s.*) The name of a city. *Ezra* vi.

ACH′NE (*s. from the* Greek) Chaff, froth, ſmok thing light.

Acho′ken (*p. obſolete*) Surfeited.

Acho′ker (*v. t. obſolete*) To choak.

AC′HONRY (*s.*) A ſmall town in Ireland, in the of Letrim.

A′CHOR (*s. from the* Greek, *in phyſic*) A kind of a ſpreading ulcer on the head or face.

A′CHOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* trouble) T of a valley in the tribe of *Judah.*

A′CHRAS (*s. in botany*) The wild pear tree, a plants.

A′CHROI (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* χροα co *plied by ancient phyſicians to*) Perſons who their natural colour.

Achron′ycal (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Acronycal

ACHRYAN′THIS (*s. in botany*) The name of a flo

ACH′SAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* adorned) T of a woman.

ACH′SHAPH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* poiſo name of a city.

ACHYRO′NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

A′CHZIB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a liar) T of a city.

ACIC′UL A(*s. in botany*) The herb ſhepherd's nee chervil.

ACIC′ULÆ (*s. plu. from the* Lat. *in natural hiſt* ſpikes or prickles with which nature hath ar ral ſorts of animals.

AC′ID (*adj. from the* Lat. acidus *ſour*) Sharp, ing.

Ac′id (*s. from the* adj.) Any thing that has a ſh any thing ſour.

Acid′ity (*s. from* acid) Sourneſs, poignancy.

Ac′idneſs (*s. from* acid, *not much uſed*) Sourneſs,

ACID′ULA (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſorrel.

ACID′ULÆ (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) Waters endu ſharp pungent qualities.

ACID′ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. acidulus *ſour*) To make ſour, to communicate a pungen lated (*p. from* acidulate) Made ſouriſh, made poig-

lating (*p. a. from* acidulate) Making ſouriſh.

A′CEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. acina *the ſtone of the* *pe*) Full of kernels, belonging to fruit of the grape d.

A′CES (*s. in* Perſia) A kind of cutlaſs.

E, ACI′NI (*s. from the* Lat.) Berries growing in ches, a genus of plants bearing ſuch berries.

E′SIA (*s. with phyſicians, not much uſed, from the* ek α *not, and* κινησις *motion*) The immoveableneſs he body or any part of it, occaſioned by ſome diſ- er.

OS (*s. in botany*) The herb wild baſil, a genus of nts.

US (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſtone of the grape, the e of any berry.

le (*v. t. obſolete*) To cool. *Chaucer.*

OW′LEDGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* noſco *now*) To own, to confeſs, to be grateful.

ow′ledged (*p. from* acknowledge) Confeſſed, owned, ntioned with gratitude.

ow′ledging (*p. a. from* acknowledge) Owning, con- ng.

ow′ledgment (*s. from* acknowledge) A confeſſion, owning, a return made for a favor received.

ow′n (*p. obſolete*) Acknowledged.

y (*v. t. obſolete*) To overcharge. *Spenſer.*

AS′TICA (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek) A ſpecies of ſynochus or fever which has no remiſſion.

E (*s. from the* Greek) The point, the top of any ng. *Moſt commonly* the criſis of a diſeaſe.

c (*v. t. obſolete*) To quiet. *Chaucer.*

s′tic (*adj. not uſed*) Riotous, lawleſs.

LOTHIST (*s. from the* Greek ακολȣθεω *to ſerve*) A con in the church of Rome.

yte (*s.*) A deacon, an acolothiſt.

′ber (*v. t. obſolete*) To encumber. *Chaucer.*

′ber (*v. int. obſolete*) To lie down.

′bred (*p. obſolete*) Encumbered. *Chaucer.*

′brit (*p. obſolete*) Encumbered. *Chaucer.*

′brous (*adj. obſolete*) Cumberſome. *Chaucer.*

ick (*adj. not uſed, from* aconite) Belonging to the nite.

NITE (*s. in botany*) Wolfe's bane.

NITE (*s. with the poets, from the* Lat. aconitum) ſon in general.

N′TIAS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A kind of comet.

PICA (*s. in botany and medicine, from the* Greek) The rſh trefoil, a medicine to allay wearineſs.

PIS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek) A precious ne, a foſſil ſalt.

PUM (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek) A ſoft and warm nentation.

R (*s. with phyſicians*) A ſourneſs in the ſtomach

RN (*s. from the* Sax. ac *an oak, and* corn) The fruit the oak.

ned (*adj. in heraldry, from* acorn) Bearing acorns.

RUS (*s. in botany and medicine, from the* Greek) A nt of the thiſtle kind, calamus or ſweet ruſh.

S′MIA (*s. phyſic, from the* Greek) An ill ſtate of health, h a loſs of natural colour.

′ſtics (*s. plur.*) The ſcience of ſounds. *In phyſic,* dicines to help the hearing.

UAI′NT (*v. t. from the* Fr. accointer) To inform, to ke known, to get familiar, *requiring* with *after it,* "*I will* acquaint *you* with *that matter.*"

ain′tance (*s. from* acquaint) Knowledge, familia- y, a perſon with whom we are acquainted.

ain′ted (*adj. from* acquaint) Familiar, known, skilled, *uiring* with, *as,* "*She was* acquainted with *that art.*"

ain′ting (*p. from* acquaint) Informing, getting ac- ainted.

e′ſt (*s. from* acquiſt) Acquiſition.

ie′ſce (*v. int.* from the Lat. ad *to, and* quieſco *to be iet*) To reſt ſatisfied, to be content, to agree to by not poſing; *with* in: *as,* "*I* acquieſce in *it.*"

ie′ſcence, acquie′ſcency (*s. from* acquieſce) Reſt, ſa- faction, a being quiet, a tacit conſent.

ie′ſcing (*p. from* acquieſce) Tacitly conſenting, omitting.

ie′ſcement (*s. from* acquieſce, *not much uſed*) Ac- ieſcence.

ieta′re (*v. t. in law*) To pay the debt of a deceaſed rſon.

i′rable (*adj. from* acquire) Capable of being obtained.

UI′RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to,* and quæro *to ſeek*) get, to attain.

i′red (*p. from* acquire) Gotten, attained.

Acqui′rement (*s. from* acquire) An acquiſition, an attainment.

Acqui′rer (*s. from* acquire) One that acquires.

Acqui′ring (*p. a. from* acquire) Getting, attaining.

Acquiſi′tion (*s. from* acquire) The art of acquiring, an attainment.

Acqui′ſitive (*adj. from* acquire) Acquired, gained.

Acqui′ſt (*s. from* acquire) Acquiſition.

ACQUI′T (*v. t. from the* French, acquitter) To diſcharge, to clear.

Acquit′ment (*s. from* acquit) Diſcharge, abſolution.

Acquit′tal (*s. from* acquit) Diſcharge.

Acquit′tance (*s. from* acquit) A diſcharge, a receipt.

Acquit′tance (*v. t. not uſed, from* acquit) To procure a diſcharge, to diſcharge.

Acquit′ted (*p. from* acquit) Diſcharged, cleared; *with* of: as, "*He was* acquitted of *that crime.*"

Acquit′ting (*p. from* acquit) Diſcharging, clearing.

ACRA′PULA (*s. from the* Greek α *without, and* κραπαλη *intemperance*) A medicine to prevent the bad effects of eating or drinking to exceſs.

ACRASI′A (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek α *not, and* κρασις *temperance*) Intemperance in eating and drinking, the prevalency of one quality above another in mixtures.

A′CRASY (*s. from the* Greek α without, *and* κρασις *a temperament*) A diſeaſe ariſing from a relaxation.

A′CRE (*s. from the* Lat. ager *a field*) A meaſure of land containing 160 ſquare perches.

ACRE′ME (*s. a law term*) Ten acres of land.

AC′RID (*adj. from the* Lat. acer *ſharp*) Of a hot ſharp pungent quality.

ACRIDOPHA′GI (*s. plu. from the* Greek ακιρδες locuſts, and φαγω *to eat*) The people of Ethiopia who feed on locuſts.

ACRIFO′LIUM (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. acer *ſharp, and* folium *a leaf*) A prickly leaf.

ACRIMO′NIOUS (*adj. from* acrimony) Sharp, corroſive, auſtere.

AC′RIMONY (*s. from the* Lat. acrimonia) Sharpneſs, pungency, auſterity.

ACRISI′A, Ac′riſy (*s. from the* Greek α *without,* and κρισις *the turn of a diſorder*) That ſtate of a diſeaſe in which no regular criſis can be determined.

AC′RITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. acritudo) Sharpneſs, auſterity.

Ac′rity (*s. not uſed, from* acrid) Acritude.

ACRIVIO′LA (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. acer *ſharp, and* viola *a violet*) A genus of plants, Indian creſs.

ACROAMA′TICAL (*adj. from the* Greek ακροαομαι *to be attentive*) Belonging to deep learning.

ACROA′TICS (*s. plu. from* acroamatical) The lectures of *Ariſtotle* on the abſtruſer parts of his philoſophy.

ACROCO′RDON (*s. from the* Greek, *with ancient Phyſicians*) A large prominent pendulous wart.

ACRODR′YA (*s. from the* Greek) Fruit having hard rinds or ſhells.

A′CROE (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub ſo called by the natives of Guinea, and uſed in wine as a reſtorative.

Acro′ke (*adj. obſolete*) Crooked. *Chaucer.*

ACR′OMION (*s. in anatomy from the* Greek ακρος *the top, and* ωμος, *the ſhoulder*) The upper part of the ſhoulder blade.

ACROMPHA′LIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The top of the navel.

ACRON′YCAL (*adj. in aſtronomy from the* Greek ακρον *a point, and* νυξ *night*) Riſing when the ſun ſets, ſetting with the ſun.

Acron′ycally (*adv. from* acronycal) At the beginning of night.

ACRO′PIS (*s. from the* Greek ακρος *the extremity, and* οψ *a voice*) An inarticulation of the voice, ariſing from a defect in the end of the tongue.

ACROPOSTHI′A (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The prepuce, the foreſkin.

ACRO′PSILON (*s. from the* Greek ακρος *the extremity, and* ψιλος *naked*) The extremity of the glands.

A′CROS (*s. from the* Greek) The top of an herb, the height of a diſeaſe, the extremity or knob of a bone.

AC′ROSPIRE (*s. from the* Greek ακρον *the top, and* σπειρας *a curve line*) A germ, a ſhoot.

Ac′roſpire (*v. int. from* acroſpire) To ſhoot, to put forth a blade.

Ac′roſpired (*p. in malt making, from* acroſpire) Having a blade as well as a root.

Acro′ſs (*adv. from* Croſs.) Croſswiſe, athwart.

ACROS′TIC (*s. from the* Greek ακρος *the top, and* στιχος *a verſe*) A compoſition in poetry, the initial letters of which are ſo diſpoſed as to conſtitute a name.

Acros′tic (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to an acroſtic.

ACROS′TICUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of moſſes.

ACROSTO′LIUM (*s. in the naval architecture of the ancients,*

cients, *from the* Greek) The extreme part of the ornament on the prow of a ſhip.

ACROTELEU′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek ακρος, *and* τελευτη *the end*) Pertaining to that which is added to a pſalm or hymn, doxological.

ACROTE′RIA, (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek ακρος *an extreme part*) Small pedeſtals, the ſharp pinacles on the tops of flat buildings, ornaments on the tops of temples.

ACROTE′RIASM (*s. in ſurgery*) The amputation of ſome extreme part.

Acro′ters (*s. in architecture*) The acroteria.

ACROTHYMI′A (*s. in ſurgery*) A large tumor riſing up in the form of a bliſter.

ACT (*s. from the* Lat. actus) A deed, a performance, a decree, a diviſion of a play, a univerſity, jubilee.

Act (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To do a deed, to perform a part, to decree, to work upon.

ACTÆ′A (*s. in botany*) Wall wort, dwarf elder.

ACTÆ′ON (*s. in heathen mythology*) The name of a famous hunter, who, looking at Diana while ſhe bathed herſelf, was ſaid to have been turned into a buck by that Goddeſs, and afterwards torn in pieces by his own dogs.

A′CTE (*s. in botany*) The elder tree.

Ac′ted (*p. from act*) Done, performed.

Ac′tian (*adj. from* Actium) Belonging to Actium.

Ac′tifs (*s. plur. from* act) An order of friars who fed on roots, and wore tawney coloured garments.

ACTIL′IA (*s. plu. not much uſed*) Military utenſils.

Ac′ting (*p. a. from* act) Doing, performing.

ACTINO′BOLISM (*s. from the* Greek, *but not uſed*) Diffuſion every way from the centre, as light from the ſun.

Ac′tion (*s. from* act) The ſtate of acting, the thing acted, a deed, an engagement in battle, a ſuit at law.

Ac′tionable (*adj. from* act) Liable to an action at law.

Actiona′re (*v. t. in law*) To proſecute.

Ac′tionary (*s. from* act) A proprietor in a publick ſtock.

Ac′tioniſt (*s. from* act) One that has a ſhare in the actions or public funds.

Ac′tions (*s. plu.*) Public ſtocks.

Ac′tiontaking (*adj. not much uſed*) Litigious, diſpoſed to take all advantages by means of law. *Shakeſpeare.*

Actita′tion (*s. not uſed, from* act) Quick and frequent action.

Ac′tivate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* act) To make active.

Ac′tivated (*p. little uſed, from* activate) Made active.

Ac′tive (*adj. from* act) Endued with the power of action, inducing to action, engaged in action, briſk, lively.

Ac′tively (*adv. from* act) In an active manner, briſkly, alertly.

Ac′tiveneſs (*s. from* act) Agility, briſkneſs.

Acti′vity (*s. from* act) Briſkneſs, livelineſs.

AC′TIUM (*s. in geography*) A promontory of *Epirus*, famous for the naval victory obtained there by Cæſar over *M. Anthony and Cleopatra.*

AC′TO, AC′TOR (*s. in old records*) A coat of mail.

Ac′tor (*s. from* act) One that acts. He that acts a part in a play.

Ac′treſs (*s. from* act) She that does any thing. A female ſtage player.

Ac′tual (*adj. from* act) Real, certain.

Actua′lity (*s. from* act) The ſtate of being actual, reality.

Ac′tually (*adv. from* act) Really, certainly.

Ac′tualneſs (*s. from* act) The ſtate of being actual, reality.

Ac′tuary (*s. from* act) A clerk, or regiſter in a court of law.

Ac′tuate (*v. t. from* act) To move to action, to quicken.

Ac′tuated (*p. from* actuate) Moved to action, quickened, influenced.

Ac′tuating (*p. a. from* act) Moving to action, influencing.

Ac′tuoſe (*adj. not much uſed, from* act) Having the power of action.

Ac′tuous (*adj. little uſed, from* act) Having ſtrong powers for action.

AC′UATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. acuo *to ſharpen*) To ſharpen.

Acui′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* acuate) A ſharpening.

ACU′LEATE, ACU′LEATED (*adj. from the* Lat. aculeus, *a ſting*) Having a ſting.

ACULEA′TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſtickleback.

ACU′LEI (*s. plu. in natural hiſtory*) The ſpines or prickles of plants and animals.

ACU′LER (*s. in the manege*) A kind of ſhort ſtep.

ACULE′US (*s. in zoology*) The ſcorpion.

ACU′MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) Sharpneſs, quickneſs of intellects.

ACU′MINATE (*v. t. from* acumen) To ſharpen.

Acu′minated (*p. from* acuminate) Sharpened.

Acu′minous (*adj. from* acumen) Sharp, pointed.

ACUPUNCTA′TION, Acupunc′ture (*s. in ſurgery*) The method of curing certain diſorders by pricking the parts affected with a needle.

ACU′RE (*s. in chymiſtry*) A liquor heightened by mixture of ſome other liquor of a more pungent qual

A′CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The needle-fiſh, the gar-fiſh.

ACU′TE (*adj. from the* Lat. acutus *ſharp*) Ending i ſharp point, ſharp, ready, ingenious.

Acu′tely (*adv. from* acute) Sharply, with ſagacity, w precision.

Acu′teneſs (*s. from* acute) Sharpneſs, quickneſs, ingenu

Acu′tion (*s. not much uſed*) A ſharpening. *In gramm* the marking or pronunciation of a ſyllable with acute accent.

Acuti′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* acute) A ſharpening

Acu′to (*adj. in muſic*) High, ſhrill.

ACYROLO′GIA (*s. from the* Greek) An improper mod ſpeaking, a bull.

Adac′ted (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat.) Forced, driven.

ADA′DA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying the* teſtimony of aſſembly) The name of a city. Joſh. xv. 22.

AD′AGE (*s. from the* Lat. adagium) A Proverb.

Ada′gial (*adj. from* adage) Proverbial.

ADA′GIO (*adj. in muſic*) Slow, ſoft.

A′DAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying an* aſſembly) The na of a woman.

ADAI′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying the* witneſs of Lord) A man's name.

ADALI′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying a* drawer of wa A man's name.

AD′AM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* red earth) The fat of all mankind, a man's name.

ADA′MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* red earth) T name of a city.

AD′AMANT (*s. from the* Lat. adamas) A ſtone ſuppo by the ancients to be of impenetrable hardneſs, diamond.

Adamante′an (*adj. from* adamant) Belonging to adama having the quality or hardneſs of a diamond.

Adaman′tine (*adj. from* adamant) Belonging to adama hard as adamant.

ADA′MI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* earthy) The name a city.

Adam′ic (*adj. from* Adam) Belonging to Adam, of co mon clay.

Adam′ical (*adj. from* Adam) Belonging to Adam.

Ad′amites (*s. plu. from* Adam) A ſect of enthuſiaſts w imitated the nakedneſs of Adam in their public aſſembli

Ad′am's-apple (*s. in anatomy*) A prominent part of t throat.

ADA′PT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* apto *to fit*) To to adjuſt, to accommodate.

Adap′tate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* adapt) To adapt, to

Adapta′tion (*s. little uſed, from* adapt) An adjuſting.

Adapt′ed (*p. from* adapt) Fitted, adjuſted, accommodat

Adapt′ing (*p. from* adapt) Fitting, adjuſting, accom dating.

Adap′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* adapt) Adjuſtment.

A′DAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* high) The twe month of the Jewiſh eccleſiaſtical year, anſwering the moon of our March.

ADAR′CON (*s. in antiquity*) A gold coin of the Jews, uncertain value.

AD′ARIDGE (*s. in chymiſtry*) Sal amoniac.

Adaſh′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Confounded.

Adaſ′sid (*adj. obſolete*) Put out of countenance. *Chau*

Adaw′e (*v. t. obſolete*) To awake, to abate. *Chau*

Adaw′ed (*p. obſolete, from* adawe) daunted. *Spen*

Ada′ys, (adv. *from* day, *uſed only in familiar ſtyle*) In present times, in the day time.

ADBE′AL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a vapor) A ma name.

ADCOR′PORATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. to, *and* corpus *a body*) To incorporate.

ADCREDULITA′RE (*v. t. in law*) To clear oneſelf of offence by oath.

ADD (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* do *to give*) To gi to, to join to, to encreaſe, to join together in nu ration.

Ad′dable (*adj. not much uſed, from* add) Capable of bei added, addible.

Adde′cimate (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* decem *ten*) take the tenth, to take tythes.

Ad′ded (*p. from* add) Given to, joined to, put to.

Addee′m (*v. t. from* deem) To eſteem, to account.

ADDE′PHAGY (*s. from the* Greek αδην *much, and* φ *to eat*) Greedineſs, inſatiable eating.

AD′DER (*s. from the* Sax.) A ſpecies of ſerpents of viper kind.

Ad′der's-graſs (*s.*) An herb.

Ad′der's-tongue (*s.*) An herb.

Ad′derſtung (*adj from* adder, *and* ſting) Bitten by adder, or ſome other venemous beaſt.

er's wort (*s.*) An herb.

I (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my witneſs) A man's ne.

bi′lity (*s. from* add) The quality of being added.

ible (*adj. from* add) Capable of being added.

ICE (*s. from the* Sax. odera) A tool uſed by coopers carpenters.

IC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* dico *to ſay*) To vote, to accuſtom, to give up to.

c′ted (*p. from* addict) Given up, devoted, accuſtom- *with* to: *as*, "*The man was* addicted to *that vice*."

c′tedneſs (*s. from* addict) The ſtate of being addicted.

c′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* addict) Addictedneſs.

ing (*p. a. from* add) Joining, putting to.

′ament (*s. from* add) An addition.

′tion (*s. from* add) That which is added, an in- aſe, a rule in arithmetic.

′tional (*adj. from* add) Capable of being added, added.

ti′tious (*adj. from* add) Added without ſufficient au- ority.

itory (*adj. not frequently uſed, from* add) Endued th a power of adding.

iture (*s. not much uſed, from* add) Something added.

DLE (*adj. from the* Sax. adel) Putrid, empty, ſilly, oducing nothing.

le (*s. from the* adj.) The dry lees of wine.

le (*v. t. from the* adj.) To make addle, to confuſe.

le (*v. t. a local word*) To earn.

led (*p. from* addle) Putrid, confuſed.

leheaded (*adj. from* addle *and* head) Empty, ſilly.

lepated (*adj. from* addle *and* pate) Empty, ſilly, con- ed in the head.

DO (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Eſd.* vi. 1.

DON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a baſis) The name a place. *Neh.* vii. 61.

ou′lce (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To addulce, to eeten.

RE′SS (*v. t. from the* French addreſſer) To prepare , to ſet about, to ſpeak to, to congratulate.

re′ſs (*s. from the* verb) A prayer, a petition, a court- p, dexterity, the direction of a letter.

reſ′ſed (*p. from* addreſs) Accoſted, courted, congra- lated, directed to.

reſ′ſer (*s. from* addreſs) One that addreſſes.

reſ′ſing (*p. a. from* addreſs) Accoſting, ſeeing to, urting.

ub′bed (*adj. from* dub) Made, created.

U′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* duco *to lead*) ading to, contracting, bringing forward.

uc′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* adducent) A bringing rward, the action of the adductor.

uc′tor (*s. in anatomy, from* adducent) The muſcle at draws forward.

U′LCE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* lceo *to become ſweet*) To make ſweet.

EB (*s. in commerce*) An Egyptian weight, chiefly uſed weighing rice.

′CATIST (*s. from the* Greek α *without, and* δεκα- ω *to tithe*) One who is exempt from tithes, one who againſt paying tithes.

′m (*v. t. not uſed, from* deem) To deem.

LA′RD (*s. from the* Sax. ædel *excellent, and* aerd *diſ- ition*) A man's name.

le (*adj. obſolete*) Added. *Chaucer.*

LEAD (*s. from the* Sax. ædel, *excellent, and* rade *nſel*) A man's name.

LING (*s. from the* Sax. *ſignifying* illuſtrious) A title honour given to the heir apparent to the crown.

lman (*s. not uſed, from the* Sax.) A gentleman.

L′PHIDES (*s. in botany*) A kind of palm tree.

LU′DE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

LWARD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

M′PTION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* o *to buy*) A taking away, a revocation.

EN (*s. not uſed, from the* Greek) A glandule, a bubo.

NO′GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek αδην *a gland, and* αφω *to write*) A treatiſe on the glands.

NO′IDES (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the glands led the proſtrata.

noſe (*adj. from* aden) Reſembling a gland.

′t (*v. t. obſolete, from* add) To faſten.

′ON (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who was ppoſed to have the tutelage of young children.

O′NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who s ſuppoſed to preſide over perſons returning home.

PHAG′IA (*s. from the* Greek) Greedineſs, inſatiable ing.

PS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The ſoft fat of the man body.

ADE′PT (*adj. from the* Lat. adeptus *acquired*) Skilled, thoroughly verſed.

Ade′pt (*s. from the* adj.) A ſkilful perſon, an artiſt.

Adep′tic (*adj. from* adept) Eaſily gotten.

Adep′tion (*s. not uſed, from* adept) An acquirement.

AD′EQUATE (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* æquus *equal*) Proportionate, equal.

Ad′equately (*adv. from* adequate) Proportionally, equally.

Ad′equateneſs (*s. from* adequate) Proportion, equality.

ADEQUITA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* equito *to ride*) A riding towards.

A′des (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Hades, the inviſible world.

Adeſpo′tic (*adj. not uſed*) Not abſolute, not deſpotic.

ADESSENA′RII (*s. plu. in church hiſtory, from the* Lat.) A ſect that hold the corporeal preſence of Chriſt in the ſacrament, but not as the papiſts.

ADFEC′TED (*adj. in algebra, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* facio *to make*) Compounded, conſiſting of different powers of the unknown quantity.

ADFILIA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* filius *a ſon*) A cuſtom which puts children by different marriages on an equal footing with each other.

ADHATO′DA (*adj. in botany*) A genus of plants, the Malabar nut.

Adhe′rand (*adj. from* adhere, *obſolete*) Adhering. *Chaucer.*

ADHE′RE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* hæreo *to ſtick*) To cleave to, to hold together, to perſiſt in.

Adhe′rence, Adher′ency (*s. from* adhere) A cleaving to, attachment, tenaciouſneſs, the quality of being tenacious.

Adhe′rent (*adj. from* adhere) Sticking to, joining to.

Adhe′rent (*s. from* adhere) One that adheres to another.

Adhe′rer (*s. from* adhere) One that adheres to another.

Adhe′ring (*p. a. from* adhere) Cleaving to.

Adhe′ſion (*s. from* adhere) A ſticking to, the quality of adhering.

Adhe′ſive (*adj. from* adhere) Sticking to, tenacious.

Adhe′ſiveneſs (*s. from* adheſive) The quality of being adheſive.

ADHI′BIT (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* habeo *to have*) To admit, to take to.

Adhibi′tion (*s. little uſed, from* adhibit) Uſe, application.

Adja′cency (*s. from* adjacent) Nearneſs.

ADJA′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* jaceo *to lie*) Lying near, bordering upon, contiguous.

ADIAN′THUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants having no viſible flower, maidenhair.

Adiap′horiſts (*s. plu. from* adiaphorous) The Lutherans ſo called on account of their moderation.

ADIAP′HOROUS (*adj. from the* Greek α *not, and* διαφερεω *to differ*) Neutral, indifferent.

Adiap′hory (*s. from* adiaphorous) Indifference.

ADIAPNEU′STIA (*s. from the* Greek) A breathing thro' the pores of the body.

ADI′DA (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Mac.* xii. 38.

ADJEC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* jacio *to throw*) To add to.

Adjec′tion (*s. from* adject) An adding to, an addition.

Adjecti′tious (*adj. from* adject) Additional.

Ad′jective (*adj. from* adject) Joined to, advertitious.

A′djective (*s. in grammar, from the* adj.) That part of ſpeech which denotes a quality.

Ad′jectively (*adv. from* adject) In the manner of an adjective.

ADI′EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the witneſs of the Lord) A man's name.

ADIE′U (*adv. q. d.* ad Deum *to God*) Farewell.

Ad′ine (*v. int. obſolete, from* dine) To dine. *Chaucer.*

ADJO′IN (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* jungo *to join*) To put to, to join to, to add.

Adjo′in (*v. int.*) To lie near to, to be contiguous.

Adjoin′ed (*p. from* adjoin) Joined to, put to.

Adjoin′ing (*p. from* adjoin) Putting together, lying cloſe to.

ADJOU′RN (*v. t. from the* French adjourner) To defer, to poſtpone, to put off.

Adjour′ned (*p. from* adjourn) Deferred, poſtponed, put off.

Adjour′ning (*p. from* adjourn) Deferring, poſtponing, putting off.

Adjourn′ment (*s. from* adjourn) A putting off to another time, a poſtponing.

AD′IPOSE, AD′IPOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. adipoſus *fat*) Fat, covered with fat.

AD′IPSA (*s. from the* Greek) Medicines to allay thirſt.

ADIPSA′THEON (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſhrub.

ADI′RATU (*s. in law*) A value ſet on loſt goods by way of compenſation to the loſer.

A′DIT (*s. from the* Lat. aditus) A paſſage, an entry.

ADI′THAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* aſſemblies) A city in the land of Canaan.

ADI′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. adeo *to go to*) A going nigh.

ADJU′DGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* judico *to judge*) To give judgment, to decree; *with* to: *as*, “*I* adjudge *it* to *you*.”

Adjudg′ed (*p. from* adjudge) Decreed, given in judgment, determined; *with* to: as, “*It was* adjudged to *the younger*.”

Adjudg′ing (*p. from* adjudge) Paſſing judgment.

ADJU′DICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* judico *to judge*) To determine any claim in law.

ADJU′GATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* jugo *to yoke, not much uſed*) To yoke, to join together in a yoke.

ADJU′MENT (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* juvo *to aid*) Help, ſuccour.

ADJUN′CT (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* jungo *to join*) joined to, connected, adventitious.

Ad′junct (*s. from the* adj.) An addition, that which is joined.

Adjunc′tion (*s. from* adjunct, *not frequently uſed*) The act of joining, the ſtate of being joined.

Adjura′tion (*s. from* adjure) The form of taking an oath, the adminiſtration of an oath, by which a perſon is bound to declare the truth.

ADJU′RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* juro *to ſwear*) To oblige a perſon to declare the truth upon oath, to intreat earneſtly, to ſwear by.

Adju′red (*p. from* adjure) Bound on oath, atteſted by oath.

ADJU′ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* juſtum *right*) To ſet right, to put in order, to fit to.

Adjuſ′ted (*p. from* adjuſt) Set right, fitted.

Adjuſ′ting (*p. from* adjuſt) Setting right, fitting.

Adjuſ′ting (*s. from* adjuſt) The act of ſetting right; *with* of: *as*, “*The* adjuſting of *that matter will require time*.”

Adjuſ′tment (*s. not much uſed, from* adjuſt) A ſetting right.

Adju′table (*adj. from* adjute, *not uſed*) Capable of helping.

Adju′tage (*s. in hydraulics, from* adjute) The ſpout fitted to an artificial fountain.

Ad′jutant (*s. from* adjute) A helper, an officer to aſſiſt others.

ADJU′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* juvo *to help, little uſed*) To help.

Adju′ting (*p. not much uſed, from* adjute) Helping.

Adju′tor (*s. from* adjute) A helper.

Adjuto′rium (*s. in anatomy, from* adjute) The ſhoulderbone.

Adju′tory (*adj. from* adjute) Helping, aſſiſting.

Adju′trix (*s. from* adjute) She that helps, a female aſſiſtant.

Adju′vant (*adj. from* adjuvate, *not uſed*) Helping.

ADJU′VATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* juvo *to help*) To help.

AD′LAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my witneſs) A man's name.

ADLEGA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* legatus *ſent*) A joint embaſſage. A right claimed by the princes of Germany to ſend an embaſſador with the emperor.

ADLOCU′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A ſpeech made by generals to their armies.

AD′MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* earthy) A city near Sodom.

ADMAN′UENSES (*s. in old law books*) Laymen who were obliged to ſwear by laying their hands on the book.

ADMA′THA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying the* cloud of death) The name of a Perſian prince. Eſt. i. 14.

ADMEA′SURE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* metior *to meaſure*) To meaſure by a ſtandard.

Admea′ſurement (*s. from* admeaſure) The meaſure of one thing by another.

Admenſura′tion (*s. from* admeaſure) Menſuration by a ſtandard.

ADMIN′ICLE (*s. from the* Lat. adminiculum. *In old records*) A help.

Adminic′ular (*adj. not much uſed, from* adminicle) Helpful.

Adminicula′tor (*s. in church hiſtory, from* adminicle) An officer, or advocate for the poor.

ADMIN′ISTER (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* miniſtro, *to ſerve*) To miniſter to, to give, to govern, to take to a deceaſed perſon's effects by letters of adminiſtration.

Admin′iſtered (*p. from* adminiſter) Given to, ſerved.

Admin′iſtering (*p. a. from* adminiſter) Giving to, ſerving.

Admin′iſtrate (*v. t. from* adminiſter, *uſed only by medical writers*) To give to, to exhibit.

Admin′iſtrated (*p. in phyſic, from* adminiſtrate) Given to.

Adminiſtra′tion (*s. from* adminiſtrate) The act of adminiſtering, the diſcharge of an office, the ſtate of a perſon who takes to the effects of a man dying without will, the government of a ſtate, the perſons employed in the management of the ſtate.

Adminiſtra′tive (*adj. from* adminiſtrate) Belongin that which adminiſtrates, helpful to adminiſtratio

Adminiſtra′tor (*s. from* adminiſtrate) He that admini

Adminiſtra′torſhip (*s. from* adminiſtrator) The offi an adminiſtrator.

Adminiſtra′trix (*s. from* adminiſtrate) She that adminiſ

Admirabi′lity (*s. from* admire) The ſtate or quality cauſes admiration.

Admi′rable (*adj. from* admire) Wonderful, deſerving miration.

Admi′rableneſs (*s. from* admire) The quality that ex admiration.

Admi′rably (*adv. from* admire) In a manner to be mired.

AD′MIRAL (*s. from the* French) A chief commande ſea.

Ad′miralſhip (*s. from* admiral) The office of an admi

Ad′miralty (*s. from* admiral) The commiſſioners board for executing the office of lord high admi the place where the commiſſioners meet to do the ſineſs of that department.

Admira′tion (*s. from* admire) Wonder, aſtoniſhme great eſteem.

Admi′rative (*adj. not much uſed, from* admire) Perta ing to admiration.

ADMI′RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* miror *to w der*) To wonder at, to view with aſtoniſhment, to teem greatly.

Admi′red (*p. from* admire) Wondered at, eſteem *with* by: *as*, “*She was* admired by *all that ſaw h*

Admi′rer (*s. from* admire) One that admires, a lover,

Admi′ring (*p. a. from* admire) Wondering at, eſteemi greatly.

Admi′ringly (*adv. from* admire) In a manner that ſhe admiration, with wonder.

Admiſ′ſible (*adj. from* admit) Worthy of being admitt

Admiſ′ſion (*s. from* admit) Admittance, acceſs, the ſt of being admitted.

ADMI′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* mitto *to ſ* To grant, to allow, to receive, to grant entrance.

Admit′table (*adj. not much uſed, from* admit) Capable being admitted.

Admit′tance (*s. from* admit) Freedom of entrance, acce allowance of an argument.

Admit′ted (*p. from* admit) Granted, allowed, received

Admit′ting (*p. a. from* admit) Allowing, granting, ceiving.

ADMI′X (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* miſceo *to mi* To mix, to mingle together.

Admix′ed (*p. from* admix) Mixed.

Admix′ion (*s. not much uſed, from* admix) A mixture, mixing.

Admix′ture (*s. from* admix) The ſtate of being mix a mixture.

Admon′eſte (*v. t. obſolete, from* admoniſh) To adm niſh. *Chauc*

ADMON′ISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* moneo *warn*) To caution, to warn, to reprove, to infor to exhort.

Admon′iſhed (*p. from* admoniſh) Warned, reproved, minded; *with* of, *reſpecting the perſon admoniſhing* *as*, “*Moſes was* admoniſhed of *God*. *With* again *reſpecting the fault*: *as*, “*Let him be* admoniſhed gainſt *that vice*.”

Admon′iſher (*s. from* admoniſh) One that admoniſhes.

Admon′iſhing (*p. a. from* admoniſh) Warning, repro ing, reminding, exhorting.

Admon′iſhment (*s. not uſed, from* admoniſh) The act admoniſhing, admonition.

Admoni′tion (*s. from* admoniſh) A warning, the ſtate being admoniſhed.

Admoni′tioner (*s. from* admoniſh) One over ready to a moniſh.

Admon′itory (*adj. from* admoniſh) Conveying admonitio

ADMO′VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* moveo *move*) To move on, to bring to.

Admo′vent (*adj. not much uſed, from* admove) Moving t

ADMORTIZA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* mo *death, in feudal cuſtoms*) The reduction of property the ſtate of mortmain.

ADMURMURA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* La ad *to, and* murmur *the noiſe of water*) The act murmuring.

Ad′name (*s. not much uſed*) An adnoun, a kind of a jective.

ADNA′TA (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) Branches that ſpro out of the main ſtock, ſmall roots, offsets.

Adnic′hiled (*adj. obſolete, in law*) Annulled.

Adni′hilated (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* nihil *nothin* Annulled, reduced to nothing.

U'BILATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *and* nubila *a cloud*) Clouded, darkened.

'l (*v. t. obſolete*) To annul.

OUN (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* nomen *a noun*) adjective.

(*s. from* do) Difficulty, noiſe, buſtle.

LES'CENCE, ADOLES'CENCY (*s. from the* Lat. a-eſcentia) The time between childhood and man-od, youth.

n (*p. obſolete*) done. *Chaucer.*

LPH (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

'NAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* Lord) An Hebrew me of God.

NI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ruler) A man's ne.

'NI BE'ZEK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* lord of htning) The name of one of the kings in the land Canaan.

nic (*adj. in poetry, from* Adonis) Belonging to Adonis, plied to a verſe conſiſting of two feet.

'NIS (*s. from the* Greek) A beautiful youth, ſaid to ve been the favourite of *Venus*.

'NIS (*s. in botany*) Pheaſant eye.

'NIUM (*s. in botany*) Southernwood.

'NI ZE'DECK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Lord righteouſneſs) The name of an ancient king of *ruſalem.*

'PT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* opto *to chooſe*) take in the place of a child, to make another per-'s child one's heir, to make that our own which s originally another perſon's, to imbibe the princi-s of another.

ta'ni (*s. plu.*) An ancient ſect who held, that Chriſt s no more than the adopted ſon of God.

'ted (*p. from* adopt) Taken as a ſon and heir to one o is not a real father, imbibed, uſed as one's own.

'tedly (*adv. from* adopt) After the manner of a-ption.

'ter (*s. from* adopt) One that adopts.

'ting (*p. a. from* adopt) Taking that which is a-her man's for our own, imbibing the principles of other.

'tion (*s. from* adopt) The making that our own ich does not naturally belong to us, the ſtate of ng adopted.

'tive (*adj. from* adopt) Belonging to adoption.

R (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of choice bearded wheat ich the ancients uſed in ſacrifice.

able (*adj. from* adore) Worthy of adoration.

ableneſs (*s. from* adore) The perfection or quality iting adoration.

ably (*adv. from* adore) In a manner to be adored.

RAT (*s. with chymiſts*) A weight of four pounds.

a'tion (*s. from* adore) The act of adoring, worſhip, nage.

RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* oro *to pray*) To ere, to honour with divine worſhip, to eſteem hly.

e (*v. obſolete*) To adorn. *Spenſer.*

ed (*p. from* adore) Worſhipped, reverenced, high-ſteemed.

ement (*s. not much uſed, from* adore) An adoring.

er (*s. from* adore) One that adores, a lover.

ing (*p. a. from* adore) Worſhipping.

ing (*s. from the* part.) The act of adoration.

RN (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* orno *to deck*) To ament, to dreſs, to deck up.

a'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* adorn) The act of rning.

ned (*p. from* adorn) Ornamented, embelliſhed.

ning (*p. a. from* adorn) Ornamenting, embelliſh-decking up.

ning (*s. from* adorn) The act of ornamenting. *et it not be that outward* adorning."

nment (*s. not much uſed, from* adorn) Adornation, act of adorning.

CULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* oſculor *iſs*) A kiſſing, that kind of generation which is ef-ed by a contact of parts without intromiſſion.

SCE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Back to back.

'n (*prep. in poetry, from* down) Down. " *Her ks* adown."

'n (*adv. from* down) Downwards. " Adown *it*"

XA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

RCEP'TION (*s. not much uſed*) The conſciouſneſs ch the mind has of its own perceptions.

ACOUTH (*s. in medicine*) Gum draggon.

d (*adv. obſolete*) In great dread. *Spenſer.*

ming (*adj. obſolete*) Churliſh.

ADRAMI'RE (*v. t. a law term*) To lay oneſelf under an obligation to perform ſomething before a magiſtrate.

AD'RAM ME'LECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* illuſtrious king) The ſon of *Sennacherib*, the name of an idol.

Adre'ad, Adre'd (*adv. obſolete*) In great dread. *Spencer.*

ADRECTA'RE (*v. int. a law term*) To make amends, to ſatisfy.

Adrec'tate (*v. t. in law*) To ſatisfie, to make amends.

ADRECTIA'RE (*v. int. a law term*) To make amends.

AD'RIA (*s.*) A town in the republic of *Venice*.

AD'RIANOPLE (*s. in geography*) The ſecond city of Turkey in Europe.

Adria'tic (*adj. from* Adria) Belonging to that part of the Mediterranean ſea called the Gulph of *Venice*.

Adria'tic (*s. from the* adj.) The Adriatic ſea.

Adri'ft (*s. from* drift) At the mercy of wind and tide, at random, ſo as to be turned up to the wide world.

ADROGA'TION (*s. in antiquity*) The adoption of one who was become his own maſter.

ADRO'IT (*adj. from the* French) Dexterous, clever, ſkilful.

Adroi'tly (*adv. from* adroit) Dexterouſly, ſkilfully.

Adroi'tneſs (*s. from* adroit) Dexterity, cleverneſs.

Adr'y (*adv. from* dry) Thirſty, wanting drink.

ADSITI'TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſciſco *to require*) Borrowed, aſſumed, extraneous.

ADSTRIC'TION (*s. in phyſick, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſtringo *to bind*) The act of binding together, the bracing up of any part.

ADVA'NCE (*v. t. from the* French advancer) To bring forward, to improve, to raiſe, to promote, to aſſert.

Adva'nce (*s. from the* verb) A coming forward, an approach, progreſſion, improvement.

Adva'nce (*v. int.*) To make a progreſs in, to grow.

Advan'ced (*p. from* advance) Improved, come forward, preferred; *with* to: *as*, " *He was* advanced to *honour*." *And ſometimes with* in: *as*, "*She was* advanced in *years*."

Advance'ment (*s. from* advance) The act of advancing, the ſtate of being advanced, progreſſion, improvement, preferment.

Advan'cer (*s. from* advance) One that advances.

Advan'cing (*p. a. from* advance) Coming forward, improving, growing.

ADVAN'TAGE (*s. from the* French) Superiority, benefit, opportunity, overplus, intereſt; *with* of: *as*, " *Leſt he get an* advantage of *us*."

Advan'tage (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To profit, to improve.

Advan'taged (*p. from* advantage) Profited, improved.

Advanta'geous (*adj. from* advantage) Having advantages, profitable.

Advanta'geouſly (*adv. from* advantage) In a manner advantageous, profitably.

Advanta'geouſneſs (*s. from* advantage) Conveniency, profit, uſefulneſs.

ADVECTI'TIOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* veho *to carry*) Foreign, brought from another place.

Adu'e (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Adieu. *Chaucer.*

ADVE'NE (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* venio *to come*) To come to.

Adve'nient (*adj. little uſed, from* advene) Coming to, added to.

Adve'ning (*p. from* advene) Coming to, aſſembling.

Ad'vent (*s. from* advene) A coming, the four weeks before Chriſtmas.

Adven'tail, Adven'tal (*s. not uſed, from* advene) A furcoat, armour. *Chaucer.*

Aven'tine (*adj. from* advene) Coming to, adventitious.

Adventi'tious (*adj. from* advene) Coming from another, not natural, accidental.

Adven'tive (*adj. not much uſed, from* advene) Adventitious, *applied to what comes by chance.*

Adven'tual (*adj. from* advene) Coming by accident.

Adven'ture (*s. from* advene) A chance, a trial, a doubtful enterprize, goods ſent to ſea at the riſque of the owner.

Adven'ture (*v. t. from* advene) To venture, to dare, to hazard.

Adven'turer (*s. from* advene) One that adventures.

Adven'turous (*adj. from* advene) Bold, daring, hazardous.

Adven'turouſly (*adv. from* advene) Boldly, daringly.

Adven'turſome (*adj. not much uſed, from* advene) Very adventurous.

Adven'turſomeneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* advene) The ſtate of being adventurous, boldneſs.

AD'VERB (*s. in grammar, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* verbum *a word*) That part of ſpeech which denotes the circumſtance of a quality or an action.

Adver'bial (*adj. from* adverb) Belonging to an adverb.

Adver'bially (*adv. from* adverb) After the manner of an adverb.

Adver'ſable (*adj. from* adverſe) Capable of being oppoſed, capable of being ſet oppoſite.

ADVERSA'RIA (*s. from the* Lat.) A journal, a common place book.

Ad'verſarie (*adj. not much uſed, from* adverſe) Contrary. *Chaucer.*

Ad'verſary (*s. from* adverſe) An enemy, an opponent.

Adver'ſative (*adj. in grammar from* adverſe) Implying oppoſition.

AD'VERSE (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* verto *to turn, by ſome of the poets accented on the laſt ſyllable*) Oppoſite, contrary, calamitous.

Adver'ſely (*adv. from* adverſe) Unfortunately, contrarily.

Adver'ſity (*s. from* adverſe) Misſortune, calamity, affliction.

ADVE'RT (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* verto *to turn*) To turn to, to obſerve, to heed; *with* to: *as,* " *To* advert to *more than one thing.*"

Adver'tence, Adver'tency (*s. from* advert) Attention, regard, obſervation.

ADVERTI'SE (*v. t. formerly accented on the middle ſyllable, from the* French advertir) To give notice in the public prints, to inform; *with* of: *as,* " *She* advertiſed *me* of *that matter.*"

Adverti'ſed (*p. from* advertiſe) Publiſhed in the newspapers, informed of.

Adver'tiſement (*s. ſometimes accented on the third ſyllable, from* advertiſe) A notice in the public prints, admonition, intelligence.

Adverti'ſer (*s. from* advertiſe) One that advertiſes.

Adverti'ſing (*p. from* advertiſe) Giving notice, giving intelligence.

Adverti'ſing (*s. from* advertiſe) A making public.

Adves'perate (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* veſper *the evening*) To draw towards evening.

Advi'ce (*s. from the* French advis) Council, direction, notice; *with* of: *as,* " *The merchants received* advice of *their loſs.*"

Advi'ce boat (*s.*) A veſſel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVIG'ILATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* vigil *watchful*) To keep watch, to take care of.

Advi'ſable (*adj. from* adviſe) Worthy to be adviſed, prudent.

Advi'ſableneſs (*s. from* adviſe) Fitneſs, propriety.

ADVI'SE, (*v. t. from the* French adviſer) To counſel; *with* to: *as, I* adviſe *you* to *the beſt.*" To inform; *with* of: *as,* " Adviſe *him* of *his happy ſtate.*"

Adv'iſe (*v. int.*) To conſult, to conſider; *with* with: *as,* " *He* adviſed with *his friends.*"

Advi'ſed (*p. from* adviſe) Counſeled, informed.

Advi'ſed (*adj. from* adviſe) Deliberate, prudent.

Advi'ſedly (*adv. from* adviſe) With advice, deliberately, prudently.

Advi'ſedneſs (*s. from* adviſe) Deliberation, diſcretion.

Advi'ſement (*s. from* adviſe, *not much uſed*) Counſel, advice. *Spenſer.*

Advi'ſer (*s. from* adviſe) One that adviſes.

Advi'ſing (*p. a. from* adviſe) Counſelling, informing.

ADULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. adulor *to flatter*) Flattery, high compliment.

ADULA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One that flatters.

Adula'tory (adj. *from* adulator) Flattering, highly complimental.

ADU'LCE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* dulceo *to make ſweet*) To ſweeten.

ADUL'LAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* their teſtimony) The name of a town in the land of Iſrael.

A'DULPH (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ADU'LT (*adj. from the* Lat. adultus, *grown up*) Grown up, arrived to the age of puberty.

Adu'lt (*s. from the* adj.) One grown up, one who is come to years of diſcretion.

ADUL'TER (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to,* and alter *another*) To commit adultery.

Adul'terant (*s. from* adulter) The perſon or thing which adulterates.

Adul'terate (*v. t. from* adulter) To commit adultery, to corrupt by ſome foreign mixture.

Adul'terate (*adj. from* adulter) Polluted with adultery, corrupted by ſome foreign mixture.

Adul'terated (*p. from* adulterate) Corrupted by ſome foreign mixture.

Adul'terateneſs (*s. from* adulterate) The quality or ſtate of being adulterated.

Adul'terating (*p. from* adulterate) Corrupting by ſome foreign mixture.

Adul'terating (*s. from* adulterate) Adulteration.

Adul'terer (*s.* from adulter) He that commits adultery.

Adul'tereſs (*s. from* adulter) She that commits adultery.

Adul'terine (*s, in law, from* adulter) A child born of an adultereſs.

Adul'terous (*adj. from* adulter) Guilty of adultery, latrous.

Adul'tery (*s. from* adulter) The violation of the mar bed.

Adul'theſs (*s. from* adult) The ſtate of being grown the ſtate of puberty.

Adum'brant (*adj. from* adumbrate) giving a ſlight ſemblance.

ADUM'BRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* umb *ſhadow*) To ſhadow out, to give a faint reſemblan

Adum'brated (*p. from* adumbrate) Shadowed out, im fectly delineated.

Adum'brating (*s. from* adumbrate) Shadowing out, perfectly repreſenting.

Adum'brating (*s. from* adumbrate) The act of ſhadow out.

Adumbra'tion (*s. from* adumbrate) The act of adumb ing, an imperfect repreſentation.

ADUNA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* unus *one*) uniting of ſeveral into one, union.

Adun'city (*s. it occurs but ſeldom, from* aduncous) Cro edneſs, hookedneſs.

ADUN'COUS, Adun'que (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to,* uncus *a crook*) Crooked, hooked.

Ad'voca (*s. obſolete, from* advocate) An advocate. *Chau*

Ad'vocacy (*s. not much uſed, from* advocate) The a office of an advocate. A law ſuit. *Chau*

AD'VOCATE (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* voco *to* He that pleads the cauſe of another; *with* for: " Advocates for *folly.*"

Ad'vocateſhip(*s. from* advocate) The office of an advoc

Advoca'tion (*s. from* advocate) The office of pleading, terceſſion.

ADVOLA'TION, ADVOLI'TION (*s. not much uſed, the* Lat. ad *to, and* volo *to fly*) The act of flying to.

ADVOLU'TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to,* volvo *to roll*) The act of rolling to.

Advou'ſon, Advou'zen (*s.*) An advowſon, a right of pre tation to a benefice.

Advou'try (*s. obſolete, from the* French advoutrie) A tery. *Chau*

ADVO'W (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* French advo To affirm.

Advowe'e (*s. from* advow) He that has the right of vowſon.

Advow'ing (*p. from* advow, affirming, avowing.

Advow'ſen, advow'zen (*s.*) The right of a preſenta to a living.

Advow'try (*s. obſolete*) Adultery.

ADU'RE (*v. int. little uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* *to burn*) To burn up.

Aduſ't (*adj. from* adure) Burnt, ſcorched with h dried up.

Aduſ'ted (*p. from* adure) Burnt, ſcorched, dried up.

Aduſ'tible (*adj. from* aduſt) Capable of being aduſted.

Aduſ'tion (*s. from* aduſt) A burning up, a parching.

A'DY (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of the palm tree, from fruit of which an oil is prepared which anſwers end of butter.

ADY'NAMON (*s. in pharmacy*) A weak kind of wine.

ADY'TUM (*s. in pagan antiquity*) The inner part o temple.

Adz, adze (*s.*) A tool uſed by coopers.

ÆA'CUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the ſupp judges of hell.

ÆCHMA'LOTARCH (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity from* Greek αιχμη *a fight, and* αρχων *a chief*) The head the captivity, the chief prieſt.

Æ'DES (*s. from the* Lat.) A building, an inferior tem

ÆDIC'ULA (*s. in antiquity*) The inner and moſt ſa part of a temple.

Æ'dile (*s. in Roman antiquity, from* ædes) A magiſt whoſe buſineſs it was to inſpect all kinds of buildin

Ædili'tian (*s. from* ædile) Belonging to the office of Æ

Ægagro'pilus (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ball formed in ſtomach of ſome animals, a kind of Bezoar.

Æ'GILOPS (*s. in pharmacy, from the* Greek αιγος *a* *and* ωψ *an eye*) A tumor or ulcer in the larger angl the eye.

ÆGINE'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Æ'GIPAN (*s. from* αιγος *a goat, and* Pan) A name gi to Pan and other ſatyrs, becauſe they were repreſe with the horns, legs and feet of a goat.

ÆGIP'YROS (*s. in botany*) Buckwheat.

ÆGI'RION (*s. in ſurgery*) An ointment made of the b poplar tree.

Æ'GIS (*s. in heathen mythology, from* αιγος *a goat*) T ſhield of *Jupiter* and *Pallas,* ſuppoſed to have been m of the ſkin of a goat.

ſ′inus (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of the common dock.

OGUE (*s. from the* Greek αιγος *a goat, and* λογος *a* *urſe*) A ſpecies of poetry now called the paſtoral.

US (*s. in botany*) The Chamæleon thiſtle.

CEP′HALUS (*s. in ornithology*) The bird called the wit.

CE′RAS (*s. in botany*) The herb ſoenugreek.

LETHORN (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MAN′TIA (*s. from the* Greek αιξ *a goat, and* μαν- *divination*) Divination by means of a goat.

NICHON (*s. in botany*) Gromwell.

N′ICUS (*s. in botany*) The herb gromwell.

PHTHA′LMOS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* ek) A precious ſtone reſembling the eye of a goat.

PO′YON (*s. in botany*) The herb medowſweet, 's beard.

PT (*s. in geography, an ancient and correct ſpell-* Egypt, an ancient kingdom of Africa.

PTIA′CUM (*s. in pharmacy*) An ointment uſed in nſing foul ulcers.

til′la (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone variegated veins of black and blue, ſuppoſed to have the ity of giving water the colour and taſte of wine.

ITEL′LA (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of ſerpents.

U′TÆ (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The ſenators of *Mile-* who held their deliberations on ſhipboard and re- ed not on ſhore till the buſineſs on which they ſat determined.

ATHY (*s. from the* Greek αει *continual, and* παθος *on*) A continued paſſion.

′GUS (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a man.

RED (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

IVE (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a woman.

O (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the harpies, a ſtrous bird mentioned by the poets.

ſeo (*s. obſolete*) Peterpence, a tax anciently paid to pope.

RUS (*s. in Egyptian mythology*) The god of cats.

(*s. in commerce*) A liquid meaſure in Holland and many different in different places.

′TORES (*s. plu. in Roman antiquity*) The perſons performed the martial muſick in their armies.

′MA (*s. an original and correct ſpelling*) An enigma, dle.

ma′tic (*adj. from* ænigma) Enigmatic, belonging enigma.

ma′tical (*adj. from* ænigma) Enigmatical.

ma′tically (*adv. from* ænigma) Enigmatically.

ma′tiſt (*s. from* ænigma) An enigmatiſt.

TOLO′GIUS (*s. in poetry*) A verſe conſiſting of two yls and three trochees.

RAPHY (*s. not much uſed*) A deſcription of the air.

IA (*s. in ancient geography*) A country on the weſ- border of *Aſia minor*.

n (*adj. from* Æolus) Belonging to the wind.

(*adj. from* Æolia) Belonging to Æolia.

ile (*s. from* Æolus) A hollow ball made of metal a ſmall tube or neck, from which, after the ball been partly filled with water and heated on the a blaſt of air iſſues with great violence.

US (*s. in Pagan mythology, from the* Greek αιολος) The god of the winds.

(*s. from the* Greek αιων *an age*) Duration, an age.

(*s. in the Platonic philoſophy*) Any virtue, any per- n which was conſidered as a diſtinct being.

ION (*s. in botany*) The great houſe leek.

A (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) A peculiar kind of ciſe in which the patient was carried about in a or other vehicle.

AL (*adj. an original and correct ſpelling, from the* Equal.

lity (*s. from* æqual) Equality.

tion (*s. from* æqual) An equation.

tor (*s. from* æqual) The equator.

bra′tor (*s. an original and correct ſpelling*) An e- brator.

′brity (*s. an original ſpelling*) Equilibrity.

LI′BRIUM (*s. an original and correct ſpelling, the* Lat.) equilibrium.

oc′tial (*s. from* æquinox) The equinoctial.

NOX (*s. an original and correct ſpelling, from the* The equinox.

ol′lent (*adj. an original ſpelling*) Equipollent.

PON′DERANT (*adj. an original ſpelling*) Equipon- t.

V′OCAL (*adj. an original ſpelling*) Equivocal.

V′OCATE (*v. int. an original ſpelling*) To equi- e.

oca′tion (*s. from* æquivocate) An equivocation.

ÆQUIV′OLENT (*adj. an original ſpelling*) Equivolent.

ÆʹRA (*s. perhaps the original ſpelling*) An era.

ÆRA′RIUM (*s. in Roman antiquity, from the* Lat.) The treaſury, the place where public money was depoſited.

Ae′rial (*adj. from* air) Belonging to the air, produced by the air, airy.

AE′RIANS (*s. plu. in church hiſtory, from one* Aerius) A kind of Arians.

AE′RIE (*s. from the* French) The neſt of an eagle, hawk, or any other bird of prey.

AERIZU′SA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The jaſper, a precious ſtone.

AERO′LOGY (*s. from the* Greek αηρ *air, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) The doctrine of the air.

AEROM′ANCY (*s. from the* Greek αηρ *the air, and* μαντεια *divination*) A divination by the air.

ÆROME′LI (*s. from the* Greek αηρ *the air, and* μελι *honey*) Manna, honey dew.

AEROM′ETRY (*s. from the* Greek αηρ *the air, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) The art of meaſuring the air.

AEROPHO′BIA (*s. from the* Greek αηρ *the air, and* φοβεω *to fear*) The dread of air, a kind of phrenzy.

AERO′SCOPY (*s. from the* Greek αηρ *the air, and* σκοπεω *to view*) The obſervation of the air.

Ærugin′eous, Æru′ginous (*adj. an original ſpelling, from* ærugo) Erugineous.

ÆRU′GO (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Lat.) The ruſt of copper, verdigris.

ÆRUSCA′TORES (*s. plu. in antiquity*) A kind of gypſies, ſtrolling beggars.

ÆSA′LION (*s. in arnithology*) A kind of long winged hawk, the merlin.

ÆSCH (*s. in ichthyology*) The fiſh called the thymallus.

ÆSCHI′NA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A four winged water fly with a long body.

ÆSCHYNOME′NOUS (*adj. from the* Greek αισχυνομενος *aſhamed, in natural hiſtory*) Belonging to the ſenſitive plant.

ÆSCULA′PIUS (*s.*) The name of a famous phyſician, the patron of phyſic.

Æ′SCULUS (*s. in botany*) The medlar tree.

Æ′SNACY (*s. in law books*) The priority of age among coparceners.

ÆSTI′FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. æſtus *a turbulent motion, and* fero *to bear*) Turbulent as the tide.

ÆS′TIMATE (*v. int. an original ſpelling, from the* Lat.) To eſtimate.

Æs′timated (*p. from* æſtimate) Eſtimated.

Æs′timating (*p. a. from* æſtimate) Eſtimating.

Æſtima′tion (*s. from* æſtimate) Eſtimation.

Æſtima′tive (*adj. from* æſtimate) Eſtimative.

Æſtima′tor (*s. from* æſtimate) An eſtimator.

Æſtima′tory (*adj. from* æſtimator) Eſtimatory.

Æs′tival (*adj. from* æſtivate) Eſtival.

ÆSTIVA′LE (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. æſtas *ſummer*) Flowering in ſummer.

ÆS′TIVATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. æſtas *the ſummer*) To eſtivate, to lodge in a place during the ſummer.

Æſtiva′tion (*s. from* æſtivate) Eſtivation.

ÆSTUA′RIUM, ÆSTUA′RIA, Æ′STUARY (*s. in geography, from the* Lat.) An arm of the ſea, that runs a good way into the land. *In pharmacy*, a vapor bath.

ÆS′TUATE (*v. int. an original ſpelling, from the* Lat. æſtuo *to rage*) To eſtuate, to rage, to ebb and flow as the tide.

Æſtua′tion (*s. from* æſtuate) An eſtuation.

ÆS′TUOUS (*adj. an original ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Eſtuous.

Æs′ture (*s. not much uſed*) A turbulent motion. *Chapman*.

ÆSYMNE′TIC (*adj. in ancient politics*) Belonging to an elective monarchy.

ÆTER′NABLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. æternus *eternal*) Capable of becoming eternal.

ÆTER′NAL (*adj. an original ſpelling*) Eternal.

Æter′nally (*adv. from* æternal) Eternally.

ÆTER′NITY (*s. an original ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Eternity.

ÆTHAL′LES (*s. in botany*) The houſe leek.

Æ′THER (*s. an original ſpelling, from the* Greek αιθηρ) Ether, a ſubtile penetrating fluid.

Æthe′real (*adj. from* æther) Belonging to ether, etherial.

Æthe′reous (*adj. not much uſed, from* æther) Of an etherial or celeſtial nature.

ÆTHIO′PIA (*s. an original ſpelling*) Ethiopia.

Æthio′pian (*adj. from* Æthiopia) Ethiopian.

Æthio′pian (*s. from the* adj.) An ethiopian, a native of Æthiopia.

Æthio′pic (*adj. from* Æthiopia) Ethiopic.

ÆTHIO′PIS (*s. in botany*) An Ethiopian herb with which

which enchanters are ſaid to open locks and dry up rivers.

Æ′THIOP's MINERAL (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine ſo called from its black colour; it is made of quickſilver and ſulphur ground together in a marble mortar.

ÆTHO′LICES (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek αιθεω *to burn*) Hot fiery puſtles.

ÆTHIOLO′GICA (*s. from the* Greek αιτια *a cauſe, and* λογος *a word*) That part of phyſic which explains the cauſes of diſeaſes.

Æ′TIANS (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A kind of Arians.

ÆTIO′LOGY (*s. from the* Greek αιτια *a cauſe, and* λογω *to ſay*) A figure in rhetoric ſhewing a cauſe or reaſon.

ÆTIO′LOGY (*s. in phyſic*) The reaſon aſſigned for the natural or ſupernatural accidents attending the human body.

Æ′TITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The eagle's ſtone. Pebbles of any kind which are hollow and have ſomething in them that makes a noiſe on being ſhaken.

Æ′TNA (*s. from the* Greek αιθεω *to burn*) A famous volcano, or burning mountain in the iſland of *Sicily*.

ÆVITER′NI (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) Roman deities ſo called becauſe they were ſuppoſed to remain to perpetuity.

Afa′r (*adv. from* far) At a diſtance, to a great diſtance.

Afa′re (*s. obſolete*) Affair. *Chaucer.*

Afea′rd (*adj. from* fear) Frightened, afraid, terrified.

A′FER (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſouth-weſt wind.

Afe′re, afe′red (*p. obſolete*) Afraid. *Chaucer.*

AF′FA (*s. in commerce*) A weight uſed on the coaſt of Guinea, an ounce.

Affabi′lity (*s. from* affable) Eaſineſs of manners, civility.

AF′FABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* fari *to be ſpoken to*) Accoſtable, eaſy of acceſs, condeſcending, mild.

Af′fableneſs (*s. from* affable) Affability, eaſineſs of acceſs.

Af′fably (*adv. from* affable) Courteouſly, civilly.

AFFAB′ROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* faber *a workman*) Made with ſkill, complete, curious.

AFFABULA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* fabulor *to ſpeak, not much uſed*) The moral of a fable.

AFFA′IR (*s. from the* French affaire) A buſineſs, a matter, a concern, an intrigue.

Affe′ar (*v. not uſed, in law*) To affirm.

AFFEC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* facio *to do*) To produce an effect, to move the affections, to aim at, to aſpire to, to love, to aſſume, to imitate with an ill grace.

Affecta′tion (*s. from* affect) The act of aſſuming a character, awkward imitation.

Affec′te (*s. obſolete, from* affect) Affection. *Chaucer.*

Affec′ted (*p. from* affect) Acted upon; *with* by: *as*, "*His circumſtances were* affected by *it*." Paſſionately moved; *with* with: *as*, "*A thinking man cannot but be* affected with *the idea of appearing before that Being whom none can ſee and live.*" Aſſumed, put on with an ill grace, overſtudied.

Affec′tedly (*adv. from* affect) In an affected manner.

Affec′tedneſs (*s. from* affect) The quality of being affected, affectation.

Affec′ting (*p. from* affect) Moving the affections, aſſuming, imitating.

Affec′tion (*s. from* affect) Any paſſion of the mind, any habit of the body, goodwill, love, zeal; *with* to, *and* towards: *as*, "*What warmth is there in your* affection towards *any of theſe?*" "*His* affection to *the church was notorious.*" *Sometimes with* for: *as*, "*I have an* affection for *that man*."

Affec′tionate (*adj. from* affection) Full of affection, kind, zealous, tender-hearted.

Affec′tionately (*adv. from* affection) Tenderly, kindly.

Affec′tionateneſs (*s. from* affection) Tenderneſs, good-will, affection.

Affec′tioned (*adj. from* affection) Affected, well-diſpoſed.

Affec′tious (*adj. not uſed, from* affect) Affectionate.

Affec′tiouſly (*adv. not uſed, from* affect) Affectionately. *Scott.*

Affec′tive (*adj. from* affect) Suited to affect.

Affectuo′ſity (*s. not ſufficiently authorized, from* affect) Paſſionateneſs.

Affec′tuous (*adj. not much uſed, from* affect) Full of paſſion.

Affe′er (*v. t. in law*) To affirm, to mitigate.

AFFEE′RERS (*s. plu. from the* French affier) Perſons appointed on oath in court leets to mulct offenders liable to arbitrary penalties. *Chaucer.*

Af′fer (*s. a local word*) A ſlow dull horſe.

Affe′re (*v. t. obſolete*) To affirm, to mitigate.

Affe′red (*adj. obſolete*) Afraid. *Chaucer.*

Affe′rors (*s.*) Affeerers.

AFFET′TO (*adj. in muſic*) Affetuoſo, tender, pathetic.

AFFETTUO′SO (*adj. in muſic*) Tender, pathetical.

Affeu′rer (*v. t. in old records*) To ſet a price, to appraiſe.

AFFI′ANCE (*s. from the* French) A marriage con
truſt, confidence.

Affi′ance (*v. t. from the* Lat.) To contract in marriage,
betroth, to give confidence.

Affi′anced (*p. from* affiance) Contracted in marriage.

Affi′ancer (*s. from* affiance) One that makes a contra
marriage, he that betroths.

Affida′re (*v. old law*) To give fealty by oath.

Affida′tion (*s. from* affy) Mutual contract, mutual oat
confidence.

Affi′dature (*s. from* affy) Affidation.

Affida′tus (*s. a law term*) A tenant by fealty.

AFFIDA′VIT (*s. from the* Lat. *ſignifying, he made*
A declaration on oath, an oath committed to writin

Affi′ed (*p. from* affy) Affianced, joined by contract.

AFFILIA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* filius *a*
Adoption.

AFFI′NAGE (*s. not uſed, from the* French) A refinin
metals.

AFFI′NED (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* finis *an*
Related to.

AFFIN′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* finis *an end*)
lation by marriage, connection, likeneſs.

AFFIR′M (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* firmo *to*
firm) To declare, to ratify, to confirm.

Affir′mable (*adj. from* affirm) Proper to be affirmed,
pable of affirmation.

Affir′mance (*s. from* affirm) Affirmation, confirma
ratification.

Affir′mant (*s. from* affirm) One that affirms.

Affirma′tion (*s. from* affirm) The act of affirming,
thing affirmed, confirmation, ratification.

Affir′mative *adj. from* affirm) Belonging to affirma
poſitive, dogmatical.

Affir′matively (*adv. from* affirm) In an affirmative
ner, poſitively.

Affir′med (*p. from* affirm) Poſitively declared, confi
ratified.

Affir′mer (*s. from* affirm) One that affirms.

Affir′ming (*p. from* affirm) Declaring poſitively, con
ing, notifying.

AFFIX′ (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* figo *to fix*) To
join, to unite to the end.

Af′fix (*s. in grammar, from the* verb) Some letter or
ble joined to a word.

Affix′ed (*p. from* affix) Joined to, ſubjoined; *wit*
as, "*With names* affixed to *them*."

Affix′ing (*p. a. from* affix) Joining, ſubjoining.

Affix′ion (*s. from* affix) The act of fixing, the
being fixed.

Affla′tion (*s. from* afflatus) The act of breathing upo

AFFLA′TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The communicatio
the power or ſpirit of prophecy.

AFFLIC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* fligo *to beat*)
vex, to grieve, to torment.

Afflic′ted (*p. from* afflict) Vexed, grieved, tormente

Afflic′tedneſs (*s. from* afflict) The ſtate of being affl
trouble, grief, ſorrowfulneſs.

Afflic′ter (*s. from* afflict) One that afflicts.

Afflic′ting (*p. from* afflict) Vexing, grieving, tormen

Afflic′tion (*s. from* afflict) Sorrow, grief, the cau
ſorrow, ſorrowfulneſs.

Afflic′tive (*adj. from* afflict) Cauſing affliction, pain

Af′fluence, af′fluency (*s. from* affluent) Concourſe, pl
riches, abundance.

AF′FLUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* fluo *to*
Flowing, abundant, plentiful.

Af′fluentneſs (*s. from* affluent) Affluence, the ſta
being affluent, abundance.

AFFLU′X (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* fluo *to flow*)
act of flowing to, that which flows.

Afflux′ion (*s. from* afflux) The act of flowing to, aff

Affodi′lus (*s. in botany*) The daffodil.

Affora′re (*v. obſolete, in law*) To ſet a price on any

Affor′ciament (*s. obſolete*) A fort, a fortreſs.

Afforcia′re (*v. in old law books*) To make ſtrong
fortify.

AFFOR′D (*v. t. from the* French affourrer) To
to produce, to be able to ſell for, to be able to
expences.

Affor′ded (*p. from* afford) Yielded, produced, ſold;
of: *as*, "*Can it be* afforded for *that price*."

Affo′rding (*p. a. from* afford) Yielding, producin

Affor′eſt (*v. t. from* foreſt) To turn ground into fo

Afforeſta′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* foreſt) The
of foreſt, the turning of ground into foreſt.

Affor′eſting (*p. from* afforeſt) Turning into foreſt.

Af′fra (*s. plu. in old records*) Beaſts of the plough.

Affrai′d (*p. from* affray) Struck with fear, te
fearful.

Affrai

hi′ze (*v. t. from* franchize) To make free.
(*v. obſolete, from the* French affrapper) To ſtrike,
ngage. *Spenſer.*
A′Y (*v, obſolete, from the* French affrayer) To af-
ht, to terrify. *Chaucer.*
(*s. from the* verb) A diſturbance, a quarrel, a tu-
uous aſſault.
ment (*s. not uſed, from* affray) An affray.
(*s. from* affra) Beaſts of the plough.
ghtment (*s. from* freight) The freight, the lading
ſhip.
ICATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to,*
frico *to rub*) To rub into powder. *Scott.*
C′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* frico *to rub*)
rubbing of one thing againſt another, friction.
ht (*v. t. from* fright) To fright, to terrify.
ht (*s. from the* verb) Terror, fear, a frightful ob-
the cauſe of fear.
hted (*p. from* affright) Frighted, terrified; *with*
nd with: *as,* " *Thou ſhalt not be* affrighted at
." " *She was* affrighted with *dreams.*"
htful (*adj. from* affright) Frightful, full of terror.
htment (*s. in droll ſtyle, from* affright) The im-
ion of fear, terror.
′NITRE (*s. in chymiſtry*) The froth of nitre.
′NT (*v. t. from the* French affronter) To provoke,
ſult, to meet front to front.
t (*s. from the* verb) A provocation, an inſult.
ted (*p. from* affront) Provoked, inſulted, ſet up-
with at: *as,* " *The man was highly* affronted at

e′e (*adj. in heraldry, from* affront) Front to front.
ter (*s. from* affront) One that affronts.
ing (*p. from* affront) Provoking, inſulting,
g an affront.
ive (*adj. from* affront) Cauſing affront.
iveneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* affront) The qua-
hat gives affront.
e (*s. in ancient cuſtoms*) The right of cutting
for fuel in a foreſt.
E (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* fundo *to pour,*
to be ſounded ſoft) To pour one thing on another.
(*p. from* affuſe) Poured upon.
n (*s. from* affuſe) The act of pouring upon.
(*v. t. from the* French affier) To betroth in order
rriage.
. int.) To confide in; *with* in: *as,* " *I do* affy in
brightneſs."
ed (*p. obſolete*) Affected. *Chaucer.*
(*adv. in familiar ſtyle, from* field) To the field,
field.
. t. obſolete, from file) To file, to poliſh. *Chaucer.*
dj. from Chau. perhaps by miſtake for) Andfine.
Chaucer.
dv. in familiar ſtyle, from flat) On a level with
ound.
adv. from float) On float, in motion.
adv. in familiar ſtyle, from foot) On foot, in mo-

(*adj. obſolete, from* force) Forced, raviſhed. *Chaucer.*
prep. in familiar ſtyle, from a, *and* fore) Before.
adv. in familiar ſtyle) Before, in time paſt, in
firſt in the way.
ing (*adj. from* fore, *and* go) Going before.
nd (*adj. in familiar ſtyle*) Beforehand, prepared,
led.
n′tioned (*adj. from* fore, *and* mention) Mentioned

med (*adj. from* fore, *and* name) Named before.
d (*adv. from* fore, *and* ſay) Said before.
ne (*adv. from* fore, *and* time) In time paſt.
nce (*adv. obſolete*) Before, in time paſt. *Chaucer.*
(*adv. obſolete*) Before, afore. *Chaucer.*
dv. obſolete) Of neceſſity, by force. *Chaucer.*
t (*adv. obſolete*) Before, in time paſt. *Chaucer.*
, Afou′ndrit (*adj. obſolete*) Foundred. *Chaucer.*
. from affray) Struck with fear, terrified, fearful.
afrai′ed, (*p. obſolete*) Affraid. *Chaucer.*
dj. from freſh) Anew, again, over again.
dj. obſolete, from freight) Full freighted. *Chaucer.*
(*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek α *without,*
cold) One of the four quarters of the world, a
t country.
(*adj. from* Africa) Belonging to Africa.
(*s. from the* adj.) A native of Africa, a kind of
d.
m (*s. from* African) An idiom or manner of
peculiar to the Africans.
dv. in familiar ſtyle, from front) In front.
from abaft) Abaft.

AF′TER (*prep. from the* Sax. after) Oppoſed to before, behind, later than, in purſuit of, for, according to, about.

Af′ter (*adv. from the* prep.) Afterward, when. " After *he has done, I will ſpeak.*"

Afteraccepta′tion (*s. from* after, *and* accept) A meaning received afterwards.

Aftera′ges (*s. from* after, *and* age) Succeeding ages.

Af′terbirth (*s. from* after, *and* birth) The ſecond birth, the ſecondine.

Af′terclap (*s. from* after, and *clap*) That which happens after an affair was ſuppoſed to have been ſettled.

Af′tercoſt (*s. from* after, *and* coſt) The expence after the firſt coſt.

Af′tercrop (*s. from* after, *and* crop) The ſecond crop.

Afterendea′vour (*s. from* after, *and* endeavour) A renewed endeavour, an effort after the firſt.

Afterenqui′ry (*s. from* after, *and* enquire) A renewed enquiry, an enquiry when it is too late.

Afterey′e (*v. t. from* after, *and* eye) To follow with the eye, to follow in view.

Af′tergame (*s. from* after, *and* game) A ſecond game, an expedient.

Af′terhours (*s. from* after, *and* hour) The hours that follow.

Afterkin′rede (*s. obſolete*) Remote kindred. *Chaucer.*

Afterliv′er (*s. not much uſed*) One that lives in ages after.

Af′terlove (*s. from* after, *and* love) Second love.

Af′termath (*s. from* after, *and* math) The ſecond mowing, latter graſs.

Af′ternoon (*s. from* after, *and* noon) The time from noon to evening.

Af′terpains (*s. plu. from* after *and* pain) Pains after the birth.

Af′terpart (*s. from* after, *and* part) A ſucceeding part.

Af′terproof (*s. from* after, *and* proof) A proof produced after the firſt.

A′ftertaſte (*s. from* after, *and* taſte) The taſte remaining on the palate after drinking, a tang.

Af′terthought (*s. from* after, *and* thought) A ſecond thought, a thought that comes after the occaſion of uſing it.

Af′tertimes (*s. plu. from* after, *and* time) Succeeding times.

Af′tertoſſing (*s. from* after, *and* toſs) The toſſing of the ſea after a ſtorm, the ſwell.

Af′terward (*adv. from the* Saxon weard) In ſucceeding times.

Af′terwards (*adv.*) In ſucceeding times.

Af′terwit (*s. from* after, *and* wit) Wit that comes too late.

Af′terwrath (*s. from* after, *and* wrath) Reſentment after the firſt tranſport of paſſion is over, permanent anger.

Afy′ched (*adj. obſolete*) Affected. *Chaucer.*

A′GA (*s. from the* Arab.) A chief officer among the Turks.

AG′ABUS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a locuſt) A man's name.

A′GAG (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying a floor*) A man's name.

A′gagite (*s. from* Agag) A deſcendant of Agag.

A′GAI (*s. in commerce*) The difference of exchange between Holland and Venice.

AGAI′N (*adv. from the* Sax. agen) A ſecond time, once more, another time, in turn, back, in oppoſition.

Agai′n (*prep. obſolete*) Againſt. *Chaucer.*

AGAIN′ST (*prep. from the* Sax. ængeon) In oppoſition to, oppoſite to, preparatory to, before, upon, cloſe to, foul of, in contact with.

Agai′nſt (*prep. obſolete*) Inſtead of. *Chaucer.*

AGALA′XY (*s. from the* Greek α *without, and* γαλα *milk*) The want of milk.

AGALLO′CHUM (*s. in botany*) Wood aloes.

AGAMIST (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* γαμος *a marriage*) A perſon not married. *Scott.*

Aga′pæ (*s. plu. from the* Greek αγαπη *love*) The love-feaſts of the primitive Chriſtians.

Aga′pe (*adv.* from gape) With ſtaring ſurpriſe, with eagerneſs of expectation.

AGAPE′T (*s. from the* Greek αγαπη *love*) A lover of the fair ſex, a man of pleaſure.

AGAPE′TÆ (*s. in ancient church hiſtory*) Females who from motives of piety attended on the eccleſiaſtics.

A′GAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſtranger) The name of a woman.

Ag′arenes (*s. plur. from* Agar) The deſcendents of Agar. Bar. iii. 23.

AG′ARIC, AGAR′ICON (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. agaricum) An excreſſence or plant, like a muſhroom, on the oak and other trees.

Aga′ſt (*adv. from* agaze) In amazement.

Aga′ſt (*adj.*) Struck with amazement.

Aga′ſt (*v. t. obſolete*) To frighten.

A′GATE (*s. from the* Greek αχατες) A precious ſtone of the flint kind. An inſtrument uſed by gold wire-drawers.

Aga′te (*adv. a local word*) On the way, in a ſtate of motion.

AG′ATHA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Aga′thred (*adj. obſolete, from* gather) Geathered. *Chaucer.*

AG′ATY (*adj. from* agate) Belonging to the agate.

AG′ATY (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Aga′ze (*v. t. not much uſed, from* gaze) To ſtrike with amazement.

Aga′zed (*p. not much uſed, from* agaze) Struck with amazement.

Age′ (*adv. obſolete*) Again. *Chaucer.*

AGE (*s. from the* French) The time elapſed ſince any perſon or thing, now in being, began to exiſt; the period of time in which any particular race of men have lived, or ſhall live; a hundred years; maturity; the latter part of life; the time commonly allotted for the life of man.

A′ged (*adj. from* age) Old, advanced in years.

A′gedly (*adv. from* age) In the manner of an aged perſon.

AGE′N (*adv. ſo written by the poets for the ſake of rhyme, from the* Sax. agen) Again.

A′gency (*s. from* agent) Action, the ſtate of being in action, the office of an agent.

AGEN′DA (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſervice of the church, a memorandum book, a kind of pocket almanack.

AGENFRI′DA (*s. in old records*) The true lord or owner of any thing.

Ag′enhine (*s. in law, from* agen *and* hine) A gueſt at an inn, who after three nights ſtay is reckoned one of the family.

AGENO′RIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs of induſtry.

A′GENT (*adj. from the* Lat. agens *acting*) Acting upon, active.

A′gent (*s. from the* adj.) A factor, a deputy to do the buſineſs of another.

AGEOMETRESI′A (*s. from the* Greek) A defect in point of geography.

AGERA′TIA (*s. from the* Greek) A vigorous old age.

AGE′RATON (*s. in botany*) The herb called everlaſting.

AGERA′TUM (*s. in botany*) The herb maudlin, a genus of plants.

AGERO′NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to have the power of curing agues.

Age′ye, Agey′nes, Agey′ns (*p. obſolete*) Againſt, again. *Chaucer.*

AGGENERA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* genero *to grow*) The ſtate of growing to another body.

AG′GERATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* gero *to carry*) To heap up.

Ag′geroſe (*adj. from* aggerate) Full of heaps.

AGGE′US (*s.*) The name of a man. 1 *Eſd.* vi. 1.

AGGLO′MERATE (*v. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* glomero *to gather round*) To grow into one maſs, to gather round like a ball.

Agglo′merated (*p. from* agglomerate) Gathered into one maſs.

Agglo′merating (*p. a. from* agglomerate) Gathering round, or into one maſs.

Agglu′tinants (*s. plu. from* agglutinate) Subſtances having a viſcous quality; medicines that have the power of uniting the parts together.

AGGLU′TINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* glutino *to glue*) To unite one part to another, to glue together.

Agglutina′tion (*s. from* agglutinate) Union, coheſion.

Aggluti′native (*adj. from* agglutinate) Endued with an agglutinating quality.

AGGRANDI′ZE (*v. t. from the* French aggrandizer) To make great, to prefer, to exalt.

Aggrandi′zed (*p. from* aggrandize) Made great, exalted.

Aggrandi′zement (*s. from* aggrandize) A making great, an exaltation.

Aggrandi′zer (*s. from* aggrandize) One that aggrandizes.

Aggrandi′zing (*p. from* aggrandize) Making great, exalting.

AGGRA′TE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* gratus *pleaſing.*) *Spenſer.*

AG′GRAVATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* gravo *to burden*) To make heavy, to make the worſt of any thing, to exaggerate.

Ag′gravated (*p. from* aggravate) Exaggerated, made the worſt of, provoked.

Ag′gravating (*p. a. from* aggravate) Exaggerating, provoking, making heavy.

Aggrava′tion (*s. from* aggravate) The act of aggravating, a circumſtance which heightens a crime or calamity.

AG′GREGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* *flock*) To collect, to heap up.

Ag′gregate (*s. from the* verb) The ſum total, lected maſs.

Ag′gregate (*adj. from the* verb) Formed by the tion of ſeveral particulars.

Ag′gregated (*p. from* aggregate) Collected, heaped

Aggrega′tion (*s. from* aggregate) The act of col into one maſs, the collected maſs.

AGGRE′SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* gradior To ſet upon, to attack, to begin a quarrel.

Aggres′ſing (*p. from* aggreſs) Beginning a quar tacking. "*Tell* aggreſſing *France.*"

Aggres′ſion (*s. from* aggreſs) The commencem quarrel.

Aggres′ſor (*s. from* aggreſs) He that begins a qu

Aggre′ſtein (*s. in falconry*) A diſtemper incident to

Aggrie′vance (*s. from* aggrieve) A cauſe of g cauſe of complaint, an injury.

AGGRIE′VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* *heavy*) To grieve, to diſtreſs, to oppreſs.

Aggri′ze (*v. t. obſolete*) To aſtoniſh.

Aggrou′p (*v. t. from* group) To form into a gro bring together into one place.

AGHA′ST (*adj. from* a, *and the* Sax. ghaſt Struck with horror as at the ſight of a ſpectre.

A′GHRIM (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the cou Wicklow, and province of Leinſter.

A′GIASMA (*s. from the* Greek) A church, the cred part of a church.

Agi′ld (*s. in old law books*) A perſon of ſo little that if he was murdered, no fine or penalty levyed on the murderer.

A′GILE (*adj. from the* Lat. agilis *nimble*) Active, ready.

A′gileneſs (*s. from* agile) Activity, nimbleneſs,

Agi′ler (*s. obſolete*) A deceiver.

Agi′lity (*s. from* agile) Activity, nimbleneſs, read

AGILLA′RIUS (*s. in old records*) A hayward, a ke cattle belonging to the lord of the manor.

AGILLO′CHUM (*s. in botany*) Aloes wood.

Agi′lt, Agi′lte (*v. t. obſolete*) To offend.

A′GIO (*s. from the* Italian) The difference of at Venice and Amſterdam between bank bills and

AGI′ST (*v. t. from the* French) ageſte *a bed*) To and feed the cattle of ſtrangers in the king's gather the agiſtment.

Agis′tage (*s. from* agiſt) Agiſtment.

Agiſta′tion (*s. from* agiſt) The agiſtment.

Agiſta′tor (*s. from* agiſt) An agiſtor.

Agis′tment (*s. from* agiſt) The compoſition for cattle in the king's foreſt.

Agis′tor (*s. from* agiſt) The perſon who takes feed in the king's foreſt and collects the money.

Ag′itable (*adj. from* agitate) Capable of being motion, moveable.

A′GITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. agito *to move*) To motion, to move, to diſturb, to controvert.

A′gitated (*p. from* agitate) Put in motion, diſcuſſed.

A′gitating (*p. a. from* agitate) Putting into diſturbing, diſcuſſing.

Agita′tion (*s. from* agitate) The act of putting tion, the ſtate of being moved, diſcuſſion, a the ſpirits.

Agita′tor (*s. from* agitate) One that agitates.

AGLAOPHO′TIS (*s. in botany*) An herb uſed forme inchanters, ſuppoſed to be piony.

A′GLET (*s. from the* French aiguilette) The point carved into the reſemblance of ſome anim *botany*: the pendent at the ends of the chives of

AG′MINAL (*adj. from the* Lat. agmen *an army*) ing to a troop or army.

AG′MONDESHAM (*s. an ancient ſpelling*) Amerſh

AG′NAIL (*s. in farriery, from the* Sax. ange The diſeaſe called a witlow.

AGNA′TI (*s. plu. in civil law, from the* Lat. ad naſcor *to be born*) The male deſcendants from father.

Agna′tion (*s. from* agnati) Deſcent from the ſame the male line in a family.

AG′NES (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AGNIGLOS′SA (*s. in botany*) Plantain.

AGNI′NA (*s. in botany*) Lamb's tongue, a kind tain.

Agni′tion (*s. from* agnize) An acknowledgem owning.

AGNI′ZE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad noſco *to know*) To own, to acknowledge.

ETES (s. plu. in church hiſtory) A ſect who denied Chriſt knew the day of judgment.

etiſm (s. from Agnoetes) The doctrine of the Ag- es.

′MEN (s. from the Lat. ad to, and nomen a name) me given to any one on account of ſome particular n or circumſtance of his life.

nina′tion (s. from agnomen) The giving of a new e, the alluſion of one word to another both in d and meaning.

PHA′GITES (s. plu. from the Greek) People who on lamb's fleſh.

′TÆ (s. plu. in church hiſtory, from the Lat.) A who denied the omniſcience of our Saviour.

US′CASTUS (s. from the Lat.) The chaſte tree.

US DE′I (s. in the Roman church, from the Lat.) The eſentation of our Saviour in the figure of a lamb, Lamb of God.

(adv. from the Sax. agen) Paſt, *reckoning from the* ent time.

G (adv. in familiar ſtyle, from the French agogo) In te of deſire.

ng (adj. in familiar ſtyle, from go) Going, moving.

e (adv. not much uſed, from ago) Ago, in time paſt.

NISM, AGONIS′MA (s. from the Greek αγων a con- ion) Contention for a prize, the prize contended for.

NIST, AGONIS′TES (s. from agonize) A prize ter, one who contended for the prize in the Gre- games.

is′tic (adj. from agonize) Belonging to prize fighting.

is′tical (adj. from agonize) Belonging to prize nting, pertaining to the Grecian games.

is′tici (s. plu. from agonize) Certain eccleſiaſtics o choſe to publiſh their doctrines in fairs and mar- s, the methodiſts of the ancients.

is′ticon (s. with ancient phyſicians) Cold water, *ſo led, becauſe it was ſuppoſed to combat the heat of a er.*

NI′ZE (v. int. from the Greek αγωνιζομαι to ſtrive) be in exquiſite pain; *with* at: *as*, "*To agonize every pore.*"

ni′zing (p. from agonize) Cauſing exquiſite pain, menting.

NO′THETES (s. from the Greek, αγων ſtrife, and ημι to diſpoſe) The preſident of the Grecian games.

nothe′tic (adj. from agonothetes) Belonging to the eſident of the Grecian games.

NUS (s. in ichthyology) A fiſh of the herring kind.

ONY (s. from the Greek αγων ſtrife) Exceſſive pain, eat diſtreſs of body or mind.

NYCLI′TES (s. plu. in church hiſtory) A ſect of riſtians who always ſtood, and thought it unlaw- to kneel in prayer.

o′d (adv. obſolete, from good) In earneſt.

′RÆUS (s. in heathen antiquity) Mercury, or any her deity that had a ſtatue in the market place.

RON′OMUS (s. in Grecian antiquity) An officer who d the care of weights and meaſures.

U′TY (s. in natural hiſtory) A ſmall animal of the ntilles about the ſize of a rabbet.

a′ce (v. t. obſolete, from grace) To favour.

a′ced (p. obſolete, from agrace) Favoured.

a′med (p. obſolete) Grieved. *Chaucer.*

AM′MATIST (s. from the Greek α without, and αμμα a letter) An ignorant unlearned man.

A′RIAN (adj. from the Lat. agrarius of the field) elonging to the fields, wild.

A′RIUM (s. from the Lat.) Agiſtment.

e′ (v. t. obſolete, from gre) To pleaſe. *Chaucer.*

e′ (adv. obſolete, from the verb) Kindly, in a friendly anner. *Chaucer.*

eabi′litie (s. obſolete) Eaſineſs of temper. *Chaucer.*

ea′ſe (v. t. a low word, from greaſe) To greaſe, to aub.

e′at (adv. from great) By the great, by the job.

e′dge (v. t. obſolete) To aggravate. *Chaucer.*

RE′E (v. int. from the French agreer) To live in oncord, to harmonize, to yield, to conſent; *with* to: s, "*They* agreed to *all reaſonable terms.*" To accord, ſuit, to adjuſt a difference; *with* with: *as*, "A- ree with *thine adverſary.*"

e′e (v. t. not much uſed by correct writers) To com- romiſe: *as*, "To agree *it.*"

eeabi′lity (s. from agree) Agreeableneſs.

ee′able (adj. from agree) Suitable, pleaſing; *with* : *as*, "*Is this* agreeable to *you?*"

ee′ableneſs (s. from agree) Conſiſtency, ſuitableneſs, e quality of pleaſing.

ee′ably (adv. from agree) In a pleaſing manner, in ſuitable manner.

Agre′ed (p. from agree) Settled by conſent; *with* to, *and* on: *as*, "*It was* agreed on *by all parties.*" "*That propoſal was* agreed to."

Agree′ing (p. a. from agree) According, correſponding, compromiſing.

Agree′ingneſs (s. from agree) Conſiſtence, ſuitableneſs.

Agree′ment (s. from agree) Concord, reſemblance, a bargain, a compact.

Agre′ſſe (adv. obſolete) Unkindly. *Chaucer.*

Agre′ge (v. t. obſolete) To aggravate.

Agre′in (v. t. obſolete) To pleaſe.

Agreſs′es (s. in heraldry) Pellets.

Agre′ſt (adj. not much uſed) Belonging to the fields. *Scott.*

Agres′tæ (s. plu. in medicine) Unripe grapes.

AGRES′TIC (adj. from the Lat. agreſtis) Belonging to the field, ruſtic, unpoliſhed.

Agres′tical (adj. from agreſtic) Belonging to the country, rude.

Agres′tis (s. in botany) Any plant growing wild in the fields.

Agres′ty (s. not much uſed) Clowniſhneſs.

Agre′ve (v. t. obſolete, from grieve) To grieve. *Chaucer.*

Agre′ved (p. obſolete, from agreve) Grieved. *Chaucer.*

A′GRIA (s. in botany) Holly.

AG′RIA (s. in ſurgery) An obſtinate ulcer.

AGRIACAN′THA (s. in botany) A kind of wild thiſtle.

AGRIAMI′PELOS (s. in botany) The wild vine.

AGRICOLA′TION (s. from the Lat. ager a field, and colo to cultivate, but not much uſed) The culture of land.

AGRICUL′TURE (s. from the Lat. ager a field, and colo to cultivate) Huſbandry, tillage.

AGRIELÆ′A (s. in botany) The wild olive.

AGRIFO′LIUM (s. in botany, from the Lat.) Holly.

AGRIMONAI′DES (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

AG′RIMONY (s. in botany, from the Lat. agrimonium) The name of a plant, liver wort.

AGRIOCAR′DUM (s. in botany) A kind of water creſſes.

AGRIOCASTA′NUM (s. in botany) The wild cheſtnut, the earth nut.

AGRIOCE′NERA (s. in botany) Ladies' thiſtle, wild artichoke.

AGRIONAR′DUM (s. in botany) Valerian.

AGRIOPAL′MA (s. in botany) Archangel, dead nettle.

AGRIOPASTINA′CA (s. in botany) The wild parſnip.

AGRIOPHYL′LON (s. in botany) Hog's fennel, ſulphur wort.

AGRIOSE′LINUM (s. in botany) A kind of crowfoot.

AG′RIOT (s. in botany) A kind of ſour cherry.

AGRIP′PA (s. from the Lat. æger difficult, and partus a birth) One born with his feet foremoſt. A man's name.

Agri′ſe (v. t. obſolete) To affright. *Chaucer.*

AGROSTE′MA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

Agros′tis (s. in botany) A genus of plants, couchgraſs.

AGROSTOG′RAPHY (s. from the Greek αγρος a field, and γραφη a deſcription) A deſcription of graſſes.

Agro′tid (p. obſolete) Surfeited. *Chaucer.*

Agrou′nd (adj. from ground) Stranded, hindered by the ground from paſſing further, hindered in the progreſs of any buſineſs.

Agrut′che (v. t. obſolete) To grudge. *Chaucer.*

Agrut′ched (p. obſolete, from agrutche) Grudged. *Chaucer.*

AGRYPNI′A (s. not uſed, from the Greek α not, and υπνος ſleep) Watchfulneſs.

AGRYPNOCO′MA (s. from the Greek) A waking drowſineſs, a continual inclination to ſleep.

AGUA′GUIN (s. in botany) The name of a ſhrub, the leaves of which reſemble thoſe of Lilac.

A′GUE (s. from the French aigu) An intermitting fever, attended with hot and cold ſhivering fits.

A′gued (adj. from ague) Sick of an ague, ſhivering.

A′guefit (s. from ague, and fit) A fit or paroxiſm of an ague.

A′gueproof (adj. from ague, and proof) Proof againſt an ague.

A′guetree (s. in botany) Saſſafras.

Agui′ler (s. obſolete) A needle caſe. *Chaucer.*

Agui′ſe (v. t. obſolete, from guiſe) To deck, to dreſs, to put on an appearance. *Spenſer.*

Agui′ſed (p. obſolete, from aguiſe) Dreſſed, ſet forth, ſeeming. *Spenſer.*

A′guiſh (adj. from ague) Inclined to an ague, having the quality of an ague.

A′guiſhneſs (s. from ague) A tendency to the ague, the reſemblance of an ague.

A′GUL (s. in botany) A ſmall prickly ſhrub bearing pods.

A′GUR (s. from the Heb. ſignifying a ſtranger) A man's name.

AGU′RA (s. from the Heb.) A Hebrew coin, a piece of money.

Agu′ſage (s. in old records) A fee paid by vaſſals to their lords for ſharpening their plough tackle.

Agu'ti (*s. in zoology*) A quadruped of the rat kind.

AGYNIA'NI (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who allowed of no intercourſe between the ſexes.

Agyr'tæ (*s. plu. in Grecian antiquity*) A kind of ſtrolling beggars, quacks.

AH (*interj.*) Denoting complaint, compaſſion, exultation, *and ſometimes* contempt.

AH'A (*interj. from* ah) Denoting triumph, and contempt.

A'HAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father's brother) A man's name.

A'HALOTH (*s. in botany*) Lignum aloes.

AHA'NIGER (*s. in ichthyology*) The gar fiſh.

AHASUE'RUS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a prince) A man's name.

AH'AVA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* generation) The name of a man.

A'HAZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying a poſſeſſor*) The name of a man.

A'HAZIAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a poſſeſſion) A man's name.

Ahce (*v. int. an incorrect ſpelling*) To ache.

Ahe'ad (*adv. from* head) Before, further on, raſhly, precipitately.

Ahei'ght (*adv. from* height) On high, aloft.

AHI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the brother of the Lord) A man's name.

AHICCYAT'LY (*s. in zoology*) An American ſerpent nearly allied to the rattle ſnake.

AHI'EZER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the brother of help) A man's name.

AHI'HUD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a brother of praiſe) A man's name.

AHI'JAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the brother of the Lord) A man's name.

AHI'KIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a riſing brother) A man's name.

AHI'LUD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a brother born) A man's name.

AHI'MAAZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a brother in council) A man's name.

AHI'MAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a brother of ſtrength) A man's name.

AHI'MELECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the brother of my king) A man's name.

AHI'MOTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* brother of death) A man's name.

AHINO'AM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the brother's beauty) A man's name.

AHI'O (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* his brother) A man's name.

AHI'RA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the brother of iniquity) A man's name.

AHI'SAMACH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a brother of ſtrength) A man's name.

AHI'SHAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the brother of the prince) A man's name.

AHIT'OPHEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a brother of folly) A man's name.

AHI'TUB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a brother of goodneſs) A man's name.

A'HLAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* milk) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

AHMEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of bidens.

AHO'LAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying his* tent) A name given to Samaria.

AHO'LIAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the father's tent) A man's name.

AHO'LIBAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my tabernacle in her) A name given to Jeruſalem.

AHOLIBA'MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my tabernacle exalted) The name of a woman.

AHOU'AI (*s. in botany*) An American plant of a very poionous quality.

AI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a heap) The name of a city in the land of Iſrael.

AI'AH (*s.*) The name of the city Ai.

A'JALON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a chain) A valley in the land of Iſrael.

AID (*v. t. from the* French aider) To help, to ſupport, to ſuccour.

Aid (*s. from the* verb) Help, aſſiſtance, ſupport, a ſubſidy, a tax.

Aidance (*v. not much uſed, from* aid) Help, ſupport.

Ai'dant (*adj. from* aid) Helping, aſſiſting.

AI'D DE CAMP (*s. in the army, from the* Fr.) An officer who attends the general that has the chief command of the army to carry his orders to the inferior officers.

Ai'ded (*p. from* aid) Helped, aſſiſted.

Ai'der (*s. from* aid) One that aideth.

Ai'ding (*p. from* aid) Helping, aſſiſting.

Ai'dleſs (*adj. from* aid) Helpleſs, unſupported.

Ai'e (*s. obſolete*) An egg. Ch

Ai'en (*s. obſolete*) Againſt. Ch

AI'ERY (*s. from the* French aire) A neſt of hawkes other bird of prey.

Ai'ghendale (*s. a local word*) A meaſure in Lanc containing ſeven quarts.

Aiglet'te (*s. in heraldry*) A young eagle.

Aigret'ta (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies of herron.

Aigueſſ'e (*adj.*) Aiguiſee.

Aiguiſe'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Sharpened ſo as to obtuſe angles.

AI'GULLET (*s. from the* French) A point with tags

AIL (*v. t. from the* Saxon eglan) To pain, to trou afflict.

Ail (*s. from the verb*) A diſeaſe.

Aile (*s. a correct ſpelling from the* French) A ſide w a church.

Ai'ling (*adj. from* ail) Sickly.

Ailment (*s. from* ail) Diſeaſe, pain.

Ails (*s.*) The beards of corn.

AIM (*v. t. from the* French eſmer) To direct to a ce point, to endeavour to obtain, to form a conje *with* at: *as*, "*He* aimed *a blow* at *my head.*"

Aim (*s. from the verb*) The direction of a miſſive we the point to which the direction is made, a deſig conjecture.

Aim'ed (*p. from* aim) Directed to a certain point.

Aiming (*p. from* aim) Directing to a point, endeav ing to obtain.

AIN'SZIE (*s.*) A diſtrict of Scotland.

Ajoure' (*adj. in heraldry*) Expoſed to view by the of an ordinary.

AIR (*s. from the* Latin Aer) The element compaſſing earth, a gentle gale, a ſprightly manner, a ſong, ſtrain in muſic, an appearance.

Air (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To expoſe to the air, to warm the fire.

AIR (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

AIR (*s.*) A royal burgh, or parliament town in the ty of Air.

Airbladder (*s. from* air *and* bladder) A bladder filled air.

Airbuilt (*adj. from* air *and* built) built on the air, hav no foundation.

Airdrawn (*adj. from* air *and* drawn) Painted in air, ginary.

Ai'red (*p. from* air) Expoſed to the air, warmed by the

Ai'rer (*s. from* air) One that expoſes to the air.

Airgun (*s. from* air *and* gun) A gun ſo contrived as to charged with air inſtead of powder.

Ai'rhole (*s. from* air *and* hole) A hole to admit the air

Ai'rineſs (*s. from* air) Expoſure to the air, levity.

Ai'ring (*p. from* air) Expoſing to the air, warming the fire.

Ai'ring (*s. from* air) A going out for air, a ſhort journe

Ai'rleſs (*adj. from* air) Void of air, having no communi tion with the air.

Ai'rling (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An earling, a you thoughtleſs perſon.

Ai'rpump (*s. from* air *and* pump) A machine by wh the air is nearly exhauſted from certain veſſels prepa for that purpoſe

Ai'rſhaft (*s. from* air *and* ſhaft) The paſſage by wh the freſh air is let into a mine.

AI'RSHIRE (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

Ai'rveſſel (*s. from* air *and* veſſel) A veſſel or duct, in ſtructure of plants, conveying air.

Ai'ry (*adj. from* air) Belonging to the air, compoſed air, open to the air, unſubſtantial, trifling, full of levi gay, ſprightly.

AISE (*s. in botany*) Ax weed.

AISIAME'NTA (*s. in old records*) An eaſement.

Aiſlé (*adj. in heraldry*) Winged.

AISLE (*s. from the* Latin ala) A wing, the ſide walk of church. *Addiſ*

Aiſtha'les (*s. in botany*) The houſe leek.

AISTHE'RIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The ſenſory of the brain

AISTHE'SIS (*s. with phyſicians*) The ſenſe of feeling.

AISTHETE'RIUM (*s. from the* Gr. αισθανομαι *to perce* The ſenſorium, the ſeat of intelligence in the hum body.

Ait (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* iſlet) A little iſland in a river.

AJU'GA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Aju'tage (*s. perhaps more properly* adjutage) The ſpout ted to an artificial fountain.

AKE (*v. int. from the* Greek *αχος pain*) To feel a co ſtant pain.

Aki'n (*adj. from* kin) Related to, reſembling.

Aking (*adj. from* ake) Painful, giving pain.

e (*adj. obſolete*) Known. *Chaucer.*
obſolete) Although. *Chaucer.*
. *in botany, from the* Lat.) The hollow between
ranches and leaves of a plant from which new
arife.
'NDA (*s. in botany*) The damask roſe.
dical (*adj. from* alabanda) Belonging to the da-
roſe.
'NDY (*s. in botany*) The damask roſe.
'STER (*s. from the* Greek αλαβαϛρος) A kind of
arble, generally white.
r (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to, or made of
er.
STRA (*s. in botany*) The green leaves of a plant
ncompaſs the flower.
retes (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The alabaſter ſtone.
'STRUM (*s. from the* Greek) An alabaſter box of
ent.
STRUM (*s. in botany*) The alabaſtra, the bud of a

nterj.) Alas!
ay (*interj. in familiar ſtyle*) Alas!
ſly (*adv. from* alacrity) Chearfully, in a ſprightly
r.
ITY (*s. from the* Lat. alacritas) Chearfulneſs,
tlineſs.
in anatomy, from the Lat. ala *a wing*) Several parts
body ſo called from their reſemblance of a wing.
'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Feſs like.
RE (*s. in muſic*) The loweſt note but one in the
eptenaries of the gamut.
DE (*adv. from the* French a la mode) According
faſhion.
(*s. from the* adv.) A very thin kind of black ſilk.
lity (*s. not much uſed, from* alamode) Faſhion-
s.
dv. *in familiar ſtyle, from* land) At land.
s. *obſolete*) A greyhound. *Chaucer.*
ius (*s. in old records, from* alands) A dogkeeper.
(*adj. obſolete, from large*) Beſtowed. *Chaucer.*
(*s. from the* Lat.) A man's name.
(*s. from the* French al'arme) A cry or ſhout, to
rms, notice of approaching danger, a tumult, a
clock.
. *t. from the* noun) To call to arms, to ſurprize,
rb.
l (*s. from* alarm *and* bell) The bell which is rung
an alarm.
(*p. from* alarm) Rouſed, ſurprized.
(*p. from* alarm) Cauſing terror, ſurprizing.
t (*s. from* alarm *and* poſt) The place appointed
body of men to repair to in caſe of an alarm.
. *not much uſed, from* alarm) An alarm.
v. t. not much uſed, from alarm) To alarm.
erj. from the French *helas*) Denoting compaſſion,
tion, or pity.
v. from late) Lately.
dj. from ala) Winged.
NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ever-
rivet.
'des (*s. in botany*) A plant, reſembling the
s.
hunting) An addition of freſh dogs to the cry.
om the Lat. album) A ſurplice.
RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The largeſt bone of the
e.
NA (*s. in botany*) The white thorn.
, *obſolete, from* all *and* be) Though, notwith-
Spenſer.
v. from all, be, *and* it, *obſolete*) Although.
(*s. in botany*) A kind of peach.
n (*s. in chymiſtry*) The proceſs of making li-
ite. *Chaucer.*
SIS (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of reform-
ppoſed the errors of the church of Rome in
century.
(*s. in botany*) Cudwort.
. *from* album) The ancient name of England.
I (*s. in botany*) The white daffadil.
s (*adj. from* albugo) Reſembling an albugo.
(*s. from the* Lat. *in ſurgery*) A diſeaſe in the
hich the cornea contracts a whiteneſs.
. *in old records*) Rent paid in ſilver.
. *an incorrect ſpelling*) Auburne, brown.
s. *from the* Lat.) A name given to ſeveral
ſh.
(*s.*) The name of a poet.
(*s. in chymiſtry*) An univerſal diſſolvent.
from alcæus) Belonging to that kind of poetic
which was invented by *Alcæus.*

ALCA'ID (*s. from the* Span.) The governor of a caſtle, the judge of a city.

Al'caline (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Alkaline.

Alca'lious (*adj. not much uſed*) Alkaline.

Alcaliza'tion (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Alkaliza'tion.

ALCAN'NA (*s.*) An Egyptian plant uſed in dying.

ALCAVA'LA (*s. in commerce*) A duty paid at the cuſtomhouſe in Spain.

ALCE (*s. in zoology*) The elk.

ALCE'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Alcha'miſter (*s. obſolete, from* alchymy) An alchymiſt. *Chaucer.*

ALCHEMIL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, lady's mantle.

Alche'my (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*)) Alchymy.

Alchy'mical (*adj. from* alchymy) Belonging to alchymy.

Al'chymically (*adv. from* alchymy) In the manner of an alchymiſt.

Al'chymiſt (*s. from* alchymy) One that follows or profeſſes the ſcience of alchymy.

AL'CHYMY (*s. from the* Arab. al *and the* Greek χυω *to melt*) The higheſt and moſt ſecret part of chymiſtry, the tranſmutation of metals; a mixed metal uſed for ſpoons.

ALCO'CODON (*s. in aſtrology*) The ruling planet.

ALCMA'NAN (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a verſe compoſed of three dactyls and a long ſyllable.

ALCODE'TA (*s.*) The tartarous ſediment of urine.

AL'COHOL (*s. from the* Arab.) The ſpirit of wine highly rectified.

Alcoholiza'tion (*s. from* alcohol) The proceſs of rectifying the ſpirit of wine.

Alcoholi'ze (*v. t. from* alcohol) To rectify ſpirits till wholly dephlegmated.

AL'CORAD (*s. in aſtrology*) A contrariety of lights in the planets.

AL'CORAN (*s. from the* Arab. al *and* koran) The koran, the bible of the Mahomedans.

ALCO'VE (*s. from the* Span. alchoa) A receſs in a room for a bed of ſtate, an arched building in a garden.

Al'cyon (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Halcyon.

ALCYO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of ſubmarine plants.

ALD'BOROUGH (*s.*) A borough and ſea-port town in Suffolk, it has a market on Monday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 76 miles from London.

ALD'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire, it has a market on Saturday, and is 203 miles from London.

Ald'borough (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Aldborough, made at Aldborough.

ALDEBAR'AN (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation of Taurus, commonly called the bull's eye.

AL'DER (*s. from the* Lat. alnus) The name of a tree.

Al'der (*adv. obſolete, ſometimes written* aldir *and* althir) Beſt of all, moſt, very. *Shakeſpeare.*

Al'derliveſt (*adj. obſolete, from* alder *and* liveſt) Beſt beloved, deareſt of all.

AL'DERNEY (*s.*) An iſland on the coaſt of France, ſubject to Great Britain.

Al'derman (*s. the* initial a *is ſounded broad from the* Sax. ald *old and* man) A ſenator, a magiſtrate, or governor in a corporation.

Al'dermanly (*adj. from* alderman) In the manner of an alderman.

Al'dern (*adj. from* alder) Made of alder.

AL'DRIAN (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar in the neck of the Lyon *Chaucer.*

ALE (*s. from the* Sax. *eale*) A fermented liquor made by the infuſion of malt in hot water, a merry meeting in the country.

A'leberry (*s. from* ale *and* berry) A beverage made by boiling ale with ſpice, ſugar, and ſops of bread.

A'lebrewer (*s. from* ale *and* brewer) One that brews ale.

ALECENA'RIUM (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk, the lanner.

Alecon'ner (*s. from* ale *and* con) An officer in the city of London whoſe buſineſs it is to inſpect the meaſures in public houſes.

A'lecoſt (*s. in botany*) The herb tanzy, cuſtomary.

ALEC'TO (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the furies.

ALECTO'RIA (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek) A ſtone generated in the ſtomach or gallbladder of a cock.

ALECTORICAR'DITES (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek) A ſtone reſembling a pullet's heart.

ALECTORO'LOPHUS (*s. in botany*) Cockſcomb.

ALECTORO'MANCY (*s. from the* Greek) Divination by means of a cock.

ALECTRYO'MACHY (*s. from the* Greek) The barbarous ſport of cockfighting.

Ale′dge (*v. t. obſolete*) To diminiſh. *Chaucer.*

A′ledraper (*s. not uſed, but in humour or very familiar ſtyle*) A man that ſells ale.

Ale′ge (*v. obſolete*) To diminiſh. *Chaucer.*

Al′egar (*s. from* ale, *and* eager *ſour*) Sour ale.

Al′eger (*adj. not much uſed*) Chearful, ſprightly.

Alegge′ment (*s. obſolete*) Relief. *Chaucer.*

A′lehoof (*s.*) Ground ivy.

A′lehouſe (*s.*) *from* ale *and* houſe) A houſe where ale is ſold.

A′lehouſe keeper (*s. from* alehouſe, *and* keeper) One that keeps an alehouſe.

Ale′id, Alei′de (*adj. obſolete*) Led, brought about. *Chaucer.*

A′leis (*s. obſolete*) Aloes. *Chaucer.*

A′leknight (*s. from* ale *and* knight) A pot companion.

Alem′bic (*s. from the* Arab.) A ſtill, the upper part of a ſtill.

A′lemeaſure (*s. from* ale *and* meaſure) A liquid meaſure containing 35.25 cubic inches in the pint.

Alen′gth (*adv. from* length) At full length.

ALEP′PO (*s.*) A large city of Aſiatic Turkey.

ALE′RT (*adj. from the* French alerte) Watchful, lively, brisk, petulant.

Ale′rtneſs (*s. from* alert) Watchfulneſs, briskneſs, petulance.

A′leſhot(*s. in very familiar ſtyle, from* ale *and* ſhot)The part or ſhare of the money paid for ale drank in an alehouſe.

Aleſi′lver (*s. from* ale, *and* ſilver) A tribute anciently paid to the Lord Mayor of London, by thoſe who ſold ale within the liberties of the city.

A′leſtake (*s. in familiar or low ſtyle, from* ale *and* ſtake) A maypoll, a ſignpoſt. *Chaucer.*

A′LET (*s. in falconry*) The true falcon of Peru, which never lets go his prey.

A′letaſter (*s. from* ale *and* taſter) An officer whoſe buſineſs it was to inſpect the aſſize of ale and bread.

ALETH′EA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

A′LETUDE (*s. little uſed*) *from the* Lat. aletudo) The fatneſs of the body. *Scott.*

A′levat (*s. from* ale *and* vat) A veſſel in which ale is fermented, the liquor fermenting in the veſſel.

Aleuro′mancy (*s. from the* Greek αλευρον *meal*, and μαντεια *magic*) Divination by means of meal, or flour.

A′lewaſhed (*adj. from* ale *and* waſh) Drenched in ale, drunk.

A′lewife (*s. from* ale *and* wife) A woman that ſells ale.

A′LEXANDER (*s. from the* Greek αλεξω *to help, and* ανης *a man*) A man's name.

A′lexanders (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

A′lexander's foot (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

ALEXAN′DRIA (*s.*) A city of Egypt, now in ruins.

Alexan′drian (*adj. from* Alexandria) Belonging to Alexandria.

Alexan′drian (*s. from the* adj.) A native of Alexandria.

Alexan′drine (*s. from one* Alexander, *a* French *poet*) A verſe conſiſting of twelve or thirteen ſyllables.

ALEX′ICACON (*s. with phyſicians*) A medicine to expell any ill humours from the body.

ALEXIFARE′TUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A medicine to drive away fevers, a febrifuge.

ALEXIPHAR′MIC (*adj. from the* Greek αλεξω *to help, and* φαρμακον *poiſon*) Driving away poiſon, antidotal.

ALEXITE′RIC, ALEXITE′RICAL (*adj. from the* Greek αλεξω *to help*) Good againſt poiſon, antidotal.

AL′FET (*s. in the Saxon cuſtoms*) A tub of boiling water, into which an accuſed perſon, by way of trial, or purgation, was to plunge his arm up to the elbow.

Alfe′tum (*s. obſolete*) A furnace.

AL′FORD (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire, it has a market on Tueſday, and is 134 miles from London.

Al′ford (*s. from the adj.* Belonging to Alford.

AL′FRED (*s. from the* Sax. æl, *all, and* frede *peace*) The name of a man.

AL′FRETTON (*s.*) A town in Derbyſhire, it has a market on Monday, and is 135 miles from London.

Al′fretton (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Alfretton.

ALFRI′DARY (*s. in aſtrology*) The ſuppoſed power of the planets over the life of a perſon.

AL′GA (*s. from the* Lat. *in botany*) A genus of ſubmarine plants, graſs-wreck.

Al′garel, Al′gares (*s. in pharmacy*) An emetic powder prepared from algart.

AL′GAROT (*s. in chymiſtry*) A preparation of butter of antimony.

Al′gart (*s. in chymiſtry*) A preparation of antimony.

Alga′te, Alga′tes, Alga′tis (*adv. and conj. obſolete*) On any terms, although. *Chaucer.*

A′LGATRANE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of pit bitumen.

AL′GEBRA (*s. from* Arab.) A kind of argumen arithmetic, applicable to the various branches o mathematics, and of ſpecial uſe in ſolving the mo ficult problems.

Algebra′ic, Algebra′ical (*adj. from* Algebra) Belon to Algebra.

Algebra′ically (*adv. from* algebra) By means of alg

Algebra′iſt (*s. from* algebra) One skilled in algebra.

ALGE′MA (*s. from the* Greek) Sickneſs, pain.

AL′GENEB (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the ſecond nitude on the left ſide of the conſtellation called ſeus.

AL′GID (*adj. from the* Lat. algeo, *to be exceedingly* Cold, chill.

Algi′dity (*s. not much uſed, from* algid) Chilneſs, neſs.

ALGI′ER, ALGI′ERS (*s.*) A kingdom of Africa, th pital city of that kingdom.

Algieri′ne (*adj. from* Algiers) Belonging to Algiers.

ALGI′FIC (*adj. from the* Lat. algeo, *to be very* Cauſing cold.

ALGOIDES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AL′GOL (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the third magni in the conſtellation of Perſeus, called Meduſa's h

ALGOL′QUIN (*s*) One of the two principal lang ſpoken by the natives of North America.

AL′GOR (*s. uſed only by medical writers, from th* Extreme cold, chilneſs.

AL′GORISM, AL′GORITHM (*s. from the* Arab.) practical ſyſtem of Algebra, and ſometimes of co arithmetic.

Al′goſe (*adj. not much uſed, from* algor) Cold, c

Al′gous (*adj. not much uſed, from* alga) Full of w

AL′GUMTREE (*s.*) A tree, producing a very fine growing on mount Lebanon.

ALHE′AL (*s. in botany, from* all *and* heal) A name to ſeveral plants, on account of their medici lities.

Alhen′na (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ALHI′DADE (*s. from the* Arab.) The index of a matical inſtrument.

A′liant (*s. not much uſed, from* alien) A ſtrang that is treated as a ſtranger.

A′LIAS (*adv. from the* Lat.) Otherwiſe.

ALIBA′NICS (*s. plu. in commerce*) Cottons impor Holland out of the Indies.

A′LIBI (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. *ſignifying* elſe The plea of a ſuppoſed criminal, who to prove innocent, alledges, that, at the time ſpecified charge brought againſt him, he was at ſom diſtant from that in which the crime, or fact, was have been committed; a plea to invalidate the ny, or ſuppoſed act of a perſon, in which it is that he was, at the time mentioned, in ſom diſtant from that which had been ſpecified in t ceedings.

AL′IBLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. alo *riſh*) Nouriſhing, capable of being nouriſhed.

A′LICANDE (*s. in botany*) A tree growing in B from the bark of which a cloth is manufactu inferior to hemp.

A′LICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Al′ichons (*s.*) The wings, or ladles of a wheel.

A′LIEN (*v. t. from the* Lat. alieno, *to eſtra* transfer property from one to another, to eſtr alienate.

A′lien (*s. from the verb*) A ſtranger, or forei that belongs to another ſect or party, *with* "*An* alien *to the hearts of all the court*:" *A* *times with* from: *as*, "*As* aliens *from the* *wealth*."

A′lien (*adj. from the* verb) Foreign, eſtranged, *with* from: *as*, "*A creature* alien *from God* *neſs*.

A′lienate (*v. t. from* alien) To transfer prop one to another, to eſtrange, to draw off the

A′lienate (*adj. from* alien) Drawn off, eſtrang ferred.

Ali′enated (*p. from* alienate) Transferred fro another, eſtranged, *with* from: *as*, "*My* alienated *from her*."

Alien′ating (*p. from* alienate) Transferring fr another, eſtranging, drawing off the affectio

Alien′ation (*s. from* alienate) The act of ali change of affection, the ſtate of being al diſorder of the mind.

A′liener (*s. from* alien) One that alienates.

I′LOQUY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. alienus
nge, and loquor *to ſpeak*) A diſcourſe wide from
purpoſe.
R′MIS (*adj. from the* Lat.) Having the form of
ng.
d (*adj. not uſed*) Allowed, permitted. *Scott.*
EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ala *a wing, and* gero
ear) Having wings, winged.
e (*v. t. obſolete*) To allay, to quell, to abate. *Spenſer.*
HT (*v. int. from the* Sax. alihten) To deſcend, to
e down, to fall down.
ted (*p. from* alight) Deſcended, come down.
ting (*p. from* alight) Deſcending, coming down.
(*adv. from* like) In the ſame manner, equally.
(*adj. from* like) Reſembling, equal.
A (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine to prevent or aſſuage
ger.
ENT (*s. from the* Lat. alo *to nouriſh*) Food, nou-
ment.
n′tal (*adj. from* aliment) Tending to nouriſhment,
riſhing.
n′tarineſs (*s. from* aliment) The quality of being
entary, alimentation.
n′tary (*adj. from* aliment) Belonging to aliment,
ng the power of nouriſhing.
nta′tion (*s. from* aliment) Alimentarineſs.
′nious (*adj. not much uſed, from* alimony) Having
quality of nouriſhing.
ONY (*s. in law, from the* Lat. alimonia *nouriſh-*
t) The maintenance which a married woman ſues
and is entitled to, on a ſeparation from her husband.
IOS (*s. in botany, from the* Greek *α not, and* λιμος
ger) Common liquorice, *ſo called becauſe it palls the*
tite.
TICA (*s. in phyſic*) Alterative medicines.
EDE (*adj. from the* Lat. ala *a wing, and* pes *a*
Nimble, ſwift of foot.
TERY (*s. from the* Greek) A place in baths where
ons were anointed.
UANT (*adj. in arithmetic, from the* Lat. aliquantus
) Belonging to that part of a number which will
divide the whole of that number of which it is a
without a remainder.
UOT (*adj. in arithmetic, from the* Lat.) Belonging
at part of a number which will divide the whole
at number of which it is a part without any
inder.
ders (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Alexanders, loveage.
(*adj. from* ale) Reſembling the qualities of ale.
(*adj. obſolete, from* lite) A little.
URE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) Nouriſhment.
R′GESY (*s. from the* Greek) A franchiſement, an
ption from any public office or charge.
(*adj. from* live) Having life, lively, brisk; unex-
iſhed, not deſtroyed. *In familiar ſtyle it is uſed*
ay of emphaſis: as, "The proudeſt man alive."
(*s. in ornithology*) The auk, or razor bill.
HEST (*s. in chymiſtry*) A ſuppoſed univerſal diſ-
nt.
s′tic (*adj. from* alkaheſt) Belonging to alkaheſt,
vent.
′cent (*adj. from* alkali) Tending to the properties
alkali.
LI (*s. from the* Egyptian kali *glaſſwort*) The ſalt
e herb kali; any ſubſtance which, when mixed
an acid, produces a fermentation, an anti acid.
ne (*adj. from* alkali) Having the properties of an
.
zate (*adj. from* alkali) Having the qualities of an
, alkaline.
zate (*v. t. from* alkali) To make alkaline.
zating (*p. from* alkalizate) Making alkaline.
a′tion (*s. from* alkalizate) The act of alkalizating.
NET (*s. in botany*) The herb anchuſa, a genus of
s.
EN′GI (*s. in botany*) The winter cherry, a genus
nts.
′MES (*s. in medicine, from the* Arab) A compound
l, of the conſiſtence of a confection, in which
s is the principal ingredient.
dj. *from the* Sax. al, æal, *all*) The whole of, e-
one of, moſt.
rom the adj. *put abſolutely*) The whole number,
hole quantity, the greater part.
. from the adj.) Wholly, completely, quite, en-
.
. obſolete) Although. *Chaucer.*
AL′LAH (*s. with the Mahometans, from the* Heb.
ng adorable) The Divine Being, God,
teneſs (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Elaborateneſs.

Allabora′tion (*s. not much uſed*) The act of hard labour. *Scott.*

ALLAN′TOIS, ALLANTOI′DES (*s. from the* Greek αλλας *a gut, and* ειδος *a reſemblance*) A thin ſmooth membrane inveſting the fœtus.

Al′lar (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The alder tree.

AL′LATRATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* latro *to bark*) To bark, to bark at. *Scott.*

ALLAU′DABLE (*adj. not much uſed*) Praiſe worthy. *Scott.*

ALLA′Y (*v. t. from the* French alloyer) To abate a quality by mixture, to quiet, to repreſs.

Alla′y (*s. from the* verb) The mixture that abates the predominant quality of that with which it is mixed.

Allay′ed (*p. from* allay) Abated, repreſſed.

Allay′er (*s. from* allay) The perſon or thing that allays.

Allay′ing (*p. from* allay) Abating any predominant quality by mixture, quieting, aſſuaging.

Allay′ment (*s. not much uſed, from* allay) That which has the power of allaying. *Shakeſpear.*

Allbear′ing (*adj. from* all, *and* bear) Bearing every thing, omniparous.

Allcheer′ing (*adj. from* all, *and* cheer) Giving chearfulneſs to all.

Allcomman′ding (*adj. from* all, *and* command) Commanding all things.

Allcompo′ſing (*adj. from* all, *and* compoſe) Compoſing all things.

Allcon′quering (*adj. from* all, *and* conquer) Subduing all things.

Allconſu′ming (*adj. from* all, *and* conſume) Conſuming all things.

Alldevou′ring (*adj. from* all, *and* devour) Devouring all things, eating up all things.

Alle (*conj. obſolete*) Although. *Chaucer.*

ALLECTA′TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. allectatio) An alluring.

ALLEC′TIVE (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* liceo *to ſet to ſale*) Alluring, enticing.

Allega′tion (*s. from* allege) An affirmation, a declaration, a plea.

Alle′gaunce (*s. obſolete*) Eaſe, relief. *Chaucer.*

ALLE′GE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* lego *to read*) To affirm, to declare, to plead.

Alle′geable (*adj. from* allege) Capable of being alleged, proper to be alleged.

Alle′ged (*p. from* allege) Affirmed, declared, pleaded.

Alle′gement (*s. not much uſed, from* allege) An allegation.

Alle′ger (*s. from* allege) One that alleges.

Alle′giance (*s. from* allege) The duty of ſubjects to the government.

Alle′giant (*adj. not uſed, from* allege) Conformable to the duty of allegiance, loyal, faithful. *Shakeſpear.*

Allegi′are (*v. t. a law term*) To excuſe, to defend.

Alle′ging (*p. a. from* allege) Affirming, declaring, pleading.

Allego′ric (*adj. from* allegory) Belonging to an allegory, not literal, not ſtrictly true.

Allego′rical (*adj. from* allegory) Belonging to an allegory, figurative.

Allego′rically (*adv. from* allegory) After the manner of an allegory, figuratively.

Allego′ricalneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* allegory) The quality of being allegorical.

Al′legorize (*v. t. from* allegory) To turn into allegory.

Al′legorized (*p. from* allegorize) Turned into an allegory.

Al′legorizing (*p. a. from* allegorize) Turning into allegory.

AL′LEGORY (*s. from the* Greek αλλος *another, and* αγορευω *to make a ſpeech*) A parabolical or figurative ſpeech, in which ſomething elſe is contained beſides what the words literally ſignify.

ALLE′GRO (*adj. in muſick, from the* Ital.) Sprightly, quick, belonging to one of the ſix modes of time.

Alle′gro (*s. in muſic, from the* adj. *put abſolutely*) A mode of time.

ALLELU′JAH (*s. from the* Heb.) Praiſe to God, a corruption of Hallelujah. *In botany*, Woodſorrel.

ALLEMAN′DA, ALLEMAN′DE (*s. in muſic, not much uſed, from the* Ital.) A grave air.

ALLEMAN′NIC (*adj. in hiſtory*) Belonging to the ancient Germans.

Alle′rious (*s. plu. in heraldry*) Englets repreſented without beaks or feet.

ALLE′VIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* levis *light*) To make light, to ſoften, to eaſe, to diminiſh.

Alle′viated (*p. from* alleviate) Made light, ſoftened, eaſed.

Alle′viating (*p. a. from* alleviate) Making light, eaſing.

Allevia′tion (*s. from* alleviate) The act of making light, a mitigation, an extenuation.

AL′LEY (*s. from the* French allec) A walk in a garden, a paſſage in a town narrower than a ſtreet, the place in the city of London where the public funds are bought and ſold, any narrow paſſage.

All′fours (*s. from* all, *and* four) A low game at cards.

ALL′GOOD (*s. in botany*) Mercury, good Henry. *Scott.*

Allha′il (*v. from* all, *and* hail *health, uſed only in poetry*) Be well, all health be to you.

Allhal′lown (*adj. from* all, *and* hallow) Belonging to allhallowtide. “ Allhallown *ſummer.*”

Allhal′lows (*s. from* all, *and* hallow) The term near all ſaints, or the firſt of November.

Allhal′lowtide (*s. from* allhallow, *and* tide) The term near the firſt of November.

All′heal (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ironwort.

Alli′ance (*s. from* ally) The ſtate of connection by confederacy, relation by marriage, relation in general, a league, the allied.

ALLI′CIENCY (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* liceo *to ſet to ſale*) The power of attracting any thing, attraction, magnetiſm.

ALLI′DE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* lædo *to hurt*) To daſh, to ſtrike againſt.

Alli′e (*v. from* ally, *obſolete*) To marry. *Chaucer.*

Alli′ed (*p. from* ally) United by kindred or confederacy, related to.

AL′LIGATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ligo *to bind*) To tie, to bind together.

ALLIGA′TI (*s. plu. in Roman antiquity, from the* Lat.) The baſeſt kind of ſlaves who were generally fettered together.

Alliga′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* alligate) A tying together, a rule in arithmetic by which the value of compounds is adjuſted.

ALLIGA′TOR (*s.*) The crocodile.

Alliga′tor (*s. in botany*) A kind of pear.

Alli′gature (*s. not much uſed, from* alligate) The ligature or bond by which two or more things are tied together.

AL′LIOTH (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar in the tail of the Great Bear.

ALLI′SION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* lædo *to hurt*) The act of throwing one thing againſt another.

ALLITTERA′TION (*s. in poetry, a new word, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* littera *a letter*) The beginning of two or more words with the ſame letter to make the verſe run the ſmoother.

Alljudg′ing (*adj. from* all, *and* judge) Judging all things, having a ſovereign right of judgment.

AL′LIUM (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) Garlick.

All′knowing (*adj. from* all, *and* know) Allwiſe, omniſcient.

ALLOCA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* loco *to place*) The putting of one thing to another, the admiſſion of an article in a reckoning, an allowance made on an account.

ALLOCU′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) The act of ſpeaking to another, the ſpeech of a general to an army.

Allo′dial (*adj. from* allodium) Belonging to a freehold, not feudal, independent.

Allodia′rius (*s. from* allodium, *in old records*) The proprietor of *a* freehold.

ALLO′DIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A freehold.

ALLOE′DIUM (*adj. from* allodium) Belonging to an allodium or freehold. *Scott.*

AL′LON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an oak) A man's name.

AL′LON BACHUTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the oak of weeping) The place where Rebekah's nurſe was buried.

ALLON′GE (*s. in fencing, from the* French allonger) The paſs or puſh which is ſo called from the lengthening of the arm in making it.

ALLO′O (*v. t. perhaps from the* French haller *to make a noiſe*) To ſet on a dog by crying *alloo.*

ALLOP′HYLUS (*s. from the* Greek, αλλος *another, and* φυλη *a tribe*) One of another tribe, an alien.

AL′LOQUY (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* loquor *to ſpeak, but not uſed*) The act of ſpeaking to another.

Allo′t (*v. t. from* lot) To diſtribute by lot, to parcel out, to aſſign.

Allot′ment (*s. from* allot) That which is allotted.

Allot′ted (*p. from* allot) Diſtributed by lot, parceled out, appointed; *with* to: *as,* “ *It was* allotted to *the younger.*”

Allot′tery (*s. not much uſed, from* allot) Allotment.

Allot′ting (*p. from* allot) Diſtributing by lot, parceling out, aſſigning,

ALLO′W (*v. t. from the* French allower) To admit, to permit, to grant, to give to, to authorize, to pay to, to abate.

Allow′able (*adj. from* allow) Proper to be allowe pable of being allowed.

Allow′ableneſs (*s. from* allowable) Lawfulneſs, which makes allowable.

Allow′ance (*s. from* allow) That which is allowed.

Allow′ed (*p. from* allow) Admitted, permitted, gra authorized, paid for, abated; *with* to: *as,* “ *ſum was* allowed to *me.*”

Allow′ing (*p. from* allow) Admitting, permitting, g ing, abating.

ALLO′Y (*s. from the* French) The baſer metal wh mixed with that of greater value, eſpecially i coinage of gold and ſilver; diminution, abatemen

Allpow′erful (*adj. from* all, *and* powerful) Poſſeſ infinite power, almighty.

All′ſaints (*s. from* all, *and* ſaints) The day ſet apa the church of Rome for the celebration of al ſaints, the firſt of November.

Allſe′er (*s. from* all, *and* ſee) One that ſeeth all thin

Allſee′ing (*adj. from* all, *and* ſee) Seeing all things

All′ſouls (*s. from* all, *and* ſouls) The day on whic church of Rome makes interceſſion for all dep ſouls, the ſecond of November.

Allſuffi′cient (*adj. from* all, *and* ſufficient) Sufficien every thing, capable of anſwering all the purpoſe which it was intended, ſelf-conceited.

ALLUBES′CENCY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. beſco *to grow willing*) Willingneſs, content.

ALLU′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ludo *to* To refer to, to hint at, to have ſome diſtant refe to a thing.

Allu′ded (*p. from* allude) Diſtantly referred to, hi at; *with* to: *as,* “ *This was the ſtructure here* al to.”

Allu′ding (*p. a. from* allude) Referring to, hinting

ALLU′MINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* lu a luceo *to light, not much uſed*) To paint, to colou embelliſh.

Allu′minated (*p. from* alluminate) Painted, colo embelliſhed.

Allu′minating (*p. a. from* alluminate) Painting, co ing, embelliſhing.

ALLU′MINOR (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* lumen One that paints colours or embelliſhes.

ALLU′RE (*v. t. from the* French allurer) To entic attract, to perſuade.

Allu′re (*s. not much uſed by modern writers, fro* verb) A lure, ſomething ſet up to draw or entice

Allu′red (*p. from* allure) Enticed, attracted, draw ſome attractive quality; *with* to: *as,* “ *He was* ed to *it.*”

Allure′ment (*s. from* allure) That which allures, e ment, attraction.

Allu′rer (*s. from* allure) One that allures.

Allu′ring (*p. from* allure) Enticing, attracting, perſua

Allu′ringly (*adv. from* allure) Enticingly, in an al manner.

Allu′ringneſs (*s. from* alluring) The quality of allu enticement, attraction.

Allu′ſion (*s. from* allude) A hint, a diſtant referenc implication: *with* to: *as,* “ *There was an* alluſi *ſome ancient cuſtom.*”

Allu′ſive (*adj. from* allude) Having ſome alluſion, ing at.

Allu′ſively (*adv. from* alluſive) In an alluſive ma with ſome alluſion.

Allu′ſiveneſs (*s. from* alluſive) The quality of being all

ALLU′VIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Small iſlands thrown u the current of a river.

Allu′vion (*s. from* alluvious) The flowing of water, carrying of any thing away by the flowing of w that which is carried away by a flow of water.

ALLU′VIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* luo *to* Belonging to that which is carried away by a flo water and lodged in another place.

All′wiſe (*adj. from* all, *and* wiſe) Poſſeſſed of ſup wiſdom.

ALLY′ (*v. t. from the* French allier) To join toge to unite by kindred, to make a relation by reſembl

Ally′ (*s. from the* verb) One that is united to anoth marriage, friendſhip, or any kind of confederacy.

AL′MA (*adj. from the* Lat.) Cheriſhing, foſtering.

ALMACAN′TER (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Arab. *ouſly written by different authors*) A circle paral the horizon and interſecting any degree of the dian.

Almacan′ter's ſtaff (*s. in aſtronomy, from* almacanter, ſtaff) An inſtrument uſed to take obſervations o ſun about the time of its riſing.

AL′MADE (*s.*) A boat made of one entire piece of ti

AGEST (*s. from the* Arab.) A celebrated work of
emy containing various problems in the mathe-
cs.

AGRA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A fine deep red ochre.

′IN (*s. from the* German) A native German.

′IN (*s. in muſic*) A kind of ſong in common time.

ANAC, AL′MANACK (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the*
.) A calendar, a little book or table in which the
lutions of the ſeaſons, feaſts, and faſts are noted
year.

NDI′NE (*s. from the* Italian, *in natural hiſtory*) An
ior kind of ruby.

′dris (*s. obſolete*) The almond tree. *Chaucer.*

′RIA (*s. in old records*) The archives of a church.

ne (*s. in commerce*) A weight of two pounds uſed in
Eaſt Indies.

ſe, Al′meſſis (*s. obſolete*) Alms. *Chaucer.*

t (*adv. obſolete*) Almoſt. *Chaucer.*

ht (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Almighty. *Chaucer.*

htineſs (*s. from* almighty) Omnipotence, un-
ted power.

hty (*adj. from* all *and* mighty) Having all power,
ipotent.

GHTY (*s. from the* adj. *put abſolutely*) The Divine
g, God.

r (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An almoner. *Scott.*

ODAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the meaſure of
) A man's name.

D′ARII (*s. plu. in old records*) The lords of free
ors, lords paramount.

gner (*s. obſolete*) An almoner. *Chaucer.*

OIN (*s. in ancient cuſtoms*) A tenure of lands by
ne ſervice.

NA′RIUM (*s. in old records*) A kind of ſafe, or
oard, in which broken victuals were laid up to be
ibuted to the poor.

OND (*s. of an uncertain derivation*) The nut of the
ond tree.

nd furnace (*s. with refiners*) The furnace in which
rge is reduced to lead, the ſweep.

nds (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The two glands of the
at, the tonſils.

ONDTREE (*s. in botany*) The tree that bears al-
ds, a genus of plants.

ONER (*s. from the* Greek *ελεεω to pity*) One that
ibutes alms.

nry (*s. from* almoner) The reſidence of an almoner,
place where alms are diſtributed.

ſe (*s. obſolete*) Alms. *Chaucer.*

t (*adv. from* all, *and* moſt) For the greater part,
ly.

us (*s. obſolete*) Alms. *Chaucer.*

XARIFA′RGO (*s.*) An old duty paid on Engliſh
llen manufactures in Spain.

(*s. plu. from the* Greek *ελεεω to pity*) Any thing
n to the poor.

basket (*s. from* alms, *and* basket) The basket in
ch any thing is put to be given to the poor.

deed (*s. from* alms *and* deed) An act of charity.

eoh (*s. obſolete*) Peter's-pence, a fee to the Pope.

giver (*s. from* alms *and* give) One that gives alms.

houſe (*s. from* alms *and* houſe) A houſe ſet apart
he reception and ſupport of the poor.

man (*s. from* alms, *and* man) A man who is ſup-
ed by charity.

cantar (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The almacatars.

cium (*s. obſolete*) A covering for the head, worn
fly by eccleſiaſtics, a cap like thoſe that are now
n in the univerſities.

′GIA (*s. in aſtrology*) The planets facing each
r in the zodiac.

UGTREE (*s.*) The name of a tree in ſcripture, ſup-
d to be the tree that produces gum Arabic.

′TEN (*s. in aſtrology*) The lord of a figure, the
erning planet.

UTIUM (*s. in old records*) A garment that covered
head and ſhoulders of the prieſts.

s.) A river in Cumberland.

ar (*s. from* alnage) A meaſurer by the ell, an of-
appointed to inſpect the meaſure of woollen
n.

e (*s. from the* Fr. aulnage) A meaſuring by the ell.

er (*s. from* alnage) An alnagar, one that meaſures by
ell.

AM (*s. in botany*) Penny royal.

TH (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar in the horn of Aries.

TUM (*s. in old records*) A grove of alder trees.

Y (*s*) A ſmall iſland formed by the branches of the
rn, near Glouceſter.

nt (*s. from* all *and* night) A large cake of wax with
ck in the middle of it.

AL′NUS (*s. in botany*) The alder tree.

AL′NWICK (*s.*) The county-town of Northumberland, ſituate on the river Aln; it has a market on Saturday, and is 304 miles from London.

Al′nwick (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Alnwick, made at Alnwick.

AL′OE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The name of a tree valued for the fineneſs of its wood, a genus of plants, a juice extracted from the aloes-tree, and uſed in medicine.

Alo′edary (*s. from* aloes) A purgative medicine, the chief ingredient of which is aloes.

Aloe′tic, Aloe′trical (*adj. from* aloes) Belonging to aloes.

Alo′ft (*adv. from* a *and* loft, *chiefly uſed in poetry*) On high, above, in the air.

Alo′ft (*prep. not much uſed*) Above: *as*, "Aloft *the vulgar conſtellations.*"

Alog′git (*prep. obſolete*) Lodged. *Chaucer.*

ALOGIA′NI (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who denied that Chriſt was the Logos or eternal Word.

ALO′GII (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) The Alogiani.

ALOGO′TROPHY (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) An unequal nutrition, a growth in ſome part of the body more than in another.

AL′OGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *α not, and λογος reaſon*) Abſurdity, unreaſonableneſs.

Alon′de (*adv. obſolete*) On the land, at land. *Chaucer.*

Alo′ne (*adj. from* all, *and* one) Single, ſolitary, without a companion.

Al′onely (*adv. obſolete*) Only, ſolely. *Chaucer.*

Alo′ng (*adv. from* a, *and* long) At full length, through, throughout, in company; with *with*: as, "*He went along* with *you.*"

Alo′nge (*adv. obſolete*) By means of, for ſake of. *Chaucer.*

Al′ongſt (*adv. not much uſed, from* a *and* long) Along, through the length.

Alo′of (*adv. from* all, *and* off) At a diſtance within view, at a proper or prudent diſtance; *with* from: *as*, "*He keeps* aloof from *all his friends.*" *In a figurative ſenſe*, Artfully keeping the principal queſtion at a diſtance, not appearing as a principal in a deſign; *with ſailors*, more nearly to the wind.

ALOPE′CIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A diſeaſe which cauſes the hair to fall off.

Alope′curus (*s. in botany*) Fox-tail-graſs, a diſtinct genus of plants.

ALOPEUTROI′DES (*s. in botany*) Fox-tail.

AL′OSE (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

Al′oſe (*v. obſolete*) To praiſe. *Chaucer.*

Alo′ſid (*p. obſolete*) Praiſed. *Chaucer.*

Alo′ud (*adv. from* a *and* loud) With a ſtrong voice, with a great noiſe.

ALOVE′RIUM (*s. in old records*) A purſe.

Alo′w (*adv. not much uſed, from* a *and* low) In a low place, near the ground, not high.

AL′OWAY (*s.*) A port town in Scotland.

ALP (*s. in ornithology*) The bullfinch. *Chaucer.*

AL′PHA (*s. from the* Greek) The firſt letter of the Greek alphabet, the firſt.

AL′PHABET (*s. from the* Greek *αλφα and βετα the two firſt letters of the alphabet*) A table of the letters that are uſed in any language.

AL′PHABET (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To range in the order of the alphabet, to make an alphabet.

Alphabe′tical (*adj. from* alphabet) Belonging to the alphabet.

Alphabe′tically (*adv. from* alphabetical) In an alphabetical order.

Alphabe′tick (*adj. not much uſed, from* alphabet) Alphabetical.

AL′PHEG (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ALPH′ENIC (*s. in medicine*) White barley ſugar.

ALPHE′STES (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of labrus.

ALPH′ETA (*s. in aſtronomy*) A bright ſtar, otherwiſe called lucida corona.

ALPHE′US (*s.*) A man's name.

ALPHI′TIDON (*s. in ſurgery*) A fracture in which the bone is crumbled to pieces.

ALPHITO′MANCY (*s. from the* Greek *αλφιτον barley-flour* and *μαντεια magic*) Divination by means of barleymeal.

ALPHON′SIN (*s. in ſurgery, from one* Alphonſus, *a phyſician of Naples*) An inſtrument for extracting bullets out of a gunſhot wound.

Alphon′ſine (*adj. from* Alphonſus) Belonging to the aſtronomical tables calculated by order of Alphonſus, king of Caſtile.

ALPHO′NSO (*s. from the* Goth. *ſignifying* our help) A man's name.

AL'PHOS (*s. in pharmacy, from the* Greek) A diſeaſe of the ſkin, in which it appears variegated with white ſpots.

Al'pine (*adj. from* Alps) Belonging to the Alps.

ALPS (*s. plu.*) A vaſt ridge of mountains, dividing France from Spain and Italy.

AL'RAMECH (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the firſt magnitude, Arcturus.

Alrea'dy (*adv. from* all *and* ready) In paſt or preſent time oppoſed to future. *Spenſer.*

AL'RESFORD (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 60 miles from London.

Al'resford (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Alresford, made at Alresford.

AL'RIC (*s.*) A man's name.

Als, Alſe (*adv. obſolete*) Likewiſe, alſo. *Chaucer.*

ALSINA'STRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ALS'INE (*s. in botany*) Chickweed, a genus of plants.

Al'ſo (*conj. from* all, *and* ſo) Likewiſe, and.

Al'ſo (*adv.*) In like manner, too.

ALS'TONMOOR (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 305 miles from London.

Al'ſwa (*conj. obſolete*) And, alſo. *Chaucer.*

ALT (*s. in muſic*) The higher part of the ſcale.

AL'TAR (*s. from the* Lat. altare) A kind of table, or place raiſed above the ground on which the ancient ſacrifices were offered, the table in Chriſtian churches where the bread and wine are adminiſtered in the communion.

Al'tarage (*s. from* altar) The emolument ariſing to the prieſt from the offerings made at the altar.

Al'tarcloth (*s. from* altar, *and* cloth) The cloth thrown over the communion table in churches.

Al'tariſt (*s. not much uſed, from* altar) One that ſerves at the altar, a prieſt. *Scott.*

Al'tar-thane (*s. obſolete*) A prieſt.

ALTATE'NORA (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A tenure by military ſervice.

AL'TER (*v. t. from the* Lat. alter *another*) To vary, to make otherwiſe.

Al'ter (*v. int.*) To become otherwiſe. "*His countenance* alters."

Al'terable (*adj. from* alter) Capable of being altered, fit to be altered.

Al'terableneſs (*s. from* alterable) The quality of being altered, the quality that may be altered.

Al'terably (*adv. from* alter) In a manner that will admit of alteration.

Al'terant (*adj. from* alter) Having a tendency to alter.

Al'terate (*adj. obſolete*) Altered. *Chaucer.*

Altera'tion (*s. from* alter) The act of altering, the ſtate of the thing altered, the change made.

Al'terative (*s. from* alter, *in medicine*) A medicine that has no immediate and viſible operation, a medicine that gains gradually on the conſtitution.

Al'terative (*adj. from* alter) Having a tendency to alter.

AL'TERCATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. alter *another, and* contra *againſt*) To wrangle, to contend with, to diſpute.

Alterca'tion (*s. from* altercate) A wrangling, a debate.

ALTER'CUM (*s. in botany*) Henbane.

Al'tered (*p. from* alter) Varied, made otherwiſe than it was.

Al'tering (*p. from* alter) Varying, making otherwiſe.

Alte'rity (*s. not much uſed, from* alter) Diverſity.

AL'TERN (*adj. from the* Lat. alter *another*) Acting by turns, ſucceeding one another.

Alter'nacy (*s. from* altern) Action performed by turns.

Alter'nate (*adj. from* altern) Being by turns, reciprocal, taking turns.

Alter'nate (*s. from* altern) That which happens by turns, viciſſitude. "*Grateful* alternates *of ſubſtantial peace.*" *Prior.*

Alter'nate (*v. t. from* altern) To perform in turns, to change reciprocally.

Alter'nately (*adv. from* alternate) By turns, reciprocally.

Alter'nateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* alternate) The quality of changing reciprocally.

Alterna'tion (*s. from* alternate) A ſucceſſion by turns, a reciprocal change of place.

Alter'native (*s. from* alternate) A choice of two things in which you muſt take the one or the other.

Alter'natively (*adv. from* alternate) By turns, reciprocally.

Alter'nativeneſs (*s. from* alternate) The quality of being alternate, reciprocation.

Alter'nity (*s. from* altern) A ſucceſſion by turns, viciſſitude.

ALTHÆ'A (*s. in botany, from the* Greek αλϑεω *to heal*) The marſh mallow.

ALTHE'A (*s. in botany*) The name of a ſhrub.

Al'thir (*adj. obſolete*) Of all, belonging to all. *Chaucer.*

Altho'ugh (*conj. from* all, *and* though) Notwithſtand though.

AL'TIGRADE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *high, and* gradus *a ſtep*) Riſing on high.

Altil'oquence (*s. from* altiloquent) Pompous langu high ſpeech.

ALTIL'OQUENT (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. altus *and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Speaking in pompous languag

ALTI'METRY (*s. from the* Lat. altus *high, an* Greek μετρον *meaſure*) The act of meaſuring heigh

AL'TINCAR (*s. in refinery*) A kind of flux power uſe the fuſion and purification of metals.

ALTI'SONANT, ALTI'SONOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. *high, and* ſono *to ſound*) High ſounding, pompoſe

Al'tith (*s. in botany*) The plant that produces the fœtida of the ſhops.

AL'TITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. altitudo) Height. *ratively*, Superiority, excellence.

ALTI'VOLANT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *high, and* volo *to fly*) Flying high.

ALT'MORE (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of rone, and province of Ulſter.

AL'TO (*adj. in muſick*) Belonging to the upper parts

Altoge'ther (*adv. from* all, *and* together) Comple in company, conjunctly.

AL'TON (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire; it has a marke Saturday, and is 50 miles from London.

Al'ton (*adj. from the* ſ.) Belonging to Alton, made at A

AL'TRINCHAM (*s.*) A town in Cheſhire; it has a ket on Tueſday, and is 184 miles from London.

Al'trincham (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Al ham, made at Altrincham.

AL'VARIST (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of the ſect o Thomiſts, one who held the ſufficiency of grace

ALU'CO (*s. in ornithology*) The common white owl

A'luda (*s.*) A kind of ſheep's leather with the wool

ALU'DEL (*s. in chymiſtry*) An earthen pot uſed i proceſs of ſublimation.

ALVE'ARIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A beehive, a cav chawcel.

Al'veary (*s. from* alvearium) A beehive.

ALVEO'LUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) One of the cells honeycomb, a kind of foſſil. *In anatomy*, the c in the jaw bone which receives the fang of the *In botany*, the cells which contain the ſeeds of va plants.

A'LUM (*s. from the* Lat. alumen) A kind of mineral of an acid taſte and aſtringent quality.

Alu'minous (*adj. from* alum) Belonging to alum, h the qualities of alum.

A'lumſtone (*s. from* alum, *and* ſtone) A ſtone, or a corroſive quality, uſed in ſurgery to take off the gous or proud fleſh from wounds.

A'lumwater (*s. from* alum, *and* water) Water im nated with alum.

A'lumworks (*s. from* alum, *and* work) The plac apparatus where alum is made.

ALVIDI'CIA (*s. with phyſicians*) Purgative or loo medicines.

AL'VUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The lower of the belly.

Al'way (*adv. not much uſed, from* all, *and* way) Al

Al'ways (*adj. from* all, *and* way) Perpetually, co ally, conſtantly.

AL'WIN (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ALYSSOI'DES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ALYS'SON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, madw

AM (*v. neuter, from the* Sax. eam) To be, to exiſt

A'MA (*s. in church hiſtory*) A veſſel in which w water was kept for the ſervice of the euchariſt, a meaſure.

AMA'BYR (*s.*) A cuſtom that formerly prevaile Wales and other parts of the kingdom, requi fine or certain ſum of money to be paid to the l marrying a maid within his manor.

AMABI'LITY (*s. from the* Lat. amo *to love*) Love the power or quality of pleaſing.

AMADA'THA (*s.*) A man's name. *Eſth.* xvi. 10.

AMADA'THUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Eſth.* xii. 6.

AMADET'TO (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind o

A'MADOT (*s.*) A kind of pear.

AMADO'W (*s. from the* Teut.) A kind of match, t or touchwood.

Am'afroſe (*s. with phyſicians*) The gutta ſerena.

Ama'id (*adj. obſolete*) Amazed, ſurprized. *Ch*

A'mail (*s. from* aumail) Network.

AMA'IN (*adv. from the* Lat. magnus *great*) Viol furiouſly, with vehemence, with vigour.

Amais'tric, Amais'trin (*v. obſolete*) To maſter, to better of.

EK (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a people that s away every thing) A man's name, the ſon of E- s. *Gen.* xxxvi. 12.

kites (s. *plu. from* Amalek) The deſcendants of ek.

GAM, AMAL'GAMA (s. *from the* Greek *αμα to-* r, *and γαμεω to marry*) The mixture of metals malgamation.

amate (*v. t. from* amalgam) To mix any metal quickſilver in order to render it ſoft and ductile.

amating (*p. from* amalgamate) Mixing metals quickſilver.

ma'tion (s. *from* amalgamate) The art or pro- f amalgamating metals.

aming (s. *obſolete*) The art of mixing metals. *Chaucer.*

(s.) A man's name. *Tob.* xiv. 10.

A (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* integrity) The name nountain. *Cant.* iv. 8.

D (*v. not uſed from the* Lat. ab *from, and* mando *mand*) To ſend away.

'tion (s. *from* amand, *not much uſed*) The act of g away on any meſſage or employment.

ES (s. *in chymiſtry*) Precious ſtones.

JEN'SIS (s. *from the* Lat.) One who writes what r dictates.

ACUM (s. *in botany*) Sweet marjoram.

ANTH (s. *in botany, from the* Greek *α not, and* *ω to fade*) The name of a plant. *In poetry*, an nary flower, ſuppoſed, according to its name, to fade.

thine (*adj. from* amaranth) Belonging to the a- th, never fading.

NTHOI'DES (s. *in botany*) A diſtinct genus of The flowers of the amaranthoides being dried eep their colour for many years.

L'LA (s. *in botany*) Milkwort, feverfeu.

AH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the excellence of rd) A man's name.

TUDE (s. *from the* Lat. amaritudo) Bitterneſs.

US, AMA'RULENT (*adj. not much uſed, from* . amarus) Bitter, froward.

nce (s. *not much uſed, from* amarulent) Amari- bitterneſs.

LENCE (s. *not much uſed*) Bitterneſs. *Scott.*

(s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a preſerver of the) A man's name.

(*adj. obſolete*) Dark, confuſed. *Chaucer.*

nt (s. *from* amaſs) A heap, a collection, an ac- tion.

BIANS (s. *plu. from the* Greek *αμαξα a chariot*, *ς life*) A people who had neither houſes nor ut lived in chariots.

(*v. t. from the* French amaſſer) To collect toge- to a heap, to form a maſs, to gather together t quantities. *Figuratively*, to collect a jumble s, to add one thing to another indiſcreetly.

(*p. from* amaſs) Collected into one heap or

(*p. a. from* amaſs) Collecting, heaping up.

. t. obſolete, from a, *and* mate) To accompany, fy. *Spenſer.*

S (s.) The name of a country. 1 *Mac.* xii. 25.

'CULIST (s. *not much uſed, from the* Lat. ama- *er*) An inſignificant lover, a pretender to af-

Y (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. amo *to* longing to love, cauſing love.

SIS (s. *in pharmacy, from the* Greek *αμαυροω*) A dimneſs of ſight without any viſible de- e eye.

(*adj. obſolete*) Amazed.

s. in old records) Enamel.

v. t. from a, *and* maze) To confuſe, to ſur- perplex, to terrify.

from the verb) Aſtoniſhment, confuſion.

p. from amaze) Surprized, confounded, per- *with* at: *as*, "*I will make many people be* a- *thee.*"

(*adv. from* amaze) Confuſedly, with aſto- .

t (s. *from* amaze) Aſtoniſhment, great terror, niration.

(s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſtrength of A man's name.

(*p. from* amaze) Aſtoniſhing, ſurprizing, l.

(*adv. from* amazing) In ſuch a manner as wonder, wonderfully.

(s. *from the* Greek *α not, and μαζος a breaſt*) One of the warlike women that inhabited Caucaſus, ſo called from the practice that prevailed amongſt them, of cutting off one of their breaſts that they might handle their weapons the better. A warlike woman, a virago.

Amazo'nian (*adj. from* Amazon) Belonging to the Amazons, warlike.

AMBA'GES (s. *from the* Lat.) A circumlocution, a round of words, an indirect manner of ſpeaking.

Amba'gious (*adj. from* ambages) Tedious, perplexed, circumlocutory.

AM'BASSADE (s. *not uſed, from the* French) An embaſſy, the buſineſs or character of an ambaſſadour. *Shakeſpeare.*

AMBAS'SADOUR (s. *from the* French) A perſon ſent in a public character from one ſtate or power to another to repreſent and tranſact the buſineſs of that ſtate or power by which he is ſent. *In a lower ſenſe*, a perſon ſent on any meſſage.

Ambas'ſadreſs (s. *from* ambaſſadour) The lady of an ambaſſadour. *In droll ſtyle*, any woman ſent on a meſſage.

Am'baſſage (s. *from* ambaſſadour) An embaſſy, the buſineſs of an ambaſſadour.

AM'BE (s. *in anatomy*) The ſuperficial jutting out of a bone, an inſtrument for reducing bones that are out of joint.

AM'BE (s. *from the* Greek) The ridge or ſide of a hill.

AM'BER (s. *from the* Arab. ambar) A kind of gum or roſin, of a very fragrant ſmell when rubbed, and highly endowed with the quality of electricity.

Am'ber (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Made of amber, conſiſting of amber.

Am'berdrink (s. *from* amber, *and* drink) Drink of the colour of amber.

Am'bergreaſe (s. *an incorrect ſpelling*) Ambergris.

Am'bergreece (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) Ambergris.

Am'bergris (s. *in natural hiſtory, from* amber, *and* gris *gray*) A ſolid, opaque, and fragrant ſubſtance of an aſh colour, and melting like wax.

Am'bering (*adj. not much uſed, from* amber) Giving the ſmell of amber.

Am'berſeed (s. *from* amber, *and* ſeed) A ſeed like millet; it is cordial, and gives the breath an agreeable ſmell after eating.

Am'bertree (s. *from* amber, *and* tree, *in botany*) A ſhrub, the leaves of which, on being rubbed, emit a fragrance reſembling amber.

AM'BIDENS (s. *from the* Lat.) A ſheep that has teeth on both ſides, a theave.

AM'BIDEXTER (s. *from the* Lat.) A man who is equally ready in the uſe of both hands. *In droll ſtyle*, one who is equally ready to act on both ſides.

Ambidex'terity (s. *from* ambidexter) The power of uſing both hands alike, double dealing.

Ambidex'trous (*adj. from* ambidexter) Uſing either hand alike, dealing on both ſides.

Ambidex'trouſneſs (s. *from* ambidexter) The quality of being ambidextrous.

AM'BIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ambio *to ſurround*) Surrounding, compaſſing, inveſting.

AMBIFA'RIOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) Having a double form.

AMBIGE'NAL (*adj. in conics*) Belonging to a particular kind of hyperbola. *Newton.*

AM'BIGU (s. *from the* French) An entertainment in which the diſhes are placed on the table without any kind of regularity.

Ambigu'ity (s. *from* ambiguous) Doubtfulneſs of meaning, obſcurity of expreſſion, uncertainty of ſignification.

AMBIG'UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. am *about, and* ago *to do*) Doubtful, having two meanings.

Ambig'uouſly (*adv. from* ambiguous) Doubtfully, with double meaning.

Ambig'uouſneſs (s. *from* ambiguous) Doubtfulneſs, uncertainty of ſignification.

AMBI'LOGY (s. *from the* Lat. ambo *both, and the* Greek *λογος a word, not much uſed*) Ambiguity of expreſſion.

AMBI'LOQUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ambo *both, and* loquor *to ſpeak, little uſed*) Speaking in doubtful or ambiguous expreſſions.

Ambi'loquy (s. *from* ambiloquous, *not much uſed*) Ambiguity of expreſſion.

AM'BIT (s. *from the* Lat. ambio *to go round*) The circuit or compaſs of any thing.

AMBI'TION (s. *from the* Lat. ambio *to uſe all endeavours to obtain*) The deſire of ſomething higher than is poſſeſſed at preſent, a deſire of ſomething great and excellent, pride.

Ambi'tious (*adj. from* ambition) Touched with ambition, deſirous of advancement, aſpiring, proud; *with* of: *as*, "Ambitious of *glory*."

Ambi′tiouſly (*adv. from* ambitious) In an ambitious manner, proudly.

Ambi′tiouſneſs (*s. from* ambitious) The quality of being ambitious.

Am′bitude (*s. from* ambit) Circumference, circuit.

AM′BLE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ambulo *to walk*) To move between a walk and a trot, to move with an eaſy motion, to walk in an affected manner. *In droll ſtyle*, to move with ſubmiſſion, or under the direction of another.

Am′ble (*s. from the* verb, *in horſemanſhip*) A pace between a walk and a trot.

Am′bler (*s. from* amble) A horſe that has been taught to amble, a pacer.

AM′BLESIDE (*s.*) A town in Weſtmoreland; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 269 miles from London.

Am′bleſide (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Ambleſide.

Am′bling (*p. from* amble) Moving on an amble, pacing.

Am′blingly (*adv. from* ambling) With an ambling movement.

AMBLIGO′NIUM (*s. in geometry*) An obtuſe angled triangle.

AMBLO′SIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A miſcarriage, an abortion.

Amblo′tic (*adj. from* amblosis) Belonging to a miſcarriage, producing an abortion.

Amblo′tics (*s. from the* adj.) Medicines producing an abortion.

AM′BLYGON (*s. in geometry*) Any plain figure having an obtuſe angle.

Am′blygonal (*adj. from* amblygon) Belonging to an amblygon.

AMBLY′OPY (*s. from the* Greek αμβλυς *dull, and* ωψ *the ſight*) A dimneſs of ſight from old age, the gutta ſerena.

AM′BO, AM′BON (*s. with eccleſiaſtic writers*) A kind of deſk or pulpit.

Am′boliſe (*adj. obſolete*) Oblique. *Chaucer.*

AMBOY′NA (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Eaſt-Indies ſubject to the Dutch, famous for the barbarous expulſion of the Engliſh in the reign of James the firſt.

AM′BRA (*s. from the* Sax.) A meaſure uſed by our Saxon anceſtors.

AM′BROSE (*s. from the* Greek, *ſignifying* immortal) A man's name.

AMBRO′SIA (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* βροτος *mortal*) The imaginary food of the gods, any thing eminently pleaſing to the ſmell or taſte. *In botany*, the name of a plant, a genus of plants.

Ambro′ſiac (*adj. not much uſed, from* ambroſia) Ambroſial.

Ambro′ſial (*adj. from* ambroſia) Belonging to ambroſia, delicious, grateful to the ſmell or taſte.

Ambro′ſian (*adj. from* Ambroſe) Belonging to the liturgy compoſed by Ambroſe, biſhop of Milan.

Am′bry (*s. corrupted, from* almonry) The place where alms are diſtributed, an almonry, a pantry.

AM′BSACE (*s. from the* Lat. ambo *both, and* ace) A double ace.

AMBUBA′JA (*s. in botany*) Wild ſuccory.

AMBULA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ambulo *to walk*) The act of walking.

Ambula′tory (*adj. from* ambulation) Having the faculty of walking, walking, moveable.

AMBU′RBIAL (*adj. in antiquity*) Belonging to thoſe ſacrifices that were led round the city in ſolemn proceſſion on certain occaſions.

AM′BURY (*s. in farriery*) A bloody wart on any part of a horſe's body.

AMBUSCA′DE (*s. from the* French embuſcade) An ambuſh, a ſecret place where men lie to ſurprize others.

AMBUSCA′DO (*s. from the* Span.) A private poſt, taken to ſurprize an enemy.

AM′BUSH (*s. from the* French bois *a wood*) The poſt occupied by thoſe who intend to ſurprize others, the act of ſurprizing others by lying in wait, the perſons that lie in wait to ſurprize.

Am′buſhed (*adj. from* ambuſh) Lying in ambuſh.

Am′buſhment (*s. from* ambuſh, *not much uſed*) Ambuſh.

AM′BUST (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ambuo *to burn*) Burnt.

Ambus′tion (*s. from* ambuſt) A burning, a burn, a ſcald.

Amear′ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Fined. *Spenſer.*

AM′EL (*s. from the* French email) The ſubſtance or preparation made uſe of in the art of enamelling.

Ame′l (*prep. in the Scotch dialect*) Among, betwixt.

A′melcorn (*s.*) A kind of grain for making ſtarch.

Am′elet (*s. from* aumelet) A kind of pancake.

AME′N (*v. of uncertain derivation*) So be it, let it be ſo.

Ame′n (*s. from the* verb) The very truth. “*Write theſe things ſaith the* Amen.”

AMEN′ABLE (*adj. from the* French amener) Anſwerable, liable to give an account; *with* to: *as*, “ Am to *the laws*.”

Ame′nage (*v. obſolete*) To manage.

Ame′nance, Amenaunce (*s. obſolete*) Behaviour, co

AME′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. amendo *to mend*) T rect, to reform, to reſtore.

Ame′nd (*v. int.*) To grow better.

Amen′dable (*adj. not much uſed, from* amend) of being mended.

Amen′dableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* amendable) quality that renders capable of being mended.

AME′NDE (*s. from the* French) A recompence for committed, amends.

Amen′ded (*p. from* amend) Corrected, reformed, ed, grown better.

Amen′der (*s. from* amend) One that amends.

Amen′ding (*p. from* amend) Correcting, reſtoring

Amen′dis (*s. obſolete*) Amendment.

Amen′dment (*s. from* amend) A change for the be reformation, a recovery. *In law*, the correctio error in a proceſs.

Amen′ds (*s. from* amende) A recompence for a compenſation; *with* for: *as*, “ *He made ample* for *it*.”

AME′NITY (*s. from the* Lat. amœno *to delight*) Pl neſs, an agreeable ſituation.

Ame′nuſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To diminiſh.

AME′OS (*s. in botany*) Biſhop's weed.

AMER′CE (*v. t. from the* French americer) To inflict a forfeiture; *ſometimes with* in: *as*, “ *him* in *an hundred ſhekels*.”

Amer′ced (*p. from* amerce) Fined, puniſhed; *as*, “ Amerced of *heaven*.”

Amer′cement, Amer′ciament (*s. from* amerce) T or pecuniary puniſhment of the offender who the mercy of the king or lord in his court.

Amer′cer (*s. from* amerce) One that amerces.

Amer′cid (*adj. obſolete*) Fined.

Amer′cing (*p. a. from* amerce) Fining, puniſhing

AMER′ICA (*s. from* Americus Veſpuſio, *a* Spa *who was ſent to make diſcoveries in that* part *world*, 1497) One of the four quarters of the

Amer′ican (*adj. from* America) Pertaining to Am

AMERIM′NON (*s. in botany*) Aizoon.

Am′erous (*adj. obſolete*) Amorous.

AM′ERSHAM (*s.*) A borough town in Buckingha it has a market on Tueſday, ſends two mem parliament, and is 26 miles from London.

Am′erſham (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Am made at Amerſham.

AM′ERY, AM′ERICK (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's

Am′eſace (*s. from a corruption of* ambſace) Two two dice.

AM′ESBURY (*s.*) A town in Wiltſhire; it has a on Friday, and is 79 miles from London.

Am′eſbury (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Am

Am′eſs (*s. from a corruption of* amice) A prieſt's

AMETHO′DICAL (*adj. from the* Greek α *not*, *and* οδος *a way*) Without method, irregular.

AM′ETHYST (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* *drunk, becauſe when mixed with liquor it* *poſed to deſtroy its intoxicating quality*) A ſtone. *In heraldry*, the purple colour ſo called zoning the arms of the nobility.

Amethys′tine (*adj. from* amethyſt) Belonging methyſt.

AMETHYSTIZON′TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) kind of rubies.

AMEU′BLE (*v. t. from the* French ameublir) the earth after it has been endurated with rai

Ame′ved (*adj. obſolete*) Moved.

AMFRAC′TUOUS (*adj. but not uſed, from the* of windings.

Amfractuo′ſity (*s. not uſed, from* amfractuous)

Amfrac′tuouſneſs (*s. from* amfractuous) Amfr the ſtate of being amfractuous.

A′MIA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh ſhape of the common mackrel.

AM′IABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. amo *to love*) greeable; pretending love.

Am′iableneſs (*s. from* amiable) Lovelineſs, agree

Am′iably (*adv. from* amiable) In an amiable pleaſingly.

AMIAN′THUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone allum.

Amicabi′lity (*s. not much uſed, from* amicable) Fr

AM′ICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. amicus *a friend* ly, kind: *generally applied to two or more per*

Am′icableneſs (*s. from* amicable) Friendlineſs, cably (*adv. from* amicable) In a friendly manner, good terms.

CE (*s. from the* Lat. amictus *clad*) A prieſt's under ment.

CIA (*s. with the ancients*) A kind of cap.

'ITUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A prieſt's upper garment.

d (*prep. from* a, *and* mid) Amongſt, in the midſt.

'des, Amid'dis (*prep. obſolete*) Amid, amidſt. *Chaucer.*

'ſhips (*adv. a ſea term*) In the middle, between two ſides, between the head and ſtern of the ſhip.

'ſt (*prep. from* a, *and* midſt) Amid, amongſt.

ed (*adj. obſolete*) Enameled. *Chaucer.*

'iſhe (*v. obſolete*) To diminiſh, to leſſen. *Chaucer.*

ous (*adj. obſolete*) Amorous. *Chaucer.*

s (*s. obſolete*) Apparel. *Spenſer.*

s (*v. obſolete*) To miſs.

s (*adv. from* a, *and* miſs *to fail of*) Wrong, faulti- improperly, contrary to, out of order, not in lth.

s (*s. from the* adv.) An error. "*Some great* amiſs." *Shakeſpeare.*

'ſion (*s. from* amit, *not much uſed*) A loſs.

T (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. amitto *to loſe*) loſe.

TY (*s. from the* Lat. amicus *a friend*) Friendſhip, mony.

A (*s. with eccleſiaſtical writers*) An abbeſs, a ſpi- al mother.

A (*s. in ſurgery*) A band, a truſs for ruptures.

AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my people) A hill he land of Iſrael.

AN'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

I (*s. from the* Heb.) My people. *Hoſ.* ii. 1.

I (*s. in botany*) Biſhop's weed.

'HUD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the people of ſe) A man's name.

IN'ADIB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the prince of people) A man's name.

iral (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Admiral.

ralty (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The admiralty. *Scott.*

ISHAD'DAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the people he Almighty) A man's name.

od'ytes (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſand eel, a genus of s.

ON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* people) A man's e.

'NIAC (*s. in pharmacy*) A gum, a ſalt.

ni'acal (*adj. from* ammoniac) Having the proper- of ammoniac.

NI'TÆ (*s. plu. in natural hiſtory*) The ſnake ſtones.

onites (*s. plu. from* Ammon) The deſcendents of mon.

ONI'TRUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of nitre.

UNI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. munio *to fortify*) Mili- ſtores.

ni'tion bread (*s. from* ammunition, *and* bread) d to ſupply the ſoldiery in an army or garriſon.

r (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An almoner.

ESTY (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* μναομαι *to mber*) An act of oblivion, an act of government to it perſons of all crimes that are paſt.

'OLIST (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. amnis *a r, and* colo *to inhabit*) One who dwells near a river.

GE'NOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. amnis *ver, and* gigno *to beget*) Brought forth of a river, of a river.

ON, AM'NIOS (*s. in anatomy*) A thin ſoft mem- e that ſurrounds the fœtus.

ON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* faithful) A man's e.

BEAN (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to verſes that er one another by turns.

MUM (*s. in medicine*) A ſpecies of ſcions, an aro- c plant, the ſeeds of which are a powerful diuretic.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* faithful) A man's name.

eſted (*p. obſolete*) Admoniſhed. *Chaucer.*

g, Amo'ngſt (*prep. from the* Sax. among) Min- with, joined to, preſent with.

(*adv. obſolete*) Oftentimes, every now and *Chaucer.*

ſhe (*v. t. obſolete*) To admoniſh. *Chaucer.*

tion (*s. obſolete*) An admonition. *Chaucer.*

E (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of Braſilian fiſhes.

'tes (*s. plu. obſolete*) Love tales. *Chaucer.*

GI'NE (*s. in botany*) Pellitory of the wall.

y (*adv. obſolete*) Amorouſly.

IST (*s. from the* Lat. amor *love*) A man profeſſing a gallant, an inamorato.

ITE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bitter) A ſubject of the ſeven kingdoms in the land of Canaan.

ſity (*s. from* amorous, *not uſed*) Lovingneſs.

AMORO'SO (*s. from the* Ital.) A man greatly enamoured.

AM'OROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. amor *love*) Given to love, enamoured, fond, pertaining to love; *with* of: *as*, "*Nature is* amorous of *whatever ſhe produces.*"

Am'orouſly (*adv. from* amorous) Fondly, with a ſhew of love.

Am'orouſneſs (*s. from* amorous) The quality of being amorous, fondneſs.

AMOR'PHA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Amor'phous (*adj. from* amorphy) Ill-ſhapen, having no proper form.

AMOR'PHY (*s. from the* Greek α *without, and* μορφη *form*) The want of form or comelineſs.

Amor'row (*adv. obſolete, from* a *and* morrow) To-morrow. *Chaucer.*

AMO'RT (*adj. from the* Lat. morior *to die*) In the ſtate of the dead, dull, depreſſed, diſpirited.

Amorti'ſed (*p. not uſed, from* amortize) Dead. *Chaucer.*

Amortiza'tion (*s. from* amortize) The act or right of committing lands to mortmain.

Amorti'ze (*v. t. from* amort) To alienate lands to any corporation.

Amor'tizement (*s. from* amortize) Amortization.

A'MOS (*from the* Heb. *ſignifying weighty*) A man's name.

Amo'tion (*s. not much uſed*) A putting away, a removing. *Scott.*

AMO'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* moveo *to move, in law*) To remove from a poſt or ſtation.

Amo've (*v. t. obſolete*) To remove, to alter, to move.

Amo'ved (*p. obſolete, from* amove) Removed, moved from. *Chaucer.*

Amo'ving (*p. from* amove, *in law*) Removing a perſon from his place or office.

AMO'UNT (*v. int. from the* French monter) To riſe to, to make up, to come to; *with* to: *as*, "*It will* amount to *no more than this.*"

Amo'unt (*s. from the* verb) The ſum total, the reſult.

AMO'UR (*s. from the* Lat. amo *to love*) A love intrigue, an affair of gallantry. *The* ou *ſounds like* oo *in* pool.

AMOU'SES (*s. in chymiſtry*) Counterfeit gems.

A'MOZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrong) A man's name.

A'MPELIS (*s. in botany*) The vine.

Ampeli'tes (*s. from* ampelis) A kind of black earth uſed in the culture of vines.

AMPELODE'SMOS (*s. in botany*) An herb uſed to tie vines.

AMPELOLEU'CE (*in botany*) The white vine, briony.

AMPELOME'LANA (*s. in botany*) The black briony.

AMPELOPRA'SON (*s. in botany*) Bear's garlick, ramſons.

AMPELOSA'GRIA (*s. in botany*) The wild vine.

A'mper (*s. much uſed in the weſt of England, from the* Sax.) A ſmall tumour with an inflammation, a pimple.

AMPHEMERI'NUS (*s. with phyſicians*) A fever that returns every day.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS (*s. from the* Greek, *in anatomy*) The ſtructure of a joint that has manifeſt motion.

AMPHI'BIOUS (*adj. from the* Greek αμφι *both, and* βιος *life*) Belonging to an animal that lives in two elements, living both in air and water.

Amphi'biouſneſs (*s. from* amphibious) The quality or capacity of living in different elements.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The retina of the eye.

Amphibolo'gical (*adj. from* amphibology) Doubtful, uncertain.

Amphibolo'gically (*adv. from* amphibology) Doubtfully, with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek αμφιβολος *doubtful, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) A continued diſcourſe of doubtful meaning.

Amphi'bolous (*adj. from the* Greek αμφι *both, and* βαλλω *to throw*) Toſſed from one to another, ſtriking forward and backward.

AMPHIBRA'CHYS (*s. in ancient poetry, from the* Greek) A foot conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt and laſt ſhort, and the middle long.

AMPHIBRO'NCHIA (*s. in anatomy*) The glandules of the mouth and jaws.

AMPHI'DRYON (*s. in church hiſtory*) The veil or curtain drawn before the bema or place of the altar in churches.

AMPHI'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek αμφι *both, and* λογος *a word*) Doubtfulneſs of expreſſion, equivocation.

AMPHIMA'CER (*s. in poetry*) A foot conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt and laſt long, and the middle ſhort.

AMPHIME'TRION (*s. in anatomy*) The parts that lie near the womb.

AMPHI'POLIS (*s.*) A province of Greece. *Acts* xvii. 1.

AMPHIPNEU'MA (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) An extreme difficulty of breathing.

AMPHIPRO'STYLE

AMPHIPRO′STYLE (*s. in architecture*) An edifice or temple with four columns in the front, and as many to anſwer them on the back part.

AMPHISBÆ′NA (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ſerpent which was ſuppoſed to have two heads.

AMPHI′SCII (*s. plu. from the* Greek αμφι *both, and* σκια *a ſhadow*) The people who inhabit the torrid zone; *ſo called becauſe their ſhadow, in different parts of the year, turns to the north and to the ſouth.*

AMPHISMI′LA (*s. from the* Greek αμφι *both, and* ομιλη *a knife*) A diſſecting knife.

AMPHI′SMILE (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument uſed in diſſections.

AM′PHITANE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone which has the property of attracting gold.

AMPHITA′PA (*s. in antiquity*) A garment frized on both ſides, wrapped about people when they went to ſleep.

AM′PHITHEATRE (*s. from the* Greek αμφι *round about, and* θεαομαι *to ſee*) An ancient building in a circular or oval form, furniſhed with ſeats one above another all round, and deſigned to accommodate the people who came to ſee the feats of gladiators, the combats of wild beaſts, &c. which were uſually exhibited there.

AM′PHITRITE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſmall naked inſect found in the ſea, reſembling a piece of thread.

AM′PHORA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of veſſel, a liquid meaſure.

AM′PLE (*adj. from the* Lat. amplius *more*) Large, wide, liberal, unreſtrained, diffuſive.

Am′pleneſs (*s. from* ample) The quality of being ample, largeneſs, liberality.

AM′PLIAS (*s. from the* Lat.) A man's name.

Am′pliate (*v. t. from* ample) To enlarge, to extend, to magnify.

Amplia′tion (*s. from* ample) An enlargement, an extenſion, diffuſiveneſs.

AM′PLIFICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. amplus *large, and* facio *to make*) To enlarge, to amplify, to extend.

Amplifica′tion (*s. from* amplificate) An enlargement, an extenſion. *In rhetoric*, an exaggerated repreſentation, a diffuſive narrative.

Am′plified (*p. from* amplify) Enlarged, extended, exaggerated.

Am′plifier (*s. from* amplify) One that amplifies.

AM′PLIFY *v. t. from the* Lat. amplus *more, and* fio *to be done*) To enlarge, to improve by addition, to exaggerate.

Amplify (*v. int.*) To enlarge, to uſe many words, to heighten by a kind of artful repreſentation; *with* on: *as*, "*To* amplify on *others*."

Am′plifying (*p. from* amplify) Enlarging, extending, exaggerating.

AM′PLITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. amplitudo) Largeneſs, extent, dignity, copiouſneſs. *In aſtronomy*, an arch of the horizon, comprehended between the eaſt or weſt points, and the centre of the ſun or ſtar at its riſing.

AMPLIVA′GOUS (*adj. not much uſed*) Having a large ſphere of action, wandering wide. *Scott.*

Am′ply (*adv. from* ample) Largely, copiouſly, liberally, without reſerve.

AM′PTHILL (*s.*) A town in Bedfordſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 44 miles from London.

Ampt′hill (*adj. from the* Lat.) Belonging to Ampthill, made at Ampthill.

AM′PUTATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. amputo *to cut off, in ſurgery*) To cut off a limb with inſtruments.

Amputa′tion (*s. from* amputate) The operation of cutting off a limb, or any other part of the body.

Am′putating (*p. from* amputate) Cutting off a limb.

AM′RAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a high people) A man's name.

AMRA′PHEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a declaration of inſtruction) A man's name.

AMS′DORFIAN (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a ſect that held good works to be not only uſeleſs but pernicious.

AM′STERDAM (*s.*) The capital city of Holland.

AM′ULET (*s. from the* Lat. amuletum *a charm*) Any thing hung about the neck or other part of the body to prevent or cure ſome hurt or diſeaſe, a ſpell.

Amule′tic (*adj. from* amulet) Belonging to an amulet.

Amule′tics (*s. plu. in phyſic*) Any medicines that operate like amulets.

AMUR′CA (*s. from the* Lat.) The dregs or lees of any thing.

Amurco′ſity (*s. from* amurca) The quality of being murcous.

Amur′cous (*adj. from* murca) Full of dregs, foul.

AMU′SE (*v. t. from the* French amuſer) To entertain the mind with innocent trifling, to engage the attention, to keep in expectation, to deceive by artful inſinuations; *with* with: *as*, "*He* amuſed *himſelf*
trifles."

Amu′ſed (*p. from* amuſe) Entertained with trifles,
ceived, impoſed on.

Amu′ſement (*s. from* amuſe) That which amuſes, a
fling employment to divert the tediouſneſs of inacti
an entertainment.

Amu′ſer (*s. from* amuſe) One that amuſes, one that
ceives.

Amu′ſing (*p. from* amuſe) Entertaining with trifles.

Amu′ſive (*adj. from* amuſe) Having the power of amu
ment, engaging the attention.

A′MY (*s. in law*) The next friend or relation to be
truſted for an infant or minor.

A′MY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AMYG′DALA (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the almond

Amyg′dalate (*adj. from* amygdala) Made of almonds.

Amyg′daline (*adj. from* amygdala) Related to almon
like almonds.

Amyg′dalites (*s. from* amygdala) An herb of the ſpur
kind having leaves like the almond tree.

AMYG′DALUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of trees, the
mond tree.

AMY′ON (*s. with ſurgeons*) An emaciated limb.

Amy′rid (*adj. obſolete*) Taken out of the mire, helped
a dead lift. *Chau*

An (*art. from* a, *uſually ſet before nouns of the* ſingu
number beginning with a vowel *or ſilent* h.) Some,
one. "*Bring* an offering *and come*." "An houſe
vided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand." "*About* an h
after."

An (*conj. obſolete*) If. *Chau*

A′NA (*s. in literature*) A book, ſo called from the
ſyllable of its title: as, Scaligerana, Thuaniana: a
lection of caſual hints dropped by ſome eminent ma

A′NA (*adv. in pharmacy, from the* Gr.) In an equal quant

ANABAP′TIST (*s. from the* Greek ανα *again, and*
to plunge) One who holds or practiſes adult baptiſm
baptiſt, *perhaps improperly, and ſometimes reproach
ſo called.*

Anabap′tiſm, Anabap′tiſtry (*s. from* anabaptiſt) The
trine or practice of the anabaptiſts.

ANABAP′TISTON (*s. in ſurgery*) The trepan.

ANABA′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) An aſcent, the gro
or increaſe of a diſeaſe. *In botany*, the herb horſe
ANABI′BAZON (*s. in aſtronomy*) The northern nod
the moon, the dragon's head.

AN′ABLEPS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

ANABROCHI′SMUS (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument
draw offenſive hairs out of the eyelids.

ANABRO′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A waſting away.

ANA′CA (*s. in ornithology*) A Braſilian paroquette.

ANACÆNO′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A renovation.

ANACOLYPTE′RIA (*s. from the* Greek) The feaſt w
was made the day after a wedding when the bride
to unveil.

ANACAM′PSEROS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants,

ANACAM′PTIC (*adj. from the* Greek ανα *again*,
καμπτω *to bend*) Reflected, reflecting.

Anacam′ptics (*s. plu. from* anacamptic) The doctri
reflected light, catoptrics.

Anacar′dine (*adj. from* anacardium) Belonging to
prepared from anacardium.

ANACAR′DIUM (*s. in botany*) The acajou, the tree
produces the Molucca beans.

ANACATHAR′SIS (*s. in phyſick*) A diſcharge by ſpitti
a diſcharge upwards.

Anacathar′tic (*s. from* anacatharſis) Any medicine
works upwards.

ANACEPHALÆ′OSIS (*s. not much uſed, from the* G
ανα *again, and* κεφαλη *the head*) A recapitulation.

ANACEPH′ALIZE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* G
ανα *again, and* κεφαλαιω *to reduce to proper heads*
recapitulate.

ANACHI′TES (*s.*) A ſort of precious ſtone ſuppoſed
the ancients, to have the power of driving away
orders of the mind.

ANA′CHORETE, ANA′CHORITE (*s. from the* Greek
again, and χωριζω *to ſeparate. In church hiſtory*,
monk who leaves the convent for a more auſtere l

AN′ACHRONISM (*s. from the* Greek ανα *again*,
χρονος *time*) An error in chronology, a wrong com
tation of time.

ANACLA′TICS (*s. plu. from the* Greek ανα *again*,
κλαω *to break*) The doctrine of refracted light, diop

ANACLETE′RIA (*s. in antiquity*) The feſtivals w
were celebrated in honour of ſovereign princes w
they came to age and took on them the adminiſtra
of government.

ANACOLLE′MATA (*s. in ſurgery*) A medicine appli

forehead in diſeaſes of the eyes to reſtrain the
xion of the humours.

O'LYTHON (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and*
ϑεω to follow) A figure in rhetoric, in which a
d which ſhould naturally ſollow another is omitted.

REON (*s.*) A Greek poet.

on'tic (*adj. from* Anacreon) Belonging to Ana-
n, written after the manner of Anacreon.

RISIS (*s. from the* Greek) A ſtrict enquiry into
fact, an examination by torture.

TO'RION (*s. in botany*) Sword graſs.

E'MA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of garland worn on
head.

IPLO'SIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek *ανα again,*
διπλοω to double) A reduplication, the beginning
e ſentence or verſe with the ſame word that end-
e foregoing.

ENDROMA'LACHE (*s. in botany*) The roſe mal-
ree.

E'SMA (*s. in ſurgery*) A ſwathe, a bandage.

O'SIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A proper diſtribution of
hyle, a vomit.

RO'MOUS (*adj. from the* Greek *ανα again, and*
ω to haſten) Belonging to thoſe fiſh which, at a
in ſeaſon, leave the rivers and go into the ſea,
afterwards return again into the rivers.

AL'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, brooklime.

OGE'TICAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Greek
again, and αγω to lead) Relating to ſpiritual eleva-
pertaining to religious rapture, myſtical.

O'GICAL (*adj. from the* Greek *αναγωγη an eleva-*
Elevated above humanity, myſterious.

gically (*adv. from* anagogical) Myſteriouſly, with
ious elevation.

RAM (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and γϱαμμα*
er) The tranſpoſition of the letters of a name ſo
compoſe ſome other word or ſentence, the parts
ently diſpoſed.

m'atiſm (*s. from* anagram) The act of tranſpoſing
s ſo as to make an anagram.

m'atiſt (*s. from* anagram) One that makes or
s anagrams.

mati'ze (*v. int. from* anagram) To make ana-
s.

RAPHE (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and γϱαφη*
iting) A commentary, an inventory.

LY'PTIC (*adj. from the* Greek *ανα, again, and*
ω to engrave) Belonging to the art of engraving.

OGE (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and αγω to*
A rapture, an extraordinary elevation of the
.

Y'RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, bean trefoil.

THE'SIA (*s. from the* Greek) The loſs of ſenſe or
g.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an ornament) A man's
, one of the giants in the land of Canaan.

ns (*s. plu. from* anak) The gigantic deſcendents
ak.

s (*s. plu. not uſed*) Fragments gathered up from
ble after a meal.

M'MA (*s. from the* Greek. *In aſtronomy*) A pro-
n of the ſphere on the plane of the meridian.

'PTIC (*adj. from the* Greek *ανα again, and λαμ-*
to take. In phyſic) Reviving, comforting, ſtrength-
.

GECY (*s. from the* Greek) An indolence, an apathy.

ical (*adj. from* analogy) Belonging to analogy,
g proportion, having reſemblance.

ically (*adv. from* analogical) After the manner
analogy, by way of proportion.

icalneſs (*s. from* analogical) The quality of being
gical, fitneſs to be applied by way of proportion.

iſm (*s. from* analogy. *In rhetoric*) An argument
the cauſe to the effect, an argument founded on
y.

ze (*v. t. from* analogy) To make uſe of an ana-
to run a parallel.

zed (*p. from* analogize) Illuſtrated by an ana-
" *The object of deſire is* analogized *by attraction.*"

ous (*adj. from* analogy) Having proportion,
g ſome reſemblance, having ſomething parallel;
to: *as,* " *It is* analogous to *truth.*"

GY (*s. from the* Greek *ανα with, and λογος rea-*
ome kind of proportion, ſome ſort of reſem-
; *with* to: *as,* " *Theſe two things have doubt-*
e analogy to *each other.*" *Sometimes it has* be-
, *or* betwixt: *as,* " *There was ſome* analogy be-
the cuſtoms."

SIS (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and λυω to*
e) The ſeparation of any compound into the
of which it conſiſts.

Ana'lyſt (*s. from* analyſis) One that analyzes.

Analy'tic, Analy'tical (*adj. from* analyſis) Belonging to analyſis, reducing any compound to its original parts, explaining the ſeveral parts of any thing.

Analyti'cally (*adj. from* analytical) In an analytical manner, ſo as to reduce any compound into its original principles.

Analy'ze (*v. t. from* analyſis) To reduce a compound into its firſt principles.

Analy'zed (*p. from* analyze) Reſolved into its firſt principles.

Analy'zer (*s. from* analyze) One who analyzes.

Analy'zing (*p. from* analyze) Reducing any thing to its firſt principles.

ANAMME'LECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an anſwer) One of the idol gods of the people of Sepharvaim.

ANAM'NESIS (*s. from the* Greek) A remembrance, a figure in rhetoric which calls to mind what has been omitted.

Anamnes'tic (*adj. from* anamneſis) Helpful to the memory.

Anamnes'tic (*s. from the* adj.) A medicine to help the memory.

ANAMOR'PHOSIS (*s from the* Greek *ανα again, and μορφοω to form*) Deformation, a perſpective repreſentation by which any object is made to appear deformed in one view, and regular and proportionate in another.

ANA'NAS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the pine apple.

ANAN'CEION (*s. from the* Greek) A figure in rhetoric to prove the neceſſity of any thing.

Ana'ne (*adv. obſolete*) By and by, preſently. *Chaucer.*

ANANI'AS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the cloud of the Lord) A man's name.

ANANTOPO'DOTON (*s. from the* Greek) A figure in rhetoric in which ſome part of an oration is ſuppreſſed.

AN'APÆST (*s. in poetry*) A foot conſiſting of three ſyllables, two ſhort and one long the reverſe of a dactyle.

Anapæ'ſtic (*adj. from* anapæſt) Belonging to an anapæſt, conſiſting of anapæſts.

ANAP'HARÆ (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek *ανα again, and φεϱω to bear*) A figure or mode of ſpeech in which the ſeveral members of a ſentence are made to begin with the ſame word.

ANAPLE'ROSIS (*s. in pharmacy, from the* Greek *ανα again, and πληϱοω to fill up*) The filling up of deficiency, the filling up of fleſh in a wound.

Anaplero'tic (*adj. from* anapleroſis, *in ſurgery*) Promoting the growth of fleſh, filling up a vacuity.

AN'ARCH (*s. from the* Greek *α not, and αϱχη government*) An author of confuſion.

Anar'chial (*adj. from* anarch) Without rule or government, confuſed.

Anar'chy (*s. from* anarch) Confuſion, want of government.

ANARE'TE (*s. in aſtrology*) The fatal planet, the planet that brings death.

ANARRHI'CHAS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes, the ſea wolf.

ANARRHIN'ON (*s. in botany*) Calve's ſnout.

ANARRHO'PIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A tendency of the humours towards the ſuperior parts.

ANAR'THRA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of naked inſects, having neither wings nor legs.

A'NAS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of birds of the gooſe kind.

ANASA'RCA (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and σαϱξ fleſh, in pharmacy*) A ſpecies of the dropſy.

Anaſar'cous (*adj. from* anaſarca) Belonging to a particular kind of dropſy in which the lympha ſtagnates, or is extravaſated under the skin.

ANASTAL'TICS (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines of a reſtringent quality.

ANAS'TASIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) An extenſion of the body towards the upper parts.

ANASTA'TICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the roſe of Jericho.

ANASTOMA'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the* Greek *ανα again, and ςομα a mouth*) Having the quality of opening the veſſels, removing obſtruction.

ANASTOMO'SIS (*s. in ſurgery from the* Greek *ανα again, and ςομα a mouth*) The opening of the mouths of veſſels in order to diſcharge their contained fluids, the communication of two veſſels at their extremities, the opening of one vein or artery into another.

ANAS'TROPHE (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek *ανα again, and ςϱεφω to turn*) A figure or mode of expreſſion by which the natural order of the words is inverted.

ANA'THEMA (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and τιθημι to put*) The curſe or cenſure pronounced in excommunication, the accurſed or excommunicated perſon.

Anathema'tical (*adj. from* anathema) Relating to an anathema.

Anathema'tically (*adv. from* anathema) After the manner of an anathema.

Anathemati'ze (*v. t. from* anathema) To pronounce an anathema, to excommunicate.

Anathemati'zed (*p. from* anathematize) Pronounced an anathema, excommunicated.

Anathemati'zing (*p. a. from* anathema) Pronouncing an anathema, excommunicating.

ANATHYMIA'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A vapor, an exhalation.

ANA'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *ανα*) Having equal quantities of ſeveral ingredients.

ANATI'FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ana *a duck, and* fero *to bring*) Producing ducks, producing fowls of the duck kind.

ANATO'CISM (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and* τοχος *uſury*) Compound intereſt, intereſt upon intereſt, the accumulation of intereſt.

Anato'mical (*adj. from* anatomy) Belonging to anatomy, according to the principles of anatomy, diſſected.

Anato'mically (*adv. from* anatomical) According to the rules of anatomy, in an anatomical manner.

Ana'tomiſt (*s. from* anatomy) One skilled in anatomy.

Ana'tomize (*v. t. from* anatomy) To diſſect an animal, to divide a body into its component parts, to analyze.

Anatomi'zed (*p. from* anatomize) Diſſected, analyzed, taken into diſtinct parts.

Anatomi'zing (*p. a. from* anatomize) Diſſecting, analyzing.

ANA'TOMY (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and* τεμνω *to cut*) The art of diſſecting the body of an animal, the ſtudy of that art, the body diſſected, a skeleton. *In droll ſtyle*, a very thin or meagre perſon. *Figuratively*, the diviſion of any thing into its conſtituent parts.

ANATRI'PSIS (*s. from the* Greek) The act of rubbing, a friction, a bruiſing, the breaking of a bone, the breaking of a ſtone in the kidnies or bladder.

AN'ATRON (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of native ſalt, produced by the waters of the Nile, ſalt collected in glaſs furnaces, and on the walls of vaults.

ANAXIMAN'DER (*s.*) The moſt ancient of the philoſophical atheiſts.

Anaximan'drians (*s. plu. from* Anaximander) The followers of Anaximander, materialiſts.

AN'CASTER (*s.*) A ſmall town in Lincolnſhire.

ANCES'TOR (*s. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* cedo *to go*) One from whom a perſon deſcends either by the father or mother's ſide.

Ances'trel (*adj. from* anceſtor, *in law*) Claimed from anceſtors, relating to anceſtors.

An'ceſtry (*s. from* anceſtor) A lineage, the perſons compoſing that lineage, birth, progenitorſhip.

An'chentry (*s. not uſed*) Ancientry.

AN'CHOR (*s. from the* Greek *αγκυρη ſafety*) An iron inſtrument faſtened to a cable and thrown out of a ſhip, ſo contrived as to faſten to the ground and keep the ſhip from driving. *Figuratively*, any thing which is a ſtay and ſecurity.

An'chor (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To caſt anchor, to ſtop at, to reſt on.

An'chor (*s. obſolete*) An ancoret. *Shakeſpeare.*

An'chorage (*s. from* anchor) Ground to caſt anchor upon, the anchors of a ſhip, a duty paid for anchoring in a port.

An'chored (*p. from* anchor) Held at anchor.

AN'CHORET (*s.*) An hermit, a recluſe.

An'chorhold (*s. from* anchor, *and* hold) The hold or faſtening of an anchor. *Figuratively*, ſecurity.

An'choring (*p. from* anchor) Caſting anchor.

An'chorite (*s.*) An anchoret, a hermit.

An'chorſmith (*s. from* anchor, *and* ſmith) One that makes anchors.

ANCHO'VY (*s. from the* Span. anchova) A ſmall fiſh much uſed in ſauce and pickles.

ANCHU'SA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of bugloſs.

AN'CHYLE (*s. in ſurgery*) A curvature of the joints, a morbid contraction.

AN'CHYLOPS (*s. in medicine*) A tumor in the great angle of the eye.

AN'CIENT (*adj. from the* French ancien) Old, of long ſtanding, antique, former.

An'cient (*s. from the* adj.) One who lived in old times, the flag of a ſhip; *formerly*, the colours of a regiment, a ſtandard-bearer. *Shakeſpeare.*

An'ciently (*adv. from* ancient) Of old time, in days of yore, formerly.

An'cientneſs (*s. from* ancient) Antiquity, great age, length of time.

An'cientry (*s. from* ancient) The honour of ancient lineage, dignity of birth.

An'cienty (*s. a law term, from* ancient) Seniority, ority of birth.

ANCIL'LE (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat.) A maid ſerv *Chau*

An'cle (*s. not much uſed*) The ankle.

AN'CON (*s. in anatomy*) The gibbous eminence of elbow.

AN'CONE (*s. with ſurgeons*) A kind of boil.

ANCO'NES (*s. plu. in architecture*) The corners of croſs beams, or rafters.

ANCO'NY (*s. in iron mines*) A flat bar of iron wi ſquare rough knot at each end.

An'cre (*s. obſolete*) An anchor. *Cha*

Ancre'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Anchored.

AN'CYLE (*s. in ſurgery*) A curvature of the joint morbid contraction.

ANCYLOBLEPH'ARUM (*s. with ſurgeons*) A diſea the eyes, in which the lids cloſe and ſtick togethe

ANCYLOGLOS'SUM (*s. in ſurgery*) The quality of tongue-tied.

ANCYLOGLOS'SUS (*s.*) One that is tongue-tied, that has an impediment in ſpeech.

ANCYLO'MELE (*s. in ſurgery*) A crooked probe.

ANCYLO'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) The ſtate of tongue-tied.

ANCYLOTO'MUS (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument the ſtring of the tongue.

ANCYROI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The proceſs of the der bone.

AND (*conj. from the* Sax.) Likewiſe, alſo, more Though, an, as, and if. *Theſe laſt ſenſes are littl*

ANDABA'TÆ (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of gladiators fought hood-winked.

ANDAN'TE, ANDAN'TI (*adj. in muſic*) Diſtinct, e

Ande'na (*s. obſolete*) The ſwath that is made in mo graſs, as much ground as a man can ſtride over.

AN'DES (*s. in geography*) A vaſt ridge of mou which extend themſelves almoſt the whole len South America.

An'diron (*s. ſuppoſed from* hand, *and* iron) A fir an inſtrument generally made of iron, in which turns, or on which wood is laid to burn.

AN'DOVER (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire; it has a m on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament is 66 miles from London.

An'dover (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to An made at Andover.

ANDOVIL'LE (*s. in cookery*) A kind of chitterlings

ANDOVIL'LET (*s. in cookery*) Minced veal, a k forced meat.

ANDRAC'HNE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a

AN'DREW (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name.

ANDRODA'MAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A hard ſtone which is ſaid to bleed when rubbed with a ſtone, a blood ſtone.

Andro'ginal (*adj. from* androgynus) Partaking o ſexes, hermaphroditical.

Andro'ginall'y (*adv. from* androginal) With both hermaphroditically.

Androg'ynous (*adj. from* androgynus) Belonging hermaphrodite.

ANDRO'GYNUS (*s. from the* Greek *ανηρ a man, a* *a woman*) One that is of both ſexes, an hermaph

ANDROI'DES (*s. from the* Greek *ανηg a man, and* *ſhape*) An automaton ſo contrived as to wa ſpeak like a man.

ANDROLE'PSIC (*s. from the* Greek *ανηg a ma* *λαμβανω to take*) The barbarous cuſtom of pu homicide in the perſons of thoſe who were not of the murder.

ANDRO'MEDA (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſmall northe ſtellation.

ANDRO'NICUS (*s. from the* Greek) A man's nam

ANDRO'PHAGI (*s. plu. from the* Greek *ανηρ a ma* *φαγειν to eat*) The people who feed on human

AN'DROSACE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, from the relief it was ſuppoſed to give in the diſorders of the gout, dropſy, retention of uri

ANDROSÆ'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants,

ANDROSPHYN'GES (*s. from the* Greek) A ſtatu form of a man and a ſphynx.

ANDRO'TOMY (*s. from the* Greek *ανηg a man,* *νω to cut*) The practice of diſſecting human bod

ANDRYA'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AN'ECDOTE (*s. from the* Greek *α not, and* *publiſh*) A thing not publickly known, a pie cret hiſtory.

Anec'dotical (*adj. from* anecdote) Relating to an

ANELA'CIOUS (*s. in old records*) A ſhort knife ger.

O′GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek *ανεμος the wind, γραφη a deſcription*) A deſcription of the winds.

O′MACHIA (*s. from the* Greek, *in the natural hiſ- of the ancients*) A whirlwind, a hurricane.

O′METER (*s. from the* Greek *ανεμος the wind, and ον a meaſure*) An inſtrument to meaſure the force e wind.

ONE, ANEM′ONY (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, wind flower.

OSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek *ανεμος the wind, and ω to view*) An inſtrument to ſhow which way wind blows, an inſtrument to foretell the changes e wind.

(*prep. obſolete*) Againſt. *Chaucer.*

(*prep. in the Scotch dialect*) Over againſt, concern- about.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſong) A man's name.

. *plu.*) The beards of corn.

ANE′THUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, dill.

RISM (*s. from the* Greek *ανα again, and ευξυνω to , in ſurgery*) A dilatation of the arteries.

(*adv. from* new) Over again, newly, in a new er.

t (*adv. obſolete*) Almoſt, about, nearly.

D′THYDE (*s. from the* Sax.) A ſimple accuſation.

AC′TUOSE, ANFRAC′TUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. am , *and* frango *to break*) Full of breaks or turnings.

u′oſity (*s. from* anfractuous, *not much uſed*) The ty of having many breaks or turnings, intricacy.

tuouſneſs (*s. from* anfractuous) The quality of be- nfractuous, intricacy.

RIA (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) The preſſing rſes or other things for the public ſervice.

OSPER′MOUS (*adj. from the* Greek *αγγειον a , and σπεγμα a ſeed*) Belonging to the plants that ſeed pods.

(*s. from the* Greek *αγγελλω to deliver a meſſage*) of thoſe ſpiritual and intelligent beings who are ſed to execute the will of God in the government e world, a meſſenger or miniſter, a very beauti- rſon, an old piece of money.

(*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Angelical. " Angel *white-*

ed (*s. from* angel, *and* bed) An open bed without

LFISH (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſqualus.

old (*s. from* angel, *and* gold) Gold of equal fine- with that which was coined into angels.

c (*adj. from* angel) Belonging to an angel.

LICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

cal (*adj. from* angel) Like an angel, belonging to gel.

calneſs (*s. from* angelical) The ſtate of being like .

LICI (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A ſect ſo denomi- from their exceſſive veneration for angels.

LICS (*s. in church hiſtory*) The Angelici.

′TES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A kind of Arians.

ke (*adj. from* angel, *and* like) Reſembling an

t (*s. in the hiſtory of coins*) A gold coin ſtruck at while ſubject to the Engliſh.

ot (*s. from* angel, *and* ſhot) Chain ſhot, a bullet two and joined by a chain.

(*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Sax. ange *vexed*) A t paſſion, reſentment of an injury; inflammation part, the redneſs of a wound.

(*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To provoke, to make angry.

(*adv. not uſed*) In an angry manner.

O′NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs of ce and ſilence.

. *plu. with phyſicians*) Tumors in the groin, bu-

OS′SI (*s. from the* Greek) Perſons who ſtammer ir ſpeech.

(*s. from the* Sax. gild *a payment*) A mulct, a

A (*s. with phyſicians*) A violent inflammation of roat, a quinzy.

GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek *αγγειον a veſſel, and a deſcription, in anatomy*) A deſcription of the in a human body.

GRAPHY (*s. with antiquaries*) A deſcription of nſils, weights, meaſures, &c. of the ancients.

LOGY (*s. from the* Greek *αγγειον a veſſel, and diſcourſe*) A treatiſe on the veſſels in the human

ONOSPER′MOUS (*adj. from the* Greek *αγγειον a μονος alone, and σπερμα a ſeed*) Belonging to ants that produce but one ſeed in a pod.

ANGIO′TOMY (*s. from the* Greek *αγγειον a veſſel, and τεμνω to cut, in ſurgery*) The opening of a vein or artery.

An′gir (*s. obſolete*) Anger. *Chaucer.*

An′girliche (*adv. obſolete*) Angrily. *Chaucer.*

AN′GLE (*s. from the* Lat. angulus *a corner*) The point or corner where two lines meet, a corner.

AN′GLE (*s. from the* German angel) An inſtrument to take fiſh, conſiſting of a rod, line, and hook.

An′gle (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To fiſh with a rod. *Figuratively*, to endeavour to gain by inticement.

An′gler (*s. from* angle) One that angles.

Ang′lerod (*s. from* angle, *and* rod) The taper ſtick to which the line is hung for fiſhing.

AN′GLES (*s. plu.*) The people who were ſuppoſed to have inhabited a city formerly called Angel, in the kingdom of Denmark, and from whom we have the name of England.

ANGLE′SEA (*s.*) An iſland in the Iriſh ſea, over againſt Caernarvonſhire.

ANG′LIA (*s. from* Angles) That part of Great Britain, now called England.

An′gliciſm (*s. from* Angles) A mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Engliſh.

Ang′ling (*p. from* angle) Fiſhing with a rod, endeavouring to obtain by inticement.

Ang′ling (*s. from* angle) The art of fiſhing with a rod.

ANGLOCAL′VINIST (*s. with eccleſiaſtical writers*) The members of the church of England.

ANGLOSA′XON (*s.*) The Saxon language as it was ſpoken in England; an Engliſh Saxon.

AN′GOBER (*s.*) A kind of pear.

AN′GOR (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) A pain of the heart and ſadneſs.

An′gred (*adj. from* anger) Provoked, made angry.

An′grily (*adv. from* angry) In an angry manner, paſſionately.

An′gry (*adj. from* anger) Provoked, affected with anger: *with* at *before a* thing, *and* with *before a* perſon; *as*, "*He was* angry at *it.*" "*She was very* angry with *her husband.*" Full of reſentment, envious, having the appearance of anger. *In ſurgery*, painful, enflamed.

Anguel′les (*s. plu. in falconry*) Small worms thrown up by ſick hawks.

AN′GUIFER (*s. in aſtronomy*) A cluſter of ſtars in the form of a man holding a ſerpent; Serpentarius, one of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac.

ANGUIGE′NOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. anguis *a ſerpent, and* gigno *to beget*) Produced or begotten of ſerpents.

ANGUIL′LA (*s. in ichthyology*) An eel, the ſand eel.

ANGUIN′EAL (*adj. from the* Lat. anguis *a ſerpent*) Belonging to, or reſembling a ſnake.

AN′GUIS (*s. from the* Lat. *in zoology*) A genus of reptiles.

An′guis (*s. obſolete*) Anguiſh.

AN′GUISH (*s. from the* Lat. angor) Great pain of body, great ſorrow or diſtreſs of mind.

An′guiſhed (*adj. from* anguiſh) In great pain, ſtruck with anguiſh, anxious.

An′guiſhous (*adj. obſolete*) Full of pain, anxious.

An′gular (*adj. from* angle) Having angles or corners, angulated.

Angula′rity (*s. from* angle) The quality of being angular.

An′gularly (*adv. from* angle) In the form of an angle, with corners.

An′gularneſs (*s. from* angle) The quality of being angular, angularity.

An′gulated (*adj. from* angle) Made with angles.

Angulo′ſity (*s. from* angle, *not much uſed*) Angularity.

An′gulous (*adj. from* angle) Angular, having corners.

ANGU′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AN′GUS (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

AN′GUST (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) Narrow, ſtrait.

Anguſta′tion (*s. from* anguſt, *uſed chiefly by medical writers*) The act of making narrow, the ſtate of being made narrow, a ſtraitening.

Anguſ′tneſs (*s. from* anguſt) Narrowneſs, ſtraitneſs.

Anguſ′tity (*s. not much uſed, from* anguſt) Narrowneſs, poverty.

ANHALTI′NA (*s. with phyſicians*) Medicines that promote reſpiration.

Anhela′tion (*s. from* anheloſe) The act of panting, the ſtate of being out of breath.

ANHE′LITUS (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) Anhelation.

AN′HELOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. am *about, and* halo *to breath*) Panting, out of breath.

An′helote (*v. obſolete*) To pay a ſhare of any charge according to the cuſtom of the country.

ANHU′BIA (*s. in botany*) The ſaſſafras tree.

AN'HYDROPS (*s. in botany*) Night ſhade.

ANICE'TUM (*s. in botany*) Aniſe ſeed.

Ani'e (*adv. obſolete*) Near, nigh. *Chaucer.*

ANIE'NTED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* French aneantir, *to deſtroy*) Fruſtrated, brought to nothing.

Ani'ght, Ani'ghts (*adv. uſed only in familiar ſtyle, from* night) At night, by night, in the night time.

A'NIL (*s. in botany*) The tree or ſhrub from which indigo is prepared.

ANI'LENESS, ANI'LITY (*s. from the* Lat. anus, *an old woman*) The old age of woman, the ſtate of being an old woman.

A'NIMA (*s. from the* Lat.) The breath, the principle of life.

An'imable (*adj. from* animate, *not much uſed*) Capable of being animated, capable of being enlivened.

Animadver'ſion (*s. from* animadvert) Obſervation, reflection, reproof, cenſure, puniſhment.

Animadver'ſive (*adj. from* animadvert) Endued with a power of animadverting.

Animadver'ſiveneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* animadverſive) The power of animadverting.

ANIMADV'ERT (*v. int. from the* Lat. animus, *the mind*, ad *to*, *and* verto, *to turn*) To turn the mind to any thing, to conſider, to obſerve, to cenſure, to blame, to puniſh; *with* on, *or* upon: *as* "*He* animadverted "upon *it with ſome degree of ſeverity*."

Animadver'ter (*s. from* animadvert) One that animadverts.

Animadver'ting (*p. from* animadvert) Obſerving, cenſuring, criticiſing.

A'NIMAL (*s. from the* Lat.) A living creature. *By way of contempt*, a ſtupid fellow, a ſilly fellow.

A'nimal (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to an animal.

ANIMAL'CULA (*s. from the* Lat.) Animalcules.

Ani'malcule (*s. from* animal) A very ſmall animal, an animal in embryo.

Anima'lity (*s. from* animal) The ſtate of an animal, animal life.

An'imalneſs (*s. from* animal) The ſtate of animal exiſtence. *Scott.*

A'NIMATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. animo, *to give life*) To make alive, to give life to, to quicken, to encourage, to incite.

A'nimate (*adj. from the verb*) Having life, alive, poſſeſſed of animal life.

An'imated (*p. from* animate) Made alive, quickened, enlivened, encouraged, lively, vigorous.

A'nimateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* animal) Animality.

A'nimating (*p. a. from* animate) Enlivening, giving life to, encouraging.

Anima'tion (*s. from* animate) The act of animating, the ſtate of being enlivened.

A'nimative (*adj. in muſic*) Briſk, lively.

A'nimator (*s. from* animate) One that animates.

ANIME' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a different or animated colour in the eyes.

ANIM'ODAR (*s. in aſtrology*) The method of rectifying a nativity.

A'NIMOSE, A'NIMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. animus, *the mind or ſpirit*) Full of ſpirit, hot, vehement.

A'nimoſeneſs (*s. little uſed, from* animoſe) Heat, ſpirit, vehemence of temper.

Animo'ſity (*s. from* animoſe) Vehement hatred, ſettled enmity, a diſpoſition to quarrel.

ANI'NGA (*s.*) A root which grows in the Antilles, and is uſed in refining ſugar.

ANISCAL'PTOR (*s. in anatomy*) The broadeſt muſcle of the back.

A'NISE (*s. in botany*) An aromatic plant of the parſley kind.

A'niſe ſeed (*s. from* aniſe *and* ſeed) The ſeed of the aniſe.

AN'KER (*s. from the* Dutch) A liquid meaſure, containing about ten gallons.

An'ker (*s. obſolete*) An anchor. *Chaucer.*

AN'KLE (*s. from the* Sax. ancleon) The joint between the foot and the leg.

An'kle bone (*s. from* ankle, *and* bone) The bone forming the joint between the foot and leg.

An'lace, Anlas (*s. obſolete*) A ſhort ſword, a dagger, a wood-knife. *Prior.*

An'lote (*v. obſolete*) To pay a ſhare of charges according to the cuſtom of the place.

ANNA (*s. ſignifying* gracious) A woman's name.

ANN'AGH (*s.*) The name of two towns in Ireland, one in the province of Ulſter, and the other in the county of Downe.

An'naliſt (*s. from* annals) One who writes annals.

AN'NALS (*s. plu. from the* Lat. annus, *a year*) Narratives in which every event is recorded under its year.

AN'NAN (*s.*) A royal burgh or parliamentary to Scotland.

AN'NAND (*s.*) The capital of the ſhire of Annand Scotland.

ANNA'NDALE (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

AN'NATES (*s. plu. from the* Lat. annus, *a year*) fruits, maſſes ſaid in the church of Rome for the of a year.

ANNE, ANN (*s.*) The name of a woman.

ANNE'AL (*v. t. from the* Sax. œlan, *to heat*) To glaſs that the colours laid on it pierce throu ſeaſon in the fire.

Annea'led (*p. from* anneal) Tempered in the fire.

Annea'ling (*s. from* anneal) The art of baking g particular way of burning tiles.

ANNE'X (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to*, *and* necto To join to, to connect with.

Anne'x (*s. not much uſed, from the verb*) The thi nexed.

Annexa'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* annex) Union nexion.

Anne'xed (*p. from* annex) Joined to, connected *with* to: *as*, "*That was* annexed *as a codicil* *will*."

Annex'id (*p. obſolete*) Annexed. Ch

Anne'xing (*p. from* annex) Joining, connecting.

Anne'xion (*s. from* annex) The act of annexing, a tion.

Anne'xment (*s. not much uſed, from* annex) An that which is annexed.

Anne'y (*s. obſolete*) Uneaſineſs, interruption. Ch

Anni'hilable (*adj. from* annihilate) Capable of bei nihilated, capable of being reduced to nothing.

ANNI'HILATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad, *to*, *and* nothing) To reduce to nothing, to deſtroy, to a

Anni'hilated (*p. from* annihilate) Reduced to no deſtroyed, annulled.

Anni'hilating (*p. a. from* annihilate) Reducing thing, deſtroying, annulling.

Annihila'tion (*s. from* annihilate) The act of redu nothing, the ſtate of being reduced to nothi ſtruction.

An'nis ſeed (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Aniſe ſeed.

ANNIVER'SARY (*adj. from the* Lat. annus, *a yea* verto, *to turn*) Returning with the year, ea nual.

Anniver'ſary (*s. from the adj.*) The yearly retu day on which any event has happened, the cele of an event the day of the year on which it hap a form of prayer in the church of Rome.

AN'NO DOM'INI (*adv. taken together, from the* Lat. *a year*, *and* Dominus *the Lord*) In the year of ou

Anno'ie (*s. obſolete*) Hinderance, moleſtation, une C

Annoi'ſance (*s. not uſed, from* annoy) Nuſance.

ANN'OLIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) An American like a lizard.

Annomina'tion (*s. not much uſed*) Agnomination luſion of one word to another on account of ſemblance in ſound.

ANNO'NA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Proviſions of for one whole year.

ANNOTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad, *to*, *and* *mark*) A comment, a note, a written remark performance.

Annota'tor (*s. from* annotation) One who write tations.

ANNOU'NCE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad, *to*, *and* *to declare*) To publiſh, to declare, to proclaim clare by a judicial ſentence.

Annou'nced (*p. from* announce) Publiſhed, pro declared.

Annou'ncing (*p. a. from* announce) Publiſhing claiming, declaring, pronouncing in judgment.

ANNO'Y (*v. t. from the* French, ennuyer, *to we* damage, to interrupt, to vex.

Ann'oy (*s. from the verb*) Hurt, trouble, mol uneaſineſs.

Annoy'ance (*s. from* annoy) That which ann ſtate of being annoyed, the act of hurting, mol inconveniency.

Anno'yed (*p. from* annoy) Moleſted, vexed, inju

Anno'yer (*s. from* annoy) One that annoys.

Anno'ying (*p. a. from* annoy) Moleſting, hi vexing, injuring.

Anno'yl (*v. t. obſolete*) To anoint.

Anno'yled (*p. obſolete, from* annoyl) Anointed.

Anno'yling (*p. a. obſolete, from* annoyl) Anointi ling (*s. from* annoyl) The aƈt of anointing, an on. *Burnet.*

AL (*adj. from the* Lat. annus, *a year*) Yearly, reng every year, laſting but for a year.

l (*s. in botany, from the adj.*) A plant that periſhes ame year in which it was raiſed.

A'LA (*s. in old records*) A yearly ſtipend, a gra- to a prieſt for ſaying maſſes one whole year for oul of a deceaſed perſon.

A'LIA (*s. in old cuſtoms*) Oblations made by the re- ns of a deceaſed perſon on the year's day after the n.

lly (*adv. from* annual) Year by year, every year.

llere (*s. obſolete, from* annual) An annuitant. *Chaucer.*

tant (*s. from* annual) One who enjoys an annuity early ſtipend.

ty (*s. from* annual) A yearly ſtipend, an income he year, and only for life.

L (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to*, ne *not*, *and* ullus hing) To reduce to nothing, to make void, to ſh.

LAR (*adj. from the* Lat. annulus *a ring*) In the of a ring, like a ring.

arly (*adv. from* annular) After the manner of a ring.

ary (*adj. from* annular) Like a ring.

LET (*s. from the* Lat. annulus *a ring*) A little *In heraldry*, a mark of diſtinƈtion for the fifth her in a family. *In architeƈture*, a ſmall member oulding encompaſſing the column.

led (*p. from* annul) Reduced to nothing, made abolished.

ng (*p. from* annul) Reducing to nothing, mak- void.

MERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to*, *and* numero mber) To add to a former number, to number up ſomething elſe.

era'tion (*s. from* annumerate) Addition to a for- number.

NCIATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad nd nuncio *to declare*) To bring news, to relate thing that has fallen out.

ciate (*adj. not uſed, from the verb*) Declared, fore- *Chaucer.*

cia'tion (*s. from* annunciate) The feſtival in com- oration of the ſalutation of the angel to the virgin .

cia'tion day (*s. from* annunciate *and* day) Lady day.

YNE (*s. in pharmacy, from the* Greek α *not*, *and pain*) A medicine to aſſuage pain.

ne (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Aſſuaging pain, mitigating

(*s. obſolete*) Uneaſineſs. *Chaucer.*

ed (*adj. obſolete*) Wearied. *Chaucer.*

NT (*v. t. from the* French oindre) To rub over ſome unƈtious matter, to ſmear, to ſet apart by on.

ted (*p. from* anoint) Rubbed over with ſome ous matter, conſecrated by unƈtion; *with* with: *Anointed* with *oil.*"

ten (*adj. obſolete*) Anointed. *Chaucer.*

ter (*s. from* anoint) One that anoints.

ting (*p. a. from* anoint) Rubbing over with oint- , conſecrating by unƈtion.

ting (*s. from* anoint) The aƈt of anointing, an on. "*The ſame* anointing *teacheth you all things.*"

us (*adj. not much uſed, from* annoy) Hurtful, trou- me. *Chaucer.*

nce (*s. not much uſed*) A nuſance.

alar (*adj. not much uſed*) Anomalous. *Scott.*

aliſm (*s. from* anomaly) An irregularity, a devia- from common rules.

lis'tical (*adj. in aſtronomy, from* anomaly) Irre- , belonging to the difference between the com- and tropical year.

lis'tically (*adv. from* anomaliſtical) Irregularly.

alous (*adj. in grammar, from* anomaly) Inconſiſtent the common rules of declining. *In aſtronomy*, ating from the common laws of motion.

alouſly (*adv. from* anomalous) In a manner not ſtent with eſtabliſhed rules.

ALY (*s. from the* Greek α *not*, *and* νομος *a law*) ularity, a departure from eſtabliſhed rules.

EANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) The Eunomians, the rinitarians of the fourth century.

ÆO'MEROS (*s. from the* Greek ὁμοιος *like*, *and a part*) An heterogeneous mixture.

OKHOMBOI'DIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus rs.

Y (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek α *not*, *and a law*) A breach of law.

AN'ON (*adv. of uncertain derivation*) Soon, in a ſhort time, preſently, now and then, ſometimes.

ANO'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ANO'NIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, reſt-harrow.

ANO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) Archangel, the dead nettle.

Ano'nymal (*adj. not much uſed*) Anonymous. *Scott.*

ANONY'MOUS (*adj. from the* Greek α *not*, *and* ονομα *a name*) Wanting a name, nameleſs.

Ano'nymouſly (*adv. from* anonymous) Without a name.

AN'OREXY (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek α *not*, *and* ορεγομαι *to deſire*) The want of appetite, the loathing of food.

An'other (*adj. from* an, *and* other) Other, ſome other, different.

An'othergains (*adv. obſolete, from* another) Of another ſort, of another kind.

An'otherguefs (*adv. not much uſed in writing, from* another) In another manner, in a different manner.

An'ow (*adv. obſolete, from* now) Now, preſently. *Chaucer.*

An'oyſance (*s. obſolete*) A nuſance.

AN'SÆ (*s. plu. in aſtronomy, from the* Lat.) The parts of Saturn's ring which projeƈt on each ſide of the planet, *ſo called becauſe they appear like handles.*

AN'SATED (*adj. from the* Lat. anſæ *handles*) Having handles, having ſomething in the form of handles.

An'ſcote (*s. in old law books*) The angild, a fine.

AN'SELM (*s.*) A man's name.

An'ſelweight (*s. from* hand, *and* weight) A beam and ſcales to turn upon the hand or finger, the weight of any commodity determined by ſuch a method of weighing.

AN'SER (*s. in zoology*) An order of birds of the gooſe kind.

ANSERI'NA (*s. in botany*) Wild tanſy.

AN'SES (*s. in aſtronomy*) The anſæ, the prominent parts of Saturn's ring.

ANS'TRUTHER (*s.*) Two royal burghs in Scotland, eaſter and weſter.

AN'SWER (*v. int. from an uncertain original*) To reply, to gainſay, to give account, to correſpond, to be equivalent, to appear; *with* to, *expreſſed or underſtood*: as "*In water face* anſwereth to *face.*" "*Fire* anſwers *fire*," i. e. *Fire anſwers* to *fire*. To vindicate, to give account, to be accountable; *with* for: as, "*The author muſt* anſwer for *it.*" "*I cannot* anſwer for *my family.*"

An'ſwer (*v. t.*) To ſucceed, to accompliſh. "*It will* anſwer *the end.*"

An'ſwer (*s. from the verb*) That which is ſaid in reply to any queſtion or propoſition. *In law*, The confutation of a charge exhibited againſt a perſon.

An'ſwerable (*adj. from* anſwer) Capable of being anſwered.

An'ſwerableneſs (*s. from* anſwerable) Suitableneſs, correſpondence.

An'ſwerably (*adv. from* anſwer) Suitably, proportionably, with proper correſpondence.

An'ſwered (*p. from* anſwer) Replied, accompliſhed. "*His end was* anſwered."

An'ſwerer (*s. from* anſwer) One that anſwers.

An'ſwering (*p. a. from* anſwer) Replying, correſponding; *with* to. Vindicating, apologizing; *with* for: as, "*He was* anſwering for *himſelf.*"

An'ſwer jobber (*s. from* anſwer, *and* job) He that makes a trade of writing anſwers.

ANT (*s. from the* Sax. æmet) An emmet, a piſmire, a very induſtrious inſeƈt.

AN'TA (*s. in ancient architeƈture*) A ſquare column at the corner of a building.

ANTACÆ'US (*s. uſed by different authors for two kinds of fiſh*) The iſinglaſs fiſh, the ſturgeon.

AN'TACHATES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of the agate kind.

ANTÆ'CI (*s. plu. in geography, from the* Greek, αντι *over-againſt*, *and* οικεω *to dwell*) Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who dwell under the ſame ſemicircle of the meridian, but in different parallels, the one juſt as far north as the other are ſouth of the equator.

ANTA'GONIST (*s. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* αγονιζω *to contend*) One who contends with another, an opponent, an oppoſite. *In anatomy*, The muſcle that contraƈts or oppoſes its contrary.

ANTAG'ONIZE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* αγονιζω *to contend*) To contend againſt another.

ANTA'LGIC (*adj. in medicine, from* αντι *againſt*, *and* αλγος *pain*) Endued with the power of mitigating pain, anodyne.

AN'TANACLASIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* ανακλαω *to refreſh*) The repetition of the ſame word either in the ſame or in a different ſenſe;

a returning to the ſame matter by a repetition of ſome leading word, after the interception of a long parentheſis.

ANT′ANAGOGE (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and αναγω to take up*) A reply to an accuſation by way of recrimination.

ANTAPHRODI′TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and αφροδιτη a name of Venus*) Efficacious againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

AN′TAPOCHA (*s. in old records*) The counter part of a deed, a counter bond.

ANTAPO′DOSIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, πους a foot, and διδωμι to give*) The returning or counter part of a ſimile.

ANTAPOPLEC′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and αποπληξις apoplexy*) Good againſt an apoplexy.

ANTA′RCTIC (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and αρκτος the Bear or northern conſtellation*) Belonging to the ſouth pole.

ANTA′RES (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Scorpio.

ANTARTHRI′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and αρθριτις the gout*) Good againſt the gout.

ANTASTHMA′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and ασθμα the aſthma*) Good againſt the aſthma.

ANT′BEAR (*s. in zoology*) An animal that lives on ants.

AN′TE (*s. in architecture*) The anta. *Scott.*

AN′TEACT (*s. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* act) A former act.

ANTEAMBULA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ante *before, and* ambulo *to walk*) A walking before.

ANTEC′EDE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* cedo *to go*) To go before, to precede.

Antece′dence (*s. from* antecede) The ſtate of going before.

Antec′edent (*adj. from* antecede) Going before, prior, precedent.

Antec′edent (*s. from* antecede) That which goes before another. *In grammar*, The noun to which the relative is ſubjoined. *In logic*, The firſt part of an argument.

Antec′edently (*adv. from* antecedent) Previouſly, in a ſtate of antecedence.

Anteces′sor (*s. not much uſed, from* antecede) One who goes before, one that leads another.

Antecham′ber (*s. from* ante *before, and* chamber) The room that leads to the chief apartment.

ANTECUR′SER (*s. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* curro *to run*) A meſſenger, a forerunner.

AN′TEDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* do *to give*) To date beforehand, to date before the true time, to anticipate.

An′tedated (*p. from* antedate) Dated before the true time, dated ſo as to make it appear older than what it is, anticipated.

An′tedating (*p. from* antedate) Dating ſo as to make any thing appear older than what it is, anticipating.

ANTEDILU′VIAN (*adj. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* diluvium *a deluge*) Exiſting before the flood, belonging to whatever exiſted before the deluge.

Antedilu′vian (*s. from the adj.*) One who lived before the general deluge.

An′tegg (*s. from* ant, *and* egg) The embryo of an ant.

ANTEJURAMEN′TUM (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The oath which the accuſer was obliged to take before the trial, the oath which the accuſed perſon was to make of his innocence before he was to undergo the ordeal.

AN′TELOPE (*s. in zoology, of uncertain derivation*) A kind of goat with wreathed horns.

ANTELU′MINARY (*s. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* lumen *a light*) The light preceding the appearance of any object.

An′tem (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An anthem. *Chaucer.*

ANTEM′ERIDIAN (*adj. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* meridian) Belonging to the forenoon.

ANTEME′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι before, and ημεω to vomit*) Good againſt vomiting, ſettling the ſtomach.

Anteme′tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to prevent vomiting.

ANTEMU′NDANE (*adj. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* mundus *the world*) Prior to the creation of the world.

ANTENDEI′XIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A ſign or ſymptom of a diſeaſe forbidding the uſe of that which before ſeemed to be proper.

ANTENICI′NE (*adj. in church hiſtory*) Preceding the council of Nice.

ANTEN′NÆ (*s. plu. in natural hiſtory*) The horns or feelers of inſects.

AN′TENUMBER (*s. from the* Lat. ante *before, and* numerus *a number*) A number that goes before ſome other number.

ANTEPAGMEN′TA (*s. in ancient architecture*) The

of a door, the lintels of a window.

AN′TEPAST (*s. from the* Lat. ante *before, and*

fed) A foretaſte, ſomething by way of refreſh

before a ſet meal, an anticipation of any enjoym

AN′TEPENULT (*s. in grammar, from the* Lat. an

fore, pene *almoſt, and* ultimus *the laſt*) The laſt ſy

but two, the third ſyllable from the laſt.

Antepenu′ltima (*s. from* antepenult) The antepenult

ANTEPILE′PTIC (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι againſt*

επιληψις an epilepſy) Good againſt the epilepſy,

cious againſt convulſions.

AN′TEPONE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. an

fore, and pono *to put*) To ſet one thing before an

to prefer one to another.

ANTEPOS′ITION (*s. in grammar*) A poſition of

contrary to their proper and natural order.

ANTEPREDIC′AMENT (*s. in logic, from the* Lat.

before, præ, *and* dico *to ſay*) That which muſt be

ed before the predicament.

AN′TERIDES (*s. in ancient architecture*) A buttraſs.

ANTE′RIOR, ANTERI′OUR (*adj. from the* Lat.)

before, previous in time or place.

Anteri′ority (*s. from* anterior) Priority in time,

dence.

ANTE′ROS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone,

beſt ſort of amethyſt.

AN′TES (*s. plu. in architecture, from the* Lat.) The

pillars that ſupport the front of a building, the

row of vines in a vineyard.

ANTESTA′TURE (*s. in fortification*) A ſmall retr

ment.

AN′TESTOMACH (*s. from* ante, *and* ſtomach) A

which leads into the ſtomach, the craw or crop.

ANTEVIRGI′LIAN (*adj. in huſbandry*) Belonging

method of culture by horſe hoing.

AN′THEDON (*s. in botany*) A kind of medlar tree.

AN′THELIX (*s. in anatomy*) The inward protub

of the internal part of the ear.

ANTHELMEN′THIC (*adj. in phyſic, from the* Greek

againſt, and ελμινθος a worm) Deſtructive to w

AN′THEM (*s. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and*

to ſing) A divine ſong performed in parts, a

ANTHE′MIS (*s. in botany*) Camomile.

AN′THERÆ (*s. in botany*) The little tufts on the

the chives or ſtamina of flowers.

Ant′hill (*s. from* ant, *and* hill) The little mount of

raiſed by ants.

Ant′hillocks (*s. from* ant, *and* hillock) An anthill.

AN′THINE (*adj. with the ancients*) Medicated wit

flowers of plants.

ANTHOCE′ROS (*s. in botany*) A genus of moſſes.

ANTHO′LOGY (*s. from the* Greek *ανθος a flower,*

λογος a diſcourſe) A deſcription of flowers. *Figurat*

A collection of beautiful paſſages and epigrams

ſeveral authors. *In the Greek church*, A collect

devotional pieces.

ANTHOLY′ZA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ANTHOMA′NIA (*s. from the* Greek *ανθος a flower,*

μανια madneſs) An extravagant fondneſs for c

flowers.

AN′THONY (*ſubſt. from the* Lat. flouriſhing) A

name.

An′thony's fire (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of eryſipelas

ANTHOPHIL′LI (*s. in botany*) A large ſort of cloves

ANTHO′RA (*s. in botany*) A kind of aconite.

ANTHORI′SMUS (*s. in rhetoric*) A definition co

to that which was given by the adverſary.

AN′THOS (*s. from the* Greek) A flower, a roſe

flower.

ANTHOSPE′RMUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plant

ANTHOXA′NTHUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plan

ANTHRACI′TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious

in which the veins appear like ſparks of fire.

ANTHRA′COSIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Gre

carbuncle in the eye.

ANTHRACOTHEISALENI′TRUM (*s. from the*

ανθραξ a coal, θειον ſulphur, αλς ſalt, and νιτρον

The ingredients of which gunpowder is made.

AN′THRAX (*s. from the* Greek) A burning coal,

the diſeaſe called a carbuncle.

ANTHROPO′GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek *ανθρωπος*

and γραφη deſcription) The anatomical deſcripti

the human body.

ANTHROPO′LOGY (*s. from the* Greek *ανθρωπος*

and λογος a deſcription) A diſcourſe on the ſtruc

the human body, anatomy.

ANTHROPO′MANCY (*s. from the* Greek *ανθρωπος*

and μαντεια divination) Divination performed

inſpection of the viſcera of the human body.

OPOMOR'PHISM (*s. in church hiſtory*, *from the*
αvθρωπος *a man*, *and* μορφη *a form*) The tenet of
who held that God had a human form.

OPOMOR'PHITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect
ttributed to God the form or members of a hu-
ody.

omorph'itical (*adj. from* anthropomorphites) Be-
g to the anthropomorphites.

OPOMOR'PHOUS (*adj. from the* Greek ανθρωπος
, *and* μορφη *a ſhape*) Belonging to that which
bles a human form.

OPO'PATHY (*s. from the* Greek ανθρωπος *a man*,
αθος *paſſion*) The affections of a man, the appli-
of ſome paſſion to the Divine Being which pro-
belongs only to man.

OPO'PHAGI (*s. plu. from the* Greek ανθρωπος *a*
and φαγω *to eat*) Thoſe who feed on human fleſh,
als.

ophagi'nian (*s. a droll word of Shakeſpeare*, *from*
pophagi) A man-eater.

o'phagy (*s. from* anthropophagi) A feeding on
fleſh.

OPO'SOPHY (*s. from the* Greek ανθρωπος *a man*,
οφια *wiſdom*) The knowledge of the nature of

US (*s. in ornithology*) The whinchat.

PNO'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and*
eep) Endued with the power of preventing ſleep,
ious againſt a lethargy.

POCON'DRIAC (*adj. in medicine*, *from the* Greek
gainſt, *and* υποκονδρια *the parts about the heart*)
againſt hypochondriac complaints.

PO'PHORA (*s. in rhetoric*, *from the* Greek αντι
, *and* υποφορα *an objection*) The refutation of an
ion by the appoſition of a contrary ſentence.

STE'RIC (*adj. in medicine*, *from the* Greek αντι
, *and* υστεριζω *to be overcome*) Good againſt the
ics.

CID (*s. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and the* Lat.
ſour) Of a quality contrary to acids.

DES (*s. in anatomy*) The tonſils of the throat, an
mation of the tonſils. *Scott.*

DIAP'HORISTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) Thoſe who
oppoſed to the adiaphoriſts.

PHRODI'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*,
φροδιτη *Venus*) Abating the deſire of intercourſe
en the ſexes.

odi'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to abate
ſire of intercourſe between the ſexes.

THRI'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and*
the gout) Good againſt the gout.

i'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A remedy for the gout.

THMA'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*,
θμα *the aſthma*) Good in aſthmatical complaints.

ma'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the

O'MATISM (*s. from the* Greek) A poſition that
dicts or oppoſes any known axiom.

C'CHUS (*s. in ancient poetry*) A foot conſiſting
e ſyllables, the two firſt long, and the third

LLO'MENA (*s. with phyſicians*) Medicines
may be ſubſtituted one for another.

'RDIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The pit of the ſtomach.

ACHEC'TIC (*adj. in medicine*, *from the* Greek
inſt, *and* καχεξις *a bad habit*) Adapted to the
a bad conſtitution.

mber (*s. a corrupt ſpelling for antechamber*) A
ading to the chief apartments in a great houſe.

IER (*s. in anatomy*) The thumb.

O'LICA (*s. in phyſic*) Medicines for the cholic.

RE'SIS (*s. in the civil law from the* Greek) A
t between the debtor and the creditor.

RIST (*s. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* Χριστος
One that oppoſes himſelf to Chriſt, the great
ry to Chriſtianity, called in ſcripture the man

'tian (*adj. from* antichriſt) Contrary to the
s of Chriſtianity.

'tianiſm (*s. from* antichriſtian) Oppoſition to
nity.

ia'nity (*s. from* antichriſtian) Contrariety to
nity.

tianneſs (*s. not much uſed*, *from* antichriſtian)
ſtianity. *Scott.*

O'NISM (*s. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and*
me) An error in the account of time.

THONES (*s. in geography*) The Antipodes, people
abit thoſe parts of the globe that are oppoſite
other.

ANTI'CIPATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ante *before*, *and* capio *to take*) To take up before hand, to go before ſo as to prevent others, to preclude.

Antic'ipating (*p. from* anticipate) Taking up before the time, preventing, precluding.

Anticipa'tion (*s. from* anticipate) The act of taking up before the time, a foretaſte, a preconceived opinion.

AN'TICK (*adj. from the* Lat. antiquus *ancient*) Old, wild, ludicrous.

An'tick (*s. from the adj.*) One that plays antics, a mimic, an odd appearance.

An'tick (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make anticks.

An'tickly (*adv. from* antick) In an antick manner, like an antick.

An'ticks (*s. plu. from* anticks) The tricks played by an antick.

ANTICLI'MAX (*s. in rhetoric*, *from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* κλιμαξ *a ſtep*) A ſentence in which the laſt part is lower than the firſt, a ſinking, the contrary to a climax.

ANTICNE'MION (*s. in anatomy*) The fore part of the leg. *Scott.*

ANTICONVU'LSIVE (*adj. in medicine*, *from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and the* Lat. convello *to pull or ſhrink up*) Good againſt convulſions.

AN'TICOR (*s. in farriery*, *from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and the* Lat. cor *the heart*) A ſwelling on a horſe's breaſt oppoſite to the heart.

An'ticour (*s. in farriery*) An anticor.

Anticou'rtier (*s. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* court) One who oppoſes the court, one who oppoſes the meaſures of adminiſtration.

ANTIDACT'YLOS (*s. in poetry*) A foot contrary to a dactyle, a foot conſiſting of two ſhort ſyllables and one long.

ANTIDIA'PHORISTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) Thoſe who are oppoſed to the diaphoriſts.

ANTIDICOMA'RIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) Thoſe who affirmed that Mary the mother of our Lord had other children by her huſband.

ANTIDI'NICA (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* δινη *a whirlwind*) Medicines to relieve dizzineſs in the head.

Antido'tal (*adj. from* antidote) Endued with the power of an antidote, expelling poiſon.

AN'TIDOTE (*s. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* διδωμι *to give*) A medicine adminiſtered to prevent the bad effects of any thing that has been taken into the ſtomach, a ſpecific againſt poiſon. *Figuratively*, An expedient to prevent the bad tendency of any opinion or doctrine.

ANTIDYSE'NTRIC (*adj. in medicine*, *from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* δυσεντερια *a griping of the bowels*) Good againſt the dyſentery, efficacious in the bloody flux.

ANTIELMIN'THIC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* ελμινς *a worm*) Deſtroying worms.

Antielmin'thic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to deſtroy worms.

ANTIEME'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* εμετικος *a vomit*) Good againſt vomiting.

ANTIEPILEP'TIC (*adj. in medicine*) Good againſt the epilepſy.

Antiepilep'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the epilepſy.

ANTIFEBRILE (*adj. in medicine*, *from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and the* Lat. febris *the fever*) Good againſt fevers.

ANTIHEC'TIC (*adj. in medicine*, *from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* εκτικος *perpetual*) Good againſt a hectic fever.

ANTIHYPNO'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* υπνος *ſleep*) Good againſt ſleepineſs.

Antihypno'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to prevent ſleepineſs.

ANTIHYPOCON'DRIAC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* υποχονδρια *melancholy*) Good in hypochondriac complaints.

Antihypocho'ndriac (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to relieve melancholy.

ANTIHYSTE'RIC (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* υστερικος *hyſteric*) Good in hyſterical complaints.

Antihyſte'ric (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine for the hyſterics.

ANTILEGO'MINA (*s. plu. from the* Gr.) Contradictions.

ANTILIBA'NUS (*s.*) The name of a country, Jud. i. 7.

ANTIL'LES (*s. plu. in geography*) The Caribee iſlands, a ſmall cluſter of iſlands in the Weſt Indies.

ANTILO'BIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The bottom of the ear.

ANTILOGAR'ITHM (*s. in arithmetic*, *from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and* λογαριζω *to compute*) The logarithmic complement of a ſine, tangent, or ſecant.

ANTI'LOGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and λογος a ſpeech*) A contradiction in the paſſages of the ſame author.

ANTILOI'MICA (*s. in phyſic*) Medicines for the plague.

ANTI'LOQUIST (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and the* Lat. loquor *to ſpeak*) One who contradicts another.

ANTIME'NSIA (*s. in the Greek church*) A conſecrated table cloth occaſionally uſed as an altar.

ANTIME'RIA (*s. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and μερος a part*) A figure in rhetoric which puts one part of ſpeech for another.

ANTIMETA'BOLE (*s. in rhetoric*) A kind of antitheſis.

ANTIME'TRICAL (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and μετρον a meaſure*) Contrary to the common rules of metre.

ANTIMETA'STASIS (*s. from the* Greek) A tranſlation to ſome contrary part.

ANTIMOMA'SIA (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek) A kind of metonomy, which applies the proper name of perſon or thing to another.

Antimon'archial (*adj. not much uſed*) Antimonarchical. *Scott.*

ANTIMONA'RCHICAL (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, μονος alone, and αρχια government*) Averſe to the government of a ſingle perſon, oppoſing monarchy.

Antimonar'chicalneſs (*s. from* antimonarchical) Averſe to the government of a ſingle perſon.

Antimo'nial (*adj. from* antimony) Belonging to antimony, impregnated with antimony.

Antimo'niated (*adj. from* antimony) Impregnated with antimony.

ANTI'MONY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The ſtimmi, or ſtibium of the ancients, a mineral ſubſtance much uſed in medicine and chymiſtry.

ANTINEPHRI'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and νευρος the rins*) Good in diſeaſes of the rins or kidnies.

Antino'mian (*s. in church hiſtory, from the adj.*) One who denies the obligation of the moral law, one who pays no regard to the law.

Antino'mian (*adj. from* antinomy) Oppoſing the law.

Antino'mianiſm (*s. from* antinomian) The doctrine or practice of the Antinomians.

AN'TINOMY (*s. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and νομος the law*) A contradiction in law, the oppoſition of different laws or of the different parts of the ſame law.

AN'TINOUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A part of the conſtellation called Aquila or the Eagle.

AN'TIOCH (*s.*) A town in Syria once famous, but now in ruins.

ANTIO'CHIA (*s.*) Antioch.

Antio'chians (*s. from* Antioch) Inhabitants of Antioch, natives of Antioch.

ANTI'OCHIS (*s.*) The name of a woman, 2 Mac. iv. 30.

ANTI'OCHUS (*s.*) The name of a man, 1 Mac. i. 10.

ANTIO'ECI (*s. in geography*) The Antœci.

ANTIPAGME'NTA (*s. in architecture*) The ornaments of poſts and pillars.

ANTIPARALY'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and παραλυτικος paralytic*) Good againſt the palſy.

Antiparaly'tical (*adj. from* antiparalytic) Good againſt the palſy.

ANTIPARASI'ASIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure which admits the poſition of the adverſary, but turns it directly againſt him.

ANTIPARAS'TASIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure that admits the poſition of the adverſary, but denies the inference.

AN'TIPAS (*s.*) The name of a man.

AN'TIPATER (*s.*) A man's name.

Antipathe'tical (*adj. from* antipathy) Having a natural averſion, unfriendly; *with* to: *as,* "*The ſoil is* antipathetical *to all venomous creatures.*"

Antipathe'ticalneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* antipathy) The ſtate or quality of being contrary to any thing.

ANTI'PATHY (*s. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and παθος affection*) A natural averſion, diſlike, unfriendlineſs; *with* to, *or* againſt: *as,* "*I have an* antipathy *to wine.*" "*I have a mortal* antipathy againſt *ſtanding armies in time of peace.*"

ANTIPA'TRIS (*s.*) The name of a man.

ANTIPELAR'GIA (*s. from the* Greek *αντι inſtead of, and πελαργα a ſtork. Storks are ſaid to feed their ſires and dams when old and incapable of providing for themſelves.*) The requital of a benefit, the kindneſs of children to their parents in old age.

ANTIPERISTA'LTIC (*adj. in anatomy, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, περι about, and ςελλω to ſend*) Belonging to that motion of the inteſtines which prevents a continued diſcharge of the ſtools, the contrary to periſtaltic.

ANTIPERIS'TASIS (*s. in the Peripatetic philoſophy, fr* Greek *αντι againſt, περι about, and ιςημι to ſtand* oppoſition of qualities by which they were ſupp ſtrengthen each other.

Antiperiſta'tic (*adj. from* antiperiſtaſis) Belonging antiperiſtaſis.

Antipeſtilen'tial (*adj. from* anti *and* peſtilence) Eff againſt the plague.

ANTIPHA'RMACUM (*s. in phyſic*) An antidote, a againſt poiſon.

ANTI'PHONE (*s. from the* Greek *αντι inſtead of, a a voice*) The method of ſinging by way of reſp

Anti'phonere (*s. obſolete*) A book of hymns to be ſ reſponſes.

ANTI'PHRASIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek *αντι and φρασις a form of ſpeech*) The uſe of words in contrary to their proper meaning.

Antiphras'tical (*adj. from* antiphraſis) Belonging antiphraſis.

Antiphras'tically (*adv. from* antiphraſis) By way tiphraſis.

ANTIPHTHI'SICA (*s. in medicine*) Remedies f phthiſic.

ANTIPLEURI'TICUM (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine pleuriſy.

ANTIPODA'GRIA (*ſubſt. in phyſic*) A medicine gout.

Anti'podal (*adj. from* antipodes) Belonging to th podes.

ANTI'PODES (*s. plu. from the* Greek *αντι again ποδες feet*) Thoſe people who live on the oppoſite the earth, and who have their feet directly to ours.

AN'TIPOPE (*s. from* anti, *and* pope) An uſurper popedom, one that ſets up againſt the true pope.

ANTIP'TOSIS (*s. in grammar, from the* Greek *αντι and πτωσις a caſe*) The uſe of one caſe for anoth

ANTIPYREU'DICUM (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine the heat of a fever.

ANTIQUARTANA'RIUM (*s. in phyſic*) A medi the quartan ague.

AN'TIQUARY (*s. from* antique) A man well v antiquity, a collector of antique things.

An'tiquary (*adj. from* antique) Old, antique.

An'tiquate (*v. t. from* antique) To make obſo put out of uſe, to put out of faſhion.

An'tiquated (*p. from* antiquate) Grown old, got the faſhion.

An'tiquatedneſs (*s. from* antiquate) The ſtate o antiquated.

ANTI'QUE (*adj. from the* Lat. antiquus *old*) F *accented on the firſt, but now on the laſt ſyllable, ly in proſe. The poets vary in the uſe of the acc* cient, of great antiquity, old-faſhioned, odd antick.

An'tique (*s. from the adj.*) That which is of gr quity, a relic of ancient times.

An'tiqueneſs (*s. from* antique) The quality of antique, the appearance of antiquity.

ANTI'QUITY (*s. from* antique) Old times, th of old times, the works of the ancients, anc *In droll ſtyle,* Old age.

ANTIRRHIN'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plant

ANTISABBATA'RIAN (*s. from the* Greek *αντι aga σαββατον the ſabbath*) One who is againſt kee ſabbath.

ANTI'SCIOUS (*s. in aſtrology*) The degrees of th which anſwer to one another.

ANTISCORBU'TIC, ANTISCORBU'TICAL (*adj. cine, from the* Greek *αντι againſt, and* ſcorb *ſcurvy*) Good againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTISCO'RODON (*s. in botany*) A kind of garli

ANTISE'PTIC (*adj. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, to putrify*) Preventive of putrifaction.

Antiſe'ptic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to preve faction.

ANTISI'GMA (*s. in ancient writings*) A ſigma a note or mark where the order of the verſes changed.

ANTI'SII (*s. pl. in geography, from the* Greek *αν and σκια a ſhadow*) Thoſe inhabitants of t whoſe ſhadows at noon project or fall differe the one to the north and the other to the ſout

ANTISO'PHIST (*s. from the* Greek *αντι againſt, wiſe*) A ſophiſter, one who diſputes againſt a

ANTIS'PASIS (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek *and σπαω to draw*) The revulſion or drawing mour into ſome other part.

ANTISPASM'ODIC (*adj. in medicine, from the againſt, and σπασμος the cramp*) Good againſt th 'tic (*adj. in medicine, from* antiſpaſis) Cauſing ulſion of the humours to ſome other part.

A'STOS (*s. in poetry*) A foot conſiſting of four es, the firſt and laſt ſhort, and the two middle

LENE'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the* Greek αντι t, *and* σπληνν *the ſpleen*) Good againſt the ſpleen.

'ODA (*s. in phyſic*) Drugs that have the ſame y and may be uſed as the ſpodium.

TERON (*s. in anatomy*) The back bone.

I'TIUM (*s. in old records*) A monaſtery.

O'ICHON (*s. in grammar*) A figure which puts tter for another.

TROPHY (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, ϛροφη *a turning*) A figure by which two words lly dependent on each other are changed. *In* , That ſtanza or part of the ſong where the chorus nce turned the contrary way.

RUMA'TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the* Greek gainſt, *and* ϛρομα *a ſwelling*) Good againſt the evil.

ASIS (*s. in anatomy and ſurgery*) An extending oppoſite ſide, the tendency of a bone to the op- part.

HELA'RIUS (*s. a law term*) One that endeavours r himſelf of a fact, of which he is accuſed, by ing the ſame fact on his accuſer.

HE'NAR (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſcles that ls the thumb.

HESIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, ω *to put*) A figure or mode of expreſſion by which ry qualities are oppoſed to each other.

HET (*s. not much uſed*) An oppoſite or contrary *Scott.*

RA'GUS (*s. in anatomy*) A little knob of the ear.

RI'NITARIAN (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, e Lat. trinitas *the number three*) Denying a trinity ſons in the Godhead.

itarian (*s. from the adj.*) One who holds the itarian doctrine.

ita'rianiſm (*s. from* antitrinitarian) The doctrine Antitrinitarians.

YPE (*s. in divinity, from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, πος *a type*) The figure or ſimilitude anſwering to pe, that which is prefigured by the type.

ical (*adj. from* antitype) Belonging to the anti- repreſented by the antitype.

'NEREAL (*adj. from the* Greek αντι *againſt*, *and*) Good againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

e'ralneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* antivenereal) quality which is good againſt venereal com- . *Scott.*

R (*s. from the* French *andouiller*) The firſt branch ag's horn, any branch of a ſtag's horn.

CI (*s. plu. in geography, from the* Greek αντι , *and* οικεω *to dwell*) Thoſe inhabitants of the who live under different parallels of the ſame ian equally diſtant from the equator, one on the and the other on the ſouth of it.

IAN (*adj. in phyſic*) Belonging to the medical of Germany

OMA'SIA (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek αντι , *and* ονομα *a name*) A figure or mode of expreſ- which the office or dignity of a man is put for me of the man himſelf.

(*s. from the* Lat. antrum) A den, a cave, a ca-

M (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the province of

M (*s. from the* Lat.) A cave, a den.

M (*s. in anatomy*) The beginning of the pylorus er mouth of the ſtomach.

T (*s. obſolete*) An anvil. *Chaucer.*

(*s. from the* Sax. ænfille) The iron block on which ith forges his work, any thing that is made re blows. *Figuratively with* on, in a ſtate of diſ- or formation.

s. in anatomy) The orifice of the fundament.

TY (*s. from the* Lat. anxietas) Trouble of mind, ity, ſolicitude. *With medical writers*, depreſ-

us (*adj. not much uſed, from* anxious) Cauſing .

US (*adj. from the* Lat. ango *to trouble*) Diſturbed, us, very careful, reſtleſs, unquiet; *with* of, *or as*, "*Do not be ſo very* anxious about *that mat-* " Anxious of *neglect*."

y (*adv. from* anxious) In an anxious manner, ſly, with much carefulneſs.

eſs (*s. from* anxious) The ſtate of being anxious, eſs of mind on account of ſome future event.

A'NY (*adj. from the* Sax. anig) Every, whoever, whatever, either, one.

Anye' (*adv. obſolete*) Nigh. *Chaucer.*

AO'NIAN (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to the hill Parnaſſus, the ſuppoſed reſidence of the Muſes.

AONI'DES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The Muſes.

A'ORIST (*adj. in grammar, from the* Greek αοριϛος *indefinite*) Indeterminate as to time.

AOR'TA (*s. from the* Greek αορτη) The great artery which riſes immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

Apa'ce (*adv. from* pace) Quickly, with ſpeed, haſtily.

APÆ'RISIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure which calls in queſtion that which we would have to be remembered.

APA'GMA (*s. in ſurgery, not uſed*) The thruſting of a bone or other part out of its proper place.

APAGOG'ICAL (*adj. in logic, from the* Greek απο *from*, *and* αγω *to draw*) Belonging to a demonſtration which does not prove the thing directly, but by ſhewing the impoſſibility of the contrary.

Apago'gual (*adj. not much uſed*) Apogogical.

APAGOREU'SIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure which expreſſes an interdiction.

Apa'ide (*adj. obſolete*) Paid. *Chaucer.*

Apa'ire (*v. obſolete*) To impair. *Chaucer.*

APALA'CHIAN (*adj. in geography*) Belonging to a ridge of mountains in North America.

AP'AME (*s.*) The name of a woman, 1 Eſd. iv. 29.

Apan'age (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Appanage.

Apa'raile (*v. obſolete*) To prepare, to adorn. *Chaucer.*

Apar'ailin (*v. obſolete*) To adorn. *Chaucer.*

Apa'railing (*s. obſolete*) A preparation. *Chaucer.*

Apa'rayle (*v. obſolete*) To prepare. *Chaucer.*

APAR'ENCES (*s. obſolete*) Appearances. *Chaucer.*

APA'RINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants. *Cleavert.*

Apar't (*adv. from* part) Separately, diſtinctly, in a ſtate of diſtinction, at a diſtance.

APAR'THROSIS (*s. in anatomy*) Abarticulation.

APAR'TMENT (*s. from* apart) A part of a houſe allotted to ſome particular uſe, a room, a ſet of rooms.

Apas'sed, Apaſt (*adj. obſolete*) Paſſed, paſt. *Chaucer.*

Apathe'tical (*adj. from* apathy) Free from paſſion.

Apathe'ticalneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* apathetical) The ſtate of being apathetical. *Scott.*

A'PATHY (*s. from the* Greek α *not*, *and* παθος *paſſion*) The want of paſſion, inſenſibility.

APAU'ME (*adj. in heraldry, from the* French paume *the palm of the hand*) Having the hand fully extended.

APE (*s. from the* Sax. apa) A kind of monkey, an animal reſembling the human form, and remarkable for imitating every thing it ſees. *Figuratively*, An imitator, a ſilly fellow, a fool.

Ape (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To imitate, to mimick as an ape.

Ape'ak, Apeck (*adv. obſolete*) On the end, on its peak or point.

Ape'che (*v. obſolete*) To impeach. *Chaucer.*

APECH'EMA (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek απο *from*, *and* ηχω *an echo*) A fracture of a bone on the ſide oppoſite to that which received the blow.

Apei'de (*v. obſolete*) Paid. *Chaucer.*

Ape'ire (*v. obſolete*) To impair. *Chaucer.*

Ape'iſe (*v. obſolete*) To appeaſe. *Chaucer.*

APEL'LA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek α *not*, *and* φελλος *a skin*) The gland of the penis lying bare. *Figuratively*, A circumciſed perſon, a Jew.

APEL'LES (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name.

Ape'nde (*v. obſolete*) To belong to any thing, to depend.

A'PENNIN (*s. in geography*) A vaſt ridge of mountains running through Italy.

A'PEPSY (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek α *not*, *and* εψω *to boil*) The want of natural concoction.

A'per (*s. from* ape) One that apes another.

Ape're (*v. obſolete*) To appear.

APE'RIENT (*adj. in medicine, from the* Lat. aperio *to open*, Endued with an opening quality, purging gently.

APE'RITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. aperio, *to open*) Aperient, opening the body.

Aper'iſe (*s. obſolete*) An extraordinary perſon, a nonparell. *Chaucer.*

APER'T (*adj. from the* Lat. aperio *to open*) Open, public.

Aper'tion (*s. from* apert) An opening, the act of opening.

Aper'tly (*adv. from* apert) Openly, publickly.

Aper'tneſs (*s. from* apert) Openneſs, frankneſs.

Aper'ture (*s. from* apert) An opening, a paſſage, a hole, enlargement, illuſtration. *The laſt ſenſe is little uſed.*

Ape'taloſe (*adj. in botany*) Apetalous, having no flower leaves.

APE'TALOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek α *not*, *and* πεταλον *a leaf*) Having no petals or flower leaves.

Ape′talouſneſs (*s. from* apetalous) The ſtate of being without petals or flower leaves.

A′peted (*adj. obſolete*) An appetite. *Chaucer.*

Apeti′tith (*v. 3.p. obſolete*) Coveteth. *Chaucer.*

A′PEX (*s. in the plu.* apices, *from the* Lat.) The point, the top, the tip of any thing.

APH′ACA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, vetchling.

APHÆ′RISIS (*s. in grammar, from the* Greek απο *from, and* αιρεω *to take*) A figure by which a letter is taken away from the beginning of a word.

APHA′NES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, parſley piert.

AP′HECK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſtream) A city in Syria.

APHE′LION (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek απο *from, and* ηλιος *the ſun*) That point in the orb of any planet that is moſt remote from the ſun.

APHE′REMA (*s.*) The name of a city, 1 Mac. ii. 34.

APH′ETA (*s. in aſtrology*) The planet which was ſuppoſed to give life in a nativity.

Aphe′tical (*adj. from* apheta) Belonging to the apheta.

APHILAN′THROPY (*s. from the* Greek α *without*, φιλος *a friend, and* ανθρωπος *a man*) The want of love to mankind, inhumanity.

A′PHONY (*s. from the* Greek α *without, and* φονη *ſpeech*) The loſs of ſpeech.

AP′HORISM (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and* οριζω *to define*) A ſhort precept, a maxim.

Aphoris′tical (*adj. from* aphoriſm) Having the form of an aphoriſm, belonging to an aphoriſm.

Aphoris′tically (*adv. from* aphoriſtical) In the form of an aphoriſm.

APHRADITA′RIUM (*s. in phyſic*) A dry medicine made of equal parts of frankincenſe, pomegranate, meal, and ſcales of braſs. *Scott.*

APHRODI′SIA (*s. from the* Greek αφροδιτη *Venus*) The intercourſe between the ſexes.

Aphrodiſi′acal (*adj. in medicine, from* aphrodiſia) Relating to the venereal diſeaſe.

Aphrodi′ſiacs (*s. plu. in phyſic, from* aphrodiſia) Medicines promoting the intercourſe between the ſexes.

APHROGA′LE (*s. with phyſicians*) Milk beaten into an entire froth.

APHRO′NITRE (*s. in medicine*) A ſort of nitre, the froth of nitre.

APHROSCO′RODON (*s. in botany*) A large kind of garlick.

APH′THÆ (*s. plu. in medicine*) Small ſuperficial ulcers ariſing in the mouth.

APHYLLAN′THES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

A′PIARY (*s. from the* Lat. apis *a bee*) The place where bees are kept.

APIA′STRUM (*s. in botany*) Mint.

Ap′ices (*s. plu. in botany, of* apex) The little knobs that grow on the tops of the ſtamina or chives of flowers.

API′CIAN (*adj. in cookery*) High ſeaſoned, voluptuous.

Api′ece (*adv. from* piece) For each, to the ſhare of each.

A′pies (*s. obſolete*) Opiates. *Chaucer.*

APIFAC′TURE (*s. from the* Lat. apis *a bee, and* facio *to do*) The curious work of bees.

A′PIOS (*s. in botany*) The horſe raddiſh root.

A′PIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ox or bull worſhipped by the Egyptians.

A′piſh (*adj. from* ape) Having the qualities of an ape, affected, foppiſh, ſilly, wanton, playful.

A′piſhly (*adv. from* apiſh) In an apiſh manner, affectedly, foppiſhly.

A′piſhneſs (*s. from* apiſh) Mimicry, foppery, foolery.

Apit′pat (*adv. from the motion of the heart*) With quick palpitation.

A′PIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, parſley.

Apla′ce (*adv. obſolete, from* place) In place, in eſteem. *Ch.*

APLA′NES (*s. in aſtronomy*) The fixed ſtars.

Apli′de (*adj. obſolete*) Applied. *Chaucer.*

APLUS′TRE (*s. from the* Lat.) The flag anciently born by the Romans in their naval expeditions.

APNOE′A (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* πνεω *to breathe*) The failure of the faculty of breathing, as in fainting fits.

APOBATE′RION (*s. from the* Greek) A farewel ſpeech or poem.

Apo′caliſm (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An apochyliſm, rob.

APOC′ALYPSE (*s. in Biblical authors, from the* Greek απο *from, and* καλυπlω *to cover*) Revelation, diſcovery, the laſt book of the New Teſtament.

Apocaly′ptical (*adj. from* apocalypſe) Belonging to revelation.

Apocaly′ptically (*adv. from* apocalyptical) In an apocalyptical manner, tending to revelation.

APOCAPNIS′MOS (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and*
ſmoke) A fumigation.

APOCHATHA′RSIS (*s. in phyſic*) A violent purg
wards and downwards.

APOC′HYLISM (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and*
to draw out) The juice of any thing boiled out
hard conſiſtence with honey or ſugar, rob, roho

A′POCLASM (*s. in ſurgery*) A breaking off, the br
of any part of the body.

APOCO′METRY (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and*
to meaſure) The art of meaſuring any thing at a d

APO′COPE (*s. in grammar, from the* Greek απο fr
κοπlω *to cut*) A figure by which the laſt ſyllabl
word is taken off.

APOCRI′SIA (*s. with phyſicians*) The ejection of
fluities from the body.

APOCRISI′ARIUS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A kind of
gate, a commiſſary to a biſhop.

APOCRUS′TIC (*adj. in medicine, from the* Greek
and κρυω *to drive*) Endued with a repelling powe
ing up the humours of a diſeaſed part.

APO′CRYPHA (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and*
to hide) Books whoſe authors are not known, b
doubtful authority.

Apo′cryphal (*adj. from* apocrypha) Belonging to t
crypha, of doubtful authority.

Apoc′ryphally (*adv. from* apocryphal) Doubtfully
manner to be diſputed.

Apoc′ryphalneſs (*s. from* apocryphal) Uncertainty,
fulneſs.

APO′CYNON (*s. in botany*) Dog's bane.

APODACRI′TICA (*s. in phyſic*) Medicines to provok

APODI′OXIS (*s. from the* Greek) The act of expelli
act of drawing out.

APODI′OXIS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure which reje
gument with indignation as being manifeſtly

APO′DIXIS (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and*
ſhew) Demonſtration.

APOGÆ′ON, APOGÆ′UM (*s. in aſtronomy, f*
Greek απο *from, and* γη *the earth*) That point i
the ſun or any planet is at the greateſt diſtan
the earth.

Apoge′e (*s. from* apogæon) Apogæon.

APOGE′UM (*s.*) Apogæum.

APOG′RAPHON (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, an*
to write) An inventory, the copy of a book, a

Apoinct (*v. obſolete*) To appoint.

APOLE′PSY (*s. in medicine*) An obſtruction in th
lation of the blood, an obſtruction of the nerves
mal ſpirits.

APOLLINA′RIAN (*adj. in Roman hiſtory*) Belon
the ſolemn games inſtituted in honour of Apoll

APOLLINA′RIANS (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A
Chriſtians in the fourth century who would n
of two intelligent natures in the one perſon of

APOL′LO (*s. in pagan mythology*) The god of po
phyſic.

APOLLO′NIA (*s.*) A province of Greece.

APOLLO′NIAN (*adj. in mathematics*) Belonging
ticular kind of curve.

APOLLO′NIUS (*s.*) The name of a man.

APOL′LOS (*s.*) A man's name.

APOL′LYON (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and*
deſtroy) A deſtroyer, one of the names of Satan.

Apo′loger (*s. not much uſed*) An apologiſt.

Apologe′tic, Apologe′tical (*adj. from* apology) Be
to an apology, uſed by way of defence.

Apologe′tically (*adv. from* apologetical) In the m
an apology, by way of excuſe, by way of defe

Apo′logiſt (*s. from* apology) One who makes an a

Apolog′ize (*v. int. from* apology) To make an
to make an excuſe, to make a defence; *with*
“*Let me* apologize for *my conduct.*”

Apologi′zing (*p. from* apologize) Making an apo

A′POLOGUE (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and*
a ſpeech) A fable, a moral tale.

APO′LOGY (*s. from the* Greek απο *from, and*
ſpeech) A defence, an excuſe; *with* for: *as*, “
an apology for *my poem.*”

APOLU′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A natural evacu
relaxation by which the whole body is debilit

APOMECOM′ETRY (*s. from the* Greek απο *from*
diſtance, and μετρεω *to meaſure*) The act of me
things at a diſtance.

APONEU′ROSIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek
and νευρον *a nerve*) The ſpreading of a nerve
membrane.

APOP′HASIS (*s. in rhetoric, from* απο *from, and*
ſay) A figure by which the author or ſpeaker
wave what, notwithſtanding, he plainly inſinu

HLEGMA′TIC (*adj. in phyſic, from the* Greek *απο* *, and φλεγμα phlegm*) Endued with the quality rawing off phlegm.

le′gmatiſm (*s. in phyſic, from* apophlegmatic) A mee to draw phlegm from the blood.

legmati′zant (*s. in medicine, from* apophlegmatic) remedy which cauſes a diſcharge of mucous matter the noſtrils.

H′THEGM (*s. from the* Greek *απο from, and* *γομαι to ſpeak*) A remarkable ſaying, a valuable m ſpoken without deliberation.

H′THORA (*s. in phyſic*) An abortion occaſioned by outrifaction of the child in the womb.

H′YGE (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek *απο from,* *φευγω to fly*) The ſpring of a column, that part of umn where it begins to riſe out of its baſe.

H′YSIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek *απο from,* *φυσαω to extend*) The protuberance of a bone, a eſs.

c′tic, Apoplec′tical (*adj. from* apoplexy) Belonging apoplexy.

ex (*s. not much uſed, except by the poets*) An apoplexy.

exed (*adj. from* apoplexy) Seized with an apoplexy.

LEXY (*s. from the* Greek *απο from, and πλησσω to*) A ſudden failure of all ſenſe external and interand of all motion except that of the heart and ux. *Figuratively*, Any thing that occaſions a ſtate action. *Shakeſpeare.*

(*s. not much uſed from* aporia) A problem.

E′MA (*s. from the* Greek *απορεω to doubt*) A problem e mathematics.

IA (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek *α without, and* *a way*) A figure by which the orator feigns to a loſs what to ſay on account of the depth or coſneſs of his ſubject.

A′RE (*v. in old records*) To be brought to povero ſhun, to avoid.

IME (*s. not much uſed*) A problem.

RHO′EA (*s. from the* Greek *απο from, and ρεω to*) That which flows from another, an emanation, fluvium.

Apo′ſin (*v. obſolete*) To aſk queſtions, to poſe. *Ch.*

O′PESIS (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek *απο from,* *ιωπαω to be ſilent*) A figure or mode of expreſſion hich the ſpeaker breaks off his ſpeech before it is rly ended, an abrupt tranſition.

A′SMA (*s. in ſurgery*) The drawing off of one rom the other, the part drawn off.

HACE′LIS (*s. in phyſic*) A mortification.

A′RE (*v. t. in old records*) To tranſgreſs willfully.

TASIS (*s. in medicine, not much uſed*) An abſceſs.

TASY (*s. from the* Greek *απο from, and ιϛημι to* *, moſtly applied to religion*) A departure from prin once profeſſed, the abandoning of one's religion.

ta (*s. obſolete*) An apoſtate. *Chaucer.*

te (*s. from* apoſtaſy) One that has forſaken his on, one that apoſtatizes.

ic, Apoſta′tical (*adj. from* apoſtaſy) Belonging to oſtate.

tize (*v. int. from* apoſtaſy) To forſake one's prin, to caſt off one's religion; *with* from: *as*, "*They d have* apoſtatized from *God.*"

mate (*v. t. from* apoſteme) To gather into an eme, to form into an abſceſs.

na′tion (*s. from* apoſteme) The formation of an me.

TEME (*s. from the* Greek *απο from, and ιϛημι to*) A hollow ſwelling filled with purulent matter, ſceſs.

(*s. not much uſed*) A marginal note.

TLE (*s. from the* Greek *απο from, and ϛελλω to*) A meſſenger, one of the twelve whom our Saviour orth to preach the goſpel.

ſhip (*s. from* apoſtle) The office or dignity of an e.

late (*s. not much uſed, from* apoſtle) Apoſtleſhip.

ic, Apoſto′lical (*adj. from* apoſtle) Belonging to oſtle.

ically (*adv. from* apoſtolical) In the manner of poſtles.

icalneſs (*s. from* apoſtolical) Apoſtolical authority.

ROPHE (*in rhetoric, from the* Greek *απο from,* *ρεφω to turn*) A figure or mode of expreſſion in the ſpeaker breaks off abruptly and directs his rſe to ſome other perſon. *In grammar*, A note traction like a comma, the eliſion or cutting off e letter or part of a word.

ophe (*v. t. not much uſed*) To mark with an ophe. *Scott.*

ophize (*v. t. from* apoſtrophe) To addreſs by an ophe, to contract by an apoſtrophe.

Apos′trophizing (*p. from* apoſtrophize) Addreſſing by way of apoſtrophe.

Apos′tume (*s. from* apoſteme) An apoſteme, an abſceſs.

Apos′tume (*v. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To apoſtemate.

APOSYR′MA (*s. with ſurgeons*) The act of ſhaving the skin, the operation of ſhaving a bone.

APO′TELESM (*s. in aſtrology*) The calculation of a nativity, the declaration of a nativity.

Apoteleſma′tic (*adj. from* apotoleſm) Belonging to the art of calculating nativities.

Apotleſma′tic (*s. from the adj.*) One that calculates nativities.

APO′THECARY (*s. from the* Lat. apotheca *a ſtorehouſe*) One whoſe buſineſs it is to ſell and make up the medicines preſcribed by the phyſician.

Apo′thegm (*s. from a corruption of* apophthegm) A remarkable ſaying.

APOTHE′OSIS (*s. from the* Greek *απο from, and θεος God*) A deification, an addition to the number of the gods.

APO′THESIS (*s. in ſurgery*) The reduction of a diſlocated bone.

APO′TOME (*s. in mathematics, from the* Greek *απο from, and τεμνω to cut*) The difference of two incommenſurable quantities. *In muſic*, The difference between the greater and leſſer ſemitone.

AP′OZEM (*s. in medicine*) A decoction.

Appa′id (*p. obſolete, from* appay) Paid. *Chaucer.*

Appa′ire (*v. obſolete*) To impair. *Chaucer.*

APPA′L (*v. t. from the* French palir *to look pale*) To affright, to ſtrike with ſudden fear, to terrify.

Appa′le (*v. t. from* appal) To appal, to affright.

Appa′lement (*s. from* appal) An impreſſion of fear, depreſſion.

Apal′led (*p. from* appal) Affrighted, ſtruck with fear, terrified; *with* at: *as*, "Apalled at *this alarm.*"

Ap′panage (*s. of uncertain derivation*) That which is ſet apart or allowed by princes for the ſupport of their younger children.

Appar′ail (*v. obſolete*) To prepare, to adorn. *Chaucer.*

APPARA′TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) Thoſe things which are provided for the accompliſhment of any purpoſe, the tools of a trade, the furniture of an houſe, equipage, ſhow.

APPA′REL (*s. ſing. from the* French appareiller *to dreſs*) Dreſs, cloathing, habit, raiment.

Appa′rel (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To dreſs, to adorn, to deck, to ſet off.

Appa′reled (*p. from* apparel) Dreſſed, adorned, decked.

Appa′reling (*p. a. from* apparel) Dreſſing, adorning, ſetting off.

Appa′relment (*s. not much uſed, from* apparel) Ornament.

Appa′rence (*s. obſolete, from* appear) An appearance. *Ch.*

Appa′rene (*s. obſolete*) A ſhew, an exhibition of ſights. *Ch.*

Appa′rent (*adj. from* appear) Plain, viſible, open, certain, ſeeming.

Appa′rently (*adv. from* apparent) Openly, viſibly, plainly, in appearance.

Appa′rentneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* apparent) Openneſs, plainneſs.

Appari′tion (*s. from* appear) An appearance, an imagination, a ſpectre. *In aſtronomy*, Viſibility.

Appa′ritor (*s. from* appear) A meſſenger who ſerves the proceſs of a ſpiritual court, a beadle who carries the mace before the heads of houſes in a univerſity.

Appa′rlement (*s. a law term*) The reſemblance, the appearance.

Apparu′ra (*s. in old law books*) The apparatus belonging to a plough.

APPAUME′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the hand fully extended.

Appa′y (*v. t. obſolete*) To pay. *Spenſer.*

APPEACH (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* French empecher *to hinder*) To impeach, to accuſe, to cenſure. *Sp.*

Appeac′hment (*s. from* appeach) An impeachment, an accuſation.

APPEA′L (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* pello *to compel*) To transfer a cauſe from one to another, to refer to any one as a judge of the matter, to call to witneſs; *with* to: *as*, "*I* appeal to *you for the truth of what I ſay.*" To accuſe, to charge with a crime. *In this laſt ſenſe it is uſed but ſeldom.*

Appea′l (*s. from the verb*) The removal of a cauſe from one court to another, the reference of any diſpute to a competent judge, a call upon any one as a witneſs.

Appea′lant (*s. from* appeal) He that appeals.

Appea′ler (*ſubſ. from* appeal) One that appeals, an appealant.

Appea′ling (*p. from* appeal) Referring a diſpute to another, calling on any one to witneſs.

APPE′AR (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* pareo *to appear*) To come into ſight, to anſwer to a ſummons, to be evident, to ſeem.

Appe′arance (s. *from* appear) The act of coming into ſight, that which comes into ſight, outward ſhew, the reply to an action at law, the open circumſtance of a caſe, preſence, reſemblance, probability.

Appea′rer (s. *from* appear) One that appears.

Appea′ring (*p. from* appear) Coming into ſight, ſeeming.

Appea′ring (s. *from* appear) The act of coming into ſight, appearance. "*The* appearing *of him who ſeeth all things.*"

Appea′ſable (*adj. from* appeaſe) Capable of being appeaſed, capable of being pacified, reconcileable.

Appea′ſableneſs (s. *from* appeaſable) The quality of being eaſily appeaſed, reconcileableneſs.

APPEA′SE (*v. t. from the* French appaiſer *to pacify*) To quiet, to pacify, to reconcile, to turn away wrath.

Appea′ſed (*p. from* appeaſe) Pacified, reconciled.

Appea′ſement (s. *not much uſed, from* appeaſe) A ſtate of reconciliation, a ſtate of peace.

Appea′ſer (s. *from* appeaſe) One that appeaſes.

Appea′ſing (*p. from* appeaſe) Pacifying, quieting, reconciling, turning away wrath.

Appel′lant (s. *from* appeal) One that challenges another, one that appeals from a lower to a higher authority.

Appel′late (s. *from* appeal) The perſon againſt whom the appeal is made.

Appella′tion (s. *from* appeal) The name by which any thing is called.

Appel′lative (*adj. from* appeal) Belonging to a common name.

Apel′lative (s. *from the adj.*) A common name, a name common to all of the ſame kind or ſpecies.

Apel′latory (*adj. from* appeal) Containing an appeal, belonging to an appeal.

Appelle′e (s. *not much uſed, from* appeal) One againſt whom the appeal is lodged.

Appel′lour (s. *not much uſed, a law term*) A criminal who accuſes his accomplices, one who gives a challenge.

APPE′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* pendeo *to hang on*) To hang on, to add to.

Appe′ndage (s. *from* append) An addition, that which is tacked on to ſomething elſe.

Appe′ndant (*adj. from* append) Joined to ſomething elſe.

Appe′ndant (s. *from* append) An appendage, that which is joined to ſomething elſe.

Appe′nded (*p. from* append) Hung on, added to.

Appe′ndicate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* append) To add to, to append.

Appe′ndicated (*p. from* appendicate) Joined to ſomething elſe.

Appendica′tion (s. *from* appendicate) An adjunct, an appendage.

APPENDI′CULA (s. *from* append) A ſmall appendix.

APPENDI′TIA (s. *in old records*) The appurtenances to an eſtate.

Appe′ndix (s. *in the plu.* appendices, *from* append) That which is appended, an addition, a ſupplement.

Appen′nage (s. *not much uſed*) Appanage.

APPE′NSA (s. *from* append) That which is hung up or weighed, ſomething hung about the neck.

APPE′NSURE (s. *in old records*) The payment of money by weight.

Appercei′ving (*p. obſolete*) Perceiving. *Chaucer.*

Appe′rt (*adj. obſolete*) Apert, open.

APPERT′AIN (*v. int. from the* French appartiner) To belong, to relate to.

Appertai′ning (*p. from* appertain) Belonging to, having relation to ſomething.

Appertai′nment (s. *from* appertain) That which belongs to, that which relates to any thing.

Appe′rtenance (s. *from* appertain) That which belongs, that which relates to ſomething elſe.

Apper′tinancy (s. *not much uſed, from* appertain) Appertenance.

Apper′tinaunt (*adj. not uſed, from* appertain) Appertinent, belonging to ſomething elſe.

Apper′tinent (*adj. from* appertain) Belonging to, relating to ſomething elſe.

Ap′petence, Ap′petency (s. *from* appetite) Senſual deſire.

Appetibi′lity (s. *from* appetite) The quality of being deſireable.

Ap′petible (*adj. from* appetite) Deſireable, ſuited to the appetite.

Ap′petibleneſs (s. *not much uſed, from* appetite) Deſireableneſs.

AP′PETITE (s. *from the* Lat. ad *to, and* peto *to deſire*) The natural deſire of pleaſure, the craving of the ſtomach, violent longing; *with* to, *and* of: *as,* "*He has a good* appetite to *his food.*" "*His immoderate* appetite *of power.*"

Appeti′tion (s. *not much uſed, from* appetite) Appe the act of deſiring.

Appeti′tive (*adj. from* appetite) Belonging to deſire.

AP′PHIA (s.) The name of a woman.

AP′PII FORUM (s.) The name of a town not far f Rome.

APPLA′UD (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* plaudo *praiſe*) To commend greatly, to praiſe.

Applau′ded (*p. from* applaud) Praiſed, commended.

Applau′der (s. *from* applaud) One that applauds.

Applau′ding (*p. from* applaud) Praiſing, commendin

Applau′ſe (s. *from* applaud) Praiſe, commendation.

AP′PLE (s. *from the* Sax. æppel) The fruit of the a tree, the pupil of the eye.

AP′PLEBY (s.) A borough town in Weſtmoreland; has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to liament, and is 269 miles from London.

Ap′pleby (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Appl made at Appleby.

AP′PLEDORE (s.) A town in Kent; it has a marke Saturday, and is 61 miles from London.

Ap′pledore (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Appled made at Appledore.

Ap′plegraft (s. *from* apple, *and* graft) The twig o apple tree grafted on ſome other ſtock.

Ap′ple of love (s. *in botany*) An herb.

Ap′plepie (s. *from* apple, *and* pie) A pie made of ap

Ap′pletart (s. *from* apple, *and* tart) A tart made of ap

Ap′pletree (s. *from* apple, *and* tree) The tree which the fruit called an apple.

Ap′plewoman (s. *from* apple, *and* woman) A w that ſells apples.

Ap′pliable (*adj. not much uſed, from* apply) Capab being applied, applicable.

Appli′ance (s. *from* apply) The act of applying, an a cation.

Applicabi′lity (s. *from* applicable) The quality of b applicable.

Ap′plicable (*adj. from* apply) Capable of being appl

Ap′plicableneſs (s. *from* applicable) That which m any thing proper to be applied.

Ap′plicably (*adv. from* applicable) In a manner that be applied.

Ap′plicate (s. *in geometry, from* apply) A right drawn acroſs a curve, an ordinate.

Applica′tion (s. *from* apply) The act of applying, the applied, an intreaty, a ſolicitation, attention, ſtudy, employment.

Ap′plicative (*adj. from* apply) Belonging to an ap tion, applicatory.

Ap′plicatory (*adj. from* apply) Belonging to the a applying.

Ap′plicatory (s. *from* apply) That which applies.

Appli′ed (*p. from* apply) Put to, uſed, expended, ſolic

APPLY′ (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* plico *to b together*) To put to, to uſe, to expend, to atten to ſolicit, to improve by way of application.

Apply′ing (*p. from* apply) Putting to, uſing, exp ing, ſoliciting; *with* to: *as,* "*I had no thought* plying to *any but himſelf.*"

Appodia′re (*v. in old records*) To lean on, to prop u

APPOGIATU′RA (s. *in muſic*) A ſmall note to dire eaſy and graceful movement, a grace.

APPOI′NT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* punct *point*) To fix on, to ſettle, to agree on, to determ to eſtabliſh.

Appoi′nted (*p. from* appoint) Fixed on, ſettled, d mined, furniſhed, equipped.

Appointe′e (*adj. in heraldry, from* appoint) Pointed.

Appoin′ter (s. *from* appoint) One that appoints.

Appoi′nting (*p. from* appoint) Fixing on, ſettling, termining.

Appoi′ntment (s. *from* appoint) A mutual compac agreement, a determination, an order, an equip an allowance, a ſalary.

APPO′NERE (*v. in old records*) To pledge, to pawn

Appor′t (*v. t. obſolete*) To bring, to carry.

APPOR′TION (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* p *a part*) To ſet out a proper ſhare, to give a port part.

Appor′tioned (*p. from* apportion) Setting out in p ſhares, ſet apart for ſome ſpecial uſe; *with* to "*To theſe it were good ſome proper praiſes were* a tioned."

Appor′tioning (*p. from* apportion) Setting out in p ſhares.

Appor′tionment (s. *from* apportion) The diviſion o thing into proper parts.

APPOR′TUM (s. *in old records*) A penſion allowed a religious houſe.

l (*s. a law term*) The charging of a ſheriff with
y received in the exchequer.
E (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and*
to put) To put queſtions to, to poſe or puzzle.
r (*s. from* appoſe) One that puts queſtions, an
iner.
n (*v. obſolete*) To oppoſe.
ITE (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* pono *to put*)
r, fit, well adapted.
ely (*adv. from* appoſite) Properly, fitly, oppor-
y.
eneſs (*s. from* appoſite) Fitneſs, propriety, ſuit-
eſs.
tion (*s. from* appoſite) A putting to, an addition.
ammar, The putting of two ſubſtantives in the
caſe.
'ISE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* pretium *a*
To ſet a price, to value.
ſed (*p. from* appraiſe) Valued, having a price ſet.
ſement (*s. not much uſed, from* appraiſe) The act
praiſing, a valuation.
ſer (*s. from* appraiſe) One who ſets a price, one
values.
ſing (*p. from* appraiſe) Setting a price, valuing.
HE'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* prehendo
e) To lay hold of, to take into cuſtody, to con-
to fear.
e'nded (*p. from* apprehend) Laid hold of, taken
cuſtody, conceived, feared.
e'nder (*s. from* apprehend) One who apprehends.
e'nding (*p. from* apprehend) Taking up, con-
g, fearing.
e'nſible (*adj. from* apprehend) Capable of being
hended, capable of being conceived.
en'ſion (*s. from* apprehend) Perception in the
the faculty by which we perceive, opinion,
ment, ſuſpicion, fear, a ſeizure.
en'ſive (*adj. from* apprehend) Quick of under-
ng, ſuſpicious, fearful.
en'ſively (*adv. not much uſed, from* apprehend)
apprehenſive manner.
en'ſiveneſs (*s. from* apprehenſive) The quality of
apprehenſive, quickneſs of apprehenſion, ſuſpi-
eſs.
dre (*s. in old records*) A fee, a reward, or profit.
'NTICE (*s. from the* French apprendre *to learn*)
who is bound to another for a certain term, to
a trade or profeſſion.
tice (*v. t. from the ſ.*) To put out as an apprentice.
'ticehood (*s. from* apprentice) The term in which
pprentice ſerves his maſter.
'ticeſhip (*s. from* apprentice) The term which
pprentice is to ſerve under his maſter.
(*s. obſolete*) An enterprize. *Chaucer.*
ZE (*v. t. from the* French appris *learned*) To
n, to give knowledge of any thing.
ed (*p. from* apprize) Informed, advertized; *with*
, "Apprized of *the ſevere attack.*"
ing (*p. a. from* apprize) Informing, advertizing.
A'CH (*v. int. from the* French approcher *to come*
To draw near, to come up to.
ch (*v. t. not pure Engliſh*) To bring near.
ch (*s. from the verb*) The act of drawing nigh,
ce, acceſs.
ched (*p. not pure Engliſh, from* approach) Brought
"*If* (*they are*) approached *to their roots.*"
cher (*s. from* approach) One that approaches.
ching (*p. from* approach) Drawing nigh, ad-
ng.
ching (*p. from* approach) Bringing nigh. *A*
not purely Engliſh. "Approaching *it to a candle.*"
chleſs (*adj. not much uſed, from* approach) Un-
achable. *Scott.*
chment (*s. not much uſed, from* approach) The
coming near.
'tion (*s. from* approve) The act of approving,
val, atteſtation, ſupport.
'tory (*adj. not much uſed*) Relating to approba-
Scott.
f (*s. not much uſed, from* approve) Approbation,
Shakeſpeare.
'PERATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad
d propero *to haſten*) To haſten.
PIN'QUATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat.
and propinquo *to approach*) To draw nigh to,
proach.
n'que (*v. int. not much uſed*) To approach, to
near to.
red, Appro'pried (*p. obſolete*) Appropriated. *Ch.*
riable (*adj. from* appropriate) Capable of being
priated.

APPRO'PRIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* propria *to make one's own*) To ſet apart to ſome particular purpoſe, to reſerve or apply to one's own uſe. *In law*, To alienate a benefice.

Appro'priate (*adj. from the verb*) Peculiar, conſigned to ſome particular uſe or perſon.

Appro'priated (*p. from* appropriate) Set apart to ſome particular uſe.

Appro'priateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* appropriate) A fitneſs to be appropriated. *Scott.*

Appropri'ating (*p. from* appropriate) Setting apart, reſerving, applying to ſome particular uſe.

Appropria'tion (*s. from* appropriate) The application of ſomething to a particular uſe, a claim to ſomething peculiar, the fixing of a particular ſenſe to any word. *In law*, The alienation of a benefice to ſome religious houſe.

Appro'priator (*s. from* appropriate) One who is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

Approv'able (*adj. from* approve) Fit to be approved, meriting approbation.

Appro'val (*s. not much uſed, from* approve) Approbation.

Appro'vance (*s. not much uſed, from* approve) Approbation.

APPRO'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* probo *to prove*) To like, to be pleaſed with, to hold in eſtimation, to commend, to prove, to make worthy of approbation.

Appro'ved (*p. from* approve) Liked, commended, tried, proved; *with* of: *as*, "*He was* approved of *by all.*"

Appro'ver (*s. from* approve) One that approves.

Appro'vement (*s. from* approve) Approbation, liking.

Appro'ving (*p. from* approve) Commending, expreſſing approbation, proving, making trial.

APPRO'XIMATE (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* proximo *to approach*) Near to, approaching.

Approxima'tion (*s. from* approximate) A near approach, the act of drawing nigh. *In arithmetic*, A method of drawing nearer and nearer to the quantity ſought without a poſſibility of coming to it exactly.

AP'PUI (*s. in the menage*) The reciprocal ſenſe between the bridle hand and the horſe's mouth.

APPU'LSE (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* pello *to ſtrike*) The act of ſtriking againſt any thing, a colliſion. *In aſtronomy*, The approaching of a planet to a conjunction with the ſun, or any fixed ſtar.

Appur'tenance (*s. in law*) That which belongs to ſomething elſe, which is conſidered as the principal.

Apre'ſſe (*adv. obſolete*) In a preſs. *Chaucer.*

Ap'ricate (*v. not uſed*) To baſk in the ſun.

Apri'city (*s. not uſed*) Warmth of the ſun, ſunſhine.

A'pricot, A'pricock (*s. from the* Lat. apricus *ſunny*) A kind of wall fruit, a genus of trees.

A'PRIL (*s. from the* Lat.) The fourth month of the year.

A'PRON (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A part of dreſs worn before to keep the other parts clean. *In cookery*, The fat ſkin covering the belly of a gooſe. *In gunnery*, The flat bit of lead that covers the touch hole.

A'proned (*adj. from* apron) Wearing an apron.

A'pronman (*s. from* apron, *and* man) An artificer, a workman.

Apri'ſe (*s. obſolete*) An enterpriſe. *Chaucer.*

Apro'pir (*v. obſolete*) To appropriate. *Chaucer.*

AP'SIS (*s.* APSI'DES, *plu. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek *απlω to knit together*) One of the points in the orbit of a planet which are marked by the two extremes of the tranſverſe axis.

AP'SYCHY (*s. from the* Greek *α not, and* ψυχη *the ſoul*) A ſwoon, a fainting fit.

APSY'CTOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone, which, it is ſaid, will retain the heat of the fire ſeven days.

APT (*adj. from the* Lat. aptus *fitted*) Fit, inclinable, ready, expert, witty.

APT (*v. t. not much uſed, from the adj.*) To fit, to adapt.

Ap'tate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* apt) Fitted, adapted.

Ap'ted (*adj. not much uſed, from* apt) Fitted, adapted.

Ap'ter (*adj. comp. from* apt) More apt.

APTE'RIA (*s. in zoology*) The ſeventh and laſt order of inſects.

Ap'tes (*s. plu. obſolete*) Aptitudes, appetites. *Chaucer.*

Ap'teſt (*adj. ſup. of* apt) Moſt apt.

AP'THANE (*s. from the* Scotch) The ancient title of the firſt nobility in Scotland.

Ap'titude (*s. from* apt) Fitneſs, diſpoſition, inclination.

Ap'tly (*adv. from* apt) Fitly, properly, readily, wittily.

Ap'tneſs (*s. from* apt) Fitneſs, propriety, readineſs, inclinableneſs.

AP'TOTE (*s. in grammar, from the* Greek *α without, and* πlωσις *a caſe*) A noun that has but one caſe, an indeclinable noun.

A'PUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) The conſtellation, otherwiſe called the Bird of Paradiſe.

AP'YREXY (*s. in phyſic, not much uſed, from the* Greek *α not, and πυρεσσω to be feveriſh*) The intermiſſion of a fever.

A'QUA (*s. in phyſic and chymiſtry, from the* Lat.) Water.

AQUABI'BE (*s. from the* Lat. aqua *water, and* bibo *to drink*) A water drinker.

A'QUÆDUCT (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) An aqueduct.

AQUAFO'RTIS (*s. from the* Lat. aqua *water, and* fortis *ſtrong*) A corroſive liquor from the diſtillation of nitre and vitriol.

A'quage (*s. from* aqua) A watercourſe.

AQUA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) An aquage, a watercourſe.

AQUALI'CULUS (*s. in anatomy*) That part of the belly which reaches from the navel to the pubes.

AQUAMARI'NA (*s. with jewellers, from* aqua *water, and* mare *the ſea*) The beryl, ſo called on account of its ſea green colour.

AQUAMIRA'BILIS (*s. from* aqua *water, and* miror *to wonder*) The wonderful water, a very warm cordial.

AQUARE'GIA, AQUAREGA'LIS (*s. from* aqua *water, and* regno *to rule*) A kind of aquafortis, ſo called becauſe it diſſolves gold.

AQUA'RIUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation, the eleventh ſign in the zodiac, the water bearer.

Aqua'tic (*adj. from* aqua *water*) Watery, living in the water, growing in the water.

A'quatile (*adj. from* aqua) Inhabiting the water.

AQUAVI'TÆ (*s. from* aqua *water, and* vita *life*) Malt ſpirits, any dram.

A'QUEDUCT (*s. in hydraulics and architecture, from the* Lat. aqua *water, and* duco *to lead*) A conveyance made to carry water from one place to another. *In anatomy,* One of thoſe veſſels or canals in the human body which convey a kind of lymph or watery ſubſtance.

Aquei'ntable (*adj. obſolete*) Eaſy of acceſs. *Chaucer.*

Aquei'nte (*v. obſolete*) To acquaint.

Aquei'nte (*p. obſolete*) Acquainted. *Chaucer.*

A'queous (*adj. from* aqua) Watery.

A'queouſneſs (*s. from* aqueous) Waterineſs.

AQUIF'OLIUM (*s. in botany*) The holly tree.

AQUI'LA (*s.*) A man's name.

AQUI'LA (*s. in ornithology*) The eagle. *In aſtronomy,* A conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere.

AQUILE'GIA (*s. in botany*) Columbine, a genus of trees.

Aqui'line (*adj. from* aquila) Belonging to the eagle, hooked, like the beak of an eagle.

AQUI'LO (*s. from the* Lat.) The north wind, the north eaſt wind.

Aqui'lone (*s.*) The north wind.

Aqui'te (*v. t. obſolete*) To acquit, to recompence. *Ch.*

A'quoſe (*adj. not much uſed, from* aqua) Watery, aqueous.

A'quoſeneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* aquoſe) The quality or ſtate of being aqueous. *Scott.*

Aquo'ſity (*s. not much uſed, from* aquoſe) Waterineſs.

A'QUULA (*s. in medicine*) A ſmall watery bladder in ſome part of the viſcera.

AR (*s.*) A city of Moab.

Ar (*v. n. obſolete*) Are. *Chaucer.*

A'RA (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, the altar.

A'rab (*s. from* Arabia) A native of Arabia.

ARABEL'LA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AR'ABESK (*s. from the* Arab.) A painting or ornament conſiſting entirely of foliage.

ARA'BIA (*s.*) A country of Aſia.

Ara'bian (*adj. from* Arabia) Belonging to Arabia.

Ara'bian (*s.*) A native of Arabia.

A'rabic (*s. from* Arabia) The language of the Arabians.

A'rabis (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

A'rabiſm (*s. from* Arabia) A dialect, or mode of ſpeaking peculiar to the Arabians.

A'RABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. aro *to plough*) Fit for the plough, tillable.

ARA'C (*s. the initial* a *is nearly loſt in pronunciation*) A ſpirituous liquor, imported from the Eaſt Indies.

ARA'CE (*v. obſolete*) To tear, to eraſe. *Chaucer.*

ARA'CHIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ARACH'NE (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The ſpider, a cobweb.

ARACHNO'IDES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek *αραχνη a ſpider, and ειδος a form*) A fine membrane encompaſſing the cryſtaline humour of the eye, ſo called from its reſemblance to a cobweb.

A'RADUS (*s.*) A man's name, 1 Mac. xv. 23.

ARÆO'METER (*s. from the* Greek *αραιος thin, and μετρεω to meaſure*) An inſtrument to meaſure the denſity of fluids.

ARÆO'METRY (*s. in hydraulics, from the* Greek *thin, and μετρεω to meaſure*) An inſtrument to m the weight of fluids.

ARÆOS'TYLE (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek *thin, and ϛυλος a pillar*) The greateſt diſtance th be allowed, by the rules of art, between two co

ARÆO'TICS (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek *αραιο* Thoſe medicines which rarify or thin the blood

Arai'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Furniſhed.

Araig'nee (*s. in fortification, from the* French) A or turning in a mine.

Arai'ne (*s. a local word*) A ſpider.

Arai'ſed (*p. obſolete*) Raiſed.

ARA'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

A'RAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* highneſs) A name.

ARA'NEA (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Lat.) A co a kind of ſilver oar with veins reſembling a cobw

Ara'neous (*adj. from* araneus) Belonging to a like a cobweb.

Ara'neus (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat.) A ſpider.

A'RARAT (*s.*) The mountainous country where ark reſted.

ARA'TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. aro *to plough* act of ploughing.

AR'ATORY (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *plough*) Belonging to that which is ploughed, to tillage.

ARA'TURE (*s. not much uſed*) Tillage.

ARAU'NAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying the* ar name of a man.

ARA'Y (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French *and more properly written* array) To array, to to ſet in order.

Ara'y (*s. from the verb*) An array, an order of dreſs, raiment.

Aray'ed (*p. from* aray) Dreſſed.

Aray'ing (*p. a. from* aray) Dreſſing, ornam clothing.

AR'BA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the city of fou name of a man, the name of a city.

AR'BALAT, AR'BALIST (*s. from the* Lat. arcus *and* baliſta *an engine to throw ſtones, or any weapons*) A croſs bow.

ARBA'TTIS (*s.*) The name of a place, 1 *Mac.* v.

ARBE'LA (*s.*) A country, 1 *Mac.* ix. 2.

AR'BITER (*s. from the* Lat.) A perſon choſen to a difference between two or more parties, has a power to decide any matter, an arbitrator.

Ar'biter (*s. in civil law*) One who is appointed to a difference according to the uſage of the law.

Ar'bitrable (*adj. from* arbiter) Arbitrary, determ the will.

Ar'bitrage (*s. not much uſed, from* arbiter) The de award of an arbitrator.

Ar'bitral (*adj. not much uſed*) Belonging to arbitr

Arbi'trament (*s. from* arbiter) Will, choice, the of the will in chooſing.

Ar'bitrarily (*adv. from* arbitrary) In an arbitrar ner, according to the will or pleaſure of the ag

Ar'bitrarineſs (*s. from* arbitrary) Tyranny, deſ neſs.

Arbitr'arious (*adj. from* arbitrary) Arbitrary, dep on the will.

Arbitra'riouſly (*adv. from* arbitrarious) Arbitrari

Ar'bitrary (*adj. from* arbiter) Deſpotic, governed law, according to the will of the agent, capric

Ar'bitrate (*v. int. from* arbiter) To decide, to mine, to judge between two or more parties, judgment.

Ar'bitrate (*v. int.*) To preſide over, to paſs ju upon.

Arbitra'tion (*s. from* arbitrate) The determinatio arbitrator.

Ar'bitrator (*s. from* arbitrate) A judge betwee and party choſen by mutual conſent, a preſide that determines according to his pleaſure.

Arbitra'trix (*s. from* arbitrate) A female arbiter, bitreſs.

Ar'bitre, Ar'bitree (*s. obſolete*) Choice.

Arbi'trement (*s. from* arbiter) A deciſion, a comp

Ar'bitreſs (*s. from* arbiter) A female arbiter.

Ar'blaſt (*s. obſolete*) A ſling, an engine to throw any miſſive weapons.

ARBO'NAI (*s.*) The name of a river, Jud. ii. 24

AR'BOR (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) A tree. *chanics,* The principal part of a machine, the ſpindle on which the machine turns.

A'rborary (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) Be to a tree.

ous (*adj. in botany, from* arbor) Belonging to the
is or moſs that grows on trees, belonging to a

ſcent (*adj. from* arbor) Growing as trees, reſem-
trees.
t (*s. from* arbor) A little tree.
ſt (*s. from* arbor) A naturaliſt who ſtudies the
e and cultivation of trees.
us (*adj. from* arbor) Belonging to a tree.
RVITÆ (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. arbor *a tree,*
ita *life*) A tree ſo called from its perpetual verdure.
(*s. in gardening, from* arbor) A kind of ſhady
r.
URVINE (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of bindweed.
SCLE (*s. in botany*) Any little ſhrub.
(*s. from* arbutus) A ſtrawberry tree.
TUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The ſtrawberry
a genus of plants.
s. in mathematics, from the Lat. arcus *a bow*) A
ent or part of a circle, an arch.
(*s. from the* French) A walk arched over, a con-
d arch.
NUM (*s. in the plu.* arcana *from the* Lat.) A ſecret,
rum.
U′TANT (*s. in architecture*) A flat arch abutting
ſt any building in order to ſtrengthen it.
′NIS (*s. in old records*) The bow of a ſaddle.
′THOS (*s. in botany*) The juniper tree.
(*s. from the* Lat. arcus *a bow*) Any part of a
or curve line, a bridge or any building reſem-
the ſegment of a circle or other curve, the sky or
of heaven.
. t. from the ſubſ.) To form arches, to cover over
an arch.
s. obſolete, from the Greek αρχος *a ruler*) A chief.
dj. from the ſubſt.) Chief, belonging to the firſt
waggiſh, witty, miſchievous.
lo′gical (*adj. not much uſed, from* archaiology)
ging to archaiology.
O′LOGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek
ος *ancient, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) A diſcourſe on
ity, a treatiſe on the opinions, cuſtoms, and
rs of the ancients.
ISON (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek) An ob-
expreſſion.
L (*s. in botany*) The liverwort of Derbyſhire.
gel (*s. from* arch, *and* angel) One of the higheſt
of angels.
gel (*s. in botany*) The dead nettle.
gelic, Archan′gelical (*adj. from* archangel) Be-
g to an archangel, like an archangel.
N′GELICA (*s. in botany*) The water angelica.
con (*s. from* arch, *and* beacon) The chief bea-
e chief place appointed for giving ſignals.
hop (*s. from* arch, *and* biſhop) The chief biſhop.
hoprick (*s. from* archbiſhop) The ſtate or juriſ-
of an archbiſhop.
oo′n (*s. from* arch, *and* buffoon) The chief buf-
Scott.
ler (*s. from* arch, *and* butler) The chief butler,
officer of the German empire.
m′berlain (*s. from* arch, *and* chamberlain) The
hamberlain, an officer of the German empire.
′cellor (*s. from* arch, *and* chancellor) A great
who, in ancient times, preſided over the ſecre-
of the court.
nter (*s. from* arch, *and* chanter) The chief
.
mick (*s. from* arch, *and* chymic) The chief
t. *Milton.*
nt (*s. from* arch, *and* count) A title formerly
o the earls of Flanders.
con (*s. from* arch, *and* deacon) The chief dea-
e that ſupplies the place of the biſhop.
conry (*s. from* archdeacon) The ſtate or juriſ-
of an archdeacon.
conſhip (*s. from* archdeacon) The office of the
con.
re (*s. obſolete*) An archdeacon. *Chaucer.*
d (*s. from* arch, *and* druid) The chief or pon-
the ancient druids.
heſs (*s. from* arch, *and* ducheſs) The title of
e, daughter, or ſiſter of an archduke.
hy (*s. from* arch, *and* duke) The territory of
duke or archducheſs, an archdukedom.
(*s. from* arch, *and* duke) The title of the ſo-
princes of Auſtria and Tuſcany.
dom (*s. not much uſed, from* archduke) An
hy, the territory or juriſdiction of an archduke
ucheſs.
obſolete) An ark. *Chaucer.*

Arc′hed (*adj. from* arch) Vaulted, made in the form of an arch.

AR′CHELAUS (*s.*) The name of a man.

AR′CHER (*s. from the* Lat. arcus *a bow*) One that ſhoots or fights with a bow.

Ar′chery (*s. from* archer) The art or uſe of the bow.

AR′CHES, Ar′ches Court (*s.*) The ſupreme court belonging to the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Archety′pal (*s. from* archetype) Original, belonging to an archetype.

AR′CHETYPE (*s. from the* Greek αρχη *the beginning, and* τυπος *a form*) The original from which any thing is formed, a model.

ARCH′EUS (*s. in chymiſtry*) The predominating principle of any thing, that by which the particular qualities of any thing are known and determined.

Archfla′men (*s. from* arch, *and* flamen) The chief prieſt among the Romans.

Archher′etic (*s. from* arch, *and* heretic) A leader or chief promoter of any hereſy.

ARCHIACOLU′THOS (*s. from the* Greek) The chief of the Acolythi.

ARCHIA′TER (*s. from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and* ιατρος *a phyſician*) The chief phyſician to a ſovereign prince.

Archibis′hop (*s. obſolete*) Archbiſhop. *Chaucer.*

Archide′kin (*s. obſolete*) Archdeacon. *Chaucer.*

Archidia′conal (*adj. from* archdeacon) Belonging to the archdeacon.

Archiepis′copal (*adj. from* archbiſhop) Belonging to the archbiſhop.

ARCHIEU′NUCH (*s. from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and* ευνȣχος *an eunuch*) The chief of the eunuchs.

ARCHIGAL′LUS (*s. in antiquity*) The chief of the prieſts of the Cybeles.

ARCHIGRAM′MATEUS (*s. from the* Greek) The head clerk of an office.

ARCHIGRA′PHER (*s. from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and* γραφω *to write*) The chief ſecretary.

ARCHIGRA′PHY (*s. from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and* γραφω *to write*) Secretariſhip.

ARCHIHERE′TICAL (*adj. from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and* αιρεω *to take away*) Heretical in the higheſt or moſt dangerous degree.

ARCHILO′CHIAN (*adj. in poetry*) A particular kind of verſe.

ARCHIMAN′DRITE (*s. from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and* μανδρα *a monaſtery*) The ſuperior of a monaſtery, an abbot.

ARCHIM′IME (*s. from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and* μιμος *a mimic*) The chief buffoon.

ARCHIPE′LAGO (*s. in geography*) A large gulph or part of the ſea, the ſea between Greece and Aſia.

ARCHIP′PUS (*s.*) A man's name.

ARCHISTRATE′GUS (*s. from the* Greek) The leader or generaliſſimo of an army.

ARCHISYNAGO′GUS (*s. from the* Greek) The ruler of a ſynagogue.

AR′CHITECT (*s. from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and* τευχω *to form*) A maſter builder, one who contrives or forms any thing.

Architec′tive (*adj. from* architect) Belonging to architecture, uſed in building, uſed by an architect.

Architecto′nic (*adj. from* architect) Endued with the skill of an architect, skilled in building.

Architecto′nics (*s. from the adj.*) The ſcience of building, architecture.

Ar′chitecture (*s. from* architect) The art or ſcience of building, the work of an architect.

ARCHI′TRAVE (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek αρχη *the chief, and the* Lat. trabs *a beam*) That part of a column which lies on the capital, the part which repreſents the principal beam in any timber building.

AR′CHIVAULT (*s. in architecture, from* arch, *and* vault) The inward contour of an arch, a border of mouldings running over the face of the arch and reſting on the impoſts.

AR′CHIVES (*s. plu. from the* Lat. arca *a cheſt*) Ancient records, the place where records are kept.

AR′CHON (*s. from the* Greek) A ruler, a governor of Athens, who is ſaid to have taught that the world was made by princes.

Archon′tics (*s. plu. from* Archon) A ſect who held that the world was made by great men.

Archphilo′ſopher (*s. from* arch, *and* philoſopher) A chief philoſopher.

Archpre′late (*s. from* arch, *and* prelate) A chief prelate.

Archpres′byter (*s. from* arch, *and* presbyter) A chief presbyter.

Arch′prieſt (*s. from* arch, *and* prieſt) A chief prieſt.

Arch′treaſurer (*s. from* arch, *and* treaſurer) The chief treaſurer.

Arch'wiſe (*adj. from* arch, *and* wiſe) Like an arch, in the form of an arch.

Archwi'vis (*s. obſolete*) Termagants, viragos. *Chaucer.*

ARCILEU'TO (*s. in muſic*) A large lute.

ARCITE'NENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. arcus *a bow, and* teneo *to hold*) Bearing a bow.

AR'CO (*s. from the* Ital.) A fiddleſtick.

ARCTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. arcto *to ſtreighten*) A ſtreightening.

ARC'TIC (*adj. in aſtronomy, from* αρκτος *the bear*) Belonging to the conſtellation called the Bear, lying under the Bear, northern.

ARCTO'PHYLAX (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, Boötes.

ARCTO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ARCTOSCO'RODON (*s. in botany*) The herb called ramſons.

ARCTOSTA'PHYLOS (*s. in botany*) The oilberry.

ARCTO'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ARCTU'RUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the ſkirt of Boötes.

ARC'TUS (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek αρκτος *a bear*) The conſtellation called the greater and leſſer Bear.

AR'CUATE (*adj. from the* Lat. arcus *a bow*) Bent in form of an arch.

Ar'cuatile (*adj. from the* Lat. arcuatilis) Bowed, bent.

Arcua'tion (*s. from* arcuate) The act of bending any thing, crookedneſs, incurvation. *In gardening*, The method of raiſing trees by layers.

Ar'cuature (*s. from* arcuate) The bending of an arch.

Arcuba'liſter (*s. from* arbaliſt, *obſolete*) A croſs bow man.

AR'CULUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patron of honeſty.

ARD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a commander) A man's name.

Ar'daunt (*adj. obſolete*) Ardent.

AR'DEA (*s. in ornithology*) The heron, a genus of long beaked birds.

AR'DEL (*s. obſolete, from the* Brit.) A voucher to clear a perſon accuſed of felony.

Ar'dency (*s. from* ardent) Eagerneſs, warmth of affection, ardor.

AR'DENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ardeo *to burn*) Hot, fiery, fierce, vehement, warm, affectionate.

Ar'dently (*adv. from* ardent) Eagerly, warmly, affectionately.

Ar'dentneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* ardent) The quality or ſtate of being ardent. *Scott.*

AR'DERS (*s. in huſbandry*) Fallows.

AR'DMENACH (*s. in geography*) A diſtrict of the county of Roſs in Scotland.

AR'DOCK (*s.*) A ſmall town of Perthſhire in Scotland.

AR'DOR, AR'DOUR (*s. from the* Lat.) Heat, warmth of affection, ſtrong deſire. *Leſs properly*, Radiance, any thing bright and burning.

Ardu'ity (*s. little uſed, from* arduous) Height, difficulty.

AR'DUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. arduus) Difficult, laborious, high.

Ar'duouſneſs (*s. from* arduous) Difficulty, laboriouſneſs, height.

Are (*v. n. from* am, *firſt, ſecond and third perſon plu.*) To be, to exiſt.

Are (*s. in muſic*) Alamire.

A'REA (*s. from the* Lat.) An open ſurface, the floor of a room, the open part of a church. *In menſuration*, The ſuperficial content.

A'REA (*s. in phyſic*) A diſeaſe in which the hair falls off. *In aſtronomy*, The halo. *In gardening*, A quarter, a bed.

Are'ad (*v. obſolete*) To adviſe, to gueſs.

Are'ar (*adv. obſolete*) Backward. *Spenſer.*

Are'che (*v. obſolete*) To ſpeak, to ſpeak out.

Are'd (*p. obſolete*) Gueſſed. *Chaucer.*

Are'de (*v. obſolete*) To counſel, to appoint, to gueſs. *Ch.*

Are'dy (*adv. obſolete*) Ready, already. *Chaucer.*

AREFA'CTION (*s. from the* Lat. areo *to be dry, and* facio *to make*) The act of drying, the ſtate of growing dry.

Are'ed (*v. obſolete*) To counſel, to gueſs. *Spenſer.*

Aree'ds (*s. obſolete*) Advices, diſcourſes. *Spenſer.*

AR'EFY (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. arefacio) To dry, to exhale moiſture.

AR'ELI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the viſion of God) A man's name.

ARE'NA (*s. from the* Lat.) Sand, ſmall gravel, gravel bred in the human body.

ARENA'CEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. arena *ſand*) Sandy, having the quality of ſand.

ARENA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Are'nary (*adj. not much uſed, from* arena) Sandy, gravelly.

Arena'tion (*s. in phyſic, from* arenaceous) A kind of dry bath, in which the feet of the patient are ſet
ſand.

ARE'NOSE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.
Sandy.

ARENTA'RE (*v. in old records*) To let out at a
ARE'NULOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.
Full of ſmall ſand, gravelly.

ARE'OLA (*s. in anatomy*) The coloured circle
ing the nipple.

Areo'meter (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The
meter.

Areopa'gite (*s. from* Areopagus) One that
the Areopagus.

AREOPA'GUS (*s. in Grecian antiquity, from the*
Αρης *Mars, and* παγος *a hill*) A ſovereign
Athens.

Areos'tyle (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The

Areotecto'nics (*s. a military term*) That part of
tion which points out the ſafeſt way to attack the

AREO'TIC (*adj. in pharmacy, from the* Greek
Belonging to thoſe medicines that open the
the ſkin.

Are'rage (*s. obſolete*) An arrear.

Are're (*prep. obſolete*) Backward, behind.

Are'red (*p. obſolete*) Raiſed.

Are'riſement (*s. in old records*) An affright, a

Are'ſon (*v. obſolete*) To reaſon.

Are'st (*v. obſolete*) To ſtop, to arreſt.

Are'ſte (*s. obſolete*) A ſeizure.

ARE'TAS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* grateful)
name.

ARETO'LOGY (*s. not much uſed, from the*
virtue, and λογος *a diſcourſe*) A treatiſe on

ARE'TT (*v. obſolete*) To impute.

Are'ttid (*p. obſolete*) Imputed.

Are'w (*adv. obſolete*) In a row.

Are'yſe (*v. obſolete*) To raiſe.

Ar'gal (*s.*) Dried lees ſticking to the ſides of
tartar.

ARGE'MA (*s. in phyſic*) A ſmall ulcer in the eye.

ARGE'MONE (*s. in botany*) The Mexican
genus of plants.

AR'GENT (*adj. from the* Lat. argentum *ſilver*)
like ſilver.

Ar'gent (*s. in heraldry, from the* adj.) The
in the coat armorial of gentlemen, knights,
ronets.

ARGENTANGI'NA (*s. from the* Lat.) The
a malady which an advocate at the bar is
under when, having received a bribe not to
cauſe of his client, he feigns himſelf ſo ill
be able to ſpeak.

Argenta'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* argent)
laying of any thing with ſilver.

ARGENTI'NA (*s. from* argent) A genus of fiſh,
of a plant.

Arge'ntine (*adj. not much uſed, from* argent)
like ſilver.

Argen'toſe (*adj. not much uſed, from* argent) Full

AR'GIL (*s. from the* Lat. argilla *white clay*)

Argilla'ceous (*adj. from* argil) Clayey,
argil.

Argil'lous (*adj. from* argil) conſiſting of clay,

AR'GIVES (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The Greeks.

AR'GO (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation in the
hemiſphere, Jaſon's ſhip.

AR'GOB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a turf of
diſtrict in the Land of Canaan.

Ar'goil (*s. obſolete*) Clay.

Ar'goiſe (*s. obſolete*) A tall ſhip.

AR'GOL (*s. in chymiſtry*) The tartar or ſalt
the lees of wine.

ARGONAU'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek αργος
ſhip) Belonging to Jaſon's expedition in the

Ar'gonauts (*s. plu. from* Argo) The companions
the ſhip Argo when he went to fetch the

Ar'goſy (*adj. from* Argo) A large veſſel for

AR'GUE (*v. int. from the* Lat. arguo *to argue*)
to diſpute, to perſuade; *with* againſt *and*
"*He argues* againſt *his own ſenſes.*" "*They*
one another."

Ar'gue (*v. t.*) To prove, to prove by
bate; to accuſe; *with* of: *as*, "*Theſe*
have argued *him of a ſervile copying.*" Dryd.
ſenſe and construction, I think, ſhould not be

Ar'gued (*p. from* argue) Proved, debated.

Ar'guer (*s. from* argue) One that argues.

Ar'guing (*p. from* argue) Debating, proving,

Ar'gument (*s. from* argue) A reaſon, a debate,

lebate, the contents of a book; *with* for, *or*
and ſometimes with to: *as,* "*The beſt* argu-
patience." "*There is an* argument againſt *you.*"
was the very beſt argument for *a future*

al (*adj. from* argument) Belonging to argument.
'tion (*s. from* argument) Reaſoning, the act of

ative (*adj. from* argument) Conſiſting of argu-
ll of reaſoning.
atively (*adv. from* argumentative) By way of
t.
ed (*adj. obſolete*) Argued. *Chaucer.*
oſe (*adj. not much uſed, from* argument) Full
ent. *Scott.*
'ſus (*adj. in old writings*) Ingenuous, argu-
e.
in heathen mythology) A watchful ſhepherd
to have had an hundred eyes.
(*s. from* Argus *and* ſhell) A kind of porcelane

n (*s. not much uſed, from* argue) An argument-

j. from argue) Sharp, crafty, witty, ſhrill.
(*adj. not uſed*) Subtile.
(*s.*) A county in Scotland.
HIRE (*s.*) A county in Scotland.
PEDES (*s. from the* Greek αϱγυϱος *ſilver, and*
uckler) Soldiers armed with ſilver bucklers.
ES (*s. with refiners*) The ſcum that riſes in re-
r.
O'ME (*s. in botany*) Cudweed.
O'MES (*s. in aſtronomy*) A kind of comet.
A'MAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone
ht ſilver colour.
THOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of mineral
ck.
E'A (*s. from the* Greek αϱγυϱος *ſilver, and*
nake) The art of making ſilver.
rom the Ital. *in muſic*) An air, a ſong, a tune.
rom Arius) A follower of Arius, one who
e proper divinity of Chriſt.
s. from Arius) The doctrines of Arius, the
of thoſe who deny the proper deity of Chriſt.
M (*s. in botany*) The large headed leek.
from the Lat. areo *to be dry*) Dry, parched
eat, ploughed. *Chaucer.*
in commerce) A kind of taffity imported from
ndies.
.t. not uſed) To make dry.
from arid) Drineſs, parchedneſs, drought.
ly, The want of life and fervour in devotion.
not much uſed, from arid) The ſtate of being
eſs.
rom the Heb. *ſignifying* the altar of God) The
man, the name of a city.
aſtronomy, from the Lat.) One of the twelve
he Zodiac, the Ram.
. t. from Aries) To butt like a ram, to batter.
s. from arietate) The act of butting like a ram,
ſtriking with an engine called a ram, a con-
cuſſion.
bſolete) Aries. *Chaucer.*
dj. not uſed, from Aries) Belonging to Aries.
. from the Ital. *in muſic*) An aria, a little ſong,

. from right) Rightly, in the right way,

'A (*s.*) Ramah, the name of a city.
from the Heb. *ſignifying* long) A man's name.
ON (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ara *an al-*
ation, ſoothſaying.
in muſic, from the Ital.) The movement in a
ong or tune.
(*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, friars coul.
. from riſe) To riſe, to mount upwards, to
n ſleep, to get up from an inclined poſture, to
riſe from the dead, to riſe with an hoſtile

part. from ariſe) Riſen, got up.
he name of the plant that produces rice.
lete) Aroſe, did ariſe. *Chaucer.*
in botany) The long needle-like beard pro-
m the husk of graſs or corn.
Æ'A (*s. in botany*) The marſhmallow.
US (*s. from the* Greek, *ſignifying* a good
man's name.
LUS (*s. from the* Greek, *ſignifying* a good
A man's name.
CY (*s. from the* Greek αϱιϛος *greateſt, and*
overn) That form of government which places the ſupreme power in the nobility, without any king and excluſive of the people.

Ariſtocra'tic, Ariſtocra'tical (*adj. from* ariſtocracy) Belonging to an ariſtocracy.

Ariſtocra'ticalneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* ariſtocracy) The ſtate of being ariſtocratical.

ARISTOL'OCHIA (*s. in botany*) Birthwort.

Ariſtote'lian (*adj. from* Ariſtotle) Belonging to Ariſtotle.

Ariſtotle'lian (*s. from the* adj.) A follower of Ariſtotle.

Ariſtote'lianiſm (*s. from* Ariſtotelian) The philoſophy or opinions of Ariſtotle.

AR'ISTOTLE (*s.*) The Stagyrite, a noted philoſopher.

Ari'te (*s. obſolete*) An arreſt, aries. *Chaucer.*

ARI'THMANCY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek αϱιθμος *a number, and* μανϊεια *divination*) The foretelling of future events by numbers.

ARITH'METIC (*s. from the* Greek αϱιθμος *number, and* μεϊϱεω *to meaſure*) The ſcience of numbers, the art of computation.

Arithme'tical (*adj. from* arithmetic) Belonging to arithmetic, according to the rules of arithmetic.

Arithme'tically (*adv. from* arithmetic) In an arithmetical manner, by the rules of arithmetic.

Arithmeti'cian (*s. from* arithmetic) One skilled in arithmetic.

ARITHMO'MANCY (*s. from the* Greek αϱιθμος *a number, and* μανϊεια *magic*) A kind of divination by numbers.

Ari'vaile (*s. obſolete*) Arrival. *Chaucer.*

Ari'ved (*adj. obſolete*) Split aſunder, driven to land. *Ch.*

A'RIUS (*s.*) The head of that ſect who denied the proper divinity of Chriſt.

ARK (*s. from the* Lat. arca *a cheſt*) The veſſel in which Noah preſerved himſelf and family in the univerſal deluge, a veſſel to ſwim on the water, the cheſt in which the Jews kept the two tables of the law, an arch, a part of a circle.

Ar'leſpenny (*s. a local word*) Earneſt money given to ſervants.

ARM (*s. from the* Sax. eorm) The limb which reaches from the hand to the ſhoulder, the branch of a tree, an inlet from the ſea. *Figuratively*, Power, ſtrength, ſupport.

ARM (*v. t. from the* Lat. armo *to arm*) To furniſh with arms offenſive or defenſive, to ſtrengthen.

Arm (*v. int.*) To take arms, to fortify one's ſelf.

ARMA'DA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A naval armament, the fleet fitted out by the Spaniards to invade England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Armadil'la (*s. from* Armada) A ſmall fleet, a ſquadron.

ARMADIL'LO (*s. in zoology*) A ſmall quadrupede found in the Brazils not unlike a little hog in armour.

ARMA'GH (*s.*) A city in the kingdom of Ireland.

ARMAGED'DON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Mountain of Megiddo) The name of a place. *Rev.* xvi. 16.

Ar'mament (*s. from* arm) A military preparation, a naval force.

Armamen'tary (*s. not much uſed, from* armament) An armory, a warlike magazine.

Ar'man (*s. in farriery*) A medicine for reſtoring loſt appetite in horſes.

AR'MARY (*s. from the* Lat. armorium) A tower.

Ar'mature (*s. from* arm) Armour, a defence.

Ar'med (*p. from* arm) Furniſhed with arms, ſecured, defended.

Ar'med (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the teeth, horns, beak, feet, or talons of a different colour.

Ar'med chair (*s. from* arm *and* chair) An elbow chair, a chair with arms.

Ar'meleſs (*adj. from* arm) Without an arm. *Chaucer.*

Ar'men (*s. from* Armenia, *obſolete*) An Armenian. *Chaucer.*

ARME'NIA (*s.*) A large country in Aſia.

Arme'niac (*adj. from* Armenia) Belonging to Armenia, brought from Armenia.

ARMENI'ACA (*s. in botany*) A kind of apricot.

Arme'nian (*adj. from* Armenia) Belonging to Armenia, brought from Armenia.

Arme'nian (*ſubſ. from* Armenia) A native of Armenia.

ARMEN'TAL, ARMEN'TINE, ARMEN'TOSE, (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. armentum *a herd of cattle*) Belonging to a herd of cattle.

ARME'RIA (*s. in botany*) Sweetwilliam.

Ar'mgaunt (*adj. from* arm, *and* gaunt) Slender as the arm.

Ar'mgreat (*adj. obſolete, from* arm, *and* great) Very great, as large as a man's arm. *Chaucer.*

Ar'mhole (*s. from* arm *and* hole) The arm-pit, the hollow under the ſhoulder, a hole in a garment to put the arms through.

AR'MIGER (*s. from the* Lat. arma *arms, and* gero *to bear*) One that bears arms, an armour-bearer, an eſquire.

Armi'gerous (*adj. from* armiger) Bearing arms.

Ar'mil (*s. a contraction from* armilla) A bracelet.

ARMIL'LA (*s. from the* Lat.) A bracelet or jewel worn on the arm, an iron ring or hoop in which the gudgeon of a wheel runs.

Armil'lar (*adj. little uſed*) Armillary, like a bracelet.

Armil'lary (*adj. from* armilla *a bracelet*) Formed like a bracelet, having circles as a bracelet.

A'rmillate (*adj. not much uſed, from* armilla) Wearing a bracelet.

Armil'lated (*adj. not much uſed, from* armilla) Wearing bracelets, adorned with bracelets.

Armil'let (*s. from* armilla) A little bracelet.

Ar'mine (*s. obſolete*) Ermine. *Chaucer.*

Ar'ming (*p. from* arm) Furniſhing with arms, putting on arms, making preparations for war.

Ar'mings (*s. plu. on board a ſhip*) Red cloths hung about the upper works of a ſhip.

Armi'nian (*s. from* Arminius) One who holds the doctrines of Arminius.

Armi'nianiſm (*s from* Arminius) The tenets of the Arminians.

ARMI'NIUS (*s.*) The leader of a ſect who held general redemption, and the merit of good works.

Armi'potence (*s. from* armipotent) Power in arms.

ARMI'POTENT (*adj. from the* Lat. arma *arms, and* potentia *power*) Powerful in arms.

ARMISCA'RE (*s. in old records.*) To puniſh.

ARMISO'NANT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. arma *arms, and* ſono *to ſound*) Ruſtling with armour.

AR'MISTICE (*s. from the* Lat. arma *arms and* ſto *to ſtand*) A ſuſpenſion of arms, a ſhort truce.

A'rmitage (*s. obſolete*) An hermitage. *Chaucer.*

Ar'mlet (*s. from* arm) A little arm, a ſmall inlet of the ſea, a bracelet for the arm.

ARMOISI'N (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ſilk.

Armo'niac (*adj. a corruption from* ammoniac) A valuable ſalt ſo called.

AR'MOR (*s. a modern ſpelling*) Armour, defenſive weapons.

ARMORA'CIA (*s. in botany*) Crowflower.

ARMORA'RIA (*s. in botany*) Horſe-radiſh.

Ar'morer (*s. from* arms) One that makes armour, he that dreſſes another in armour.

Armo'rial (*adj. from* arms) Belonging to the arms of a family.

Armo'ric (*adj. from* Armorica) Belonging to Armorica.

ARMO'RICA (*s. in geography, from the* Lat.) The province of Bretagne in France.

Ar'morike (*adj. obſolete*) Belonging to Armorica. *Chaucer.*

Ar'moriſt (*s. not much uſed, from* arms) One skilled in heraldry.

Ar'mory (*s. from* armour) The place in which arms are kept, armour.

Ar'mour (*s. from* arms) Defenſive arms.

Ar'mour bearer (*s. from* armour *and* bear) One who carries the arms of another.

Ar'mpit (*s. from* arm *and* pit) The cavity under the ſhoulder.

ARMS (*s. plu. from the* Lat. arma) Weapons of offence, armour of defence, a ſtate of war, the act of taking arms, the enſigns armorial of a family, an eſcutcheon.

Ar'mures (*s. obſolete*) Arms. *Chaucer.*

Ar'my (*s. from* arms) A company of armed men, a great number of people, a great number of things.

ARNA'LD (*s. in old writings*)) The alopecia, a diſeaſe which makes the hair fall off.

A'rne (*v. n. obſolete*) Are. *Chaucer.*

ARNO'DI (*s. from the* Greek αρν *a lamb, and* ωδη *a ſong*) A rhapſodie.

AR'NOLD (*s.*) A man's name.

AR'NON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* joy) The name of a river in the land of Canaan.

Ar'not (*s. a local word, in botany*) The earthnut.

ARO'CUM (*s. in botany*) The artichoke.

ARO'ER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a heath) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

ARO'LEC (*s. in commerce*) An American weight of twenty five pounds.

Aroma'tic (*adj. from the* Lat. aroma *ſpice*) Spicy, fragrant.

Aroma'tical (*adj. from* aromatic) Spicy, fragrant.

Aroma'ticalneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* aromatical) Spicineſs. *Scott.*

Aroma'ticneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* aromatic) The ſtate of being aromatic.

Aro'matics (*s. plu. from the adj.*) Spices.

AROMATI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſtone which has an aromatic ſmell.

Aromatiza'tion (*s. from* aromatic) The mixture of a due portion of aromatics in a medicine.

Aromati'ze (*v. t. from* aromatic) To ſcent, to perfume, to ſcent with ſpices.

Aromati'zed (*p. from* aromatize) Scented with aromatics, mixed with ſpices.

Aromati'zing (*p. from* aromatize) Perfuming, givi aromatic ſcent.

AROMATO'POLA (*s. from the* Greek αρωματα and πολεω *to ſell*) A druggiſt, one who ſells ſpices.

Aro'ſe (*v. int. pret. of* ariſe) Did ariſe.

Arou'nd (*adv. from* round) In a circle, all round, on ſide.

Arou'nd (*prep. from* round) About.

Arou'ſe (*v. t. from* rouſe) To awake from ſleep, to to excite.

Arou'ſed (*p. from* arouſe) Stirred up, excited.

Arou't (*v. obſolete*) To aſſemble together. Ch

Aro'w (*adv. from* row) In a row, in a ſtreight line.

Arow'me (*adj. obſolete*) Roaming. Ch

AROY'NT (*v. of uncertain derivation, uſed only imperative mode*) Away, begone. *With an accuſ as, Aroynt* thee, *witch, Aroynt* thee *right.* Shak

AR'PAD, AR'PHAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one lies down) The name of a country.

ARPA'GUS (*s. from the* Greek αρϖαζω *to ſnatch* a child that dies in the cradle.

ARPE'GGIO (*s. in muſic, from the* Ital.) The art of ing the notes of a chord in ſuch a manner that they be heard diſtinctly one after another.

Ar'pens, Ar'pent (*s. obſolete*) An acre of land.

ARPHA'XAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a helm) A name.

Ar'pies (*s. obſolete*) Harpies, furies. Ch

AR'QUEBUSE (*s.*) A hand-gun, a carbine, a fuſee.

Arquebu'ſier (*s. from* arquebuſe) A ſoldier that fight an arquebuſe.

Arquebuſa'de (*s. from* arquebuſe) The ſhot of an arqu

Ar'rach (*s. in botany*) A pot-herb, orrage.

ARRACHE'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Torn up by the ro

ARRA'CK (*s. from the* Indi.) A ſpirituous liquor imp from the Eaſt Indies, a fine dram.

Arra'ie (*s. obſolete*) Furniture. Ch

ARRAI'GN (*v. t. from the* French arranger *to ſet in* To arrange, to ſet in order, to accuſe.

Arrai'gned (*p. from* arraign) Set in order, accuſed.

Arrai'gning (*p. from* arraign) Accuſing.

Arrai'gnment (*s. from* arraign) The act of arraigni accuſation.

AR'RAN (*s.*) An iſland on the coaſt of Scotland.

Ar'rand (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) An errand, fling meſſage.

ARRAN'GE (*v. t. from the* French arranger *to put in* To put into place, to put into proper order.

Arran'ged (*p. from* arrange) Put into place, ſet i per order.

Arran'gement (*s. from* arrange) The act of putti proper order, the ſtate of being put into order.

Arran'ges (*s. plu. from* arrange) Ranks, arrangem

Arran'ging (*p. from* arrange) Putting into place, ing to proper order.

AR'RANT (*adj. probably from the* Lat. erro *to g the way*) Very bad, notoriouſly bad.

Ar'ranter (*adj. comp. deg. of* arrant) More arrant.

Ar'ranteſt (*adj. ſup. deg. of* arrant) Moſt arrant.

Ar'rantly (*adv. from* arrant) Shamefully, notorio

AR'RAS (*s.*) A town in Artois where hangings are tapeſtry, hangings.

Arrau'ght (*v. pret. tenſe, obſolete*) Reached, ſnatch

AR'RAY (*s. from the* Fr. arrayer, *order*) Order, war, dreſs, a ſetting forth in order.

Ar'ray (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put into order, to

Arra'yed (*p. from* array) Dreſſed, cloathed; *as*, " Arrayed in *gold.*"

Arra'yer (*s. from* array) One that arrays, an officer buſineſs it was to ſee the ſoldiers properly accou

Arr'ear (*adv. obſolete*) Behind.

ARR'EAR (*s. from the* French arriere *behind*) Tha remains behind, that which is unpaid.

Arrea'rage (*s. from* arrear) That which is behi which is unpaid.

Arrea'rance (*s. not much uſed, from* arrear) An a

ARRECTA'RIA (*s. in architecture*) Stones or timb ſtand erect to bear the weight of a building.

ARRECTA'TUS (*adj. a law term*) Suſpected, with a crime.

Arrect'ed (*adj. not much uſed*) Erected, pricked the ears.

Arre'ed (*v. obſolete*) To adviſe, to gueſs.

Arrena'tus (*adj. a law term*) Arraigned, brought

AR'RENDARE (*v. t. in old records*) To let out the year.

ARRENTA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To let out a ly rent.

Arrenta'tion (*s. in the foreſt law, from* rent) A li incloſe lands in the foreſt at a yearly rent.

PTI'TIOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to,*
rapio *to take way*) Snatched away, crept in privily.
'ST (*v. t. from the* French arreſter *to ſtop*) To ſeize
an for debt, to apprehend by virtue of a writ from
court of juſtice, to ſtop, to hinder.
(*s. from the verb*) The act of ſeizing on a man's
on for debt, the execution of a writ from any court
ſtice by which a man becomes a priſoner, a ſtop,
ndrance.
(*s. in farriery*) A mangy humour between the
and paſtern of the hinder legs of an horſe.
ed (*p. from* arreſt) Taken into cuſtody for debt or
miſdemeanour, deprived of liberty, ſtopped, hindered.
T (*s. from the* French) A decree, the deciſion of a
eign court.
(*p. obſolete*) Imputed. *Chaucer.*
(*v. obſolete*) To impute. *Chaucer.*
ed (*adj. obſolete*) Cited before a judge and charged
a crime, imputed.
id (*p. obſolete*) Imputed. *Chaucer.*
A (*s. from the* French arrhe) An earneſt, a pledge.
DE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and*
to laugh) To laugh at, to ſmile upon.
ERE (*s. nearly obſolete, from the* French) The rear,
inder part of an army, the laſt of a company.
eband (*s. from* arriere, *and* ban) A general ſum-
from the king of France to all his vaſſals to appear
ms.
efee (*s. from* arriere, *and* fee) A kind of depen-
fee.
efief (*s. from* arriere, *and* fife) A fief depending
other.
eguard (*s. from* arriere, *and* guard) The guard
brings up the rear of an army.
evaſſal (*s. from* arriere, *and* vaſſal) The vaſſal of a
n (*s. not much uſed, from* arride) The act of ſmi-
on any one, a laughing.
l (*s. from* arrive) The act of coming to any place.
atively, The accompliſhment of any deſign.
nce (*s. not much uſed, from* arrive) Company coming.
E (*v. int. from the* French arriver *to come to*) To
to any place, to gain any point; *with* at: *as,*
thing at *which we* arrive *is always ſuppoſed to*
d." *Johnſ.* To happen; *with* to: *But this ſenſe*
roper; *as,* "*Happy!* to *whom this glorious death*
s."
d (*p. from* arrive) Come to any place, got at any
; *with* at, on, *or* upon: *as,* "*When we were*
d on *the verge of his eſtate.*"
g (*p. from* arrive) Coming to any place, reach-
ny point; *with* at, *or* on: *as,* "*At length* arriv-
the banks of Nile."
DE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and*
o gnaw) To gnaw, to nibble.
nce (*s. from* arrogate) The act of taking that to
elf which doth not belong to us, pride diſcover-
elf by immoderate claims.
cy (*s. from* arrogate) Arrogance, pride.
t (*adj. from* arrogate) Proud, claiming more
due to one's ſelf.
tly (*adv. from* arrogant) Proudly, in an arro-
anner.
tneſs (*s. from* arrogant) The quality of being
nt, arrogance.
ATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* rogo *to aſk*)
m in a proud and unjuſt manner.
ed (*p. from* arrogate) Claimed in a proud and
manner.
ing (*p. a. from* arrogate) Claimed in an arro-
anner.
on (*s. from* arrogate) The act of claiming arro-
E'E (*adj. in heraldry, from the* French) Belong-
a croſs whoſe arms are compoſed of the ſection
cle.
(*adj. not much uſed*) Gnawed, pilled. *Scott.*
(*s. not much uſed, from* arrode) A gnawing.
(*s. from the* Sax. arewe) The pointed weapon
s ſhot from a bow, a dart.
ad (*s. from* arrow, *and* head) A plant ſo called
reſemblance to the head of an arrow.
(*adj. from* arrow) Conſiſting of arrows.
A (*s. in old records*) A day's work of ploughing.
S (*s.*) The name of a Perſian king, 1 *Mac.* xiv. 2.
N (*s. in commerce*) A meaſure of length uſed in
three quarters of a yard.
from the Sax. earſe) The poſteriors. *Figura-*
The hinder part of any thing.
s. from arſe, *and* foot) A water fowl whoſe
placed very far back, a diver, a Tom pudding.

AR'SENAL (*s. from the* Ital. arſenale) The place where warlike ſtores are kept, a magazine for war.

AR'SENIC (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek ανηρ *a man, and* νικαω *to overcome*) A mineral ſubſtance, a ſtrong poiſon.

Arſe'nical (*adj. from* arſenic) Conſiſting of arſenic, having the qualities of arſenic,

AR'SESMART (*s. in botany*) The Engliſh name of a plant, the periſcaria.

A'rſeverſe, Ar'ſyverſy (*adv. a low word*) Topſy turvy.

AR'SEVERSE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Tuſcan) A kind of ſpell written on a houſe with intent to keep it from burning.

AR'SIS (*s. in muſic, from the* Greek) The lifting up of the hand in meaſuring time.

AR'SMETRIKE (*s. obſolete*) Arithmetick. *Chaucer.*

Ar'ſon (*s. in law*) The act or crime of houſe burning.

Arſt (*adv. obſolete*) Erſt, heretofore, formerly. *Chaucer.*

ARSU'RA (*s. in old records*) The trial of money by fire.

ART (*s. from the* Lat. ars *art*) A ſet of rules, the knowledge of certain rules, an acquirement, ſkill, cunning, a ſcience, a trade.

ARTAXER'XES (*s. from the* Perſ. *ſignifying* the knowledge of light) A man's name.

Arte (*v. obſolete*) To force. *Chaucer.*

ARTE'DI (*s.*) The name of a famous naturaliſt.

ARTE'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Arte'dian (*adj. from* Artedi) Belonging to Artedi, belonging to the ſyſtem of Artedi.

ARTE'MAS (*s.*) A man's name.

ARTEMI'SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, comprehending mugwort, wormwood and ſouthernwood.

Arte'rial (*adj. from* artery) Belonging to an artery.

ARTERIO'TOMY (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek αρτηρια *an artery, and* τεμνω *to cut*) The cutting of an artery, the operation of bleeding from an artery.

Arte'rious (*adj. not much uſed*) Belonging to an artery. *Sc.*

AR'TERY (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek αρτηρια) A tube or canal which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Art'ful (*adj. from* art) Cunning, crafty, ſkilful, artificial, done by art.

Art'fully (*adv. from* artful) Cunningly, craftily, ſkilfully, dextrouſly.

Art'fulneſs (*s. from* artful) Cunningneſs, ſkilfulneſs.

ARTHAMI'TA (*s. in botany*) An herb called ſow bread.

AR'THEL (*s. from the* Brit.) A voucher to clear a perſon accuſed of felony.

ARTHE'TICA (*s. in botany*) The cowſlip, the primroſe.

ARTHRE'MBOLUS (*s. in ſurgery*) The reduction of a diſlocated bone.

Arthri'tic, Arthri'tical (*adj. from* arthritis) Belonging to the joints, gouty, relating to the gout.

ARTHRI'TICA (*s. in botany*) The primroſe.

ARTH'RITIS (*s. from the* Greek αρθρον *a joint*) The gout, any diſtemper affecting the joints.

ARTHRO'DIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of cryſtals. *In anatomy*, A ſpecies of articulation.

AR'THROSIS (*s. in anatomy*) A ſpecies of articulation.

AR'THUR (*s.*) A man's name.

Ar'tic (*adj. from* arctic, *of which it is a corruption*) Arctic, northern.

AR'TICHOKE, AR'TICHOAK (*s. in botany*) A plant of the thiſtle kind, the cinara.

Ar'tichoke of Jeruſalem (*s. in botany*) The ſun flower.

AR'TICLE (*s. from the* Lat. articulus *a ſmall part*) A part of any thing, a point of time, a point agreed upon, a written agreement. *In grammar*, A part of ſpeech.

Ar'ticle (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To make an article, to ſtipulate, to confirm by a written agreement; *with* with: *as,* "*He* articled with *me for ſo much.*"

Ar'ticled (*p. from* article) Drawn up as an article. "*His follies were* articled *againſt him.*"

Arti'cular (*adj. from* article) Belonging to the joints.

Arti'culate (*v. t. from* article) To form or pronounce words diſtinctly, to draw up in articles, to make terms.

Arti'culate (*adj. from* article) Branched out into articles, diſtinct.

Arti'culated (*p. from* articulate) Formed into articles, made diſtinct.

Arti'culately (*adv. from* articulate) In an articulate manner, diſtinctly.

Arti'culateneſs (*s. from* articulate) Diſtinctneſs, the quality of being articulate.

Arti'culating (*p. from* articulate) Forming diſtinct parts, forming diſtinct ſounds.

Arti'culation (*s. in anatomy, from* articulate) The formation or ſtructure of a joint. *In grammar*, Diſtinct pre-pronunciation. *In botany*, The knots of ſome kinds of plants.

Arti'culoſe (*adj. not much uſed*) Full of joints. *Scott.*

ARTI'CULUS (*s. from the* Lat.) An article or condition in a covenant, a joint in an animal body, a knot or joint in a plant, a diviſion of a book.

AR'TIFICE (*s. from the* Lat. ars *art*, *and* facio *to do*) An art, a trade, a trick, a fraud.

Arti'ficer (*s. from* artifice) An artiſt, a manufacturer, a cunning dexterous fellow.

Artifi'cial (*adj. from* artifice) Produced by art, not natural, fictitious, artful.

Artifi'cially (*adv. from* artificial) By means of art, by the rules of art, dexterouſly, craftily.

Artifi'cialneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* artificial) Artfulneſs.

ARTIL'LERY (*s. from the* French artillerie) Weapons of war, cannon, large ordnance.

Artil'lery-company (*s. from* artillery, *and* company) The band of infantry which make a part of the militia of the city of London.

Ar'tin (*v. obſolete*) To force.

ARTINA'TURAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ars *art*, *and* natura *nature*) Belonging to that kind of art which imitates nature.

Ar'tiſan (*s. from* art) An artiſt, a manufacturer.

Ar'tiſt (*s. from* art) The profeſſor of an art, one employed in ſome manual art, a ſkilful man, a good workman.

Ar'tleſsly (*adv. from* artleſs) In an artleſs manner, ſincerely.

Ar'tleſs (*adj. from* art) Innocent, void of fraud, void of art, unſkilful.

Ar'tuate (*v. t. not uſed*) To tear limb from limb.

AR'TUOSE (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. artus *a joint*) Well ſet, ſtrong made. *Scott.*

AR'VAL (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. arvalis) Arable, tillable, ſown.

Ar'val (*s. not uſed*) A funeral, a funeral ſolemnity.

Ar'valbrothers (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Twelve prieſts who were appointed judges of landmarks.

Ar'vil (*adj. an old word*) Belonging to a funeral, given at a funeral.

A'RULA (*s. in aſtronomy*) The altar, a conſtellation of eight ſtars.

A'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, wake robin, cuckowpint.

A'RUNDEL (*s.*) A borough town in Suſſex; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 55 miles from London.

A'rundel (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Arundel, made at Arundel.

Arunde'lian (*adj. from* Arundel) Belonging to Arundel.

ARUNDINA'CEOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. arundo *a reed*) Made of reeds, like reeds.

ARUNDINE'TUM (*s. in old records*) The ground where reeds grow.

ARUN'DINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. arundo *a reed*) Full of reeds, abounding with reeds.

A'RURA (*s. in old records*) A day's work at plough.

A'RUSPICE (*s. from the* Lat. aruſpicium) A divination by inſpecting the entrails of beaſts.

A'ryn (*adj. obſolete*) Brazen. *Chaucer.*

ARYTÆNOI'DES (*s. plu. in anatomy*) Two cartilages of the larynx or windpipe ſerving to modulate the voice.

ARYTHÆNOIDE'US (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſcles that ſerves to cloſe the larynx.

A'RYTHMUS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek α *not*, *and* ρυθμος *a number*) An irregular pulſe.

A'RZEL (*s. with jockeys*) A horſe with a white mark on the off foot behind.

AS (*conj. from the* Teut. als) In the manner, in the ſtate, in the ſtate of, in the ſame manner, in the ſame ſtate, in the ſame ſtate with. So, in ſome ſort, while, becauſe, ſeeing that, for example, as if. *In a conſequential ſenſe*, that; *as*, "*The relations are ſo uncertain*, as *they require a great deal of examination.*" *This ſenſe and conſtruction is now grown obſolete, and judged improper. With* as, in an equal degree with. *With* for, with reſpect to. *With* if, in the ſame manner as though. *With* to, ſeeing that, in the ſame manner. *With* ſuch, any that, in the circumſtances that. *With* though, in the ſame manner as if. *With* to, with reſpect to. *With* well as, in equal degree with. *With* how, in what manner: "As how, *dear Syphax*?" *So uſed only in very low or droll ſtyle.*

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Eaſt Indies of a ſharp taſte and very offenſive

ASA'HEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the works
A man's name.

ASA'IAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Lord
wrought) A man's name.

ASA'NIAS (*s.*) A man's name, 1 *Eſd.* viii. 24.

A'SAPH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that
man's name.

ASAPHA'ROSUS (*s.*) A man's name, 1 *Eſd.* v. 8.

ASAPHA'TUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of
itch.

ASA'PHIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A lowneſs of the
proceeding from the indiſpoſition of the
from ſome depreſſion of the mind.

ASARABAC'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants,

ASBA'ZARETH (*s.*) The name of a man, 1 *Eſd.* v.

Asbes'tine (*adj. from* asbeſtos) Belonging to
incombuſtible.

ASBE'STOS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek
and σβεννυμι *to deſtroy by burning*) A fibroſe
called becauſe, when made into cloth or paper,
been found capable of reſiſting the power of fire,
cleaned and whitened in the fire without loſing
its weight.

AS'CALON (*s.*) The name of a city in the land
naan.

ASCALO'NIA (*s. in botany*) The ſcalion, a ſort of

Aſca'pe (*v. obſolete*) To eſcape.

ASCA'RIDES (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek
leap) Little worms in the rectum.

Aſcau'nce (*adv. obſolete*) Askew, in a ſide view.

Aſcau'ncis (*adv. obſolete*) Askew.

ASCE'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to*, *and* ſcando
To mount upward, to advance in knowledge,
higher in genealogy.

Aſce'ndable (*adj. not much uſed, from* aſcend)
being aſcended.

Aſce'ndancy (*s. from* aſcend) Influence, power,
nancy.

Aſce'ndant (*s. from* aſcend) Height, elevation,
ty, an aſcending degree of kindred. *In*
That part of the ecliptic which riſes in the
particular time.

Aſce'ndant (*adj. from* aſcend) Predominant,
prevalent. *In aſtronomy*, Juſt above the horizon

Aſce'nded (*p. from* aſcend) Mounted up,
heaven.

Aſce'nding (*p. from* aſcend) Riſing upwards,
above the horizon.

Aſcen'ſion (*s. from* aſcend) The act of riſing,
of our Saviour to heaven. *In aſtronomy*, That
the equinoctial which riſes with the ſun or
of the heavenly bodies.

Aſcen'ſional (*adj. in aſtronomy, from* aſcenſion)
to aſcenſion.

Aſcen'ſionday (*s. from* aſcend, *and* day) Holy
the day on which the church commemorates
ſion of our Saviour.

Aſcen'ſive (*adj. not much uſed, from* aſcend)

Aſce'nt (*s. from* aſcend) The act of riſing,
which we aſcend a ſteep place, a riſing ground

ASCERTA'IN (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to*, *and*
tain) To make certain, to aſſure, to determine.

Aſcertai'ned (*p. from* aſcertain) Made certain,
determined; *with* of: *as*, "*He was* aſcertain
goodneſs."

Aſcertai'ner (*s. from* aſcertain) One that

Aſcertai'ning (*p. from* aſcertain) Making ſure,

Aſcertai'nment (*s. from* aſcertain) A ſettled rule,
dard.

ASCETE'RIUM (*s. in old records*) A monaſtery.

ASCE'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek ασκεω *to be*
votion) Taken up in devotional exerciſes,
auſtere courſe of life.

Aſce'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A perſon given up
and mortification, a recluſe, a hermit.

ASCHYNO'MENE (*s. in botany, from the* Greek
μαι *to be aſhamed*) A kind of ſenſitive plant.

A'SII (*s. plu. from the* Greek α *without*, *and*
dow) Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who,
time of the year, have no ſhadow at noon;
who live between the tropics.

ASCI'TES (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek ασκος
A particular kind of dropſy.

Aſci'tical, Aſci'tic (*adj. from* aſcites) Belonging
aſcites.

ASCITI'TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to*,
appoint) Additional, not inherent.

(adj. not much uſed, from aſcites) Belonging to
ſy.
PIAD (*s. in ancient poetry*) A verſe compoſed of
eet.
'dean (*adj. from* aſclepiad) Belonging to a parti-
kind of verſe.
PIAS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſwallow-

ble (*adj. from* aſcribe) Capable of being aſcribed,
to be aſcribed.
BE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſcribo *to write*)
ribute, to impute.
d (*p. from* aſcribe) Attributed, imputed; *with*
, "*It was* aſcribed to *him*."
g (*p. from* aſcribe) Attributing, imputing.
on (*s. from* aſcribe) The act of aſcribing.
tious (*adj. not much uſed, from* aſcribe) Imputed,
ed.
UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
TH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* peril) The name
oman.
(*adj. obſolete*) Deſerved. *Chaucer.*
in botany) A well known genus of trees, a timber

d (*adj. from* ſhame) Struck with ſhame; *with*
, "*I am not* aſhamed of *the goſpel of Chriſt.*"
(*adj. obſolete*) Buying and ſelling, dealing. *Ch.*
RN (*s.*) A town in Derbyſhire; it has a market
urday, and is 139 miles from London.
n (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Aſhburn,
at Aſhburn.
R'TON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonſhire; it
market on Tueſday, ſends two members to par-
nt, and is 190 miles from London.
ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Aſhburton,
at Aſhburton.
DE LA ZOUCH (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhire;
s a market on Saturday, and is 114 miles from
on.
de la zouch (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to
de la zouch, made at Aſhby de la zouch.
ur (*s. from* aſh, *and* colour) The colour of aſhes,
lour of the bark or leaves of an aſh tree.
ured (*adj. from* aſh, *and* colour) Coloured like
rk of the aſh.
D (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* effuſion) A city in
nd of Canaan.
(*adj. from* aſh) Belonging to the aſh, made of aſh.
(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* happineſs) A man's

(*s. plu. from the* Sax. aſcha) The remains of any
burnt. *Figuratively*, The remains of a dead body,
body.
(*s. in chymiſtry*) The mildeſt fire uſed in chy-
operations.
RD (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on
ay, and is 57 miles from London.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Aſhford, made
hford.
A (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a crime) The name
idol, 2 *Kings*, xvii. 13.
(*s. obſolete*) Aſhes. *Chaucer.*
NAZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fire) A man's

R (*s. in maſonry*) Free ſtone as it comes rough
the quarry.
ng (*s. in building*) The quartering in garrets per-
cular to the floor, and reaching to the underſide
rafters.
(*adv. from* ſhore) On ſhore, on the land, at
at land.
ROTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* flocks) The
of a city, the name of an idol worſhipped in the
f Canaan.
(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that is happy)
ame of a man.
neſday (*s. from* aſhes, *and* Wedneſday) The
ay of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of
ing the head with aſhes.
d (*s. in botany, from* aſh, *and* weed) An herb.
dj. from aſh) Aſhcoloured, reſembling the colour
aſh.
.) One of the four quarters of the world.
(*adj. from* Aſia) Belonging to Aſia.
dv. from ſide) To one ſide, out of the true di-
, privately, from the company.
(*adj. from* aſine) Belonging to an aſs.
dj. from aſs) Belonging to an aſs.
in ornithology) The horned owl.
t. from the Sax. aſcian) To demand, to beg;

with for: *as*, "*I* ask for *bread*." To enquire, *with* of *before the perſon of whom the enquiry is made: as*, "*Do you* ask of *me*?" *With* for *or* after *reſpecting the perſon or thing about which the enquiry is made: as*, "*Wherefore doſt thou* ask after *my name*?" To require, "*It will* ask *a longer time*."

Aska'nce (*adv. not much uſed*) Sideways, obliquely, on one ſide.

Aska'pe (*s. obſolete*) An eſcape. *Chaucer.*

Askau'nce, Askau'ncis (*adv. obſolete*) Askew, ſideways. *Chaucer.*

Askau'nt (*adv. not much uſed*) On one ſide, obliquely.

AS'KELON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a balance) A city in the land of Canaan.

As'ked (*p. from* ask) Enquired after, publiſhed for marriage.

As'ker (*s. in zoology*) A water newt.

As'ker (*s. from* ask) One that asketh.

As'kew (*adv. from* skew) Aſide, ſcornfully.

As'kid (*p. obſolete*) Required. *Chaucer.*

As'kin (*v. obſolete*) To ask. *Chaucer.*

As'king (*p. from* ask) Requiring, begging, claiming, enquiring, publiſhing for marriage.

As'kis (*s. obſolete*) Aſhes. *Chaucer.*

AS'KRIG (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 242 miles from London.

As'krig (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Askrig, made at Askrig.

Aſla'ke (*v. t. obſolete, from* ſlack) To mitigate, to appeaſe. *Spenſer.*

Aſla'kid (*p. obſolete*) Mitigated, ſlackened.

Aſla'nt (*adv. from* ſlant) Obliquely, on one ſide, not perpendicular.

Aſlee'p (*adv. from* ſleep) In ſleep, into ſleep.

Aſli'de (*v. obſolete*) To ſlide, to paſs away. *Chaucer.*

Aſlo'pe (*adv. from* ſlope) Sidelong, with a deſcent, obliquely.

Aſmato'grapher (*s. from* aſmatography) A compoſer of ſongs.

ASMATO'GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek ασμα *a ſong, and* γραφω *to write*) The art of compoſing ſongs.

ASMODE'US (*s.*) An evil ſpirit, *Tob.* iii. 8.

ASNAP'PAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* misfortune) A man's name.

ASOMA'TOUS (*adj. from the* Greek α *not, and* σωμα *a body*) Incorporeal, not having a body.

Aſo'ndry (*adv. obſolete*) Aſunder. *Chaucer.*

ASOTI'A (*s. from the* Greek) Intemperance, prodigality.

Aſot'ted (*p. obſolete*) Beſotted. *Chaucer.*

ASP (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat. aſpis) A kind of ſerpent, whoſe bite is ſaid to kill in three hours without remedy.

ASP (*s. in botany*) A tree, a poplar.

ASPALA'THUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The Jeruſalem roſe, our Lady's roſe, the wood of a certain tree.

ASPA'RAGUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) A genus of plants, ſperage.

ASPECT (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſpicio *to look*) To behold, to look upon.

As'pect (*s. from the verb*) The countenance, the air, the appearance, the look, a glance, a view, the ſituation, the diſpoſition. *In aſtronomy*, The diſpoſition of ſtars or planets reſpecting each other.

Aſpec'table (*adj. from* aſpect) Viſible, expoſed to ſight.

Aſpec'tion (*s. from* aſpect) A beholding, a view.

AS'PEN (*s. in botany*) A tree, the poplar.

As'pen (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the aſp, made of aſp.

AS'PER (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) Rough, rugged.

AS'PER (*s. in grammar*) One of the Greek accents. *It has the power of the letter* h.

As'perate (*v. t. from* aſper) To roughen.

As'perated (*p. from* aſperate) Roughened.

Aſpera'tion (*s. from* aſperate) A roughening.

Aſpe'raunce (*s. obſolete*) Hope. *Chaucer.*

ASPERIFO'LIOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. aſper *rough, and* folium *a leaf*) Belonging to a diviſion of plants ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

Aſpe'rity (*s. from* aſper) Roughneſs, unevenneſs, roughneſs of temper.

ASPERNA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſperno *to deſpiſe*) Neglect, diſregard.

As'perous (*adj. from* aſper) Rough, uneven.

ASPER'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſpargo *to ſprinkle*) To beſpatter, to calumniate.

Aſper'ſed (*p. from* aſperſe) Calumniated, unjuſtly reproached.

Aſpe'rſing (*p. from* aſperſe) Calumniating, beſpattering with cenſure.

pronunciation. *In botany*, The knots of ſome kinds of plants.

Arti′culoſe (*adj. not much uſed*) Full of joints. *Scott.*

ARTI′CULUS (*s. from the* Lat.) An article or condition in a covenant, a joint in an animal body, a knot or joint in a plant, a diviſion of a book.

AR′TIFICE (*s. from the* Lat. ars *art, and* facio *to do*) An art, a trade, a trick, a fraud.

Arti′ficer (*s. from* artifice) An artiſt, a manufacturer, a cunning dexterous fellow.

Artifi′cial (*adj. from* artifice) Produced by art, not natural, fictitious, artful.

Artifi′cially (*adv. from* artificial) By means of art, by the rules of art, dexterouſly, craftily.

Artifi′cialneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* artificial) Artfulneſs.

ARTIL′LERY (*s. from the* French artillerie) Weapons of war, cannon, large ordnance.

Artil′lery company (*s. from* artillery, *and* company) The band of infantry which make a part of the militia of the city of London.

Ar′tin (*v. obſolete*) To force.

ARTINA′TURAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ars *art, and* natura *nature*) Belonging to that kind of art which imitates nature.

Ar′tiſan (*s. from* art) An artiſt, a manufacturer.

Ar′tiſt (*s. from* art) The profeſſor of an art, one employed in ſome manual art, a ſkilful man, a good workman.

Ar′tleſly (*adv. from* artleſs) In an artleſs manner, ſincerely.

Ar′tleſs (*adj. from* art) Innocent, void of fraud, void of art, unſkilful.

Ar′tuate (*v. t. not uſed*) To tear limb from limb.

AR′TUOSE (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. artus *a joint*) Well ſet, ſtrong made. *Scott.*

AR′VAL (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. arvalis) Arable, tillable, ſown.

Ar′val (*s. not uſed*) A funeral, a funeral ſolemnity.

Ar′valbrothers (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Twelve prieſts who were appointed judges of landmarks.

Ar′vil (*adj. an old word*) Belonging to a funeral, given at a funeral.

A′RULA (*s. in aſtronomy*) The altar, a conſtellation of eight ſtars.

A′RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, wake robin, cuckowpint.

A′RUNDEL (*s.*) A borough town in Suſſex; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 55 miles from London.

A′rundel (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Arundel, made at Arundel.

Arunde′lian (*adj. from* Arundel) Belonging to Arundel.

ARUNDINA′CEOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. arundo *a reed*) Made of reeds, like reeds.

ARUNDINE′TUM (*s. in old records*) The ground where reeds grow.

ARUN′DINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. arundo *a reed*) Full of reeds, abounding with reeds.

A′RURA (*s. in old records*) A day's work at plough.

A′RUSPICE (*s. from the* Lat. aruſpicium) A divination by inſpecting the entrails of beaſts.

A′ryn (*adj. obſolete*) Brazen. *Chaucer.*

ARYTÆNOI′DES (*s. plu. in anatomy*) Two cartilages of the larynx or windpipe ſerving to modulate the voice.

ARYTHÆNOIDE′US (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſcles that ſerves to cloſe the larynx.

A′RYTHMUS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek α *not, and* ρυθμος *a number*) An irregular pulſe.

A′RZEL (*s. with jockeys*) A horſe with a white mark on the off foot behind.

AS (*conj. from the* Teut. als) In the manner, in the ſtate, in the ſtate of, in the ſame manner, in the ſame ſtate, in the ſame ſtate with. So, in ſome ſort, while, becauſe, ſeeing that, for example, as if. *In a conſequential ſenſe*, that; *as*, "*The relations are ſo uncertain*, as *they require a great deal of examination.*" *This ſenſe and conſtruction is now grown obſolete, and judged improper. With* as, in an equal degree with. *With* for, with reſpect to. *With* if, in the ſame manner as though. *With* to, ſeeing that, in the ſame manner. *With* ſuch, any that, in the circumſtances that. *With* though, in the ſame manner as if. *With* to, with reſpect to. *With* well as, in equal degree with. *With* how, in what manner: "As how, *dear Syphax?*" *So uſed only in very low or droll ſtyle.*

A′SA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a phyſician) A man's name.

ASA′DIAS (*s.*) A man's name, *Bar.* i. 1.

ASSADUL′CIS (*s. in medicine*) A roſinous gum imported from the Eaſt Indies, benzoin.

ASA′EL (*s.*) A man's name, *Tob.* i. 1.

ASAFŒ′TIDA (*s. in medicine*) A gum or roſin Eaſt Indies of a ſharp taſte and very offenſive

ASA′HEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the works A man's name.

ASA′IAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the wrought) A man's name.

ASA′NIAS (*s.*) A man's name, 1 *Eſd.* viii. 24.

A′SAPH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that man's name.

ASAPHA′ROSUS (*s.*) A man's name, 1 *Eſd.* v. 8.

ASAPHA′TUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of itch.

ASA′PHIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A lowneſs of the proceeding from the indiſpoſition of the from ſome depreſſion of the mind.

ASARABAC′CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants,

ASBA′ZARETH (*s.*) The name of a man, 1 *Eſd.*

Asbes′tine (*adj. from* asbeſtos) Belonging to incombuſtible.

ASBE′STOS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek *and* σβεννυμι *to deſtroy by burning*) A fibroſe called becauſe, when made into cloth or paper, been found capable of reſiſting the power of *cleaned and whitened in the fire without loſing its weight.*

AS′CALON (*s.*) The name of a city in the land naan.

ASCALO′NIA (*s. in botany*) The ſcalion, a ſort

Aſca′pe (*v. obſolete*) To eſcape.

ASCA′RIDES (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek *leap*) Little worms in the rectum.

Aſcau′nce (*adv. obſolete*) Askew, in a ſide view.

Aſcau′ncis (*adv. obſolete*) Askew.

ASCE′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſcando To mount upward, to advance in knowledge, higher in genealogy.

Aſce′ndable (*adj. not much uſed, from* aſcend) being aſcended.

Aſce′ndancy (*s. from* aſcend) Influence, power, nancy.

Aſce′ndant (*s. from* aſcend) Height, elevation, ty, an aſcending degree of kindred. *In* That part of the ecliptic which riſes in the particular time.

Aſce′ndant (*adj. from* aſcend) Predominant, prevalent. *In aſtronomy*, Juſt above the

Aſce′nded (*p. from* aſcend) Mounted up, heaven.

Aſce′nding (*p. from* aſcend) Riſing upwards, above the horizon.

Aſcen′ſion (*s. from* aſcend) The act of riſing, of our Saviour to heaven. *In aſtronomy*, the equinoctial which riſes with the ſun or of the heavenly bodies.

Aſcen′ſional (*adj. in aſtronomy, from* aſcenſion) to aſcenſion.

Aſcen′ſionday (*s. from* aſcend, *and* day) Holy the day on which the church commemorates ſion of our Saviour.

Aſcen′ſive (*adj. not much uſed, from* aſcend)

Aſce′nt (*s. from* aſcend) The act of riſing, which we aſcend a ſteep place, a riſing

ASCERTA′IN (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* *tain*) To make certain, to aſſure, to

Aſcertai′ned (*p. from* aſcertain) Made certain, determined; *with* of: *as*, "*He was* *goodneſs.*"

Aſcertai′ner (*s. from* aſcertain) One that

Aſcertai′ning (*p. from* aſcertain) Making ſure,

Aſcertai′nment (*s. from* aſcertain) A ſettled dard.

ASCETE′RIUM (*s. in old records*) A monaſtery.

ASCE′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek ασκεω *to be* *votion*) Taken up in devotional exerciſes, auſtere courſe of life.

Aſce′tic (*s. from the adj.*) A perſon given up and mortification, a recluſe, a hermit.

ASCHYNO′MENE (*s. in botany, from the* Greek μαι *to be aſhamed*) A kind of ſenſitive plant.

A′SII (*s. plu. from the* Greek α *without, and* *dow*) Thoſe inhabitants of the earth who, time of the year, have no ſhadow at noon; who live between the tropics.

ASCI′TES (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek A particular kind of dropſy.

Aſci′tical, Aſci′tic (*adj. from* aſcites) Belong aſcites.

ASCITI′TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to*, *appoint*) Additional, not inherent.

(*adj. not much uſed, from* aſcites) Belonging to
y.
IAD (*s. in ancient poetry*) A verſe compoſed of
et.
dean (*adj. from* aſclepiad) Belonging to a parti-
ind of verſe.
IAS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſwallow-

le (*adj. from* aſcribe) Capable of being aſcribed,
to be aſcribed.
E (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſcribo *to write*)
ibute, to impute.
(*p. from* aſcribe) Attributed, imputed; *with*
" *It was* aſcribed to *him.*"
g (*p. from* aſcribe) Attributing, imputing.
on (*s. from* aſcribe) The act of aſcribing.
ious (*adj. not much uſed, from* aſcribe) Imputed,
d.
UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
TH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* peril) The name
oman.
(*adj. obſolete*) Deſerved. *Chaucer.*
in botany) A well known genus of trees, a timber

(*adj. from* ſhame) Struck with ſhame; *with*
" *I am not* aſhamed of *the goſpel of Chriſt.*"
adj. obſolete) Buying and ſelling, dealing. *Ch.*
RN (*s.*) A town in Derbyſhire; it has a market
rday, and is 139 miles from London.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Aſhburn,
t Aſhburn.
′TON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonſhire; it
arket on Tueſday, ſends two members to par-
t, and is 190 miles from London.
on (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Aſhburton,
t Aſhburton.
DE LA ZOUCH (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhire;
a market on Saturday, and is 114 miles from
n.
le la zouch (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to
de la zouch, made at Aſhby de la zouch.
r (*s. from* aſh, *and* colour) The colour of aſhes,
our of the bark or leaves of an aſh tree.
red (*adj. from* aſh, *and* colour) Coloured like
k of the aſh.
D (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* effuſion) A city in
d of Canaan.
adj. from aſh) Belonging to the aſh, made of aſh.
(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* happineſs) A man's

(*s. plu. from the* Sax. aſcha) The remains of any
burnt. *Figuratively*, The remains of a dead body,
body.
(*s. in chymiſtry*) The mildeſt fire uſed in chy-
operations.
RD (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on
y, and is 57 miles from London.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Aſhford, made
ord.
(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a crime) The name
dol, 2 *Kings*, xvii. 13.
. *obſolete*) Aſhes. *Chaucer.*
AZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fire) A man's

(*s. in maſonry*) Free ſtone as it comes rough
the quarry.
g (*s. in building*) The quartering in garrets per-
lar to the floor, and reaching to the underſide
rafters.
adv. from ſhore) On ſhore, on the land, at
at land.
ROTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* flocks) The
f a city, the name of an idol worſhipped in the
Canaan.
(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that is happy)
me of a man.
neſday (*s. from* aſhes, *and* Wedneſday) The
of Lent, ſo called from the ancient cuſtom of
g the head with aſhes.
(*s. in botany, from* aſh, *and* weed) An herb.
dj. from aſh) Aſhcoloured, reſembling the colour
ſh.
) One of the four quarters of the world.
dj. from Aſia) Belonging to Aſia.
dv. from ſide) To one ſide, out of the true di-
privately, from the company.
adj. from aſine) Belonging to an aſs.
dj. from aſs) Belonging to an aſs.
in ornithology) The horned owl.
. from the Sax. aſcian) To demand, to beg; *with* for: *as*, "*I* ask for *bread.*" To enquire, *with* of *before the perſon of whom the enquiry is made: as*, "*Do you* ask of *me?*" *With* for *or* after *reſpecting the perſon or thing about which the enquiry is made: as*, "*Wherefore doſt thou* ask after *my name?*" To require, "*It will* ask *a longer time.*"

Aska′nce (*adv. not much uſed*) Sideways, obliquely, on one ſide.

Aska′pe (*s. obſolete*) An eſcape. *Chaucer.*

Askau′nce, Askau′ncis (*adv. obſolete*) Askew, ſideways. *Chaucer.*

Askau′nt (*adv. not much uſed*) On one ſide, obliquely.

AS′KELON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a balance) A city in the land of Canaan.

As′ked (*p. from* ask) Enquired after, publiſhed for marriage.

As′ker (*s. in zoology*) A water newt.

As′ker (*s. from* ask) One that asketh.

As′kew (*adv. from* skew) Aſide, ſcornfully.

As′kid (*p. obſolete*) Required. *Chaucer.*

As′kin (*v. obſolete*) To ask. *Chaucer.*

As′king (*p. from* ask) Requiring, begging, claiming, enquiring, publiſhing for marriage.

As′kis (*s. obſolete*) Aſhes. *Chaucer.*

AS′KRIG (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 242 miles from London.

As′krig (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Askrig, made at Askrig.

Aſla′ke (*v. t. obſolete, from* ſlack) To mitigate, to appeaſe. *Spenſer.*

Aſla′kid (*p. obſolete*) Mitigated, ſlackened.

Aſla′nt (*adv. from* ſlant) Obliquely, on one ſide, not perpendicular.

Aſlee′p (*adv. from* ſleep) In ſleep, into ſleep.

Aſli′de (*v. obſolete*) To ſlide, to paſs away. *Chaucer.*

Aſlo′pe (*adv. from* ſlope) Sidelong, with a deſcent, obliquely.

Aſmato′grapher (*s. from* aſmatography) A compoſer of ſongs.

ASMATO′GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek ασμα *a ſong, and* γραφω *to write*) The art of compoſing ſongs.

ASMODE′US (*s.*) An evil ſpirit, *Tob.* iii. 8.

ASNAP′PAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* misfortune) A man's name.

ASOMA′TOUS (*adj. from the* Greek α *not, and* σωμα *a body*) Incorporeal, not having a body.

Aſo′ndry (*adv. obſolete*) Aſunder. *Chaucer.*

ASOTI′A (*s. from the* Greek) Intemperance, prodigality.

Aſot′ted (*p. obſolete*) Beſotted. *Chaucer.*

ASP (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat. aſpis) A kind of ſerpent, whoſe bite is ſaid to kill in three hours without remedy.

ASP (*s. in botany*) A tree, a poplar.

ASPALA′THUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The Jeruſalem roſe, our Lady's roſe, the wood of a certain tree.

ASPA′RAGUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) A genus of plants, ſperage.

ASPECT (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſpicio *to look*) To behold, to look upon.

As′pect (*s. from the verb*) The countenance, the air, the appearance, the look, a glance, a view, the ſituation, the diſpoſition. *In aſtronomy*, The diſpoſition of ſtars or planets reſpecting each other.

Aſpec′table (*adj. from* aſpect) Viſible, expoſed to ſight.

Aſpec′tion (*s. from* aſpect) A beholding, a view.

AS′PEN (*s. in botany*) A tree, the poplar.

As′pen (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the aſp, made of aſp.

AS′PER (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) Rough, rugged.

AS′PER (*s. in grammar*) One of the Greek accents. *It has the power of the letter* h.

As′perate (*v. t. from* aſper) To roughen.

As′perated (*p. from* aſperate) Roughened.

Aſpera′tion (*s. from* aſperate) A roughening.

Aſpe′raunce (*s. obſolete*) Hope. *Chaucer.*

ASPERIFO′LIOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. aſper *rough, and* folium *a leaf*) Belonging to a diviſion of plants ſo called from the roughneſs of their leaves.

Aſpe′rity (*s. from* aſper) Roughneſs, unevenneſs, roughneſs of temper.

ASPERNA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſperno *to deſpiſe*) Neglect, diſregard.

As′perous (*adj. from* aſper) Rough, uneven.

ASPER′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſpargo *to ſprinkle*) To beſpatter, to calumniate.

Aſper′ſed (*p. from* aſperſe) Calumniated, unjuſtly reproached.

Aſpe′rſing (*p. from* aſperſe) Calumniating, beſpattering with cenſure.

Aſper'ſion (s. from aſperſe) A ſprinkling, calumny, cenſure.

ASPE'RUGO (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

ASPER'ULA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, woodruff.

Aſpha'ltic (adj. from aſphaltos) Belonging to aſphaltos, bituminous.

ASPHAL'TOS (s. from the Greek *α not, and σφαλλω to overturn*) A bituminous ſubſtance like pitch found floating on the ſurface of the Dead Sea where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly ſtood.

Aſphal'tum (s. *from* aſphaltos) A bituminous ſtone found near the ancient Babylon, and lately in the province of Neufchatel in Switzerland, which, mixed with other ingredients, makes an excellent cement.

AS'PHAR (s.) The name of a pool or lake, 1 *Mac.* ix. 33.

AS'PHODEL (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, day lily. *Aſphodels were planted by the ancients near their burying places, in order, as was ſuppoſed, to ſupply the manes of the dead with nouriſhment.*

As'pick (s. *from* aſp) A very venomous ſerpent.

Aſpi'e, Aſpi'en (*v. obſolete*) To eſpy, to ſee. *Chaucer.*

ASPILA'TES (s. *in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a ſilver colour.

ASPILO'GIA (s. *from the* Greek *ασπις a ſhield, and λογος a deſcription*) A treatiſe of ſpears and ſhields. *Spelman.*

AS'PIRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſpiro *to breathe*) To pronounce with an aſpiration, to pronounce with a full breath.

As'pirate (*v. int.*) To cauſe an aſpiration. *In Engliſh* w *and* h *are ſaid to aſpirate.*

As'pirate (*adj. from the verb*) Pronounced with a full breath.

As'pirated (*p. perhaps a new word, from* aſpirate) Pronounced with an aſpiration, marked with an aſper. *A vowel is ſaid to be aſpirated when pronounced with an* h *before it.*

Aſpira'tion (s. *from* aſpirate) A breathing after, an earneſt deſire, a deſire after ſomething high or great. *In grammar,* The pronunciation of a vowel with a full breath.

ASPI'RE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſpiro *to breathe*) To deſire earneſtly, to pant after, to riſe; *with* to: *as,* "Horace *did never* aſpire to *epic bays.*" *And ſometimes with* after; *as,* "Aſpire after *immortality.*"

Aſpi'ring (*p. from* aſpire) Panting after, riſing, ambitious; *with* to, *or* after: *as,* "Aſpiring to *be Gods.*"

As'pis (*s. plu. obſolete*) Aſpen trees. *Chaucer.*

ASPLE'NION (s. *in botany*) Spleenwort.

ASPORTA'TION (s. *not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* porto *to carry*) A carrying.

As'pre (*adj. obſolete*) Rough. *Chaucer.*

ASPRENEL'LA (s. *in botany*) Horſetail.

As'preneſs (s. *obſolete*) Roughneſs. *Chaucer.*

Aſqua're (*adv. obſolete*) On guard, on a ſquare, clear, at a diſtance. *Chaucer.*

Aſqui'nt (*adv. from* ſquint) Obliquely, not in a proper direction.

ASS (s. *in zoology, from the* Lat. aſinus) A beaſt of burden. *Figuratively,* A dull, ſtupid fellow.

AS'SA (s. *in medicine*) A vegetable production of two ſorts, dulcis and fœtida.

ASSA'BIAS (s.) A man's name, 1 *Eſd.* i. 9.

AS'SACH (s. *from the* Brit.) An ancient cuſtom in Wales, by which a perſon accuſed of a crime was allowed to clear himſelf on the oath of three hundred men.

Aſſa'ie (*v. obſolete*) To try, to tempt. *Chaucer.*

As'ſaie (s. *obſolete*) An eſſay.

ASSA'IL (*v. t. from the* French aſſailir) To aſſault, to invade, to attack with arguments, to addreſs the affections.

Aſſai'lable (*adj. from* aſſail) Capable of being attacked.

Aſſai'lant (s. *from* aſſail) One that aſſails.

Aſſai'lant (*adj. from* aſſail) Attacking, invading.

Aſſai'ler (s. *from* aſſail) An aſſailant.

Aſſai'ling (*p. from* aſſail) Attacking, invading.

ASSAPA'NICK (s. *in zoology*) The flying ſquirrel.

ASSARABAC'CA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

ASSA'RT (*v. t. from the* French eſſarter *to grub up*) To clear away wood.

Aſſa'rt (s. *in law, from the verb*) An offence committed in a foreſt by plucking up the under wood and fences, a tree plucked up by the roots, a piece of land cleared of wood.

Aſſa'rted (*p. from* aſſart) Plucked up, cleared from wood. *Sc.*

ASSASIA'RE (*v. in old records*) To take aſſeſſors.

ASSAS'SIN (s. *from the* French) A murderer, one that kills by treachery or violence, one that ſecretly wounds the reputation of another, one that kills or wounds another for hire.

Aſſas'ſinate (s. *from* aſſaſſin) An aſſaſſin, the crime of an aſſaſſin.

ASSAS'SINATE (*v. t. from* aſſaſſin) To murder by violence, to murder as an aſſaſſin.

Aſſas'ſinated (*p. from* aſſaſſinate) Murdered by an waylaid, taken by treachery.

Aſſas'ſinating (*p. from* aſſaſſinate) Murdering afte manner of an aſſaſſin.

Aſſaſſina'tion (s. *from* aſſaſſinate) The act of aſſaſſ murder by violence.

Aſſas'ſinator (s. *from* aſſaſſinate) An aſſaſſin, one wh ders for hire.

As'ſath (s. *from the* Brit.) The act of purgation oath of three hundred men, aſſach.

ASSA'TION (s. *from the* Lat. aſſo *to roaſt*) A roaſtin

AS'SATURE (s. *not much uſed, from the* Lat. aſſatu roaſt, roaſted meat.

ASSAU'LT (s. *from the* French aſſaut) An attack, ſet, an open invaſion, violence. *In law,* A vi offered to a man's perſon. *It has* upon *before th aſſaulted:* as, "*He made an* aſſault upon *the city.*"

Aſſau'lt (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To attack, to fall upon violence.

Aſſau'lted (*p. from* aſſault) Attacked, treated wit lence.

Aſſau'lter (s. *from* aſſault) One that aſſaults.

Aſſau'lting (*p. from* aſſault) Attacking, invading, ing with violence.

Aſſa'ut (s. *obſolete*) An aſſault.

AS'SAY (s. *from the* French eſſayer) To try, to ender to make trial of, to apply.

Aſſa'y (*v. t. obſolete*) To attack.

Aſſa'y (s. *from the verb*) An examination, a trial, a conflict.

Aſſa'yer (s. *from* aſſay) One that examines, an off the mint.

Aſſa'ying (*p. from* aſſay) Examining, making trial

ASSECURA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To make

ASSECU'TION (s. *not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad ſequor *to follow*) An attendance, the act of w upon another.

ASSECU'TION (s. *from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſequor *low*) An acquirement, the act of acquiring.

ASSEDA'TION (s. *a law term*) The act of taxing the farms.

Aſſem'blage (s. *from* aſſemble) A collection, a num things brought together.

ASSE'MBLE (*v. t. from the* French aſſembler) To together into one place, to collect.

Aſſe'mble (*v. int.*) To meet together.

Aſſe'mbled (*p. from* aſſemble) Met together, broug gether.

Aſſe'mbling (*p. from* aſſemble) Meeting togethe thering together.

Aſſe'mbly (s. *from* aſſemble) A company of peopl together, a ball or genteel entertainment.

ASSE'NT (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſentio *to* To conſent, to yield to, to agree to, to admit as

Aſſe'nt (s. *from the verb*) Conſent, agreement, the agreeing to any thing as true.

ASSEN'TAMEN (s. *in botany*) A kind of pink.

Aſſen'taunt (*adj. obſolete*) Conſenting.

Aſſenta'tion (s. *not much uſed, from* aſſent) A feig complimental compliance with the opinion of an

ASSENTA'TRIX (s. *from the* Lat.) A woman tha ters.

Aſſen'ting (*p. from* aſſent) Conſenting, allowing true.

Aſſen'tment (s. *not much uſed, from* aſſent) Conſent

ASSE'RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſero *to* To affirm, to maintain, to vindicate, to claim.

Aſſe'rted (*p. from* aſſert) Affirmed, maintained, cl

Aſſe'rting (*p. from* aſſert) Affirming, vindicating, ing.

Aſſer'tion (s. *from* aſſert) The act of aſſerting.

Aſſer'tive (*adj. from* aſſert) Poſitive, dogmatical.

Aſſer'tor (s. *from* aſſert) One that aſſerts.

ASSER'VE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad ſervio *to ſerve*) To ſerve, to help, to ſecond.

ASSE'SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſedeo *to* charge at a certain rate.

Aſſeſ'ſed (*p. from* aſſeſs) Charged at a certain rate, *with* at: *as,* "At *how much in the pound* aſſeſſed?"

Aſſeſ'ſing (*p. from* aſſeſs) Charging at a certain tion.

ASSES'SION (s. *not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad ſedeo *to ſit*) The act of ſitting down by another, tance given to another.

Aſſeſ'ſment (s. *from* aſſeſs) The writing that ſpeci ſum aſſeſſed, the money levied at a certain ra act of aſſeſſing.

ASSES'SOR (s. *from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſedeo *to* that ſits by to aſſiſt another, one who ſits on the bench, one next in dignity; *with* to: Aſſeſſor to *the throne of thundering Jove.*”

(*s. from* aſſeſs) One that aſſeſſes.

(*v. obſolete*) To anſwer to.

S (*s. plu. from the* French aſſez *enough*) The s of a deceaſed perſon appropriated to pay his

(*adj. a local word*) Dry, producing no milk.

(*adv. from the adj.*) In ſuch a ſtate as to produce ilk. “*To go* aſſeu.” *Scott.*

ER (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſeverum *ſe-* To affirm in the moſt ſolemn manner.

ate (*v. t. from* aſſever) To affirm as with an oath.

′tion (*s. from* aſſeverate) A ſolemn affirmation, a ration confirmed with an oath.

(*adj. a local word*) Aſſeu.

′re (*v. t. in old records*) To draw water from y grounds, to drain.

d (*s. a low word, from* aſs, *and* head) A block- *Shakeſpeare.*

′RE (*v. t. in old records*) To tax annually.

′RE (*v. t. in old records*) To tax annually.

ty (*s. from* aſſiduous) Diligence, cloſeneſs of ap- ion.

UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſedeo *to ſit*) ent, very attentive, conſtantly employed.

uſly (*adv. from* aſſiduous) Diligently, conſtantly.

(*v. t. not much uſed*) To beſiege. *Chaucer.*

TO (*s. from the* Spaniſh *a bargain*) A compact een the king of Spain and other powers to ſupply paniſh ſettlements in America with ſlaves.

N (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſigno *to ſign*) To nt, to mark out, to fix. *In law,* To appoint a y, to make over property to another; *with* to: *The laſt day will* aſſign to *every one a ſtation le to his character.*”

ble (*adj. from* aſſign) Capable of being aſſigned, to be aſſigned.

tion (*s. from* aſſign) An appointment, an appoint- between lovers. *In law,* The making over of property to another man.

d (*p. from* aſſign) Made over to another.

e (*s. from* aſſign) One who is appointed by another any act or buſineſs, one to whom any thing is ed.

(*s. from* aſſign) One that aſſigns, one that ap-

g (*p. from* aſſign) Appointing, fixing, making

ent (*s. from* aſſign) An appointment, the making f ſomething from one to another. *In law,* The y which any thing is aſſigned.

ble (*adj. from* aſſimilate) Capable of being con- into the likeneſs or nature of ſomething elſe.

A′RE (*v. t. in old records*) To put together.

LATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſimilo *to e*) To convert to the ſame nature with ſome- elſe, to bring to a reſemblance; *with* to: *as,* nilate to *barbariſm.*”

ed (*p. from* aſſimilate) Converted into the na- reſemblance of ſome other thing.

eneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* aſſimilate) Aſſimi-

ing (*p. from* aſſimilate) Converting into the na- reſemblance of ſome other thing, transforming.

ion (*s. from* aſſimilate) The act of transforming ng into the nature or reſemblance of ſomething e ſtate of being aſſimilated, a likeneſs; *with as,* “*Aſpire to an* aſſimilation with *God.*”

LATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to,* nulo *to ſeem*) To feign.

tion (*s. from* aſſimulate) A diſſembling, a coun- ng.

v. obſolete) To aſſign. *Chaucer.*

(*s. not much uſed*) An aſs driver, an aſs keeper. *Shakeſpeare.*

obſolete) Order, place, ſituation. *Chaucer.*

not much uſed) An aſſeſſor. *In Scotland,* A

from the Heb. *ſignifying* a priſoner) A man's

v. t. from the Lat. ad *to, and* ſiſto *to be made to* To help.

(*s. from* aſſiſt) Help, ſupport, furtherance.

(*adj. from* aſſiſt) Helpful, lending aid.

(*s. from* aſſiſt) One that aſſiſteth another, an

p. from aſſiſt) Helped, aided, ſupported.

(*p. from* aſſiſt) Helping, ſupporting.

(*adj. in old records*) Demiſed, farmed out at a ent.

ASSI′ZE (*s. in law, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſedeo *to ſi* A court of judicature, a court held twice a year in every county in which cauſes are tried by a judge and jury, the proceſs of a writ, a jury, a ſtatute to determine the weight of bread, the weight or ſize ſet by the magiſtrate.

Aſſi′ze (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To fix the meaſure or rate of any thing.

Aſſi′zer, Aſſi′ſer (*s. from* aſſize) An officer who has the care of weights and meaſures.

Aſſo′ciable (*adj. from* aſſociate) Capable of being joined to another.

Aſſo′ciableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* aſſociable) Socialneſs, fitneſs for ſociety.

ASSO′CIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſocio *to join*) To join in company, to keep company; *with* with: *as,* “*I choſe to* aſſociate with *ſuch men.*”

Aſſo′ciate (*adj. from the verb*) Joined in league or intereſt, confederate.

Aſſo′ciate (*s. from the verb*) A confederate, a companion.

Aſſo′ciated (*p. from* aſſociate) Joined in confederacy, joined in company.

Aſſo′ciating (*p. from* aſſociate) Joining in company, entering into a league.

Aſſocia′tion (*s. from* aſſociate) A company met together, a confederacy, a connection, an union.

ASSO′IL (*v. in law*) To diſcharge from excommunication.

Aſſoi′led (*adj. obſolete*) Tried, diſcharged. *Spenſer.*

Aſſoi′lin (*v. obſolete*) To aſſoil. *Chaucer.*

Aſſoi′ling (*p. from* aſſoil) Diſcharging from excommunication.

Aſſo′moned (*adj. obſolete*) Summoned. *Chaucer.*

ASSO′NANCE (*s. in muſic, not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſono *to ſound*) The reference of one ſound to another that reſembles it, a kind of echo.

Aſſo′nant (*adj. from* aſſonance) Sounding in a manner that reſembles another ſound.

ASSO′NATE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſono *to ſound*) To ſound together.

ASSO′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſors *a lot*) To arrange, to put into proper claſſes.

Aſſo′rtment (*s. in trade, from* aſſort) A quantity of goods conſiſting of various articles of different ſorts. *In painting,* The harmony or proportion of different parts.

AS′SOS (*s.*) The name of a ſea port in *Natolia.*

Aſſ′ot (*v. t. obſolete, from* ſot) To beſot, to infatuate. *Spenſer.*

Aſſo′yle (*v. obſolete*) To abſolve.

AS′SUAGE (*v. t. perhaps from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſuadeo *to perſuade*) To mitigate, to ſoften, to eaſe.

Aſſ′uage (*v. int.*) To abate.

Aſſua′ged (*p. from* aſſuage) Mitigated, ſoftened, abated.

Aſſua′gement (*s. from* aſſuage) A mitigation, that which mitigates.

Aſſua′ger (*s. from* aſſuage) One that pacifies.

Aſſua′ging (*p. from* aſſuage) Mitigating, pacifying, abating.

Aſſua′ſive (*adj. from* aſſuage) Softening, mitigating.

ASSUB′JUGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to,* ſub *under, and* jugum *a joke*) To ſubmit.

ASSUEFAC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. aſſuetus *accuſtomed, and* facio *to make*) The ſtate of being accuſtomed to any thing.

ASSUE′RUS (*s.*) The name of a man, *Tob.* xiv. 15.

AS′SUETUDE (*s. from the* Lat. aſſuetudo) Cuſtom.

ASSU′ME (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſumo *to take*) To take to one's ſelf, to arrogate, to take for granted.

Aſſu′med (*p. from* aſſume) Taken up, put on, arrogated, taken for granted.

Aſſu′mer (*s. from* aſſume) One that aſſumes, an arrogant man, one that claims more than his due.

Aſſu′ming (*p. from* aſſume) Arrogant, haughty.

Aſſum′pſit (*s. from* aſſume) A voluntary or verbal promiſe, by which any one aſſumes or takes upon him to diſcharge the debts of another.

Aſſum′ption (*s. from* aſſume) The act of taking any thing to one's ſelf, a ſuppoſition without abſolute proof, the thing ſuppoſed. *In divinity,* The act of taking any perſon up to heaven, the feſtival in commemoration of the ſuppoſed aſcent of the Virgin Mary, ſoul and body, to heaven.

Aſſum′ptive (*adj. from* aſſume) Fit to be aſſumed.

AS′SUR (*s.*) The name of a man, the name of a people. *Apoc.*

Aſſu′rance (*s. from* aſſure) Certain knowledge, certain expectation, conviction, ſpirit, intrepidity, confidence, impudence. *In commerce,* A contract by which a perſon ſubjects himſelf to make good damages that may be ſuſtained by another.

ASSU'RE (*v. t. from the* French aſſurer) To give confidence by promiſe, to make ſure, to ſecure, to confirm, to affiance.

Aſſu'red (*p. from* aſſure) Made confident, made certain, certain, indubitable, vainly confident.

Aſſu'red (*adj. obſolete*) Azure. *Chaucer.*

Aſſu'redly (*adv. from* aſſure) Certainly, undoubtedly.

Aſſu'redneſs (*s. from* aſſured) Certainty, the ſtate of being aſſured.

Aſſu'ren (*p. obſolete*) Aſſured. *Chaucer.*

Aſſu'rer (*s. from* aſſure) One that aſſures, one that engages to make good any loſs.

Aſſwa'ge (*v.*) To aſſuage.

Aſſy'ne (*v. obſolete*) To aſſign.

ASSY'RIA (*s.*) A country in Aſia.

Aſſy'rian (*adj. from* Aſſyria) Belonging to Aſſyria.

Aſſy'rian (*s. from* Aſſyria) A native of Aſſyria.

ASSY'THMENT (*s. in the law of Scotland*) Manboot.

Aſta'nce (*adv. obſolete*) Together, at once.

Aſta'rt (*v. obſolete*) To eſcape on a ſudden. *Chaucer.*

Aſta'te (*s. obſolete*) Eſtate. *Chaucer.*

ASTEI'OLOGY (*s. from the* Greek αστειος *elegant, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) An elegant ſpeech, the art of fine ſpeaking.

ASTEI'SMUS (*s. in rhetoric*) A kind of irony.

AS'TER (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſtar wort.

ASTERA'MIUM (*s. in botany*) Pellitory.

ASTE'RIAS (*s. in zoology*) The ſtar fiſh.

ASTE'RICUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſilphium, buphthalmum.

ASTE'RION (*s. in botany*) The crow parſnip.

ASTE'RISK (*s. from the* Lat. aſtrum *a ſtar*) A mark in form of a ſtar, uſed by way of diſtinction or reference.

ASTE'RISM (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Lat. aſtrum *a ſtar*) A conſtellation. *In grammar*, An aſteriſk.

ASTERI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone, a kind of opal ſparkling like a ſtar.

ASTE'RLOGOUR (*s. obſolete*) An aſtrolobe. *Chaucer.*

Aſte'rn (*adv. a ſea term, from* ſtern) In the hinder part of the ſhip, behind the ſhip.

Aſte'rne (*adj. obſolete*) Auſtere. *Douglas.*

Aſte'rt (*v. t. obſolete, from* ſtart) To terrify, to ſtartle, to fright. *Spenſer.*

AS'THMA (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek) A difficult, laborious and painful reſpiration; a diſorder occaſioned by a preſſure of the diaphragm on the lungs.

Aſthma'tic, Aſthma'tical (*adj. from* aſthma) Troubled with an aſthma.

ASTI'PULATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* ſtipulo *to ſtipulate*) To contract, to bargain, to agree to.

Aſtipula'tion (*s. from* aſtipulate) A contract, an agreement between ſeveral parties.

Aſtoi'ned (*p. obſolete*) Aſtoniſhed. *Spenſer.*

Aſto'nied (*p. nearly obſolete*) Aſtoniſhed.

ASTO'NISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* tono *to thunder*) To confound with fear, to confound with wonder, to ſurprize, to terrify as with thunder.

Aſto'niſhed (*p. from* aſtoniſh) Confounded with fear, loſt in wonder, ſurprized, terrified; *with* at: *as*, "Aſtoniſhed at *the voice, he ſtood amazed.*"

Aſton'iſhing (*p. from* aſtoniſh) Amazing, confounding, ſurpriſing.

Aſton'iſhingneſs (*s. from* aſtoniſhing) The quality that excites aſtoniſhment.

Aſton'iſhment (*s. from* aſtoniſh) Amazement, confuſion of mind through fear or wonder.

Aſtou'nd (*v. t. not much uſed by late authors*) To aſtoniſh. *Spenſer.*

AS'TOUR (*s. in commerce*) Diſcount.

Aſtrad'dle (*adv. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle, from* ſtraddle) Aſtride, with the legs acroſs any thing.

AS'TRÆA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs and patroneſs of juſtice.

AS'TRAGAL (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek αςραγαλος *the ankle*) The ſuperior bone of the foot, the talus. *In architecture*, A little round moulding in form of a ring, ſerving as an ornament at the top or bottom of a column.

ASTRAGALOI'DES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ASTRA'GALUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, milk vetch. *In anatomy*, the talus, the firſt and ſuperior bone of the foot.

AS'TRAL (*adj. from the* Lat. aſtrum *a ſtar*) Starry, belonging to the ſtars.

ASTRA'LISH (*s. in mineralogy*) Gold ore in its natural ſtate.

Aſtra'ngled (*adj. obſolete*) Strangled. *Chaucer.*

ASTRA'NTIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, black maſter wort.

ASTRA'PIAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone with a luſtre reſembling the flaſhes of lightning.

Aſtra'y (*adv. from* ſtray) Out of the way, from the way.

ASTRIC'T (*v. t. in medicine, from the* Lat. ad ſtringo *to bind*) To conſtringe, to contract by tions proper for the purpoſe.

Aſtric'ted (*p. from* aſtrict) Braced up, contracted.

Aſtric'tion (*s. from* aſtrict) The act or power of tracting the parts of the body by proper applica

Aſtric'tive (*adj. from* aſtrict) Of a binding quality,

ASTRICTO'RIA (*s. in phyſic*) Medicines of an quality.

Aſtric'tory (*adj. from* aſtrict) Apt to bind, aſtringe

Aſtri'de (*adv. from* ſtride) With the legs open, the legs acroſs any thing.

ASTRI'FEROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *a ſtar, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing ſtars.

ASTRI'GEROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* trum *a ſtar, and* gero *to bear*) Adorned with ſtars

ASTRI'HILTHET (*s. a law term, from the* Sax.) feiture of double the damages.

ASTRI'NGE (*v. t. in medicine, from the* Lat. ad ſtringo *to bind*) To brace up, to preſs by contr to make the parts draw together.

Aſtrin'gency (*s. in medicine, from* aſtringe) The contracting the parts of the body.

Aſtrin'gent (*adj. in medicine, from* aſtringe) bracing up, contracting.

Aſtrin'gent (*s. in medicine, from the adj. put* An application or medicine endued with the bracing up the parts of the body.

ASTRO'BOLAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious reſembling the eye of a fiſh.

ASTRO'BOLISM (*s. from the* Greek αστρον *a ſtar,* βαλλω *to caſt*) The act of blaſting, the ſtate of planet ſtruck.

ASTROGNO'SIA (*s. from the* Lat. aſtrum *a ſtar, and* *to know*) The ſcience of the ſtars.

ASTRO'GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek αςρον *a ſtar,* γραφω *to deſcribe*) The deſcription of the ſtars.

ASTROI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The ſtar ſtone.

AS'TROLABE (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek *ſtar, and* λαμβανω *to take*) An inſtrument for tak altitude of the ſun or ſtars, the projection of the an armillary ſphere.

Aſtro'loger (*s. from* aſtrology) One who pretends tell future events from the ſuppoſed influence ſtars, one verſed in the knowledge of the planets.

Aſtrolo'gian (*s. from* aſtrology) An aſtrologer.

Aſtrolo'gic, Aſtrolo'gical (*adj. from* aſtrology) to aſtrology.

Aſtrolo'gically (*adv. from* aſtrological) In an manner.

Aſtro'logins (*s. plu. obſolete*) Aſtrologers.

Aſtrologi'ze (*v. int. from* aſtrology) To practiſe logy.

ASTRO'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek αςρον *a ſtar,* *a diſcourſe*) The practice of foretelling events knowledge of the ſtars.

Aſtro'nomer (*s. from* aſtronomy) One that ſtudi motions of the heavenly bodies, a perſon ſk aſtronomy.

Aſtrono'mic, Aſtrono'mical (*adj. from* aſtronomy longing to aſtronomy.

Aſtrono'mically (*adv. from* aſtronomical) In an mical manner.

Aſtrono'micals (*s. plu. from the adj.*) Aſtronomica bers, ſexageſimal fractions.

ASTRONO'MY (*s. from the* Greek αςρον *a ſtar,* *a rule*) The knowledge of the ſtars, the ſcience by we are taught the motions, magnitudes, diſtan volutions, eclipſes, and order of the heavenly

Aſtropec'ten (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of ſtar

AST'ROSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek αστρον *a ſtar,* σκοπεω *to view*) The obſervation of the ſtars.

ASTROTHEO'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek αςρον *God, and* λογος *a word*) The proof of a Deity preme Being drawn from the aſtronomical obſer of the heavenly bodies.

AS'TRUM (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation.

Aſtry'vyd (*adj. obſolete*) Diſtracted, confounded one thing and another.

ASTU'RCO (*s. from the* Spaniſh) An ambling Spaniſh gennet.

ASTU'RCUS (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk, hawk.

ASTYA'GES (*s.*) The name of a man, 1 *Bel.* i.

ASTY'LIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of lettuce.

ASU'NDER (*adv. from the* Sax. aſundran) Ap rately.

(*adj. obſolete*) Aware. *Chaucer.*

d (*adj. obſolete*) Confounded, amazed as in a

Chaucer.

, Aſwi'the (*adv. obſolete*) Preſently. *Chaucer.*

n, Aſwo'und (*adv. obſolete*) In a ſwoon. *Chaucer.*

M (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* συλεω *to pillage*) ce from which he that has fled to it cannot be , a refuge, a ſanctuary, a place of ſafety.

OL'IC (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Greek α *not,* υμβολον *a ſhot*) Shot free, Scot free.

'lical (*adj. from* aſymbolic) Scot free, ſhot free.

OLUS (*s. from the* Greek) One that goes Scot one that is exempted from paying any part of a ning.

etral (*adj. from* aſymmetry) Incommeaſurable.

METRY (*s. from the* Greek α *not,* συν *with, and to meaſure*) Diſproportion.

TOTE (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek α *not,* συν *and* πτοω *to fall*) A right line which approaches and nearer to a curve but will never coincide it.

ote (*adj. from the ſubſt.*) Having the properties ſymptote.

'tical (*adj. from* aſymptote) Belonging to an tote.

RITUS (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name.

ETON (*s. in rhetoric, from the* Greek α *not,* ith, *and* δεω *to bind*) A figure or mode of expreſ- which the conjunctive particle is omitted. "I I *ſaw,* I *conquered.*"

ATON (*s. in logic*) An unnatural, inconſiſtent

. *from the* Sax. æt) Near to, in, by, on, with, dent with, in the ſtate of, in conſequence of, im- about, furniſhed with. *With* all, in any man- any degree. *With* once, all together, all in the nſtant.

L (*s. from the* Moors) A kind of tabour or drum. *Dryden.*

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a thorn) The name of in the land of Canaan.

(*p. obſolete*) Begun, ſet abroach. *Chaucer.*

A (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ſumach.

XIA, A'TARAXY (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and to trouble*) Tranquillity, exemption from trouble.

ATIS (*s.*) A man's name, 2 *Mac.* xii. 26.

v. *obſolete*) To taſte. *Chaucer.*

(*s. from the* Greek α *without, and* ταξις *order*) ant of order. *In phyſic,* The irregularity of the paroxiſm of a fever.

d (*adj. obſolete*) Choaked. *Cole.*

(*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To achieve.

ement (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An achievement.

The goddeſs of miſchief.

be pret. of eat) Did eat.

NY (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* τεχνη *art*) nt of art, unſkilfulneſs.

(*adj. obſolete*) Moderate, modeſt.

adv. obſolete) At once. *Chaucer.*

dv. obſolete) Indeed. *Cole.*

adj. obſolete) Attainted, caſt in law. *Chaucer.*

AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the time of the The name of a woman.

'SIA (*s. from the* Greek) Immortality, an anti- ainſt death.

n (*adj. from* Athanaſius) Belonging to Athana- mpoſed by Athanaſius.

'SIUS (*s.*) The name of a man, one of the fa- the Chriſtian church.

ATOS (*s. in botany*) The roſe campion.

R (*s. in chymiſtry, ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek α θνητκω *to die*) A digeſting furnace ſo contrived ep a certain heat for ſome conſiderable time.

R (*s. in aſtrology*) The conjunction of the moon ſun.

from the Sax.) The privilege of adminiſtering n ſome caſes of right and property. *Scott.*

(*s. from* atheiſt) The doctrine or opinion of an

(*s. from the* Greek α *without, and* θεος *God*) o denies the being of a God.

dj. from the ſubſt.) Atheiſtical, denying the ex- God.

Athei'ſtical (*adj. from* atheiſt) Tending to impious.

lly (*adv. from* atheiſtical) In an atheiſtical impiouſly.

lneſs (*s. from* atheiſtical) The quality of being al.

G (*s. from the* Sax. *ſignifying* illuſtrious) The itle of the king's eldeſt ſon.

ATHE'NA (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of plaiſter, a rich cataplaſm.

A'THENA'EA (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of royal hunt, in which wild beaſts of all ſorts were turned up, for the diverſion of the company.

ATHENA'EUM (*s. in antiquity*) A place at Athens, conſecrated to Minerva, where the poets and orators were wont to exhibit.

ATHENATO'RIUM (*s. in chymiſtry*) A thick glaſs cover occaſionally applied to a cucurbit.

Athe'nian (*adj. from* Athens) Belonging to Athens.

Athe'nian (*s. from* Athens) A native of Athens.

ATHENO'BIUS (*s.*) A man's name. *Mat.* xv. 28.

ATHEN'REE (*s.*) A town in Ireland.

A'THENS (*s.*) A famous city of Greece.

A'theous (*adj. not much uſed, from* atheiſt) Atheiſtical.

ATHERO'MA (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek αθαρα *pap*) A kind of wen, a tumor, containing a milky matter, without pain or inflammation.

Atheroma'tous (*adj. from* atheroma) Having the qualities of an atheroma.

A'THERSTONE (*s.*) A town in Warwickſhire, it has a market on Tueſday, and is 103 miles from London.

A'therſtone (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Atherſtone, made at Atherſtone.

Athin'kin (*v. obſolete*) To ſeem to.

Athir'ſt (*adv. from* thirſt) In want of drink, thirſty.

ATHLE'TÆ (*s. plu. in antiquity*) Wreſtlers, men of extraordinary ſtrength and agility, thoſe who were trained up to the exerciſes of the public games.

Athle'tic (*adj. from* athletæ) Trained up to exerciſe, ſtrong, robuſt, belonging to wreſtling.

ATH'LONE (*s.*) A ſtrong town in Ireland in the county of Weſtmeath and province of Conaught.

A'THOL (*s.*) An inland county of Scotland.

Athre'e (*adv. from* three *obſolete*) In three, aſunder. *Ch.*

Athr'oted (*p. obſolete*) Strangled. *Chaucer.*

Athwa'rt (*adv. from* thwart) In a croſs manner, wrong.

Athwa'rt (*prep.*) Acroſs, through.

A'THY (*s.*) A town in the county of Kildare in the kingdom of Ireland.

ATHY'MIA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek, α *without, and* θυμος *the mind*) A dejection of mind, a lowneſs of ſpirits.

A'TIA (*s. a law term*) A writ of enquiry whether a perſon has been committed to priſon on juſt cauſe of ſuſpicion.

ATI'LIA (*s. in antient records*) Utenſils, implements for country buſineſs.

ATI'LT (*adv. from* tilt) In the manner of a tilter, juſt ready to make a puſh, in a hurry, in the manner of any thing tilted up.

ATI'NIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of elm.

ATIZO'ES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone which ſhines like ſilver.

Atlante'an (*adj. from* Atlas) Belonging to Mount Atlas.

Atlan'tes (*s. in architecture, from* Atlas) The images of men as pillars, ſupporting the weight of any building.

ATLAN'TIC (*s. from* Atlas) That part of the ocean that lies between Europe and Africa on the one ſide, and America on the other.

Atlan'tic (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to that vaſt ſea which lies between Europe and Africa on the one ſide, and America on the other.

ATLAN'TIDES (*s. in aſtronomy*) The Pleiades.

AT'LAS (*s. in geography*) A ridge of mountains running from eaſt to weſt through the north of Africa. *In anatomy,* The firſt vertebra of the neck. *In literature,* A collection of maps, a large ſquare folio. *In commerce,* A rich kind of ſilk.

At'laſſes (*s. from* Atlas, *in architecture*) The images of men, or the upper parts of man, bearing up the weight of a building. *In commerce,* A rich kind of ſilk, or ſtuff.

AT'MOSPHERE (*s. from the* Greek ατμος *a vapor, and* σφαιρα *a ſphere*) The body of air and vapour that ſurrounds the earth.

Atmoſphe'rical (*adj. from* atmoſphere) Belonging to the atmoſphere.

ATO'CIA (*s. from the* Greek, α *not, and* τεκτω, *to bring forth*) Barrenneſs.

ATO'CIUM (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine to prevent conception.

A'TOM (*s. from the* Greek α *not, and* τεμνω *to cut*) A part ſo ſmall as not to be divided, any thing very ſmall.

Ato'mical (*adj. from* atom) Conſiſting of atoms, relating to atoms.

A'tomiſt (*s. from* atom) One that holds the philoſophy or doctrine of atoms.

A'tomy (*s. from* atom, *obſolete*) An atom. *Sir J. Davies.*

ATO'NE (*v. int. from* at, *and* one) To agree, to be at one or in concord, to expiate, to ſtand for, to anſwer for; *with* for, *as*: "*The murderer fell, and blood* atoned for *blood*."

Ato'ne (*v. t. not much uſed in this conſtruction*) To expiate.

Ato'nement (*s. from* atone) Expiation, agreement, concord; *with* for, *as*: "*Make atonement* for *thyſelf, and* for *them*."

Ato'nes (*adv. obſolete*) At once, all together. *Chaucer.*

ATO'NICS (*s. plu. in grammar*) Words that have no accent.

Ato'ning (*p. from* atone) Expiating.

A'TONY (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek α *not, and* τεινω *to ſtrain*) The want of proper tone or tenſion, a relaxation of parts.

Ato'p (*adv. from* top) On the top, at the top.

ATRABILA'RIAN (*adj. in medicine, from the* Lat. atra *black, and* bilis *bile*) Melancholy, abounding with black choler.

Atrabil'arious (*adj. from* atrabilarian) Melancholic, tending to melancholy.

Atrabila'riouſneſs (*s. from* atrabilarious) The ſtate of being melancholy, a fulneſs of choler.

At'rabilary (*adj. not much uſed*) Atrabilarious.

ATRAC'TYLIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ATRA'GANE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ATRAMEN'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. atramentum *ink*) Inky, black.

Atramen'tous (*adj. from* atramental) Inky, black.

ATRA'PHAXIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Atra'te (*adj. not uſed*) Made black, put into mourning.

ATR'ECTUS (*s. with phyſicians*) One who is born with the fundament not perforated.

A'trick (*s. obſolete*) An uſher in a public hall.

Atri'p (*adv. a ſea term*) In a perpendicular direction ſo as not to faſten in the ground, *applied to the anchor*; at the maſt head, to the utmoſt extent, *applied to a ſail*.

ATRI'PLEX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

A'trity (*s. not much uſed*) Blackneſs. *Scott.*

A'TRIUM (*s. in old records*) A church-yard, a court-yard before a houſe.

ATRO'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. atrox *cruel*) Wicked in a high degree, horribly criminal.

Atro'ciouſly (*adv. from* atrocious) In an atrocious manner.

Atro'ciouſneſs (*s. from* atrocious) Baſeneſs, horrible wickedneſs.

Atro'city (*s. from* atrocious) Horrible wickedneſs, baſeneſs.

A'TROPA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

A'TROPHUS (*s. with phyſicians*) One who receives no nouriſhment from food.

ATR'OPHY (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek α *not, and* τρεφω *to nouriſh*) Want of nouriſhment, a languor or waſting of the body for want of due nouriſhment.

A'TROPOS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the three deſtinies who was ſuppoſed to cut the thread of human life.

ATTA'CH (*v. t. from the* French attacher *to tye*) To arreſt, to ſeize, to lay hold of, to win, to gain over to one's intereſt.

Attach'ed (*p. from* attach) Arreſted, ſeized, fixed to one intereſt; *with* to, *as*: "*He was ſtrangely* attached to *that party*."

Attach'ing (*p. from* attach) Seizing, winning over, engaging.

Attach'ment (*s. from* attach) A ſeizure, an arreſt, an adherence, a regard, *with* to, *as*: "*They are remarkable for an* attachment to *their own nation*."

ATTA'CK (*v. t. from the* French attaquer *to urge*) To aſſault, to begin a quarrel, to begin a controverſy.

Atta'ck (*s. from the verb*) An aſſault on an enemy.

Attac'ked (*p. from* attack) Aſſaulted.

Attac'ker (*s. from* attack) One that begins a quarrel, one that attacks.

Attac'king (*p. from* attack) Aſſaulting, beginning a quarrel.

ATTA'IN (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* teneo *to hold faſt*) To gain, to procure, to come to, to overtake, to equal.

Atta'in (*v. int.*) To come to a certain ſtate, to arrive at.

Atta'in (*s. obſolete from the verb*) An attainment.

Attai'nable (*adj. from* attain) Capable of being attained.

Attai'nableneſs (*s. from* attainable) The quality of being attainable.

Attai'nder (*s. in law from* attain) The act of attainting, the conviction of a crime, a taint.

Attai'ned (*p. from* attain) Procured, gained, arrived at, come to a certain ſtate.

Attai'ning (*p. from* attain) Procuring, overtaking ing to a certain ſtate.

Attai'nment (*s. from* attain) An acquiſition, that is attained, the act or power of attaining.

ATTA'INT (*v. t. from the* French attenter *to att* find guilty, to taint, to corrupt.

Attai'nt (*s. from the verb*) A taint, a ſpot, a ſtain, wearineſs, any thing that injures: *But this ſen ſolete. In farriery*, A blow or wound on the foot of a horſe.

Attai'nted (*p. from* attaint) Found guilty, found of ſome capital offence; *with* of: *as*, "*He* tainted of *high treaſon*." Tainted, corrupted.

Attai'nture (*s. from* attaint) The imputation crime, a reproach.

ATTA'LIA (*s.*) An ancient ſea port of Aſia Minor.

ATTALSA'RASIN (*s. in* Cornwall) An old, deſerted

ATTA'LUS (*s.*) The name of a man. 1 Mac.

Atta'med (*adj. obſolete*) Begun, ſet abroach.

ATTA'MINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and to defile*) To corrupt, to ſpoil.

Atte (*prep. obſolete*) At, at the.

ATTE'GIA (*s. in old records.*) A cottage.

Attei'nte (*adj. obſolete*) Attainted, perceived, und

ATTE'MPER (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* tem *moderate*) To mingle, to dilute, to regulate, to to fit, to accommodate.

Atte'mperance (*s. obſolete, from* attemper) Tem moderation.

Attem'perate (*adj. obſolete*) Temperate, moderate.

Attem'perate (*v. t. from* attemper) To proportion, derate.

Attem'pered (*p. from* attemper) Mixed, regulat derated, fitted, accommodated; *with* to: *as*, " pered to *the lyre*."

Attem'pering (*p. from* attemper) Mixing, reg ſoftening, fitting.

Attem'pre (*adj. obſolete*) Temperate, tempered.

Attem'prid (*adj. obſolete*) Temperate, calm.

ATTE'MPT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* tento To try, to endeavour, to attack, to invade, venture.

Atte'mpt (*s. from the verb*) A trial, an effort, an

Attem'ptable (*adj. from* attempt) Capable of be tempted.

Attem'pted (*p. from* attempt) Tried, endeavoured done.

Attem'pter (*s. from* attempt) One that attempts, makes an attempt.

Attem'pting (*p. from* attempt) Trying, endeav venturing.

ATTE'ND (*v. int. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* tendo *to* To regard, to give attention, to wait on, to w to accompany, to be preſent, to expect. "*So dr tempeſt, that all the people* attended *therein th the world and the judgment day*." *But this ſen pure Engliſh.*

Atte'nd (*v. int.*) To be attentive, to wait, to del

Atte'ndance (*s. from* attend) The act of ſerving, th waiting, ſervice, the people that ſerve, a retin tention. Expectation, *a ſenſe now obſolete.*

Atten'dant (*adj. from* attend) Connected with ſom waiting, ſerving.

Atte'ndant (*s. from* attend) One that attends.

Atte'ndaunce (*s. obſolete*) Attention.

Atte'nded (*p. from* attend) Regarded, ſerved, w followed, followed as of conſequence.

Atte'nder (*s. from* attend) One that attends, an dant.

Atte'nding (*p. from* attend) Serving, waiting, re giving attention.

Atte'nt (*adj. from* attend) Attentive, intent, rega

Atte'ntates (*s. plu. in law, from* attend) Proceed a court of judicature while the ſuit is dependin

Atten'tion (*s. from* attend) The act of attending, tion, diligence, care.

Atten'tive (*adj. from* attend) Heedful, full of at obſervant.

Atten'tively (*adv. from* attentive) With attentio fully.

Atten'tiveneſs (*s. from* attentive) Heedfulneſs, the being attentive.

Atten'uant (*adj. in medicine, from* attenuate) with a power of diluting.

ATTENUAN'TIA (*s. in phyſic*) Attenuating medi

ATTEN'UATE (*v. t. in medicine, from the* Lat. ad tenuo *to make ſlender*) To make thin, to dilute.

Atten'uate (*adj. from the verb*) Made thin, made

Attenu'ated (*p. from* attenuate) Made thin, dilut

ting (*p. from* attenuate) Making thin, diluting.
tion (*s. from* attenuate) The act of making thin, a
ng.
(*s. from the* Sax. ater *venom*) Corrupt matter.
LY (*adv. not much uſed, from* atter) Grievouſly,
Chaucer.
y.
MINING (*s. in old records*) The term granted for
yment of a debt, the purchaſe of a longer time
payment of a debt.
(*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* teſtor *to teſtify*)
ar witneſs, to call to witneſs.
not much uſed, from the verb) Teſtimony, witneſs.
on (*s. from* atteſt) Teſtimony, evidence, confir-
.
(*p. from* atteſt) Teſtified, witneſſed.
g (*p. from* atteſt) Witneſſing, teſtifying.
(*adj. from* Attica) Belonging to Attica, belong-
Athens. *In philology*, Delicate, poignant, juſt,
t. *In architecture*, Belonging to the upper part
lding, belonging to an upper ſtory, flat, having
f concealed, belonging to a peculiar kind of baſe
nes uſed in the Ionic and Doric orders.
E (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Greek ἀττικίζω
he Attic dialect) To make uſe of Atticiſms.
(*s. from* Atticiſe) An imitation of the Attic ſtyle,
ſe and elegant mode of expreſſion.
OUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and*
touch) Near, adjoining.
uſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* attiguous) The
or ſtate of being attiguous. *Scott.*
(*s. in old records*) The rigging of a ſhip.
A (*s. in old records*) The implements of huſ-
, the rigging of a ſhip.
E (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and*
tinge) To touch lightly, to colour lightly.
(*v. t. from the* French attirer *to attract*) To
array, to deck up, to ſet off.
from the verb) Dreſs, clothes, habit, orna-
In hunting, The horns of a buck or ſtag. *In bo-*
he generative parts of plants, the antheræ.
p. from attire) Dreſſed, clothed, ornamented.
not much uſed, from attire) One that attires, a

p. a. from attire) Dreſſing, clothing, ornamenting.
s. in hunting) The attire, the horns of a deer.
DE (*s. from the* French) A poſture. *In painting*
ture, The geſture of a figure or ſtatue expreſ
action or ſentiment of the perſon repreſented.
OROUGH (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a mar-
hurſday, and is 93 miles from London.
ugh (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Attle-
, made at Attleborough.
URY (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Attleborough.
ENT (*adj. in anatomy, from the* Lat. ad *to, and*
ft up) Lifting up, belonging to thoſe muſcles
p or elevate any part of the body.
ENTS (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The pair of muſcles
w up the upper lip.
an incorrect ſpelling) An atom. *Sir J. Davies.*
v. obſolete) Together, in one place, of the ſame
Spenſer.
RE (*v. t. in old records*) To turn over, to ap-
ſome particular ſervice.
EY (*s. in law, from the* Lat. ad *to, and the*
ourner *to turn*) One who is appointed to do
ſs of another, one who is appointed or retained
cute or defend an action at law, a lawyer.
Y (*v. t. not uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To act for
to appoint a proxy.
ip (*s. from* attorney) The office of an attorney.
ED (*p. from* attorney) Appointed as a proxy;
as: "Attornied to *your ſervice.*"
t (*s. in law, from* attourn) A transfer from
o another of the ſuit and ſervice due from a
e tenants acknowledgement of a new lord.
ep. obſolete) Towards.
(*v. t. in law, from the* Lat. ad *to, and the*
urner *to turn*) To transfer the homage of a
acknowledge a new lord.
at (*s. in law, from* attourn) Attornment, the
gement of a new lord.
(*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* traho *to draw*)
o, to engage, to invite, to allure.
om the verb, not much uſed) Attractor.
p. from attract) Drawn to, engaged, invited,
with by *and* to, *as:* "Attracted by *her*
Attracted to *her arms.*"
(*adj. from* attract) Endued with attractive
Ray.
(*p. from* attract) Drawing, inviting, charm-

Attrac'tion (*s. from* attract) The power of drawing, the power of inviting.

Attrac'tive (*adj. from* attract) Attracting, drawing, inviting, charming.

Attrac'tive (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of attraction.

Attrac'tively (*adv. from* attractive) In an attractive manner.

Attrac'tiveneſs (*s. from* attractive) The quality of being attractive.

Attrac'tor (*s. from* attract) One that attracts, a drawer.

Attra'hent (*s. from* attract) That which draws.

ATTRA'HENTIA (*s. in phyſic*) Medicines of a drawing quality.

ATTREBA'TI (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The inhabitants of Berkſhire.

ATTRECTA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ad *to, and* tracto *to handle*) A frequent handling.

Attri'butable (*adj. from* attribute) Capable of being attributed, imputable.

ATTRI'BUTE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* tribuo *to give*) To aſcribe, to yield, to give, to impute.

At'tribute (*s. from the verb*) That which is attributed, that which may be affirmed or denied of any ſubject, an adherent quality, an appendage, a mark of diſtinction, reputation, honour.

Attri'buted (*p. from* attribute) Aſcribed, imputed; *with* to: *as,* "*It was* attributed to *his infirmity.*"

Attri'buting (*p. from* attribute) Aſcribing, imputing.

Attribu'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* attribute) Reputation, commendation.

At'tributive (*adj. from* attribute) Belonging to an attribute, expreſſing an attribute. *Harris.*

Attri'butory (*adj. from* attribute) Relative to attribution. *Scott.*

ATTRI'TE (*adj. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* tero *to rub*) Worn by rubbing.

Attri'teneſs (*s. from* attrite) The quality of being worn by rubbing.

Attri'tion (*s. from* attrite) The act of wearing any thing by rubbing. *In theology*, That ſorrow which ariſes from a fear of puniſhment, the loweſt kind of repentance.

Attu'ne (*v. t. from* tune) To put in tune, to make any thing muſical.

Attu'ned (*p. from* attune) Put into tune, made muſical; *with* to: *as,* "*His voice* attuned to *praiſe.*"

Attu'ning (*p. from* attune) Putting into tune, making any thing muſical.

Attu'rney (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An attorney.

Atwa'in (*adv. obſolete*) In two, aſunder.

ATWEE'N (*prep. from the* Sax. twa *two, uſed chiefly by the poets*) Between.

Attwee'ne (*prep. obſolete*) Between. *Chaucer.*

Atwi'nn (*adv. obſolete*) In two, aſunder. *Chaucer.*

Atwi'te (*v. obſolete*) To reproach, to upbraid. *Chaucer.*

Atwi'xt (*prep. not much uſed, except by the poets*) Betwixt, between.

Atw'o (*adv. uſed only in familiar or low ſtyle, from* two) In two, aſunder.

Aty'ryd (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dreſſed, attired. *Ch.*

A'VAGE (*s. a law term*) A rent formerly paid to the lord of a manor for feeding hogs in the woods.

AVA'IL (*v. t. from the* Lat. valeo *to be well*) To profit, to turn to advantage, to promote, to aſſiſt; *with* of: *as,* "*They ſeek to* avail *themſelves* of *names.*"

Ava'il (*s. from the verb*) Profit, advantage, benefit.

Avai'lable (*adj. from* avail) Profitable, advantageous, effectual.

Avai'lableneſs (*s. from* avail) Power, efficacy.

Avai'lably (*adv. from* available) Powerfully, advantageouſly, efficaciouſly.

Ava'ile (*v. obſolete*) To avale, to deſcend, to fall down. *Ch.*

Avai'lin (*v. obſolete*) To unveil. *Chaucer.*

Avai'ling (*p. from* avail) Taking an advantage, profiting, effecting.

Avai'lment (*s. not much uſed, from* avail) Uſefulneſs, advantage, profit.

AVA'LE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* French avaler *to let down*) To ſink, to lower. *Spenſer.*

Ava'le (*v. int. not uſed*) To ſink, to get lower. *Spenſer.*

Ava'nt (*adj. from the* French) Foremoſt, belonging to the van.

AVANTA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) An advantage.

Ava'ntguard (*s. from* avant, *and* guard) The advanced guard, the van.

AVAN'TURINE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The azure ſtone, the lapis lazuli.

A'VARICE (*s. from the* Lat. aveo *to covet*) Covetouſneſs, inſatiable deſire, greedineſs.

Avari'cious

Avari'cious (*adj. from* avarice) Covetous, greedy of wealth.

Avari'ciouſly (*adv. from* avarice) Covetouſly, greedily.

Avari'ciouſneſs (*s. from* avarice) Covetouſneſs, greedineſs.

A'varous (*adj. not uſed*) Avaricious, covetous.

Ava'ſt (*v. uſed only in the imperative mood, a ſea term*) Hold, ſtop, it is enough.

Avau'nce (*v. obſolete*) To advance.

Avau'nce (*s. obſolete*) Advancement, profit, power. *Ch.*

AVAU'NCHERS, AVAU'NGERS (*s. in hunting*) The ſecond branches of a buck's horns.

Avau'nt (*v. uſed only in the imperative mood*) Go, be gone, get out.

Avau'nt (*s. from the verb*) The act of bidding any one be gone. “*Give her the* avaunt.”

Avau'nt (*v. obſolete*) To brag, to boaſt.

Avau'nt (*adj. obſolete*) Improved, advanced, forward, before, boaſting, vaunting.

Avau'tage (*v. obſolete*) To advantage, to profit.

Avau'nter (*s. obſolete*) A boaſter.

Avau'nting (*p. obſolete*) Boaſting, advancing. *Spenſer.*

Avau'ntir, Avau'ntour (*s. obſolete*) A vaunter, a braggadocio. *Chaucer.*

AUBA'DE (*s. from the* French) A ſerenade.

Aube (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The albe.

Au'bin (*s. in horſemanſhip*) A broken, irregular kind of gate.

AU'BURN (*s.*) A town in Wilts; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 72 miles from London.

Au'burn (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Auburn, made at Auburn.

AU'BURNE (*adj. from the* French) Brown, of a tan colour.

Auc'thour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An author. *Chaucer.*

Aucti'fical (*adj. not uſed*) Auctive, increaſing. *Cole.*

AUC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. augeo *to grow*) A manner of ſale in which one perſon bids after another till the price is increaſed as far as it will go, the goods ſold by ſuch a method of ſale.

Auc'tion (*v. from the ſubſt.*) To ſell by auction.

AUCTIONA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) An auctionier, a regrater.

Auc'tionary (*adj. from* auction) Belonging to an auction.

Auctioni'er (*s. from* auction) One that ſells by auction, one that manages an auction.

AUC'TIVE (*adj. not much uſed, from* augeo *to increaſe*) Tending to increaſe.

AUCUPA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. avis *a bird, and* capio *to take*) Fowling, bird catching.

AUDA'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. audax *bold*) Bold, impudent, daring.

Auda'ciouſly (*adv. from* audacious) Impudently, daringly, bold.

Auda'ciouſneſs (*s. from* audacious) Impudence, intolerable boldneſs.

Auda'city (*s. from* audacious) Confidence, ſpirit, boldneſs.

AU'DIANISM (*s. in church hiſtory*) The doctrine of the anthropomorphites.

AU'DIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. audio *to hear*) Capable of being heard, loud enough to be heard.

Au'dibleneſs (*s. from* audible) The quality of being loud enough to be heard.

Au'dibly (*adv. from* audible) In ſuch a manner as to be heard.

AU'DIENCE (*s. from the* Lat. audio *to hear*) The act of hearing any thing, the liberty of being heard, the perſons that hear, the reception of a perſon who delivers ſome important meſſage.

AUDIEN'TES (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) Catechumens.

AU'DIT (*s. from the* Lat. audit *he hears*) A final account.

AU'DIT (*v. t.*) To take a final account.

Au'diting (*p. from* audit) Settling an account, taking a final account.

Audi'tion (*s. from* audit) A hearing.

Au'ditor (*s. from* audit) One that hears, a hearer, one employed to take a final account, an officer in the archbiſhop's court, an officer in the king's houſhold.

Au'ditory (*adj. from* audit) Endued with the power of hearing, belonging to the ſenſe of hearing.

Au'ditory (*s. from* audit) An audience, a place where lectures are heard.

Au'ditreſs (*s. from* audit) A woman who hears.

AVE'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* vello *to pull*) To pull away.

AVELLA'NA (*s. in botany*) The filbert, a nut.

Avella'ne (*adj. in heraldry, from* avellana) Belonging to a croſs reſembling four filberts in their husks united together.

Avel'led (*p. from* avel) Pulled away.

AVEMA'RY (*s. from the* Lat. ave *hail, and* Maria *Mary*) A form of worſhip among the papiſts in honour of the virgin Mary.

A'VEN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* iniquity) A city land of Iſrael.

AVE'NA (*s. in botany*) The oat.

Avena'cious (*adj. from* avena) Belonging to oats, nature of oats.

Ave'nage (*s. in law, from* avena) A certain quantit oats paid to a landlord by a tenant inſtead of rent.

Ave'naunte (*adj. obſolete*) Convenient, agreeable.

AVE'NGE (*v. t. from the* French venger *to aveng* revenge, to puniſh, to vindicate.

Ave'ngeance (*s. from* avenge) Puniſhment.

Ave'nged (*p. from* avenge) Revenged, puniſhed, cated; *with* on, *or* of; *as,* “*Shall I not be* avenge *ſuch a nation as this?* “*Yet will I be* avenged

Aven'gement (*s. from* avenge) Vengeance, reveng

Ave'nger (*s. from* avenge) One that avenges.

Ave'nging (*p. from* avenge) Revenging, puniſhing dicating.

Ave'nor (*s. from* avena) An officer in the king's who provides oats for the horſes.

A'VENS (*s. in botany*) The herb bonnet.

Aven'taile (*s. obſolete*) The fore part of the ſurtout worn over the armour.

Aven'trous (*adj. obſolete*) Bold, adventrous.

Aven'ture (*s. obſolete*) An adventure, a miſchance, cident.

Aven'turous (*adj. obſolete*) Bold, hazardous.

A'VENUE (*s. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* venio way into any place, an entry, an alley, a walk before an houſe.

AVE'R (*v. t. from the* Lat. ad *to, and* verum To affirm, to declare poſitively.

A'VER (*s. obſolete*) Wealth, goods, chattles, a labour, bribery.

Av'erage (*s. from* aver) A mean proportion the compariſon of ſeveral ſorts or quantities *In law,* An ancient ſervice which the tenant his lord and which was to be performed by riage of goods and merchandiſe. *In commerce,* pences which may ariſe from particular loſſes in a voyage at ſea, a contribution merchants make towards thoſe loſſes which cular perſons may have ſuſtained for the the ſhip and cargo, a ſmall duty paid by ſend goods in another man's ſhip for the the maſter is to take of them. *In agricultu* breaking up of corn fields eddiſh or roughings.

A'vercorn (*s. from* aver, *and* corn) The corn by the tenant to the granary of his lord.

Averdupo'is (*adj. a corruption of*) Avoirdupois.

A'VEREL (*s. obſolete*) April.

Ave'rer (*s. from* aver) One that avers.

AVERH'OA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AVE'RIA (*s. in law*) Oxen or horſes of the

AVE'RIA (*s. in old records*) A day's work, the a ploughman, eight pence.

A'verland (*s. from* aver, *and* land) The land by a tenant for his lord.

Aver'ment (*s. from* aver) Affirmation, the of any thing by evidence, the offer of a juſtify an exception, the act of the defendant fying an exception.

Aver'nal (*adj. from* avernus) Belonging to

Aver'nial (*adj. not uſed*) Avernal.

AVER'NOT (*s.*) A kind of grape.

AVER'NUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A famous lake whoſe waters are ſaid to be of a very lity. *With the poets,* Hell.

A'verpenny (*s. from* aver, *and* penny) Money lieu of avarage.

Aver'red (*p. from* aver) Affirmed, declared

Aver'ring (*p. from* aver) Affirming, poſitively

AVERRUN'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab runco *to weed out*) To root up, to tear roots.

Averrunca'tion (*s. from* averruncate) The up, eradication.

Averſa'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* averſe) ſion, abhorrence; *with* to *or* from.

AVER'SE (*adj. from the* Lat. ab *from,* *turned*) Malignant, unfavourable, having like; *with* to, *or* from: *as,* “*He was* *innovation.*” “Averſe from *all obedience.*”

Ave'rſely (*adv. from* averſe) Unwittingly, averſion.

Aver'ſeneſs (*s. from* averſe) Unwittingneſs,

Aver'ſion (*s. from* averſe) Hatred, deteſtation, or from: *as,* “*A freeholder is bred with* *ſubjection.*” “*They had an inward* *derivation ſeems to make* from *more proper than* to, *the popular ſenſe of the word and the idiom of the liſh language may, perhaps, counterbalance the latent on drawn from the derivation, and,* in my opinion, *ler* to, *in moſt caſes, much better than* from. *This rvation may be applied to all the foregoing words of gnate ſignification.*

RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* verto *to turn*) turn from, to turn aſide, to put away, to turn off calamity; *with* from: *as,* “ Avert from *us thoſe gs which are diſpleaſing.*

ed (*p. from* avert) Turned away, put off, put y.

TI (*s. in the manage*) The pace of a horſe accord- to the rules of the manage.

ing (*p. from* avert) Turning away.

y (*s. from* avena) The place where the oats and vender for the king's horſes are kept.

. *from the* Dutch alf *fooliſh, uſed only in very fa- r or low ſtyle*) A fool, a ſilly fellow.

(*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) An augur. *Scott.*

(*s. not much uſed, in aſtronomy*) The apſis.

EA (*s. in old records*) A ciſtern for water.

ot (*s. with vinedreſſers*) A kind of trough or ch filled with water in which the ſlips are put to root.

ER (*s. with mechanics, from the* Dutch egger) A uſed by carpenters and coopers to bore holes.

T (*pron. from the* Sax. awht) Any thing.

E'NT (*v. t. from the* Lat. augeo *to increaſe*) To bigger, to increaſe.

ent (*s. from the verb*) An increaſe, the ſtate of eaſe. *In grammar,* A prefix, an increaſe of quan- in the firſt ſyllable or addition of a ſyllable forming in tenſes of the Greek verbs.

nta'tion (*s. from* augment) An increaſe, the act creaſing, the ſtate of being increaſed.

'nted (*p. from* augment) Increaſed, made bigger.

u'ting (*p. from* augment) Increaſing, making r.

(*s. from* auger) An auger.

bore (*s. from* auger, *and* bore) The hole made by ger. *Shakeſpeare.*

hole (*s. from* auger, *and* hole) The hole made by ger. *Shakeſpear.*

n (*s. obſolete*) The algorithm.

nſtones (*s. obſolete*) Stones formerly uſed in arith- al calculations.

BURG (*s.*) A city in Germany famous for a con- of faith which was there agreed to by certain es in the year 1550.

R (*s. from the* Lat.) One who pretended to fore- ture events by omens, eſpecially by the flight of

(*v. int. from the ſubſt.*) To foretell by ſigns, to le the art of augury.

te (*v. int. from* augur) To augur, to practiſe t of augury.

tion (*s. from* augurate) The practice of augury, retelling of events by ſigns and prodigies.

(*s. not uſed*) An augur. *Scott.*

(*v. int. not much uſed*) To augurate. *Scott.*

r (*s. from* augur) An augur, one that practiſes y.

al (*adj. from* augur) Belonging to augury.

cal (*adj. not much uſed*) Augural. *Scott.*

ng (*p. from* augur) Preſaging, practiſing au-

ze (*v. int. from* augur) To practiſe divination by y.

us (*adj. from* augur) Predicting, foreboding.

(*s. from* augur) The art of foretelling events by , the rules obſerved by augurs, an omen, a pre- .

T (*adj. from the* Lat. auguſtus *great*) Grand, ficent, awful.

T (*s. from* Auguſtus) The eighth month of the

n (*adj. from* Auguſtus) Belonging to Auguſtus.

n (*adj. in church hiſtory, from* Auguſta *the* Latin f Augsburg) Belonging to the confeſſion of faith t Augsburg in the year 1550.

TIN (*s.*) A man's name.

n (*adj. from* Auguſtin) Belonging to a certain f friars.

I'NIANS (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who at the gates of heaven would not be opened till e reſurrection.

eſs (*s. from* auguſt) Dignity, majeſty, great-

AUGUS'TUS (*s.*) The name of the ſecond emperor of Rome, a man's name.

A'VIARY (*s. from the* Lat. avis *a bird*) A place where birds are kept.

A'VICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

AVICIEN'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

AVI'DITY (*s. from the* Lat. aveo *to covet*) Greedineſs, eagerneſs, intenſeneſs of deſire.

AVI'SAGE (*s. a law term*) Avage.

AVISAMEN'TUM (*s. in old records*) Advice, counſel.

Avi'ſe (*v. obſolete*) To conſider, to behold. *Spenſer.*

Avi'ſe (*s. obſolete*) Advice, opinion, deliberation. *Ch.*

Avi'ſed (*p. obſolete*) Conſidered.

Avi'ſement (*s. obſolete*) Counſel, deliberation.

Avi'ſeneſs (*s. obſolete*) Counſel, advice, deliberation.

Avi'ſing (*p. obſolete*) Conſidering.

Avi'ſioun (*s. obſolete*) A viſion. *Chaucer.*

AV'ISO (*s. from the* Ital. *in commerce*) Notice given by letter, advice in writing.

A'VITOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. avus *a grandfather*) Left by a grandfather, left by anceſtors, ancient.

Avi'ze (*v. obſolete*) To advize, to conſider.

Auk (*adj. a barbarous contraction of* awkward) Awkward, odd.

AUK'LAND (*s.*) A town in the biſhoprick of Durham; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 249 miles from London.

Auk'land (*adj. from the ſubſt.*) Belonging to Aukland, made at Aukland.

Au'kward (*adj. a corrupt ſpelling*) Awkward.

Aul (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Awl.

AU'LA (*s. from the* Lat. *in old records*) A court baron, the nave of a church, a court yard.

AULCES'TER (*s.*) A town in Warwick; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 102 miles from London.

Aul'ceſter (*adj. from the ſubſt.*) Belonging to Aulceſter, made at Aulceſter.

Auld (*adj. ſtill uſed in the Scotch dialect*) Old.

AULE'TIC (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. auletis *a piper*) Belonging to a pipe or flute.

Au'lic (*adj. from* aula) Belonging to the court.

AULN (*s. from the* French aulne) A French meaſure of length, an ell.

Aul'nage (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Alnage.

Au'lter (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An altar. *Chaucer.*

Auma'il (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* French maille *the maſh of a nut*) To variegate, to figure, to enamel.

Auma'iled (*p. from* aumail) Variegated, figured, enamelled. *Spenſer.*

Au'mbry (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) An ambury.

Au'melet (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An amelet, a kind of pancake.

Au'mener (*s. obſolete*) A cupboard, a ſtore houſe. *Ch.*

Au'mer (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Amber. *Cole.*

Au'mere (*s. obſolete*) A border, a fringe. *Chaucer.*

Au'mone (*s. a law term*) Alms.

Au'monier (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) An almoner.

Aun'celweight (*s.*) An ancient kind of balance now out of uſe.

Aun'ceſtre (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Anceſtry.

Aun'ceſtries (*s. plu. an obſolete ſpelling*) Anceſtors. *Ch.*

AUNCIA'TUS (*s. in old records*) Antiquated.

Au'nder (*s. a local word*) Afternoon.

AUNT (*s. from the* French tante) A father or mother's ſiſter.

Au'ntrith (*v. 3. p. ſing. obſolete*) Ventureth. *Chaucer.*

AVOCA'DO (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the Perſica, a kind of pear.

A'VOCATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* voco *to call*) To call off, to call from buſineſs.

A'vocating (*p. from* avocate) Calling off, calling from buſineſs.

Avoca'tion (*s. from* avocate) The act of calling away, the buſineſs or occaſion that calls off.

AVOCET'TA (*s. in ornithology*) The ſcooper.

AVO'ID (*v. t. from the* French vuider *to make void*) To ſhun, to eſcape, to quit, to keep off.

Avo'id (*v. int. not much uſed*) To become void, to retire from.

Avo'id (*adj. obſolete*) Void.

Avoi'dable (*adj. from* avoid) Capable of being avoided.

Avoi'dance (*s. from* avoid) The act of avoiding, the courſe by which any thing is carried off.

Avoi'ded (*p. from* avoid) Quitted, ſhunned, kept off.

Avoi'der (*s. from* avoid) One that avoids.

Avoi'ding (*p. from* avoid) Shunning, eſcaping, quitting, keeping off.

Avoi'dleſs (*adj. from* avoid) Inevitable, unavoidable.

AVOIRDUPO'IS (*adj. from the* French) Belonging to that weight which is commonly uſed in England, the pound of which contains ſixteen ounces.

AVOLA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* volo *to fly*) The act of flying away, an eſcape.

A'VON (*s. from the* Brit. *ſignifying* a river) The name of two navigable rivers; the one takes its riſe in Leiceſterſhire, runs by Warwick, Stratford, Aveſham and Perſhore, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury in Glouceſterſhire: the other takes its riſe in Wiltſhire, runs by Bath, and continuing its courſe to Briſtol, empties itſelf into the Severn a few miles below that city.

AVOU'CH (*v. t. not much uſed by late writers, from the* French avouer) To vouch, to affirm, to produce in favour of another, to vindicate.

Avou'ch (*s. not much uſed, from the verb*) Evidence, confirmation.

Avou'chable (*adj. from* avouch) Capable of being avouched.

Avou'ched (*p. from* avouch) Vouched, affirmed.

Avou'cher (*s. from* avouch) One that vouches.

Avou'ching (*p. from* avouch) Vouching, affirming.

Avo'ur (*s. from the* French, *obſolete*) Confeſſion. *Spenſ.*

Avou'ter (*s. obſolete*) An adulterer. *Chaucer.*

AVO'W (*v. t. from the* French avouer *to own*) To declare with confidence, to affirm, to juſtify.

Avo'w (*s. obſolete*) A vow, a promiſe. *Chaucer.*

Avow'able (*adj. from* avow) Capable of being avowed.

Avow'ably (*adv. from* avow) In an avowable manner.

Avow'al (*s. from* avow) A ſolemn and open confeſſion, a poſitive declaration.

Avow'ed (*p. from* avow) Confeſſed, poſitively affirmed.

Avow'edly (*adv. from* avow) In an avowed manner.

AVOWE'E (*s. from the* French avoué) One who has the right of preſentation to a benefice.

Avow'er (*s. from* avow) One that avows.

Avow'ing (*p. from* avow) Owning, affirming, vindicating.

Avow'ries (*s. plu. obſolete*) Religious profeſſions. *Ch.*

Avow'ry (*s. in law, from* avow) The juſtification of a plea in conſequence of a replevin.

Avow'ſal (*s. from* avow) A confeſſion.

Avow'try (*s. obſolete*) Adultery.

Aupiſal'ler (*adv. not much uſed*) At the worſt. *Scott.*

AU'RA (*s. from the* Lat.) A gentle gale, a vapour, a cool air.

AURAN'TIUM (*s. in botany*) The orange tree, a genus of plants.

AURA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name, 2 *Mac.* iv. 40.

AURA'TA (*s. in ichthyology*) The gilt head, a ſea fiſh.

Au'rate (*s.*) A kind of pear.

Au'reate (*s. in botany*) A ſort of pear.

AURE'LIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A chryſalis, the firſt apparent change of the maggot of any ſpecies of inſects.

Aure'lian (*adj. from* aurelia) Belonging to the aurelia.

AURE'OLA (*s. with painters*) The crown of glory, a ſpecial reward beſtowed on ſaints and martyrs.

AU'RES (*s. in ancient records*) The puniſhment of having the ears cut off.

Au'riate (*adj. obſolete*) Golden.

AURICHA'LCUM (*s. with metalurgiſts*) A fictitious metal, braſs.

AU'RICLE (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. aures *an ear*) That part of the ear which is prominent from the head, the external ear, one of the two appendages of the heart which cover the right and left ventricle, and are ſo called from their reſemblance to the internal ear.

AURICO'MUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of crow foot.

AURIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) A plant producing a delicate and very beautiful flower.

AURIC'ULAR (*adj. from* auricula *an ear*) Belonging to the ear, within the reach of hearing, ſpoken in the ear, ſecret.

AURICULA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) A ſecretary.

Auri'cularly (*adv. from* auricula) In the ears, ſecretly.

AURI'CULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A caſe or box in which gold duſt is kept.

AURI'FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. aurum *gold, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing gold, producing gold.

AU'RIFLAM, AU'RIFLAMBE (*s.*) A famous purple ſtandard formerly born in the wars againſt the infidels.

AURI'GA (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Lat.) The waggoner, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere.

Auriga'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* auriga) The act of driving carriages.

AURI'GRAPHY (*s. from the* Lat. aurum *gold, and the* Greek γραφω *to write*) A writing with gold, a writing in gold letters.

AURIPIGME'NTUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Orpiment.

AU'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) The ear.

AURISCA'LPIUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to the ears, an inſtrument by which any operati performed in diſorders of the ear.

Au'riſt (*s. from* auris) One who profeſſes to cure diſ of the ear.

AURO'RA (*s. from the* Lat.) The morning twi the morning, the goddeſs that opens the gates of *In botany*, A ſpecies of crowfoot.

AURO'RABOREA'LIS (*s. from the* Lat. aurora *th ing, and* borealis *northern*) The northern mo a ſtreaming light that frequently appears ſoon night in the northern part of the heavens.

Auro're (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Aurora. Ch

Au'rulent (*adj. obſolete*) Flowing with gold.

AURUMFU'LMINANS (*s. from the* Lat. aurum *gold* fulmino *to thunder*) A kind of chymical prep not unlike flower of ſulphur, ſo called becauſe quantity of it expoſed to a moderate heat will report as loud as the diſcharge of a piſtol.

AUSCULA'TION (*s. not much uſed from the* Lat. *to hear*) A liſtening.

Au'ſpex (*s. obſolete*) An augur.

Aus'pical (*adj. obſolete*) Auſpicial.

AUS'PICE (*s. from the* Lat. avis *a bird, and* ſpi *look*) The omens of proſperous events taken from protection, influence.

Auſpi'cial (*adj. from* auſpice) Belonging to ome lating to prognoſtics.

Auſpi'cious (*adj. from* auſpice) Having omens of proſperous, fortunate, favourable, kind, happy.

Auſpi'ciouſly (*adv. from* auſpicious) Proſperouſly, pily.

Auſpi'ciouſneſs (*s. from* auſpicious) Proſperity, hap

Au'ſpicy (*s. from* auſpice) Augury.

AUS'TER (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſouth wind, the ern part of the world.

AUSTE'RE (*adj. from the* Lat. auſterus *harſh*) rigid, ſour, harſh, rough.

Auſte'rely (*adv. from* auſtere) Severely, harſhly.

Auſte'reneſs (*s. from* auſtere) Severity, roughneſs

Auſte'rity (*s. from* auſtere) Severity, mortifica life, harſhneſs of diſcipline, cruelty.

Auſte'rulous (*adj. not much uſed*) Harſh, tendi harſhneſs.

AUS'TIN (*s. a contraction from* Auguſtin) A man's

AUS'TRAL (*adj. from the* Lat. auſtralis *ſouth*) Bel to the ſouth, ſouthern.

Auſtrali'ze (*v. int. from* auſtral) To tend tow ſouth.

AUS'TRIA (*s. in geography*) One of the circles German empire.

Aus'trian (*adj. from* Auſtria) Belonging to Auſtria

Aus'trine (*adj. from* auſtral) Southern, tending ſouth.

AUS'TURCUS (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk, hawk.

AUTA'NGELIST (*s. from the* Greek αυτος *him* αγγελος *a meſſenger, but not much uſed*) One who his own meſſage.

AU'TARCHY (*s. from the* Greek αυτος *himſelf, a chief, but not much uſed*) Contentedneſs, ſelf-ſuff

Au'tem (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Autumn, an anthe

Auten'tike (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Authentic.

Au'ter (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An altar, an author.

AUTERDR'OIT (*s. a law term*) One who ſues i of another.

AUTHE'NTIC (*adj. from the* Greek αυθεντεω *to thority*) Having requiſite authority, genuine, n terfeit.

Authe'ntical (*adj. from* authentic) Having full genuine.

Authe'ntically (*adv. from* authentical) In an au manner.

Authe'nticalneſs (*s. from* authentical) Genuineneſ

Authenti'city (*s. from* authentic) The being au genuineneſs, authority.

Authen'ticly (*adv. from* authentic) In an au manner.

Authen'ticneſs (*s. from* authentic) Authenticity ineneſs.

AU'THOR (*s. from the* Lat. auctor *an increaſer*) mover of any thing, the inventor, the effici of any thing, the firſt writer of any thing,

AU'THORESS (*s. not much uſed, from* author) writer, a woman who appears in print.

Autho'ritative (*adj. from* author) Having autho ſuming authority, commanding.

Autho'ritatively (*adv. from* authoritative) In ritative manner, with due authority, with a authority.

itativeneſs (*s. from* authoritative) The quality
ng authoritative, the appearance of authority.

ity (*s. from* author) Power, dominion, legal
, influence, credit, teſtimony, ſupport, credi-

z'ation (*s. from* authorize) The act of giving
rity.

'ze (*v. t. from* author) To give authority, to
lawful, to eſtabliſh, to juſtify.

'zed (*p. from* authorize) Eſtabliſhed by autho-
made lawful, juſtified.

'zing (*p. a. from* authorize) Eſtabliſhing by au-
y, giving power, juſtifying.

EP'HALOUS (*adj. in church hiſtory*) Belonging
ſhops who were independent, pertaining to an
endent biſhoprick.

H'THONES (*s. plu. from the* Greek) The abori-
, the firſt inhabitants of a country.

CRACY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek αυτος
lf, *and* κρατος *power*) Independency, ſupremacy.

'tical (*adj. from* autocracy) Supreme, ſelf power-

to'rial (*adj. from* autocracy) Belonging to auto-

E'NEAL (*adj. from the* Greek αυτος *himſelf, and*
αι *to beget*) Self-begotten, produced by itſelf.

'phical (*adj. from* autography) Of one's own
g, belonging to an original manuſcript.

RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek αυτος *one's ſelf, and*
to write) A perſon's own hand writing, the
al manuſcript of any book.

OGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek αυτος
lf, *and* λογος *a word*) A ſpeaking of one's ſelf.

tical (*adj. from* automaton) Belonging to an au-
on, having ſelf motion.

A'TON (*s. in the plu.* automata, *from the* Greek)
moving machine, a machine that ſeems to move
f.

tous (*adj. from* automaton) Having the power
ion in itſelf, ſelf-moving.

OMY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek αυτος
lf, *and* νομος *a law*) A courſe of life according
s own mind, libertiniſm.

H'ORAS (*s. in civil law*) A thief taken in the

SY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek αυτος *one's*
d ωψ *the eye*) The ſeeing of a thing one's ſelf,
demonſtration.

al (*adj. from* autopſy) Perceiving with one's
yes.

ally (*adv. from* autoptical) In an autoptical
.

HE'ISM (*s. from the* Greek αυτος *himſelf, and* θεος
he doctrine which aſſerts the independent exiſ-
f the Divine Being.

HE'IST (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek αυτος
f, *and* θεος *God*) One who believes that God is
ſtent.

te (*s. obſolete*) Another garment, a change of
. *Chaucer.*

N (*s. from the* Lat. augeo auctum *to increaſe*)
the four quarters of the year, beginning with
tumnal equinox, and ending with the winter
In the popular acceptation, The ſeaſon of the
hen the fruits of the earth are brought to per-
and gathered in, Auguſt, September and Oc-

l (*adj. from* autumn) Belonging to autumn,
d in autumn.

NALIA (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) All thoſe fruits
arth that ripen in autumn.

ty (*s. from* autumn) The time of autumn, the
harveſt.

N (*s. from the* Lat. ab *from, and* vello *to pluck*)
of pulling one thing from another.

n aſtronomy) The auge, the apſis.

(*s. in rhetoric, from the* Lat.) A figure or
expreſſing by which we heighten and am-
ubject.

R (*adj. from the* Lat. auxilio *to aid*) Helping,
ate.

(*adj. from* auxiliar) Aſſiſtant, helpful, aiding.
mar, Belonging to thoſe words that help to
tenſes of the Engliſh verbs.

(*s. from the adj.*) A helper, an aſſiſtant.

n (*s. not much uſed, from* auxiliar) Help, aid,

M (*s. from the* Lat.) Help, ſuccour, ſupply.

t. from wait) To wait for, to attend.

obſolete, from the verb) An ambuſh, obſerva-
Chaucer.

Awai'ting (*p. from* await) Expecting, waiting for, attending.

Awai'ward (*adv. obſolete*) Aſide. *Chaucer.*

Awa'ke (*v. int. from* wake) To break from ſleep, to riſe from ſleep.

Awa'ke (*v. t. from* wake) To rouſe out of ſleep, to raiſe from a ſtate reſembling ſleep, to quicken.

Awa'ke (*adj. from the verb*) Not ſleeping, lively, vigilant.

Awa'ked (*p. from* awake) Raiſed from ſleep, quickened.

Awa'ken (*v. t. from* awake) To raiſe from ſleep, to quicken.

Awa'ken (*v. int.*) To riſe from ſleep.

Awa'king (*p. from* awake) Riſing from ſleep.

AWA'RD (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To adjudge, to judge, to determine a controverſy by way of arbitration.

Awa'rd (*s. from the verb*) A judgment, a ſentence, the determination of an arbitrator.

Awa'rded (*p. from* award) Adjudged, determined.

AWA'RE (*adi. from* ware) Vigilant, cautious, attentive, conſcious, apprized.

Awa're (*v. t. not much uſed, from the adj.*) To beware, to take care of.

Awa'y (*adv.*) At a diſtance, to a diſtant place, out of ſight. "*Abraham drove them* away." On the way, in company, "*I cannot* away *with you.*" Out of one's own power, beyond recovery. "*He played* away *his life.*"

Awa'y (*v. int.*) To paſs on, to go from, "*Love hath wings, and will* away."

Awa'ytour (*s. obſolete*) One that lies in wait. *Chaucer.*

AWE (*s. from the* Sax. owa) Reverence, reſpect mixed with fear.

Awe (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To ſtrike with reverence.

Awe'bands (*s. not much uſed*) A check.

Aw'ed (*p. from* awe) Struck with reverence.

Awed'ded (*p. obſolete*) Wedded. *Chaucer.*

Awei'gh (*adv. a ſea term*) A trip, in a perpendicular direction.

Awe'yned (*p. obſolete*) Weaned. *Chaucer.*

Aw'ful (*adj. from* awe) Full of awe, cauſing awe, deſerving reſpect or reverence.

Aw'fully (*adv. from* awful) With awe, with reverence, in a manner claiming reſpect and reverence.

Aw'fulneſs (*s. from* awful) The quality of ſtriking with awe, the ſtate of being ſtruck with awe, ſolemnity.

Awha'pe (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſtrike, to aſtoniſh, to confound. *Spenſer.*

Awha'ped (*p. obſolete*) Struck, aſtoniſhed.

Aw'here (*s. obſolete*) A deſire. *Cole.*

Awhi'le (*adv. from* while) For ſome time, for ſome ſpace of time.

Awk (*adj. a barbarous contraction*) Awkward, odd.

AW'KWARD (*adj. from the* Sax. æward *untoward*) Uncouth, inelegant, ungenteel, clumſy, unready, perverſe.

Aw'kwardly (*adv. from* awkward) In an awkward manner.

Aw'kwardneſs (*s. from* awkward) Inelegance, untowardneſs.

AWL (*s. from the* Sax. ale) A pointed inſtrument uſed for making holes.

Aw'leſs (*adj. from* awe) Void of awe, having no power to command reſpect.

AWME (*s. from the* Dutch) A meaſure of capacity, a tierce.

AWN (*s. in botany*) The long needle like beard that grows out of the husk of graſs or corn, ariſta.

AW'NING (*s. from the* French aulne) A covering of cloth, to keep off the weather.

Awn'ſellweight (*s.*) A balance, a kind of weight now out of uſe.

A'woke (*v. pret. of* awake, *not much uſed*) Awaked.

Awo'rk (*adv. from* work, *uſed only in familiar ſtyle*) At work, on work, in a ſtate of labour.

Awor'king (*adv. not much uſed, from* working) In a ſtate of work, at work.

Awre'ke (*v. obſolete*) To revenge. *Chaucer.*

Awre'kin (*p. obſolete*) Revenged. *Chaucer.*

Awr'y (*adv. from* wry) Obliquely, aſquint, not in a proper direction, not in a proper ſtate.

AX (*s. from the* Sax. eax) An inſtrument to hew wood.

AX'BRIDGE (*s.*) A ſmall town in Somerſetſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 135 miles from London.

Ax'bridge (*adj. from the ſubſt.*) Belonging to Axbridge, made at Axbridge.

Axe (*s.*) An ax; a ſmall river which runs by Axminſter in Devonſhire and empties itſelf into the Britiſh channel.

A'xed (s. obſolete) Asked. *Chaucer.*

A'xel, A'xeltree (s. *an incorrect ſpelling*) An axle, an axle tree. *Scott.*

Ax'en, axes (s. *obſolete*) The fit of a fever, an acceſs. *Ch.*

AXIL'LA (s. *in anatomy*, *from the* Lat.) The cavity under the arm, the armpit.

Axil'lar, Axil'lary (*adj. from* axilla) Belonging to the armpit.

AXINO'MANCY (s. *from the* Greek αξινη *a hatchet, and* μαντεια *magic*) A kind of divination performed by an axe, or hatchet.

A'XIOM (s. *from the* Greek αξιοω *to be worthy*) An eſtabliſhed principle, a propoſition evident at firſt ſight.

AXIOMA'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek αξιοω *to be worthy*) Deſerving reſpect, worthy.

Axioma'tic (s. *from the adj.*) A perſon worthy of preferment.

A'XIS (s. *from the* Lat.) The ſtraight line real or imaginary that paſſes through any body and on which it may revolve.

A'xle, Ax'letree (s. *from* axis) The pin or ſpindle on which a wheel turns.

AX'MINSTER (s.) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 146 miles from London.

Ax'minſter (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Axminſter, made at Axminſter.

Ax'vetch (s. *in botany*) An herb, axwort.

AXUN'GE (s. *from the* Lat. axungia) Old fat, the ſofteſt kind of fat in the body of an animal.

Ax'wort (s. *in botany*) The axvetch.

AY (*adv. from the* Lat. aio *to ſay*) Yes, ever, alway.

Ay (s. *obſolete*) An egg. *Chaucer.*

Aye (*adv. obſolete*) Ever, always.

A'yel (*adv. obſolete*) Always. *Chaucer.*

Ay'en, Ay'eniſt, Aye'nſte (*prep. obſolete*) Againſt, inſtead of. *Chaucer.*

Ay'enward (*adv. obſolete*) Backward, on the other ſide. *Chaucer.*

Ay'green (s. *obſolete*) The houſe leek.

Ay'gulets (s. *plu.*) Points. *Spenſer.*

AY'LESBURY (s.) A large borough town in Buckinghamſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 40 miles from London.

Ay'lesbury (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Aylesbury, made at Aylesbury.

AYLES'HAM (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 122 miles from London.

Ay'leſham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Ayleſham, made at Ayleſham.

AY'RY (s. *a corrupt ſpelling*) An aierie, a neſt of hawks or other birds of prey.

AZA'BONE (s. *in aſtrology*) The head of the ſixteenth houſe.

AZA'LDUS (s. *in old records*) A poor worn out horſe, a ſorry jade.

AZA'LIA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

AZAME'NTA (s. *plu. in old records*) Eaſements.

AZARI'AH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* aſſiſtance) A man's name.

AZARI'AS (s.) A man's name. 2 Eſd. i. 1.

AZA'ZAL (s. *in jewiſh antiquity*) The ſcape goat.

A'ZED (s. *in medicine*) A kind of camphor.

AZEDA'RAH (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, the bead tree.

AZE'KAH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſtrength of walls) The name of a town in the land of Canaan.

AZ'EMECH (s. *in aſtronomy*) The virgin's ſpike, a fixed ſtar.

A'ZEROLE (s. *in botany*) A kind of medlar tree.

AZ'GAD (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a powerful army) A man's name.

A'ZIMEN (s. *in aſtrology*) Thoſe degrees of the zodiac which were ſuppoſed to have a bad influence on the eyes.

AZ'IMUTH (s. *in aſtronomy*, *from the* Arab.) The angle formed by the meridian and vertical circle paſſing thro' the centre of any object.

Azi'muthal (*adj. not much uſed*, *from* azimuth) Belonging to the azimuth.

A'zimuth circle (s. *from* azimuth, *and* circle) A vertical circle, a great circle of the ſphere paſſing through the zenith and nadir, and conſequently cutting the horizon at right angles.

A'zimuth compaſs (s. *from* azimuth, *and* compaſs) An inſtrument uſed at ſea to find the ſun's magnetical azimuth.

A'zimuth dial (s *from* azimuth, *and* dial) A dial whoſe gnomon is at right angles with the plane of the horizon.

AZ'NOTH TABAR (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ears of purity) A town in the land of Canaan.

AZO'NES (s. *in heathen mythology*) Thoſe deities that were acknowledged in all countries.

AZO'RES (s. *plu. in geography*) A cluſter of iſlands
Atlantic Ocean.

A'ZOTH (s. *with alchymiſts*) The firſt principle of
the mercury of metal, an univerſal medicine.

AZ'OTUS (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* theft) A
the land of Canaan.

A'zur (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one aſſiſted) A
name.

A'ZURE (*adj. from the* French azur) Blue, pale blue
heraldry, Belonging to the blue colour in the
any perſon below the degree of a baron.

AZY'GOS (s. *in anatomy*) A vein riſing from the
on the right ſide, ſo called becauſe it has none to
to it on the left.

AZU'RIUM (s. *in chymiſtry*) A preparation of m
ſulphur, and ſal ammoniac.

A'zymites (s. *plu. in church hiſtory*, *from* azymous)
Chriſtians who adminiſter the Lord's Supper, w
leavened bread.

A'ZYMOUS (*adj. from the* Greek α *without*, *and*
ven) Unleavened.

A'zymus (s. *from* azymous) Unleavened bread.

B

B (s.) The ſecond letter of the alphabet, a note i
As a contraction it ſtands for baccalaurus *a*
as: “B. A.” “B. D.” “B. L.”

BAA (s. *from the ſound*) The bleat of a lamb, th
a ſheep.

Baa (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To bleat, to cry like a
BA'AL (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying a ruler*) One
idols worſhipped in the land of Canaan.

BA'ALAH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſhe that is
city in the land of Canaan.

BA'ALBE'RITH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a
the covenant) One of the idols of Canaan.

BA'AL GAD (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the lord o
pany) A city in the land of Canaan.

BA'ALHAMON (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying a*
place) A place in the land of Iſrael.

BA'AL HE'RMON (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying*
A mountain in the land of Canaan.

BA'ALI (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my Lord)
that ſeems to have been ſometimes applied to
God.

BA'ALIM (s. *the plu. of* Baal) Idols worſhipped
naan.

BA'ALIS (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* rejoicing)
name.

BA'AL ME'ON (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the
the houſe) A city of Moab.

BA'AL PE'OR (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the
the paſſage) One of the idols of Canaan.

BA'AL PE'RAZIM (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying*
delights in diviſion) The name of a place in the
Canaan.

BA'AL SHA'LISHA (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a
over three) A city in the land of Canaan.

BA'AL TA'MAR (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the
palm trees) The name of a place in the land of
BA'AL Z'EBUB (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the
flies) An idol worſhipped in the land of Canaa
BA'AL ZE'PHON (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying*
of the north) The name of a place on the co
Red Sea.

BA'ANAH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſtate of
A man's name.

BA'ANITES (s. *plu. in church hiſtory*) The Mani
the ninth century.

BA'ARD (s. *in old records*) A kind of tranſport v
BA'ASHAH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* at work
name.

BAB'BLE (*v. int. from the* French babiller *to*
prattle, to talk much, to talk to no purpoſe,
ſecrets.

Bab'ble (s. *from the verb*) Chit-chat, impert
courſe.

Bab'blement (s. *from* babble) Idle diſcourſe, ba
Bab'bler (s. *from* babble) One that babbles, a
nent talker.

Bab'bling (*p. from* babble) Prating, talking to
BABE (s. *from the* Brit. baban) A child, an inf
BA'BEL (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* confuſion)
kingdom in the land of Shinar, the place
original language of all the inhabitants of the
confounded.

from the tower of Babel) A work of preſumption
ity, a daring and vain attempt.
. *from* babe) The finery with which children
ghted.
s (*s. plu. obſolete, from* babe) Odd kind of an-
s, ſilly things.
dj. from babe) Childiſh, trifling.
(*s. from the* French babouin) An ape, a monkey
argeſt ſize.
from babe) An infant, a child, a little image in
a child, a girl's doll.
d (*s. a new word, from* baby) The ſtate of being
Clariſſa.
N (*s. from* Babel) A once famous city, ſituate on
er Euphrates, the metropolis of the Aſſyrian
, but now ſo totally ruined that the place where
is not certainly known.
an (*adj. from* Babylon) Belonging to Babylon.
ſh (*adj. from* Babylon) Belonging to Babylon.
SSA (*s. in zoology*) The Indian hog.
from the Heb. *ſignifying* a mulberry tree) The
a valley. *Pſ.* lxxxiv. 6.
in old records) An Iron hook, a line with a hook
nd of it.
. *in botany, from the* Lat.) A berry.
ARE (*s. from the* Ital.) A ſelf-conceited fellow, a
.
(*adj. from* bacca) Beſet with berries, orna-
with berries.
lia (*s. plu. in antiquity, from* Bacchus) Feaſts in-
in honour of Bacchus.
lian (*s. from* bacchanalia) A drunkard, a diſ-
fellow.
ls (*s. plu. from* bacchanalia) The drunken feaſts
us, a mad drunken bout.
N′TES (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The mad prieſts of
.
R (*s. in botany*) The herb ladies gloves.
RAC, BAC′CHARIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of

RAC (*s.*) A town in the Palatinate of the Rhine,
lent wine made there.
TION (*s. not much uſed*) A potation, a drinking.
(*adj. not uſed, from* Bacchus) Belonging to
.
CK (*adj. from* Bacchus) Mad, drunken.
DES (*s.*) A man's name. 1 Mac. vii. 8.
US (*s. in antient poetry*) A foot conſiſting of one
nd two long ſyllables.
S (*s. in heathen mythology*) The God of wine,

ole (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant produ-
rge flower.
ROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bacca *a berry, and*
ear) Bearing berries.
ROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bacca *a berry, and*
devour) Devouring berries, living on berries.
(*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A bachelor.
OR (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A man unmar-
who has taken a degree at the univerſity.
OR (*s. not uſed, from the* French bas *the lower*
chevalier *a knight*) A knight of the loweſt

button (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant,
.
hip (*s. from* bachelor) The ſtate of a bachelor,
ee of a bachelor.
(*s. obſolete, from* bachelor) A company of bache-
Chaucer.
RIA (*s. in old records*) The commonalty.
(*s. plu. in phyſic*) A kind of lozenges, medi-
de up in a cylindrical form.
from the Sax. bæc) The hinder part of the
e hinder part of any thing, the rear, the place
hat part of the chimney againſt which the fire
d, a large open veſſel uſed by brewers. *Fi-*
y, A ſupport, one who ſeconds another in any

from the ſubſ.) To mount a horſe, to break a
Figuratively, to ſupport, to maintain, to
n, to put backward.
from the ſubſ.) Backward, from going forward,
e place, to the ſame ſtate again, behind, on
ſt.
a ſea term) To put back, to put the ſails

. *a local word*) The bar in a chimney by
y veſſel is ſuſpended over the fire.
Back′berind, Back′berond (*s. in old law*)
ing of any ſtolen goods, eſpecially deer, on
the back or about a perſon, which was conſidered as a manifeſt proof of the theft.

Back′bite (*v. t. in familiar or low ſtile, from* back, *and* bite) To cenſure or reproach an abſent perſon.

Back′biter (*s. from* backbite) One that backbites.

Back′biting (*p. from* backbite) Reproaching a perſon behind his back.

Back′board (*s. a ſea term*) A board at the back part of the boat.

Back′bone (*s. from* back, *and* bone) The bone of the back.

Back′carry (*s. in old law, from* back, *and* carry) The having or carrying of any ſtolen deer or veniſon on the back, backbear.

Back′door (*s. from* back, *and* door) The door that opens to the back part of the houſe, a private door.

Ba′cked (*p. from* back) Having a back, ſet on the back, trained, uſed, ſeconded, ſupported.

Back′friend (*s. from* back, *and* friend) One that is no friend, a ſecret enemy.

BACKGAM′MON (*s. from the* Brit. bach gam mon *a little battle*) An ingenious game at tables, with a box and dice.

Back′half (*s. obſolete, from* back, *and* half) The back part. *Chaucer.*

Back′houſe (*s. from* back, *and* houſe) A building or room behind the chief part of the houſe.

Bac′king *p. from* back) Breaking, training, ſupporting.

Bac′kir (*adv. obſolete*) Backward, more backward. *Ch.*

Back′piece (*s. from* back, *and* piece) That piece of armour that covers the back.

Back′room (*s. from* back, *and* room) A room behind the reſt, a room in the back part of the houſe.

Back′ſide (*s. from* back, *and* ſide) The hinder part of any thing, the hinder part of an animal, the back yard belonging to an houſe.

Back′ſlide (*v. int. in divinity, from* back, *and* ſlide) To fall off, to apoſtatize.

Backſli′der (*s. from* backſlide) One that backſlides.

Backſli′den (*p. in divinity, not much uſed, from* backſlide) Fallen off, apoſtatized.

Backſli′ding (*p. from* backſlide) Falling off, apoſtatizing.

Backſli′ding (*s. in divinity, from* backſlide) A falling off, an act of apoſtacy.

Back′ſtaff (*s. with mariners, from* back, *and* ſtaff) An inſtrument for taking the altitude of the ſun at ſea.

Back′ſtairs (*s. plu. from* back, *and* ſtairs) The private ſtairs in a houſe.

Back′ſtays (*s. plu. with mariners, from* back, *and* ſtay) The ropes which keep the maſt from pitching forward.

Back′ſter (*s. obſolete*) A baker.

Back′ſword (*s. from* back, *and* ſword) A ſword with one ſharp edge.

BACK′WARD (*adv. from the* Sax. bæc *back, and* werd *toward*) With the back foremoſt, towards the back, to the place behind the back, to a former ſtate, to a former ſtation, to ſomething paſt, to a paſt time, to a worſe ſtate.

Back′ward (*adj. from the adv.*) Unwilling, ſlow, ſluggiſh, dull of apprehenſion.

Back′ward (*s. from the adv.*) The ſtate behind, the ſtate paſt.

Back′wardly (*adv. from* backward) Unwillingly, in a backward manner, perverſely.

Backwardneſs (*s. from* backward) Unwillingneſs, ſlowneſs.

Back′wards (*adv. from* backward) Backward.

Back′waſhed (*adj. with woolcombers*) Cleaned from the oil after combing.

BA′CO (*s. in old records*) A fat hog, a bacon pig.

BA′CON (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* baken) Hogsfleſh ſalted and dried. *With* ſave, to preſerve one's ſelf harmleſs; *but uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle.*

BAC′TILE (*s. not uſed from the* Lat. baculum) A candleſtick. *Scott.*

BA′CULE (*s. in fortification*) A kind of port cullis.

BACULO′METRY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. baculus *a ſtaff, and the* Greek μετρον *a meaſure*) The art of meaſuring diſtances by the uſe of ſtaves.

BAD (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch quaad) Having ſome fault, defective, vicious, wicked, unfortunate, unproſperous, prejudicial, unwholeſome.

Bad, Bade (*v. pret. of* bid) Did bid.

BA′DENACH (*s.*) An inland part or diſtrict of Inverneſsſhire in Scotland.

BADGE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A diſtinguiſhing mark, a token by which any one that wears it is known from others.

Badge (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To mark, to ſet a mark of diſtinction upon any one, uſually in a bad ſenſe.

Bad'ged (*p. from* badge) Diſtinguiſhed with a mark or badge, ſtigmatized.

BAD'GER (*s. in zoology, of uncertain derivation*) The meles, the gray, a wild four-footed animal.

Bad'ger (*s. in law*) One who has a licence to buy corn in one place and ſell it in another, a dealer in corn.

Bad'gerlegged (*adj. from* badger, *and* leg) Having legs of an unequal length as the badger is ſuppoſed to have.

Bad'ly (*adv. from* bad) In a bad manner.

Bad'neſs (*s. from* bad) The ſtate of being bad, a complication of bad qualities.

BAFF'LE (*v. t. from the* French baffler *to mark*) To defeat, to confound, to elude.

Baff'le (*s. from the verb*) A defeat, a miſcarriage.

Baff'led (*p. from* baffle) Defeated, confounded, deceived.

Baff'ler (*s. from* baffle) One that baffles.

Baff'ling (*p. from* baffle) Defeating, confounding, eluding.

Baf'fuled (*p. an obſolete ſpelling, from* baffle) Baffled. *Spenſ.*

Baft (*adv. a ſea term*) Abaft.

BAG (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Sax. belga) A ſack or pouch made of any kind of ſtuff or linen and generally of a ſquare or oblong form. An ornament of a ſquare or oblong form tied to men's hair, a certain quantity of any thing put up in a bag.

Bag (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put into a bag, to load with a bag.

Bag (*v. int.*) To ſwell like a bag.

BA'GA (*s. in old records*) A bag.

BAGATE'LLE (*s. from the* French) A very trifle, a thing of no conſequence.

Ba'gavel (*s. in the city of Exon*) A certain toll or tribute levied on all kinds of wares brought to that city to be ſold.

Bag'gage (*s. from* bag) The furniture or moveables belonging to an army, any goods to be carried away, a worthleſs woman; *but this laſt ſenſe is only uſed in familiar or droll ſtyle.*

Bagge (*v. obſolete*) To ſwell, to diſdain. *Chaucer.*

Bag'ged (*p. from* bag) Put up in bags, loaded with a bag.

Bag'ging (*p. from* bag) Putting into bags, ſwelling like a bag.

BAGN'ALIANS (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A Manichean ſect of the eighth century.

BAG'NIO (*s. from the* Ital. bagno *a bath*) A houſe for bathing, ſweating, or cleanſing the body in any other way, a houſe of ill fame.

Bag'pipe (*s. from* bag, *and* pipe) A low kind of muſical inſtrument.

Bag'piper (*s. from* bagpipe) One that plays on the bagpipe.

BAGO'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *Jud.* xii. 11.

BAGUE'TTE (*s. in architecture, from the* French) A ſmall round moulding leſs than an aſtragel.

BAH'ADUM (*s. in old records*) A cheſt, a coffer.

BAHA'MA (*s. in geography*) The principal of a cluſter of iſlands in the Atlantic.

BA'HIR (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity, from the* Heb.) The moſt ancient of the Rabbinical books.

BAHU'RIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* valiant) The name of a town in the land of Iſrael.

Baja'dour (*s. in old records*) A carrier, a bearer of burdens.

Bai'ghted (*p. obſolete*) Baited. *Chaucer.*

Bai'gne (*v. t. obſolete*) To drench, to ſoak.

BA'JITH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a houſe) An high place in the land of Moab.

BAIL (*s. in law, of uncertain etymology*) The diſcharge of a perſon from arreſt or impriſonment by giving ſecurity for his appearance at a certain time and place.

Bail (*v. t. in law from the ſubſ.*) To give bail, to admit to bail.

Bai'lable (*adj. from* bail) Admitting of bail.

BAILE (*v. in the ſea language*) To throw water out of a ſhip or boat by hand.

Bai'lement (*s. in law, from* bail) The delivery of writings or goods on their promiſe of being returned.

Bai'ler (*s. in law, from* bail) One that delivers writings or goods on a promiſe of returning them.

Bai'ling (*p. in the ſea language, from* bail) Throwing water by hand out of a ſhip or boat.

Bai'liage (*s. not much uſed*) A bailiwick.

BAI'LIFF (*s. from the* French) A ſubordinate officer, the chief magiſtrate in certain corporations, an officer under the ſheriff whoſe buſineſs it is to execute arreſts, an under ſteward.

Bai'liwick (*s. from* bailiff) The juriſdiction of a bailiff.

Bail'lic (*v. obſolete*) A bailiff. *Chaucer.*

Bai'ly (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bailiff.

Bain (*s. obſolete*) A bath, a hot houſe.

Bain (*adj. a local word*) Willing, forward, limber-jointed, eaſily bent.

Baine (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bane. Cha

Bair'man (*s. in old law*) An inſolvent who was obli ſwear that he was not worth more than five ſhi and five pence.

BAIS'MAINS (*s. from the* French baiſe *kiſſed, and* *hand*) Compliments.

BAIT (*v. t. from the* Sax. batan) To put meat on a or trap to catch fiſh or other animals, to give mea a horſe on a journey, to take ſome refreſhment journey.

BAIT (*v. t. from the* French battre *to beat*) To attack violence, to ſet dogs upon any thing.

BAIT (*v. int. in faulkonry*) To clap the wings, to an offer of flying, to flutter.

Bait (*s. from the verb*) Meat put on a hook or trap lure fiſh or other animals, a temptation, an ment, a refreſhment on a journey.

Bai'ted (*p. from* bait) Furniſhed with a bait, refre attacked, ſet on in an outrageous manner.

Bai'ten (*v. t. obſolete*) To feed, to bait. Ch

Bai'ten (*p. obſolete*) Baited. Ch

Bai'ting (*p. from* bait) Furniſhing with a bait, re ed, attacking with outrage, clapping the wings, tering.

Bai'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of baiting, the teazing.

Baize (*s. in commerce*) A kind of open woolen cloth long nap on it.

BAKE (*v. t. from the* Sax. bæcan) To heat in a cloſe to dreſs in an oven, to harden in the fire, to by heat.

Bake (*v. int.*) To do the work of a baker.

Ba'ked (*p. from* bake) Heated in a cloſe place, ha by heat, dreſſed in an oven.

Ba'kehouſe (*s. from* bake, *and* houſe) A place or where bread is baked.

Ba'ken (*p. from* bake) Baked.

Ba'ker (*s. from* bake) One that bakes, or that follo trade of baking.

Ba'ker legged (*adj. from* baker, *and* leg) Having t bent outward.

BA'KEWELL (*s.*) A town in Derbyſhire; it has a ket on Monday, and is 151 miles from London.

Ba'kewell (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Ba made at Bakewell.

Ba'king (*p. from* bake) Dreſſing any thing in an hardening by means of heat.

BA'LA (*s.*) A town in Merionethſhire in Wales; it market on Saturday, and is 195 miles from Londo

Ba'la (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bala, ma Bala.

BA'LAAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the age of th ple) A man's name.

BA'LAD (*s. from the* French balade) A ſong.

BALÆ'NA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of fiſhes, the

BA'LAK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a deſtroyer) name.

BA'LANCE (*s. from the* French) An equipoiſe, th comparing two or more things together, an ove weight, the quantity by which one thing excee ther, that which is wanting to make the two an account even. *In mechanics*, One of the ſim chanical powers chiefly uſed to determine the weight of bodies, a pair of ſcales, the beating clock or watch. *In aſtronomy*, One of the twe of the zodiac, Libra.

Ba'lance (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To weigh in a bal make even, to compare as in a balance, to account, to pay what is wanting to make an even.

Ba'lance (*v. int. not much uſed*) To heſitate, to be to be in a ſtate of ſuſpence.

Ba'lanced (*p. from* balance) Made even.

Ba'lancemaſter (*s. from* balance, *and* maſter) One ſkilled in the art of balancing, one who know place almoſt any thing in a ſtate of equilibrium.

Ba'lancer (*s. from* balance) One that balances, weighs.

Ba'lancing (*p. from* ballance) Making even, adju centre of gravity.

BALA'NI (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Thoſe ſhell fiſh finally adhere in cluſters to the ſhells of the l of ſea fiſh.

BALANI'TES (*s. plu. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecie cious ſtones of a greeniſh colour.

BALANI'TES (*s. in botany*) A kind of cheſnut.

BALA'NUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of maſt, any fruit with a head like maſt.

BALAS'SIUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The baſtard r

BA'LASSRUBY (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A partic of ruby.

(*s. obſolete*) A doubt, a ſtate of ſuſpence. *Chaucer.*
STINE (*s. in botany*) The great double flowered
rante.
(*s. in natural hiſtory*) The balaſs ruby. *Urry.*
CINATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat.
o *to liſp*) To ſtammer in ſpeaking.
te (*v. int. not much uſed*) To ſtammer.
′Y (*s. in architecture, from the* Ital. balcone) A
ion from the front of a houſe or other building
nded with a baluſtrade, a kind of open gallery.
dj. from the Brit. bal.) Having loſt the hair,
d of a uſual covering, unadorned, inelegant, de-
of dignity and importance, white in the face.
CHIN (*s. in architecture, from the* Ital.) A build-
form of a canopy ſupported by pillars and fre-
y uſed as a covering to an altar, a ſhell over a

CUM (*s. in architecture*) The baldachin.
QUIN (*s. in architecture*) The baldachin.
RDASH (*s. a low word, probably from the* Sax.
ld, and daſh *to mix*) Any thing jumbled toge-
n unnatural mixture.
ſh (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To mix liquor, to adul-
liquor, to mix without diſcretion.
adv. from bald) Nakedly, meanly, inelegantly,
t ornament.
ny (*s. in botany*) The gentian.
(*s. from* bald) The want or loſs of hair, naked-
he want of ornament, inelegance.
CK (*s.*) A town in Hertfordſhire, it has a market
rſday, and is 37 miles from London.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Baldock, made
ock.
AD (*s. from the* Sax. *ſignifying* bold in counſel)
′s name.
(*s. of doubtful etymology*) A girdle, the zodiac.
IN (*s. from the* Sax. *ſignifying* a bold conqueror) A
name.
from the French bale) A bundle or pack of

from the Sax. bæl) Miſery, calamity. *Spenſer.*
. *in the ſea language*) To lave, to throw water by
ut of a ſhip or boat.
t. from the ſubſ.) To pack up goods.
dj. from bale) Full of miſery, full of miſchief,
miſery, cauſing deſtruction.
(*adv. from* baleful) Sorrowfully, miſchievouſly.
ds (*s. from* bale, *and* goods) Goods or merchan-
ade up in bales.
GA (*s. in old records*) A precinct, a territory.
ES (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.
in building, from the Dutch) A beam which is
ef ſupport of a floor, a pole or rafter over an out
r barn.
agriculture) A ridge of land unplowed between
rrows, a mere, a lench.
A diſappointment when leaſt expected.
t. from the ſubſ.) To diſappoint the expectations
xciting them, to fruſtrate, to miſs, to refuſe.
.from balk) Diſappointed, fruſtrated, laid along
alk or ridge of land. *Shakeſpeare.*
(*s. plu. in fiſhery*) The men that ſtand on the cliff
notice to thoſe who are in the boat which way
al is gone.
(*p. a. from* balk) Diſappointing, fruſtrating.
(*s. obſolete and local*) A quarterſtaff.
not much uſed, from balk) Balked.
from the Dutch bol) Any thing of a round form.
from the Greek *βαλλω to throw*) An entertain-
f dancing.
D (*s. from the* French, balude *a ſong*) A trifling
ſacred ſong, *but this ſenſe is now obſolete.*
. t. from the ſubſ.) To make ballads, to ſing

ger (*s. from* ballad, *and* ſinger) One who ſtrolls
nging ballads.
T (*s. from the* Dutch) Any thing put in the bot-
ſhip to keep it ſteady, that which keeps any
eady.
. t. from the ſubſ.) To put any thing in the
of a ſhip to keep it ſteady, to keep any thing

(*s. not much uſed, from* ballaſt) Laſtage.
in heraldry) A little ball.
an incorrect ſpelling) A ballad.
TE (*s. from the French*) A dance in which ſome
is repreſented.
(*s. in commerce*) A ſmall duty paid to the city of
by aliens for the exportation of certain com-
s.
s. a corrupt ſpelling) Bailiage.

Bal′liards (*s. from* ball, *and* yard) A play in which a ball is driven by the end of a yard or ſtick.

BALICON′NEL (*s.*) A town in Ireland, north eaſt of Cravan.

Bal′lid (*adj. obſolete*) Bald. *Chaucer.*

BAL′LIMORE (*s.*) A town in the county of Leinſter in Ireland.

BALLISHAN′NON (*s.*) A large town in the province of Ulſter in Ireland.

BALLIS′TA (*s. from the* Greek *βαλλω to throw*) An engine uſed by the ancients to throw ſtones or any other miſſive weapons.

Bal′liſter (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Balluſter.

Ballis′tic (*adj. from* balliſta) Belonging to the balliſta, pertaining to the art of throwing ſtones and other miſſive weapons after the manner of the ancients.

Ballis′tics (*s. from* balliſtic) The art of throwing ſtones and other miſſive weapons after the manner of the ancients.

BALLI′VA (*s. in old records*) The juriſdiction of a ſheriff, a manor.

BAL′LIUM (*s. from the law* Lat.) A kind of fortreſs, a bulwark.

BALLO′N, Ballo′on (*s. in architecture, from the* French) A ball placed at the top of a pillar. *In chymiſtry*, A large round ſhort necked veſſel. *In fireworks*, A ball of paſteboard filled with combuſtibles, which mounts to a conſiderable height and then burſts with ſparks of fire reſembling ſtars.

Bal′lot (*s. from the* French balote *a little ball*) A little ball or ticket uſed in elections, a particular mode of election.

Bal′lot (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To chooſe by dropping a little ball or ticket into a box; to chooſe by holding up the hand.

BAL′LOTA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BALLOTA′DE (*s. in horſemanſhip*) A particular kind of leap.

Ballota′tion (*s. from* ballot) The act of voting by ballot.

Bal′loting (*p. from* ballot) Chooſing by ballot.

Bal′luſter (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A baluſter.

Balluſtra′de (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A baluſtrade.

BALM (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Balm (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To anoint with balm, to ſooth.

BALM *of Gilead* (*s. in botany*) A plant remarkable for its balſamic ſmell, the juice drawn from the balſam tree.

Ba′lmy (*adj. from* balm) Producing balm, having the qualities of balm, fragrant, ſoothing.

BAL′NEARY (*s. from the* Lat. balneum *a bath*) A bathing room.

Balnea′tion (*s. from* balneary) The act of bathing.

Bal′neator (*s. not much uſed*) The keeper of a bath.

Bal′neatory (*adj. from* balneary) Belonging to bathing, belonging to a bath or ſtove.

Balota′de (*s. in horſemanſhip*) A gentle kind of leap, a ballotade.

Balſam (*s. from the* Greek *βαλσαμον*) A ſoft linient ointment.

Bal′ſam apple (*s. in botany*) An annual Indian plant.

Bal′ſamated (*adj. not much uſed, from* balſam) Anointed with balſam. *Scott.*

Balſa′mic (*adj. from* balſam) Having the qualities of balſam, ſoft, mild.

Balſam′ical (*adj. from* balſam) Balſamic.

Balſa′mics (*s. plu. in pharmacy, from* balſam) Softening healing medicines.

Bal′ſam tree (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub of a balſamic quality.

BALSO′MINA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Bal′ſtaff (*s. obſolete*) A quarter-ſtaff.

Bal′ſtaffe (*s. obſolete*) A quarter-ſtaff. *Chaucer.*

BALTHA′SAR (*s.*) The name of a man. Bar. i. 12.

BAL′TIA (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the German Ocean.

BAL′TIC (*s. from* Baltia) The German Ocean, the lake or ſea lying between Sweden, Germany, and Livonia.

BA′LUSTER (*s. in architecture*) A ſmall column, a pilaſter.

Baluſtr′ade (*s. in architecture, from* baluſter) An aſſemblage of baluſters, a row of ſmall pillars.

Bam (*s. a local word*) A cheat, a ſham, a knaviſh trick. *Scott.*

BA′MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an eminence) The high place. Eze. xx. 29.

BAMBO′O (*s. in botany*) An Indian plant of the reed kind.

Bamboo′zle (*v. t. a cant word*) To impoſe upon, to deceive.

Bamboo′zler (*s. not uſed, in grave ſtyle, from* bamboozle) A cheat, a tricking fellow.

BAM′BOROUGH (*s.*) A village in, and once the ſeat of the kings of, Northumberland.

BAMFF (*s.*) The chief town of Bamffſhire in Scotland.

Bamff′ſhire (*s. from* Bamff) A county in Scotland.

BAM′PTON (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 167 miles from London.

BAM′PTON (*s.*) A town in Oxfordſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 69 miles from London.

Bam′pton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bampton, made at Bampton.

BAN (*s. from the* Teut.) A publick proclamation, a curſe, an interdiſt.

Ban (*v. t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To curſe, to execrate.

BANA′NA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of plantain.

BAN′BURY (*s.*) A large market and borough town in Oxfordſhire; it ſends one member to parliament, has a market on Thurſday, and is 74 miles from London.

Ban′bury (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Banbury, made at Banbury.

BANC, BAN′CUS (*s. in law, from the* Lat.) The bench, the ſeat of judgment.

BANCA′LIA (*s. plu. in old records*) Cuſhions, coverings for benches.

BAND (*s. from the* Sax.) A bandage, any thing bound about another, a tye, a means of union, a particular kind of neckloth worn eſpecially by the clergy, a company of perſons joined together in confederacy, a company of foot ſoldiers. *In architecture,* Any flat moulding or member, a faſcia.

Band (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To unite in one body, to bind about with a bandage.

Ban′dage (*s. from* band) That which is bound about any thing. *In ſurgery,* A fillet or roller bound over a wounded member.

Band′box (*s. from* band, *and* box) A ſmall light box to carry any fine and light parts of dreſs.

Bande (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A band, a knot. *Ch.*

Ban′ded (*p. from* band) United in a confederacy, bound about.

Bande′e (*s.*) An Iriſh meaſure of length, two feet.

Bandele′er (*s. in military affairs*) A large leathern belt worn by the ancient muſquetiers.

Ban′delet (*s. in architecture*) A little band, a ſmall flat moulding, a fillet.

Ban′died (*p. from* bandy) Toſſed to and from, agitated.

Ban′dit (*s. not much uſed, from* banditto) An outlaw.

Bandit′ti (*s. the plu. of* banditto) A company of outlaws, a company of robbers, a gang of deſperate fellows.

BANDIT′TO (*s. from the* Ital.) A ruffian, a deſperate fellow.

BAN′DLE (*s.*) An Iriſh meaſure of two feet in length.

Band′let (*s. in architecture, from* band) A little band, a flat moulding on a column repreſenting a band.

Ban′dog (*s. from* band, *and* dog) A large dog, a maſtiff.

BAN′DOLERS (*s. in military affairs*) Little wooden caſes coated with leather containing powder ſufficient for the charge of a musket, and uſually hung to the bandeleers.

Ban′don (*s. obſolete*) Cuſtody, poſſeſſion, will, pleaſure, a band, a company. *Chaucer.*

BANDO′RE (*s. from the* Ital.) A muſical inſtrument.

BAN′DROL (*s. from the* French) A little flag or ſtreamer, the fringed flag hung on to a trumpet.

BAN′DY (*s. from the* French *bander to bend*) A club bent at the lower end to ſtrike a ball, a play or diverſion in which a ball is ſtruck backward and forward with a crooked ſtick.

Ban′dy (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To beat to and fro, to exchange, to agitate.

Ban′dy (*v. int. not much uſed*) To contend, to ſtrive with.

Ban′dying (*p. from* bandy) Agitating, contending.

Ban′dyleg (*s. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle, from* bandy, *and* leg) A crooked leg.

Ban′dylegged (*adj. a low or droll word, from* bandyleg) Having crooked legs.

BANE (*s. from the* Sax. bana *a murderer*) Poiſon, miſchief, ruin, deſtruction.

Bane (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To poiſon, to deſtroy.

Ba′ned (*p. from* bane) Poiſoned, deſtroyed.

Ba′neful (*adj. from* bane) Poiſonous, deſtructive.

Ba′nefulneſs (*s. from* baneful) Deſtructiveneſs, the quality of being baneful.

Banes (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The bans of matrimony.

BA′NEWORT (*s. in botany*) A plant, deadly nightſhade.

BANG (*v. t. a low and droll word*) To beat, to thump, to uſe roughly, to treat with violence.

Bang (*s. in low or droll ſtyle, from the verb*) A blow, a thump, a ſtroke.

Ban′ged (*p. in low or droll ſtyle, from* bang) Beaten, ill uſed.

Ban′gle (*s. a local word, perhaps from* bang) A large rough ſtick.

Ban′gleeared (*adj. applied to a horſe*) Having ears flapping down like a ſpaniel.

BA′NGOR (*s.*) A city in Caernarvonſhire in North the ſee of a biſhop; it has a market on Wed and is 246 miles from London.

Ban′gor (*adj. from the ſubſt.*) Belonging to Bangor, at Bangor.

Bango′rien (*adj. from* Bangor) Belonging to Bango longing to any thing tranſacted at Bangor.

Ban′gue (*s. in heraldry*) A bend.

Ban′ianday (*s. a cant word among ſailors*) A faſt day on which no fleſh is allowed.

BAN′IANS (*s.*) A numerous ſect in the Eaſt who fleſh, but feed wholly on vegetables.

Ba′nir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A banner.

BA′NISH (*v. t. from the* French banuir) To c perſon to quit his own country, to drive away.

Ba′niſhed (*p. from* baniſh) Driven out of a co forced away.

Ban′iſher (*s. from* baniſh) One that drives another his own country.

Ban′iſhing (*p. a. from* baniſh) Driving out of the try, driving away.

Ban′iſhment (*s. from* baniſh) The act of baniſhing ſtate of being baniſhed.

Ban′iſter (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A baluſter.

BANK (*s. from the* Sax. banc) A ridge of earth, the ground by the ſide of a river, a place where mo depoſited to be called for occaſionally, the co concerned in the management of money ſo d ed, the ſeat on which a ſet of rowers were uſed before ſails were ſo much in uſe as they are at p

Bank (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To encloſe with a b earth, to lay up money in the bank.

Ban′kafalet (*s.*) A game at cards in which the pack is parcelled out into as many parts as the players.

Bank′bill (*s. from* bank, *and* bill) A note given f ney laid up in the bank.

Bank′ed (*p. from* bank) Encloſed with a bank, ſup by a bank of earth.

Bank′er (*s. from* bank) One that traffics in money that keeps or manages a bank.

Bank′ing (*adj. from* bank) Belonging to the bank ing up money in the bank, encloſing with a throwing up a bank of earth.

BANK′RUPT (*adj. from* bank, *and the* Lat. ru *break*) Broken for debt, incapable of payment, vent.

Bank′rupt (*s. from the adj.*) A perſon incapable of p his debts, a perſon againſt whom a commiſſion of ruptcy is awarded.

Bank′rupt (*v. t. from the adj.*) To break a perſo render a perſon incapable of paying his debts.

Bank′ruptcy (*s. from* bankrupt) The ſtate of a ban the act of declaring one's ſelf a bankrupt.

Bank′rupted (*p. from* bankrupt) Become a bankru

Bann (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A ban, a proclamation.

Bann (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To ban, to lay un interdict.

BAN′NAGHAR (*s.*) A town in the province of L in the kingdom of Ireland.

BAN′NER (*s. from the* Brit. banair) A flag, a mi enſign, a ſtreamer.

Ban′neret (*s. from* banner) A knight made in the f battle with the ceremony of cutting off the point ſtandard and making it a banner.

Ban′nerol (*s. ſuppoſed to be a corrupt ſpelling*) A ba a little flag.

Ban′nian (*s. from* Bannians) A man's undreſs, a l morning gown like the dreſs of the Bannians.

BAN′NIANS (*s. plu.*) A religious ſect in the emp the Great Mogul.

BAN′NIMUS (*s. in the univerſity of Oxford*) The fo of expulſion of any member uſually fixed up in public place.

BANNISTE′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BAN′NITUS (*s. in old records*) An exile, a man ba his country.

Ban′nock (*s. a local word*) A kind of oatcake, much in Scotland and the north of England.

Ban′num (*s. in law*) The utmoſt bounds of a tow or manor.

BAN′QUET (*v. from the* French) A feaſt, a lu entertainment.

Ban′quet (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To feaſt, to fare riouſly.

Ban′queted (*p. from* banquet) Feaſted, entertained riouſly.

Ban′queter (*s. from* banquet) A feaſter, one that feaſt.

houſe (*s. from* houſe, *and* banquet) A houſe
banquets are made.

ing (*p. from* banquet) Feaſting, living deli-

inghouſe (*s. from* banquet, *and* houſe) A houſe
banquets are kept.

ETTE (*s. in fortification, from the* French) A
ank or riſing ground at the foot of the parapet
ch the ſoldiers mount to fire.

plu. from ban) The publication of matrimonial
ts in the church before marriage.

CLE (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſtickleback.

vork (*s.*) A very ſhowy kind of painted or
work.

R (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To play upon,
ule, to turn into ridicule.

s. from the verb) Railery, ridicule.

(*p. from* banter) Plaid upon, ridiculed.

(*s. from* banter) One that banters, a droll.

g (*p. from* banter) Ridiculing, playing the

NG (*s. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle, perhaps*
irn) A little child, an infant.

Y (*s.*) A town in the county of Cork in the
n of Ireland.

(*s. in divinity, from* baptize) An immerſion in
a waſhing by immerſion, an ordinance of the
in which the perſon who ſubmits to it puts on
or makes a public profeſſion of the Chriſtian re-
the plentiful effuſion of the Spirit on the apoſ-
eat diſtreſs or ſuffering.

l (*adj. from* baptiſm) Belonging to baptiſm.

. *in divinity and church hiſtory, from* baptize)
o baptizes or adminiſters the ordinance of bap-
ne who holds that baptiſm ought to be admi-
by immerſion and only to believers.

y (*s. from* baptiſt) The place where baptiſm is
tered.

on (*s. not much uſed, from* baptize) The act of
g.

E (*v. t. in divinity, from the* Greek ϐαπτιζω *to*
adminiſter the ordinance of baptiſm, to plunge,
whelm.

(*p. from* baptize) Admitted to the ordinance
ſm, plunged, overwhelmed.

(*s. from* baptize) One that baptizes, one that
ers the ordinance of baptiſm.

(*p. from* baptize) Adminiſtering the ordinance
m.

rom the French barre) A bolt to faſten a door,
g put acroſs to prevent an entrance, any ob-
, a rock or ridge at the entrance of an harbour,
e where criminals and cauſes of law are tried,
ed place or little room in a coffee houſe or
In law, A plea brought by the defendant to
the claim of the plaintiff. *In heraldry*, A nar-
s croſſing any part of the field. *In farriery*,
t of a horſe's mouth ſituate between the tuſhes
nders. *In muſic*, A ſtroke drawn acroſs the

from the ſubſt.) To faſten with a bolt, to hin-
exclude. *In law*, To ſtop the proceſs of a ſuit.

AS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of the fa-
man's name.

EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a worſhiper of
man's name.

AS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a worſhipper of
nan's name.

dj. obſolete) Barren, empty, void. *Ch.*

from the Heb. *ſignifying* thunder) A man's

TON (*s. in logic*) An imperfect ſyllogiſm.

t (*s. a local word, from the* Brit.) A kind of
e with fine flower.

in old law) The crime of the maſter of a
o embezzles the cargo or runs away with the

not ſo common a ſpelling) A barrator.

rom the Lat. barba *a beard*) Any thing that
the place of a beard, the points that ſtand
in an arrow, or fiſh hook; the ancient armour
.

m Barbary) A Barbary horſe.

from the ſubſt.) To ſhave, to dreſs out the
put a beard on an arrow, a fiſh hook, or other
t, to put armour on an horſe.

N (*s. from the* French) A fortification before
at the end of a bridge.

ES (*s. in geography*) One of the Britiſh Car-
nds.

Barba′does (*adj. from the ſubſt.*) Belonging to Barbadoes.

BAR′BARA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

BAR′BARA (*s. in logic*) A perfect ſyllogiſm.

Barba′rian (*s. from* barbarous) A foreigner, a man uncivilized, a brutal monſter.

Barba′rian (*adj. from* barbarous) Belonging to a barbarian, ſavage.

Barba′ric (*adj. from* barbarous) Foreign, far fetched, coming from far.

Bar′bariſm (*s. from* barbarous) A form of ſpeech contrary to the purity of the language in which it is uſed, ignorance, ruſticity, brutality, cruelty.

Barba′rity (*s. from* barbarous) Savageneſs, brutality, impurity of ſpeech.

BAR′BAROUS (*adj. from the* Greek ϐαρϐαρος *foreign*) Savage, uncivilized, ignorant, cruel, inhuman.

Bar′barouſly (*adv. from* barbarous) In a barbarous manner, cruelly, inhumanly, in a manner contrary to the rules of ſpeech.

Bar′barouſneſs (*s. from* barbarous) Incivility, cruelty, impurity of diction.

BAR′BARY (*s.*) A large track of Africa running along the coaſt of the Mediterranean.

Bar′bary (*adj. from the ſubſt.*) Belonging to Barbary.

BAR′BASON (*s.*) The name of a devil or fiend. *Shakeſ.*

Barbe (*s. from* Barbary) A Barbary horſe. *In fortification*, The parapet.

Barbe (*s. obſolete*) The armour of a horſe, a mask, a vizard, a wimple, a beard. *Chaucer.*

BAR′BECUE (*v. t. in the Weſt Indian cuſtoms*) To dreſs a hog whole.

Bar′becue (*s. from the verb*) A hog dreſſed whole.

Barbecu′ed (*p. from* barbecue) Dreſſed whole.

Bar′bed (*p. from* barb) Bearded, furniſhed with a barb, furniſhed with armour, emboſſed.

Barbe′e (*adj. in heraldry*) Barbed.

Bar′bel (*s. from* barb) A river fiſh, ſo called on account of the beard like wattles about its mouth.

Bar′ber (*s. from* barb) A perſon who follows the buſineſs of ſhaving.

Bar′ber (*v. t. from the ſubſt.*) To dreſs out the head.

Bar′berchirurgeon (*s. from* barber, *and* chirurgeon) The man who joined the profeſſion of a barber and a ſurgeon together.

Bar′bered (*p. from* barber) Dreſſed up about the head, ſhaved.

Bar′bermonger (*s. a low word*) A fop, a perſon tricked out by his barber.

Bar′berobert (*s. in cookery*) Hog's ears dreſſed in a particular manner.

BAR′BERRY (*s. in botany*) The pepperage buſh, the fruit of the barberry tree.

BAR′BET (*s. in zoology*) A ſmall kind of worm covered with tufts like a beard.

Bar′bican (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A barbacon, a watch tower. *Chaucer.*

Bar′bicanage (*s. obſolete, from* barbican) Money collected for the ſupport of a barbican or watch tower.

Bar′bles (*s. plu. in farriery*) The knots or ſuperfluous fleſh that grow up in the channels of a horſe's mouth.

BAR′BOTINE (*s. in medicine*) Wormſeed.

Barbs (*s. plu. obſolete*) The boſſes or ornaments on the trappings of a horſe. *Spenſer.*

BAR′BUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The barbel.

BAR′BYLA (*s. in botany*) The damask prune.

BARCA′RIA (*s. in old records*) A barkary, a tan houſe.

BAR′CARIE (*s. in old writings*) A ſheep cote, a ſheep walk.

BARD (*s. from the* Brit. bardd) A poet amongſt the ancient Britons who celebrated the praiſes of their heroes, a poet ancient or modern.

Bard (*v. t. a corrupt ſpelling, from* beard) To take off the head and neck of a fleece, to take off the coarſe wool from a fleece.

BAR′DACH (*s. not much uſed, from the* French) A catamite, a boy kept for unnatural practices.

BARDA′NA (*s. in botany*) Burdock.

BAR′DASH (*s. not much uſed, from the* Ital.) A catamite. *Scott.*

Bar′ded (*adj. in heraldry*) Dreſſed in capariſon.

BARDEL′LA (*s. in the manage*) A kind of ſaddle.

BAR′DOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. bardus) Blockiſh, ſimple, fooliſh. *Scott.*

Bards (*s. plu. in cookery*) Strips of bacon uſed in larding.

BARE (*adj. from the* Sax.) Naked, unadorned, poor, open. uncovered, with the hat off, mere, unconnected; *with* of: "*He is* bare of *cloaths.*"

Bare (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make naked, to ſtrip.

Bare (*v. pret. of* bear) Did bear.

Ba'rebone (*s. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle, from* bare, *and* bone) A very lean perſon.

Ba'refaced (*adj. from* bare, *and* face) Having the face naked or uncovered, ſhameleſs, unreſerved, impudent.

Ba'refacedly (*adv. from* barefaced) Openly, boldly, impudently.

Ba'refacedneſs (*s. from* barefaced) Boldneſs, aſſurance.

Ba'refoot (*adj. from* bare, *and* foot) Having no ſhoes on.

Ba'refooted (*adj. from* barefoot) Unſhod, having no ſhoes.

Ba'regnawn (*adj. a low word, from* bare, *and* gnawn) Eaten bare.

Ba'reheaded (*adj. from* bare, *and* head) Having the head uncovered, uncovered in reſpect.

Ba'rein (*adj. obſolete*) Barren, empty, void. *Chaucer.*

Ba'rely (*adj. from* bare) Merely, only, nakedly.

Ba'reneſs (*s. from* bare) Nakedneſs, leanneſs, poverty, ſcantineſs.

Bar'fee (*s. from* bar, *and* fee) A fee of twenty pence which every priſoner, acquitted of felony, pays to the jailer.

BAR'GAIN (*s. from the* Brit. bargen) A contract, a ſtipulation, a thing bought and ſold.

Bar'gain (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To make a contract for the ſale or purchaſe of any thing; *with* for.

Bar'gained (*p. from* bargain) Agreed to be bought or ſold at a certain price; *with* for, *as:* "*They may be* bargained for."

Bar'gainee (*s. from* bargain) One that accepts a bargain.

Bar'gainer (*s. from* bargain) One that offers a bargain.

Bar'gaining (*p. from* bargain) Making a bargain.

BARGE (*s. from the* Dutch bargie) A pleaſure boat, a large boat for burden.

Bar'gecouple (*s. with builders*) One beam framed into another to ſtrengthen the building, a principal rafter.

Bar'gecourſe (*s. with builders*) That part of the tiling that projects over the principal rafters.

Bar'gemaſter (*s. with miners*) The ſurveyor.

Ba'rger (*s. from* barge) One that manages a barge.

Bargere't (*s. obſolete*) A kind of ſong or dance. *Chaucer.*

Bargh (*s. obſolete*) A ſteep, hollow way.

Bar'ghmaſter (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A bergmaſter.

Bar'ghmote (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A bergmote.

BARJE'SUS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of Jeſus) A man's name.

BARIL'LIA (*s. in commerce*) A kind of potaſh uſed in making glaſs.

Ba'ring (*p. from* bare) Making bare.

BARJO'NA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of Jonas) A man's name.

BARK (*s. from the* Dan. barck) The rind of a tree. *In medicine*, The quinquina. *In navigation*, A ſmall ſhip.

Bark (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtrip trees of their bark.

BARK (*v. int. from the* Sax. beorcan) To make the diſagreeable noiſe that a dog does when threatening or purſuing, to imitate the barking of a dog. *Figuratively*, To clamour at, to purſue with invectives; *with* at, *as:* "*He barks at you.*"

Bar'kery (*s. from* bark) A place where bark is kept.

Bark'bared (*s. from* bark, *and* bare) Stripped of the bark.

Bark'binding (*s. from* bark, *and* bind) A diſeaſe in trees.

Bark'bound (*adj. from* bark, *and* bind) Having the bark too tight, ſtopped in growth.

Bark'ed (*p. from* bark) Stripped of its bark.

Bark'er (*s. from* bark) One that is employed in barking trees, one that barks, one that clamours at another.

Bark'fat (*s. from* bark, *and* fat) A tanner's fat.

Bark'fate (*s. from* bark, *and* fat) A tub in which the bark is put for tanning leather. *Chaucer.*

Bark'galling (*s. in huſbandry*) The injury a young tree receives by being bound too tight to the ſtake. *Scott.*

Bark'ing (*p. from* bark) Stripping trees of their bark, making the noiſe that a dog makes, clamouring.

Barking (*s. from* bark) The noiſe that a dog makes when he barks.

BARK'ING (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 9 miles from London.

Bark'ing (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Barking, made at Barking.

Bar'ky (*adj. from* bark) Conſiſting of bark, containing bark.

BARLE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BAR'LEY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A well known ſpecies of grain.

Bar'ley (*adj. from* barley) Belonging to barley, made of barley.

Bar'leybrake (*s. a local word*) A kind of play in the country. *Sidney.*

Bar'leycorn (*s. from* barley, *and* corn) The loweſt denomination of our long meaſure, the third part of an inch, a corn of barley.

BARM (*s. from the* Brit. berem) Yeaſt, the ſcum
from the fermentation of beer.

Bar'maſter (*s. with miners*) The perſon that
the ore.

Barm'cloth (*s. obſolete, from* barme, *and* cloth
pron.

Barme (*s. obſolete*) The boſom, the lap.

Bar'mote (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A Bergmote.

Bar'my (*adj. from* barm) Having the qualities
conſiſting of barm.

BARN (*s. from the* Sax. bern) A houſe or place for
up any kind of grain, hay or ſtraw; a place
corn is uſually threſhed.

BAR'NABAS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſon of
tion) A man's name.

BAR'NABY (*s.*) The name of a man.

BAR'NACLE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Sax.
child, and æc *an oak*) A fowl of the gooſe kin
louſly ſuppoſed to have been produced from
ſpecies of ſhell fiſh.

BAR'NACLE (*s. in farriery*) An inſtrument to
horſe by the noſe.

BAR'NET (*s.*) A town in Hertfordſhire; it has
on Monday, and is 11 miles from London.

Bar'net (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Barnet,
Barnet.

BARN'FIARD (*s.*) A bird about the ſize of a
ſometimes ſeen at ſea, and ſuppoſed to be a
bad weather.

BARNS'LEY (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has
on Wedneſday, and is 175 miles from London.

Barns'ley (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Barn

BARN'STABLE (*s.*) A borough town in Devon
tant from London 193 miles; it has a marke
day, and ſends two members to parliament.

Barn'ſtable (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Ba
made at Barnſtable.

BAR'OCO (*s. in logic*) A particular kind of ſyllog

BARO'METER (*s. from the* Greek ϐαρος *a*
μετρεω *to meaſure*) An inſtrument to meaſure th
of the air, a weather-glaſs.

Barome'trical (*adj. from* barometer) Belonging t
rometer.

BA'RON (*s. of uncertain derivation*) One in the
nobility next below a viſcount, one of the judg
court of exchequer, a member of parliament
of the cinque ports. *In law*, A man in relatio
wife. "*Baron* and *femme*."

Ba'ronage (*s. from* baron) The whole body of the
the dignity of a baron, the eſtate that gives
baron.

Ba'ronneſs (*s. from* baron) A baron's lady, a
has the title in her own right.

Ba'ronet (*s. from* baron) One of the loweſt d
honour that is hereditary.

Ba'ronetage (*s. from* baronet) The whole body
ronets, the dignity of a baronet.

Ba'rony (*s. from* baron) The dignity of a baron,
or lordſhip that gives title to a baron.

BA'ROSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek ϐαρος *a*
σκοπεω *to view*) An inſtrument to ſhew the
the air, a barometer.

Barr (*s. from* bar, *a local word*) The gate of a
city.

BAR'RAC (*s. from the* Span. barracca) A bui
lodge ſoldiers, a little hut or cabbin made by the
fiſhermen on the ſea ſhore.

BAR'RACAN (*s. in commerce*) A kind of woo
a ſort of camblet.

BAR'RATOR (*s. from the* old French) A wra
encourager of law ſuits.

Bar'ratry (*s. from* barrator) The crime of a
the crime of a ſhip maſter who cheats the ow

Bar'red (*p. from* bar) Faſtened with a bar.

BAR'REL (*s. from the* Brit. baril) A round
veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe, ſomething hollow,
of a gun that receives the charge, a cylinder
thing wound, that part of a clock or watch
tains the ſpring and receives the chain whe
up, a particular meaſure or weight.

Bar'rel (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put any thin
barrel.

Bar'relbellied (*adj. a word uſed only in low or*
from barrel, *and* belly) Having a belly like
prominent in the belly.

Bar'relled (*p. from* barrel) Put up in barrels.

Bar'relling (*p. from* barrel) Putting into barrels

BAR'REN (*adj. from the* Sax. bare) Incapable of
ing its kind, unfruitful, ſcanty. *Figurative*
meaning, dry, dull.

Bar'renly (*adv. from* barren) Unfruitfully.

ſs (*s. from* barren) The want of offspring, unneſs, poverty, drineſs.

WORT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

adj. not much uſed, from bar) Full of obſtruc-

'DE (*s. from the* French) A fortification made , any ſtop or hindrance.

e (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtop up a paſſage with ng that comes to hand.

ed (*p. from* barricade) Stopped up with any hat comes firſt to hand.

ing (*p. from* barricade) Fortifying in haſte, g up a paſſage with any thing that comes to

o (*s. from* barricade) A barricade, a ſtop or hin-

o (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To fortify, to ſtop, to

oed (*p. from* barricado) Barred, ſtopped up.

oing (*p. from* barricado) Barring, ſtopping up.

R (*s. ſometimes with the accent on the laſt ſylla- m the* French barriere) A boundry, a barricade, ication on the borders of a country, a limit, an tion.

(*p. from* bar) Faſtening with a bolt, preventcepting. *In farriery,* Stopping a humour by up a vein.

(*s. from* bar) A perſon qualified to plead the f a client in a court of judicature, a counſellor at

W (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* bear) A kind of carwith or without a wheel, and moved by the

(*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. berg) A hog.

W (*s. a local word, from the* Sax. bearwe) A a hillock under which, it is ſuppoſed, the odies of thoſe who fell in battle were buried.

(*s. in heraldry, from* bar) A little bar, the part of a bar.

(*s. in heraldry, from* bar) A diviſion of the field ys.

. *in heraldry, from* bar) The diviſion of a field ys into an equal number of partitions.

ndy (*s. in heraldry, from* bar *and* hand) The of a field barways, and bendways interchang- colours.

y (*s. in heraldry, from* bar, *and* pile) The divia field by lines drawn obliquely by croſſing each nd interchanging the colours.

US (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of reſt) 's name.

s. a local word) A perch.

s. from bar, *and* ſhot) Two bullets or half-bullets by a bar, and uſed chiefly at ſea to cut down ſts and rigging of a ſhip.

CUS (*s.*) A man's name, 1 *Eſd.* iv. 9.

R (*v. t. from the* French barat *craft*) To ex- one thing for another.

v. int.) To traffic by way of exchange; *with as,* "*He is willing to* barter with *his neighbour.*"

. *from the verb*) The act of trafficking by ex- of commodities.

(*p. from* barter) Exchanged.

(*s. from* barter) One that traffics by way of

g (*p. from* barter) Trafficking by way of barter.

(*s. from* barter) An exchange of commodities,

obſolete) A warm paſture for young cattle.

'LOMEW (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſon ſuſ- waters) A man's name.

E'US (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of Ti- A man's name.

N (*s. from the* Sax.) The demeſne lands of a a manor houſe, the outhouſes belonging to a manſion houſe, the court yard.

N (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market day, and is 165 miles from London.

adj. from the ſubſ.) Belonging to Barton, made on.

M (*s. in botany*) Pellitory.

A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LPH (*s. from the* Sax. *ſignifying* wiſe in counſel) name.

H (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bleſſed) A man's

CALON (*s. in botany*) The thorn apple.

'A (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek ϐαρυς *d* *ακυω to bear*) A dulneſs of hearing.

O'NIA (*s. with phyſical writers, from the* Greek *h, and* Φωνη *a voice*) A difficulty of ſpeaking.

BARZIL'LAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* made of iron, A man's name.

BAS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* French) Low, mean. *Scott.*

BASA'LTES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of marble never found in layers but ſtanding upright.

BASANI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A touch ſtone, a whetſtone.

BASE (*s. from the* Greek ϐασις *the foot*) That on which any thing ſtands, the loweſt part of any thing, the loweſt part in muſic, the ſtrings that ſound the loweſt part in muſic, a ſtocking or ſome kind of armour for the legs, the place from which the combatants ſet out in tilting, racing and other rural exerciſes, a rural play, priſon baſe.

Baſe (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Mean, worthleſs, low, illiberal, illegitimate, not ſterling, belonging to the grave or lower part of muſic.

Baſe (*v. t. not much uſed, from the adj.*) To make vile, to make of leſs value.

Ba'ſeborn (*adj. from* baſe, *and* born) Illegitimate, born out of wedlock.

Ba'ſecourt (*s. from* baſe, *and* court) The court below that which leads immediately to the houſe.

Ba'ſelard (*s. obſolete*) A dagger.

BASEL'LA (*s. in botany*) Dadder.

Ba'ſely (*adv. from* baſe) In a baſe manner, meanly, illegitimately.

Ba'ſeminded (*adj. from* baſe, *and* mind) Mean ſpirited.

Ba'ſen (*adj. obſolete*) Wide, extended. *Spenſer*

Ba'ſer (*adj. comp. deg. of* baſe) More baſe.

Ba'ſeſt (*adj. ſup. deg. of* baſe) Moſt baſe.

Ba'ſeviol (*s. from* baſe, *and* viol) A muſical inſtrument.

BASH (*v. int. not much uſed, of uncertain derivation*) To bluſh, to be aſhamed.

BA'SHAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* in ſleep) A kingdom in the land of Canaan.

BASHA'W (*s.*) A title of honour and command amongſt the Turks, a man of an overbearing temper.

BASHE'MATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* perfumed) The name of a woman.

Baſh'ful (*adj. from* baſh) Modeſt, ſhamefaced, ſhy, ſheepiſh.

Baſh'fully (*adv. from* baſhful) Modeſtly, timorouſly.

Baſh'fulneſs (*s. from* baſhful) Modeſty, ſhineſs.

BA'SIL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Ba'ſil (*s. with mechanics*) The angle to which a joiner's tool is ground away, a tanned ſheep skin.

BA'SIL (*s.*) A man's name.

Ba'ſil (*v. t. with mechanics*) To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

BASI'LIC (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek ϐασιλικη *royal*) A large hall, the hall belonging to a palace, a magnificent church.

Baſi'lic (*adj. in anatomy, from* baſilica) Belonging to the baſilica.

BASI'LICA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek ϐασιλικη *royal*) The middle vein of the arm, the axilliary vein.

Baſi'lical (*adj. from* baſilica) Belonging to the baſilica.

BASI'LICON (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of ſalve or ointment much uſed to incarnate wounds.

BASI'LICUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation of Leo, the lion's heart.

BASILI'DIANS (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A branch of the Gnoſtics, ſo called from Baſilides their leader, who attributed the work of creation to the angels, affirmed that the body of Chriſt was a mere phantom, and denied the doctrine of the reſurrection.

BA'SILISK (*s. from the* Greek ϐασιλευς *a king*) A kind of ſerpent, a cockatrice, a ſpecies of ordnance.

BA'SIN (*s. an old but proper ſpelling, from the* Ital. bacino) A ſmall veſſel to hold water or other liquids, a ſmall pond, a little bay of the ſea, a dock for repairing ſhips. *In anatomy,* A round cavity in the brain. *With mechanics,* A round ſhell placed over a furnace for making hats, a hollow piece of metal by which glaſs grinders form their concave glaſſes.

BA'SINGSTOKE (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 46 miles from London.

Ba'ſingſtoke (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Baſingſtoke, made at Baſingſtoke.

BA'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) The foundation of any thing, the firſt principles of any thing. *In architecture,* The loweſt of the three principal parts of a column.

BASK (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch backeren) To warm by lying at length in the heat.

Bask (*v. int.*) To lie in a place to receive heat.

BAS'KET (*s. from the* Brit. baſged) A veſſel made of twigs or other ſlender body interwoven.

Baſ'ketfiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſtar fiſh.

Bas'kethilt (*s. from* basket, *and* hilt) The hilt of a weapon ſo made as to receive the whole hand and keep it from being wounded.

Bas'ketſalt (*s. from* basket, *and* ſalt) The fineſt or beſt kind of ſalt.

Bas'kettenure (*s. from* basket, *and* tenure) The tenure of land held by the ſervice of making baskets for the uſe of the king.

Bas'ketwoman (*s. from* basket, *and* woman) A woman that plies at markets with a basket to carry home what is bought.

Bas'king (*p. from* bask) Lying at length to receive the heat of the ſun or fire.

BASNE'TUM (*s. in old records*) A helmet.

Ba'ſon (*s. ſuppoſed to be rather an improper ſpelling*) A baſin.

Baſs (*adj. not much uſed, from* baſe) Grave, deep in ſound.

Baſs (*s. from* baſe) The loweſt part in muſic.

Baſs (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A ruſh, a mat, a mat to kneel on at church.

Bas'ſa (*s. rather a corrupt ſpelling*) A baſhaw.

Baſe (*s. obſolete*) A kiſs. *Chaucer.*

Bas'ſet (*s. from the* French) A particular game at cards.

Bas'ſo (*s. in muſic*) The baſe.

Bas'ſock (*s. not much uſed, from* baſs) A baſs, a mat.

BASSO'N, BASSOO'N (*s. from the* French) A muſical inſtrument.

Bas'ſorelievo (*s. from the* Ital.) That kind of ſculpture in which the figures project but little from the ground of the piece.

Baſs'relief (*s. from the* French) That kind of ſculpture in which the figures are but little raiſed.

Baſs'viol (*s. from* baſs, *and* viol) A muſical inſtrument.

Baſt (*s.*) Lime tree bark made into mats or ropes.

Bas'ta (*v. from the* Ital.) It is enough, it ſufficeth.

BAS'TARD (*s. from the* Brit. baſtardd) A child born of an unmarried woman, any thing ſpurious.

Bas'tard (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Begotten out of wedlock, born before the marriage of the parents, ſpurious, not genuine.

Bas'tard (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To convict any one of baſtardy, to ſtigmatize with baſtardy.

Bas'tarded (*adj. from* baſtard) Made a baſtard, proved a baſtard.

Baſtardi'ze (*v. t. from* baſtard) To prove any one a baſtard, to beget a baſtard.

Baſtardi'zed (*p. from* baſtardize) Proved a baſtard.

Baſtardi'zing (*p. from* baſtardize) Proving any one to be a baſtard, begetting a baſtard.

Baſtardi'zing (*s. from* baſtardize) The act of making any one a baſtard. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bas'tardly (*adv. from* baſtard) In the manner of a baſtard, ſpuriouſly.

Bas'tardy (*s. from* baſtard) The ſtate of being a baſtard.

BASTE (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French baſtonner *to cudgel*) To beat with a ſtick, to drip butter or any thing elſe on meat while it is roaſting, to ſew in a ſlight manner.

Ba'ſted (*p. from* baſte) Beaten with a ſtick, moiſtened while roaſting, ſewed ſlightly.

BASTINA'DE (*s. from the* French) A cudgelling, the puniſhment of an offender by beating him on the ſoals of the feet.

Baſtina'de (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To beat, to give the baſtinade.

Baſtina'do (*s. from* baſtinade) A beating, a Turkiſh puniſhment by beating an offender on the ſoals of the feet.

Ba'ſting (*p. from* baſte) Beating any one with a ſtick, moiſtening meat on the ſpit, ſewing ſlightly.

BAS'TION (*s. in fortification, from the* French) A huge maſs of earth raiſed to a conſiderable height faced up on either ſide and terminated in an angular point, a bulwark.

Baſto'n (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A baſtoon. *Bacon.*

BASTONA'DO (*s. a correct but not a common ſpelling*) The baſtinade, the act of cudgeling. *Scott.*

Baſto'on (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The batoon. *Scott.*

BAT (*s. from the* Sax.) A heavy ſtick, a club.

BAT (*s. in zoology*) An animal having the body of a mouſe with large membranous wings, and feeding chiefly on inſects, a flying mouſe.

Ba'table (*adj. from* bate) Diſputable, *applied to certain lands between England and Scotland properly belonging to neither kingdom.*

Ba'tailed (*adj. obſolete*) Embattled. *Chaucer.*

Ba'tailous (*adj. obſolete*) Ready for battle. *Chaucer.*

Batardi'er (*s. obſolete, from the* French) A nurſery for trees.

BATA'VIA (*s.*) Holland anciently ſo called, th of all the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.

Bata'vian (*adj. from* Batavia) Belonging to Hol

Bata'vian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Holland.

Batch (*s. from* bake) The quantity of bread bake time, a quantity of any thing produced at one

Bate (*s. ſuppoſed to be a contraction from* debate contention.

Bate (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be a contraction from* ab ſink the price of any thing, to leſſen, to ta ſome part.

Bate (*v. int.*) To ſink in fleſh, to decreaſe, to *Elliptically, With* of: *as,* "Bate of *your pri* ſomething *of your price.*

Bate (*v. t. pret. of* beat, *but now obſolete*) Did be

Ba'ted (*p. from* bate) Leſſened, retrenched.

Ba'teful (*adj. from* bate) Full of ſtrife, contentio

Ba'tement (*s. uſed only by artificers, from* bate) A tion.

Bat'fowling (*s. from* bat, *and* fowl) Birdbatting ticular manner of catching birds by night.

BATH (*s. from the* Sax.) A collection of water for a perſon to bathe in, a great ſweat. *In* A veſſel of water in which another veſſel is give it a ſofter and more regular heat. *In* A kind of Hebrew meaſure containing ſeven and four pints of liquid, and three pecks pints of dry meaſure.

BATH (*s.*) A ſmall but elegant city in the coun merſet, ſituate on the river Avon, about ten of Briſtol, ſo called from its excellent hot makes, with the city of Wells, the ſee of a biſ a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends bers to parliament, and is 108 miles from Lon

Bath (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bath, Bath, uſed at Bath.

Bath (*adj. obſolete*) Both.

Bathe (*v. t. from* bath) To waſh in a bath, to part of the body by the external application liquor.

Bathe (*v. int.*) To be in the water, to be in reſembling a bath.

Ba'thed (*p. from* bath) Wetted as in a bath, *with* in: *as,* Bathed in *blood.*" Softened, fomented; *with* with: *as,* "*It had been* bathed with *ſpirits of wine.*"

Ba'thing (*p. from* bathe) Waſhing in a bath, or cheriſhing any part of the body with warm

Ba'thing (*s. from* bathe) The practice of waſhi bath, the act of cheriſhing any part of the body application of warm liquor.

BATH'MUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek The cavity of a bone fitted to receive the protu of another bone.

BA'THRUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to reduced diſlocation.

BATH'SHEBA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the daughter) The name of a woman.

Ba'ting (*adj. from* bate) Sinking the value, de excepting.

Bat'let (*s. from* bat) An inſtrument made of woo in beating linen when taken out of the bucking

Bat'ner (*s. obſolete*) An ox.

BATOO'N (*s. from the* French baton) A ſtaff, a truncheon, a marſhal's ſtaff, a badge of milit nour. *In heraldry,* The third part of a bend, a illegitimacy.

BATRACHI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precio reſembling a green frog.

BATRA'CHIUM (*s. in botany*) Crowfoot.

BATRACHOMYO'MACHY (*s. from the* Greek *a frog,* μυς *a mouſe, and* μαχη *a fight*) The b tween the frogs and mice.

Bat'tail (*s. obſolete*) A trial by combat, a battle.

Bat'tailed (*adj. obſolete, from* battail) Embattled.

Bat'tailous (*adj. from* battail) Warlike, having a appearance.

Batta'lia (*s. from* battalion) The order of battle.

BATTA'LION (*s. from the* French) A body of diviſion of an army, an army.

Bat'tel (*s. rather an obſolete ſpelling*) A battle.

Bat'telled (*adj. obſolete*) Indented, embattled.

Bat'ten (*s. a word uſed only by artificers*) A ſcant thin ſtrip of wood.

BAT'TEN (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To g to live in indulgence, to feed, to paſture.

Bat'tening (*p. from* batten) Feeding, making fat

BAT'TER (*v. t. from the* French battre *to* beat, to beat down, to wear with beating, out with ſervice.

int. uſed only by artificers) To lean from the cular.

in cookery, from the verb) A mixture of flour, beaten together till it becomes a pap.

p. from batter) Beaten, worn, worn out with

from batter) One that batters.

(*p. a. from* batter) Beating, beating down,

am (*s. from* batter, *and* ram) An engine uſed ncients in battering down walls and fortifica-

from batter) The act of battering, the in- made uſe of in battering down any place, on which cannons are mounted to attack or place. *In law*, The act of ſtriking or offering nce to the perſon of another.

F (*s. a local word*) A batlet.

(*s. from the* French bataille) A fight, a com- dy of forces, a diviſion of an army, the mid- on or main body of an army.

int. from the ſubſ.) To join battle, to contend

(*s.*) A town in Suſſex, famous for the battle ere between Harold and William of Norman- hich the former was totally defeated; it has on Thurſday, and is 56 miles from London.

from the ſubſ.) Belonging to Battle, made

int. in the univerſity of Oxford) To take up the college books.

(*s. from* battle, *and* array) An array, or or- tle.

from battle, *and* ax) A kind of ax uſed in

(*s. from* battle, *and* door) An inſtrument to ll or ſhuttlecock.

(*s. from* battle) A wall raiſed above the top ding with embraſures, open places to look or to annoy an enemy.

rom the verb) One that takes up board in the oks.

from battle) Contending, ſtriving for maſ-

(*s. from* battology) One who frequently re- ſame thing, one that talks to little purpoſe.

GY (*s. from the* Greek βαττος *a bad ſpeaker, a diſcourſe*) A vain or needleſs repetition of

from bat) Belonging to a bat.

in old records) A boat.

s. in geography) One of the circles of the pire.

dj. from Bavaria) Belonging to Bavaria.

from the adj.) A native of Bavaria.

(*s.*) A kind of cloak, a ſurtout.

ſed in Scotland and the northern counties) A a farthing.

rrect but not a common ſpelling) A bawd.

ſolete) Brave, bold. *Chaucer.*

obſolete) Tiſſue, cloth of gold. *Phillips.*

obſolete) The act of pimping. *Chaucer.*

obſolete) A belt, a girdle, furniture. *Ch.*

bſolete) Embroidery. *Chaucer.*

bſolete) A beam, a joiſt. *Phillips.*

s. in botany) A genus of plants.

f uncertain derivation) A bruſh faggot, a hoſe bound up in a faggot, a piece of waſte

obſolete) A belt, the zodiac. *Spenſer.*

rather an obſolete ſpelling) To balk.

botany) Meliſſa.

of uncertain derivation) A trifle, a gewgaw,

j. from bawble) Trifling, contemptible.

a word uſed only in very familiar ſtyle) A

n the old French) A procurer, a procureſs.

from the ſubſ.) To procure, to provide gal- omen of the town.

from bawd) Obſcenely.

from bawdy) Obſcenity, ribaldry.

rather a corrupt ſpelling) Baldrick, a belt.

m bawd) The practice of a bawd, obſceni-

rom bawd) Obſcene, unchaſte.

s. from bawd, *and* houſe) An houſe of ill

from the Lat. balo *to cry out*) To cry with nce, to talk very loud.

Bawl (*v. t.*) To cry about the ſtreets.

Baw′led (*p. from* bawl) Cried about the ſtreets.

Baw′ling (*p. a. from* bawl) Crying out with great vehemence, crying like a froward child, talking loud.

BAW′REL (*s. in faulconry*) A hawk of a very large ſize, a kind of lannier.

Baw′ſand (*adj. obſolete*) Baldfaced, white in the face. *Douglas.*

Bawſe (*adv. obſolete*) To cry out.

Baw′ſenwide (*adj. obſolete*) Extended with wonder. *Ch.*

BAW′SIN (*s. in zoology*) A badger.

Baw′ſin (*adj. obſolete*) Large. *Chaucer.*

BAW′TRY (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 152 miles from London.

Baw′try (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bawtry, made at Bawtry.

Bax′ter (*s. obſolete*) A baker.

BAY (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. badius *brown*) Having the colour of the cheſnut, brown.

BAY (*s. in geography, from the* Dutch baye) A part of the ſea ſurrounded on all ſides by the land except at the entrance, a dam to keep up water.

BAY (*s. from the* French abbai *at the laſt extremity*) The ſtate of any thing obliged to face an enemy for want of means to eſcape.

BAY (*s. in poetry*) A garland beſtowed as a prize for any kind of victory.

BAY (*s. in building*) A diviſion of a barn or other building generally from fifteen to twenty feet in length or breadth.

Bay (*v. int. from the* French abyer *to bark*) To bark, to ſtand ſo as to keep any thing from eſcaping.

Bay (*v. t.*) To bark at, to follow with barking.

Bay (*v. t. not much uſed, from* bay *a dam*) To ſurround, to make a dam, or bay.

Bay′ard (*s. from* bay *brown*) A bay horſe.

Bay′ed (*p. not much uſed, from* bay *to dam*) Surrounded by ſomething like a dam.

Ba′yen (*v. obſolete*) To bark. *Cole.*

Bay′ing (*p. a. from* bay) Barking, following as a barking dog, following with noiſe and clamour, ſurrounding as with a dam.

Bay′onet (*s. from the* French) A ſhort ſword or dagger fixed on to the end of the muſket.

Bay′ſalt (*s. from* bay, *and* ſalt) Sea ſalt, ſalt made by the ſea ſide in the heat of the ſun.

BAY′TREE (*s. in botany*) The laurus.

Bay′window (*s. from* bay, *and* window) A window that juts out and makes a kind of bay in the room, a bow window.

Bay′yarn (*s. from* baize, *and* yarn) A particular kind of yarn, woollen yarn.

Bayze (*s. rather a corrupt ſpelling*) Baize.

BA′ZA, BA′ZAT (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cotton yarn.

BDEL′LIUM (*s. from the* Heb.) An aromatic gum uſed in medicine and perfume.

BE (*v. neut. infinit. and ſubj. mode of* am) To exiſt, to exiſt in ſome certain ſtate.

BEACH (*s. of an uncertain derivation*) The ſhore, that part of the ſhore which lies within the ſurge of the ſea.

Beach′ed (*adj. from* beach) Expoſed to the ſurge of the ſea.

Beach′y (*adj. from* beach) Having beaches, belonging to the beach.

BEA′CON (*s. from the* Sax. becn *a ſignal*) A kind of watch houſe on an eminence near the ſea coaſt, from which the country was to be alarmed at the approach of an enemy, by ſetting fire to ſome combuſtibles prepared for that purpoſe; a public ſignal.

Bea′conage (*s. from* beacon) A tax or farm for the uſe or maintenance of a beacon.

BEA′CONSFIELD (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 24 miles from London.

Bea′consfield (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Beaconsfield, made at Beaconsfield.

BEAD (*s. from the* Sax. beade *a prayer*) One of the ſmall balls ſtrung on a thread and uſed by the papiſts in counting their prayers, one of the little balls worn about the neck for ornament. *In architecture*, A little round moulding, carved or plain, commonly ſet at the edge of any thing.

BEA′DLE (*s. from the* Sax. bydel *a meſſenger*) An officer belonging to a court of judicature, an officer in the univerſities, a peace officer in pariſhes.

Bead′proof (*adj. with diſtillers, from* bead, *and* prove) Belonging to ſpirits ſuppoſed to be of ſufficient ſtrength from the continuance of the beads or bubbles on a ſmall quantity ſhaken together in a phial.

Bead′roll (*s. a low word, from* bead, *and* roll) A liſt, a catalogue among the papiſts of thoſe who were to be mentioned at prayers.

Bead′ſman (*s. now out of uſe, from* bead *and* man) A praying man, one who was hired among the papiſts to pray for others. *Spenſer.*

Bead′ſwoman (*s. from* bead, *and* woman) A praying woman, a woman reſiding in an alms-houſe.

Bead′tree (*s. from* bead, *and* tree) The azedarach, ſo called becauſe the nuts of it were ſrequently converted into beads.

BEA′GLE (*s. from the* French bigle) A kind of ſmall hound.

BEAK (*s. from the* Brit. beg) The bill of a bird, any thing ending in a point like the bill of a bird.

Beak (*v. t. among cock-fighters*) To take hold with the bill.

Bea′ked (*p. from* beak) Having a beak, having the form of a beak. *In heraldry*, Having the beak of a different tincture.

Bea′ker (*s. from* beak) A cup with a ſpout like the beak of a bird.

Beak′head (*s. a ſea term*) The beak of a ſhip.

Bea′king (*p. from* beak) Taking hold with the beak.

Bea′kiron (*s. from* beak, *and* iron) A bickern, a tool uſed by blackſmiths.

BEAL (*s. from the* Ital. bollo) A pimple, a very ſmall inflamatory tumor.

Beal (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To gather matter, to come to a head like a pimple.

BEALTH (*s.*) A town in Brecknockſhire; it has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 192 miles from London.

Bealth (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bealth, made at Bealth.

BEAM (*s. from the* Sax. beam *a tree*) The main piece of timber made uſe of in a building, a large piece of timber; that part of a balance at the end of which the ſcales are hung; a large round piece of wood belonging to a weaver's loom; a ray of light from the ſun or ſome other luminous body.

Beam (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To ſend forth rays of light.

Bea′mantler (*s. with hunters*) The browantler, that branch of a deer's horn which is next the head.

Beamcom′paſſes (*s. from* beam, *and* compaſs) An inſtrument, with ſliding ſockets to carry ſeveral points or pencils, for deſcribing large circles.

Beamfea′thers (*s. in falconry*) The long feathers of a hawk's wing.

Bea′mfil′ling (*s. with builders*) The method of filling up the vacant ſpace between the raiſon and roof, the materials with which the ſpace is filled up.

Beam′fiſh (*s. from* beam *and* fiſh) A ſea monſter exceedingly greedy of its prey.

Bea′ming (*p. from* beam) Sending forth rays of light.

BEAM′TREE (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of wild ſervice.

Bea′my (*adj. from* beam) Radiant, ſhining, having horns or antlers.

BEAN (*s. from the* Sax.) A well known kind of pulſe.

BEAN′CAPER (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Bean′cod (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall fiſhing veſſel, a pilot-boat.

BEAN′TRESSEL (*s. in botany*) An herb.

BEAR (*s. from the* Sax bera) A rough ſhaggy animal. *In aſtronomy*, The name of two northern conſtellations, the greater and the leſſer.

BEAR (*v. t. from the* Sax. beran) To carry, to convey, to ſuffer, to ſuſtain, to ſupport, to maintain, to provide, to ſupply, to urge, to preſs, to produce, to bring forth.

Bear (*v. int.*) To hold good, to ſucceed, to behave, to act in character, to tend to, to make towards, to reſt, to lean upon.

Bearaha′nd (*v. a ſea term. uſed only in the imp. mode*) Make haſte, uſe diſpatch.

BEAR′ALSTON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonſhire; it has little or no market, ſends two members to parliament, and is 112 miles from London.

Bearal′ſton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bearalſton, made at Bearalſton.

BEAR′BIND (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of bindweed.

BEARD (*s. from the* Sax.) The hair that grows on the lips and chin; the ſharp points that grow on the ears of corn; the barb of a weapon or inſtrument; the ſuperfluous parts of a joint of meat; the coarſer parts of a fleece of wool.

Beard (*v. t. rather a low word, from the ſubſ.*) To take by the beard, to oppoſe to the face, to bid defiance; to give a barb to an inſtrument or weapon; to take off the coarſer parts of a fleece of wool; to take off the ſuperfluous parts of a joint of meat.

Bear′ded (*p. from* beard) Cleared of coarſe and
parts; oppoſed, treated with contempt.

Bea′rded (*adj. from* beard) Having a beard, barbed

Bea′rding (*p. a. from* beard) Taking by the
ſing, giving a beard to a weapon or
ing off the ſuperfluous parts of a joint of meat;
off the coarſer parts of a fleece of wool.

Bear′ding (*s. from the p.*) The act of taking off
ſuperfluous parts, the coarſe or ſuperfluous
off.

Beard′leſs (*adj. from* beard) Without a beard,
youthful.

Bearer (*s. from* bear) One that bears, one
carrying burdens, one who helps to carry
the grave. *In building*, A poſt or pier to
beam. *In heraldry*, A ſupporter.

Bear′garden (*s. from* bear, *and* garden) A
bears are kept for diverſion.

Bear′garden (*adj. a low word*) Turbulent,
civil.

Bear′herd (*s. from* bear, *and* herd) A man that
tends bears.

Bea′ring (*p. from* bear) Carrying, ſupporting,
ing, enduring, producing, urging, leaning
Bea′ring (*s. from* bear) The ſituation of one
reſpect to another. *In building*, The length
between that which ſupports it.

Bea′ring (*s. from* bear, *nearly obſolete*) Behaviour
geſture.

Bearn (*s. obſolete*) An infant, a child.

BEARS′BREECH (*s. in botany*) The name of a

BEARS′EAR (*s. in botany*) The auricula, the

BEARS′FOOT (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of

BEARS′WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Bear′ward (*s. from* bear, *and* ward) A keeper

BEAST (*s. from the* Lat. beſtia) An irrational
rally four footed, and covered with hair
man who acts unworthy of a rational being,

Beaſt (*s. with gameſters*) A particular kind
cards.

Bea′ſtail (*s. obſolete, from* beaſt) All kinds of

Beas′tings (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Beiſtings, the
which a cow gives after calving.

Bea′ſtlineſs (*s. from* beaſt) Brutality, a
to the rules of humanity.

Bea′ſtly (*adj. from* beaſt) Like a beaſt, brutal.

BEAT (*v. t. from the* French battre) To ſtrike,
blows, to harraſs, to conquer, to force,
violence, to preſs on, to make a path;
to cruſh, to leſſen the value. *With* up,
a ſudden, to alarm.

Beat (*v. int.*) To throb, to be in agitation,
frequent and regular repetitions.

Beat (*s. from the verb*) A ſtroke, a particular
ſtriking, a manner of being ſtruck.

Beat (*p. from the verb*) Beaten.

Beat (*v. pret. of* beat) Did beat.

Bea′ten (*p. from* beat) Struck, driven back,
worn bare.

Be′ater (*s. from* beat) An inſtrument with
thing is beaten, a perſon that gives blows.

Bea′thed (*adj. obſolete*) Hardened in the fire.

Beati′fic (*adj. from* beatify) Making happy,
the happineſs of the heavenly world.

Beati′fical (*adj. from* beatific) Making happy,
fectly happy.

Beati′fically (*adv. from* beatifical) In a
in ſuch a manner as to make compleatly

Beatifica′tion (*s. with the papiſts, from*
knowledgement of the pope that a perſon

Bea′tified (*p. from* beatify) Made happy,
celeſtial happineſs.

BEA′TIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. beatus *bleſſed,*
to make) To make happy, to bleſs with
of celeſtial enjoyment.

Bea′tifying (*p. from* beatify) Making happy,
celeſtial enjoyment.

Beatil′les (*s. in cookery*) Tidbits, giblets.

Bea′ting (*p. from* beat) Striking, driving,
throbbing, agitating.

Bea′ting (*s. from* beat) A correction by blows
bing.

BEA′TITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. beatitudo)
declaration of bleſſedneſs.

BE′ATRICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

BEAU (*s. from the* French, *the* eau, *ſounding*
of dreſs, a fop.

BEA′VER (*s. from the* French bievore) An
nimal with a fine fur much uſed in making
of the beſt ſort, that part of an helmet
face.

d (*adj. from* beaver) Crowned with a beaver,
g a beaver hat.
(*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A buffet, a ſet of ſhelves
ups and diſhes on, a ſide board.
(*adj. from* beau) Given to dreſs, foppiſh.
A′RIS (*s.*) A borough town in the iſle of Angle-
has a market on Wedneſday, ſends one mem-
parliament, and is 242 miles from London.
ris (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Beaumaris,
t Beaumaris.
es (*s. plu. obſolete*) Companions, people well
Spenſer.
der (*s. obſolete*) A fair pleader.
ding (*s. obſolete*) Fair pleading.
blance (*s. obſolete*) A fair plauſible appearance.
Chaucer.
s. obſolete) Good ſir, a form of friendly ſaluta-
Chaucer.
us (*adj. uſed chiefly in poetry, from* beauty) Beau-
ir, of an elegant form.
uſly (*adv. uſed chiefly in poetry, from* beauteous)
ully, in a manner pleaſing to the eye.
ſneſs (*s. from* beauteous) The ſtate or quality
g beautiful.
(*p. not much uſed, from* beauty) Beautified.
d(*p. from* beautify) Made beautiful, embelliſhed.
(*adj. from* beauty) Full of beauty, fair, plea-
the eye.
ly (*adv. from* beautiful) In a beautiful manner.
neſs (*s. from* beautiful) The quality of being
l.
(*v. t. from* beauty) To make beautiful, to em-

ing (*p. from* beautify) Making more beauti-
belliſhing, growing more beautiful.
(*s. from the* French beauté) An aſſemblage of
which pleaſes the eye, that which excells in
comelineſs, a beautiful perſon.
v. t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.) To beautify,
n.
ot (*s. from* beauty, *and* ſpot) A patch, a foil,
ſpot fixed on ſome part of the face.
obſolete) A company, an aſſembly. *Spenſer.*
(*adj. obſolete*) Bloody, ſtained with blood. *Ch.*
(*v. t. obſolete*) To blot, to ſtain.
NGA (*s. in botany*) Brooklime.
CO (*s. in ornithology*) The figpecker.
v. t. from calm) To ſtill the elements, to keep
om motion, to quiet or appeaſe the mind.
(*p. from* becalm) Made ſtill, withheld from
appeaſed.
v. pret. of become) Did become.
conj. from be, *and* cauſe) For, for this reaſon,
ccount.
GO (*s. in ornithology*) The pallychæps, a ſmall
to be common in the north of England.
(*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on
, and is 108 miles from London.
dj. from the ſubſ.) Belonging to Beccles, made
es.
(*v. int. from* chance) To happen, to befal.
(*s. plu. not much uſed, from the* Greek βηξ *a*
edicines to relieve the cough.
t. from the Sax. beacn) To make a ſign by a
intimate by ſome motion of the head.
om the verb) A nod, a ſign by ſome motion
ead.
not much uſed, from the Dutch beke) A ſmall
brook. *Scott.*
an obſolete ſpelling) To beckon. *Chaucer.*
. nearly obſolete) To beckon. *Chaucer.*
. a ſea term) A kind of faſtening, a place of
for any kind of tackle on board a ſhip.
. t. from beck) To make a ſign to any one by
d of motion.
int.) To make a ſign, to give a ſignal; *with*
" *He* beckoned to *me.*"
. t. a low word, and obſolete) To arreſt.
t. from clip) To embrace.
(*p. a. from* beclip) Embracing, encompaſſing.
. int. from come) To enter into ſome new
ondition. *With* of, to be the fate, to be the
What will become of *him?*"
. t. from the Sax. becæmen *to pleaſe*) To ſuit,

. from the verb) Entered into ſome new ſtate.
(*p. from* become) Entering into ſome new
ondition.
(*adj. from* become) Pleaſing by its propriety,
ſuitable, fitting; *with* of: *as*, "Becoming
and of *them only.*"

Beco′ming (*s. obſolete*) Behaviour.

Beco′mingly (*adv. from* becoming) In a becoming manner, ſuitably, fitly.

Beco′mingneſs (*s. from* becoming) Suitableneſs, propriety, decency.

BEC′TILETH (*s.*) The name of a place. *Jud.* ii. 21.

BED (*s. from the* Sax.) Any thing made to ſleep on, lodging, a bank of earth prepared for plants in a garden, the bottom or channel of a river, marriage, the place where any thing is depoſited for generation, a layer or ſtratum of earth or ſtone, the large piece of timber on which a cannon or mortar is placed.

Bed (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To go to bed with, to ſleep with, to be put in bed, to ſow or plant in beds of earth, to lay in a place of reſt, to lay in order as a ſtratum.

Bed (*v. int.*) To cohabit, to live together as man and wife.

Bed (*v. obſolete, pret. of* bede) Did bid. *Spenſer.*

Bedab′ble (*v. t. from* dabble) To wet, to incommode with wet and dirt.

Bedab′bled (*p. from* bedabbled) To be wetted, to be incommoded with wet and dirt.

Bedab′bling (*p. a. from* bedabble) Wetting, incommoding with wet and dirt.

BE′DAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſolitary) A man's name.

Bedag′gle (*v. t. from* daggle) To ſoil one's cloaths by letting them reach the wet and dirt in walking.

Bedag′gled (*p. from* bedaggle) Havin the cloaths ſoiled by letting them reach the wet and dirt in walking.

Bedag′gling (*p. from* bedaggle) Soiling one's cloaths with wet and dirt in walking.

BE′DAL (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 220 miles from London.

Be′dal (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bedal, made at Bedal.

Be′dal (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Beadle.

Be′dale (*s. from* bed, *and* ale) An entertainment at a wedding amongſt poor people in the country, a contribution made by the gueſts at ſuch an entertainment.

BE′DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* alone) A man's name.

Beda′ſh (*v. t. from* daſh) To beſpatter with dirt, to wet by throwing water.

Bedaſh′ed (*p. from* bedaſh) Bemired with having dirt thrown, wetted by having water thrown at one.

Beda′wb (*v. t. from* dawb) To dawb over, to beſmear.

Bedaw′bed (*p. from* bedawb) Dawbed over, beſmeared.

Bedaw′bing (*p. from* bedawb) Dawbing over, beſmearing.

Bedaz′zle (*v. t. from* dazzle) To confound the ſight by too much brightneſs, to dim the eyes by a light too ſtrong for them.

Bedaz′zled (*p. from* bedazzle) Having the eyes confounded by too much brightneſs.

Bedaz′zling (*p. from* bedazzle) Confounding the ſight by too much brightneſs.

Bed′chamber (*s. from* bed, *and* chamber) A room furniſhed with a bed and ſet apart for ſleeping.

Bed′cloaths (*s. plu. from* bed, *and* cloaths) All the coverings laid on a bed to keep the perſon warm that ſleeps in it.

Bedde (*p. obſolete, from* bede) Bad, commanded.

Bed′ded (*p. from* bed) Placed in bed, conſummated in marriage, ſettled, laid to reſt.

Bed′der (*s. from* bed) The nether milſtone.

Bed′ding (*p. from* bed) Settling as on a bed.

Bed′ding (*s. from* bed) A bed, all the materials of a bed.

Bed′dingmoulding (*s. not much uſed*) A bed moulding. *Scott.*

BEDE (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

Bede (*v. int. obſolete*) To bid, to offer, to aſk, to pray. *Chaucer.*

Bedea′ded (*adj. not much uſed*) Made dead, ſlain. *Scott.*

Bedec′k (*v. t. from* deck) To deck, to dreſs up, to adorn.

Bedec′ked (*p. from* bedeck) Decked, dreſſed up, adorned.

Bedec′king (*p. from* bedeck) Decking, beautifying, dreſſing up.

Be′dehouſe (*s. from* bead *a prayer, and* houſe) An alms houſe, ſo called becauſe it is ſuppoſed the poor people ſhould there pray for their benefactors.

Be′del (*s. an original but not a common ſpelling*) A beadle.

Be′delar (*s. from* beadle) The juriſdiction of a beadle.

Bedel′ler (*s.*) The bedetter, the nether milſtone.

Bede′repe (*s. obſolete*) A cuſtomary ſervice by which a tenant was bound to reap his landlord's corn.

Be′deſmen (*s. obſolete, from* bead, *and* men) Alms men.

Bedet′ter (*s. from* bed) The nether ſtone of a mill.

Bede′w (*v. t. from* dew) To moiſten in a gentle manner like dew.

Bede′wed (*p. from* bedew) Moiſtened with dew, gently wetted.

Bede′wing (*p. from* bedew) Moiſtening as with dew.

Bead′roll (*s. a low word, from* bead, *and* roll) A liſt, a catalogue among the papiſts of thoſe who were to be mentioned at prayers.

Bead′ſman (*s. now out of uſe, from* bead *and* man) A praying man, one who was hired among the papiſts to pray for others. *Spenſer.*

Bead′ſwoman (*s. from* bead, *and* woman) A praying woman, a woman reſiding in an alms-houſe.

Bead′tree (*s. from* bead, *and* tree) The azedarach, ſo called becauſe the nuts of it were frequently converted into beads.

BEA′GLE (*s. from the* French bigle) A kind of ſmall hound.

BEAK (*s. from the* Brit. beg) The bill of a bird, any thing ending in a point like the bill of a bird.

Beak (*v. t. among cock-fighters*) To take hold with the bill.

Bea′ked (*p. from* beak) Having a beak, having the form of a beak. *In heraldry*, Having the beak of a different tincture.

Bea′ker (*s. from* beak) A cup with a ſpout like the beak of a bird.

Beak′head (*s. a ſea term*) The beak of a ſhip.

Bea′king (*p. from* beak) Taking hold with the beak.

Bea′kiron (*s. from* beak, *and* iron) A bickern, a tool uſed by blackſmiths.

BEAL (*s. from the* Ital. bollo) A pimple, a very ſmall inflamatory tumor.

Beal (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To gather matter, to come to a head like a pimple.

BEALTH (*s.*) A town in Brecknockſhire; it has a market on Monday and Saturday, and is 192 miles from London.

Bealth (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bealth, made at Bealth.

BEAM (*s. from the* Sax. beam *a tree*) The main piece of timber made uſe of in a building, a large piece of timber; that part of a balance at the end of which the ſcales are hung; a large round piece of wood belonging to a weaver's loom; a ray of light from the ſun or ſome other luminous body.

Beam (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To ſend forth rays of light.

Bea′mantler (*s. with hunters*) The browantler, that branch of a deer's horn which is next the head.

Beamcom′paſſes (*s. from* beam, *and* compaſs) An inſtrument, with ſliding ſockets to carry ſeveral points or pencils, for deſcribing large circles.

Beamfea′thers (*s. in falconry*) The long feathers of a hawk's wing.

Bea′mfil′ling (*s. with builders*) The method of filling up the vacant ſpace between the raiſon and roof, the materials with which the ſpace is filled up.

Beam′fiſh (*s. from* beam *and* fiſh) A ſea monſter exceedingly greedy of its prey.

Bea′ming (*p. from* beam) Sending forth rays of light.

BEAM′TREE (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of wild ſervice.

Bea′my (*adj. from* beam) Radiant, ſhining, having horns or antlers.

BEAN (*s. from the* Sax.) A well known kind of pulſe.

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Bean′cod (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall fiſhing veſſel, a pilot-boat.

BEAN′TRESSEL (*s. in botany*) An herb.

BEAR (*s. from the* Sax bera) A rough ſhaggy animal. *In aſtronomy*, The name of two northern conſtellations, the greater and the leſſer.

BEAR (*v. t. from the* Sax. beran) To carry, to convey, to ſuffer, to ſuſtain, to ſupport, to maintain, to provide, to ſupply, to urge, to preſs, to produce, to bring forth.

Bear (*v. int.*) To hold good, to ſucceed, to behave, to act in character, to tend to, to make towards, to reſt, to lean upon.

Bearaha′nd (*v. a ſea term, uſed only in the imp. mode*) Make haſte, uſe diſpatch.

BEAR′ALSTON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonſhire; it has little or no market, ſends two members to parliament, and is 112 miles from London.

Bearal′ſton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bearalſton, made at Bearalſton.

BEAR′BIND (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of bindweed.

BEARD (*s. from the* Sax.) The hair that grows on the lips and chin; the ſharp points that grow on the ears of corn; the barb of a weapon or inſtrument; the ſuperfluous parts of a joint of meat; the coarſer parts of a fleece of wool.

Beard (*v. t. rather a low word, from the ſubſ.*) To take by the beard, to oppoſe to the face, to bid defiance; to give a barb to an inſtrument or weapon; to take off the coarſer parts of a fleece of wool; to take off the ſuperfluous parts of a joint of meat.

Bear′ded (*p. from* beard) Cleared of coarſe and ſuper parts; oppoſed, treated with contempt.

Bea′rded (*adj. from* beard) Having a beard, barbed,

Bea′rding (*p. a. from* beard) Taking by the beard, ſing, giving a beard to a weapon or inſtrument; ing off the ſuperfluous parts of a joint of meat; off the coarſer parts of a fleece of wool.

Bear′ding (*s. from the p.*) The act of taking off ſuperfluous parts, the coarſe or ſuperfluous parts off.

Beard′leſs (*adj. from* beard) Without a beard, youthful.

Bearer (*s. from* bear) One that bears, one employ carrying burdens, one who helps to carry a the grave. *In building*, A poſt or pier to beam. *In heraldry*, A ſupporter.

Bear′garden (*s. from* bear, *and* garden) A place bears are kept for diverſion.

Bear′garden (*adj. a low word*) Turbulent, rude, civil.

Bear′herd (*s. from* bear, *and* herd) A man that tends bears.

Bea′ring (*p. from* bear) Carrying, ſupporting, ing, enduring, producing, urging, leaning upon

Bea′ring (*s. from* bear) The ſituation of one place reſpect to another. *In building*, The length of between that which ſupports it.

Bea′ring (*s. from* bear, *nearly obſolete*) Behaviour, geſture.

Bearn (*s. obſolete*) An infant, a child.

BEARS′BREECH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant

BEARS′EAR (*s. in botany*) The auricula, the herb

BEARS′FOOT (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of hellebore.

BEARS′WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Bear′ward (*s. from* bear, *and* ward) A keeper of

BEAST (*s. from the* Lat. beſtia) An irrational animal rally four footed, and covered with hair or man who acts unworthy of a rational being,

Beaſt (*s. with gameſters*) A particular kind of cards.

Bea′ſtail (*s. obſolete, from* beaſt) All kinds of cattle.

Beas′tings (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Beiſtings, the firſt which a cow gives after calving.

Bea′ſtlineſs (*s. from* beaſt) Brutality, a conduct to the rules of humanity.

Bea′ſtly (*adj. from* beaſt) Like a beaſt, brutal.

BEAT (*v. t. from the* French battre) To ſtrike, blows, to harraſs, to conquer, to force, violence, to preſs on, to make a path; *With* to cruſh, to leſſen the value. *With* up, to a ſudden, to alarm.

Beat (*v. int.*) To throb, to be in agitation, frequent and regular repetitions.

Beat (*s. from the verb*) A ſtroke, a particular ſtriking, a manner of being ſtruck.

Beat (*p. from the verb*) Beaten.

Beat (*v. pret. of* beat) Did beat.

Bea′ten (*p. from* beat) Struck, driven back, worn bare.

Be′ater (*s. from* beat) An inſtrument with thing is beaten, a perſon that gives blows.

Bea′thed (*adj. obſolete*) Hardened in the fire.

Beati′fic (*adj. from* beatify) Making happy, the happineſs of the heavenly world.

Beati′fical (*adj. from* beatific) Making happy, fectly happy.

Beati′fically (*adv. from* beatifical) In a beatifical in ſuch a manner as to make compleatly happy.

Beatifica′tion (*s. with the papiſts, from* beatify) knowledgement of the pope that a perſon is

Bea′tified (*p. from* beatify) Made happy, celeſtial happineſs.

BEA′TIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. beatus *bleſſed,* *to make*) To make happy, to bleſs with the of celeſtial enjoyment.

Bea′tifying (*p. from* beatify) Making happy, celeſtial enjoyment.

Beatil′les (*s. in cookery*) Tidbits, giblets.

Bea′ting (*p. from* beat) Striking, driving, throbbing, agitating.

Bea′ting (*s. from* beat) A correction by blows, bing.

BEA′TITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. beatitudo) declaration of bleſſedneſs.

BE′ATRICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

BEAU (*s. from the* French, *the* eau, *ſounding* of dreſs, a fop.

BEA′VER (*s. from the* French bievore) An nimal with a fine fur much uſed in making of the beſt ſort, that part of an helmet that face.

red (*adj. from* beaver) Crowned with a beaver, ing a beaver hat.

't (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A buffet, a ſet of ſhelves t cups and diſhes on, a ſide board.

ſh (*adj. from* beau) Given to dreſs, foppiſh.

MA'RIS (*s.*) A borough town in the iſle of Angle- it has a market on Wedneſday, ſends one mem- to parliament, and is 242 miles from London.

a'ris (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Beaumaris, e at Beaumaris.

'res (*s. plu. obſolete*) Companions, people well *Spenſer.*

leader (*s. obſolete*) A fair pleader.

'eading (*s. obſolete*) Fair pleading.

m'blance (*s. obſolete*) A fair plauſible appearance. *Chaucer.*

r (*s. obſolete*) Good ſir, a form of friendly ſaluta- *Chaucer.*

eous (*adj. uſed chiefly in poetry, from* beauty) Beau- fair, of an elegant form.

eouſly (*adv. uſed chiefly in poetry, from* beauteous) tifully, in a manner pleaſing to the eye.

eouſneſs (*s. from* beauteous) The ſtate or quality eing beautiful.

ied (*p. not much uſed, from* beauty) Beautified.

fied (*p. from* beautify) Made beautiful, embelliſhed.

ful (*adj. from* beauty) Full of beauty, fair, plea- to the eye.

fully (*adv. from* beautiful) In a beautiful manner.

fulneſs (*s. from* beautiful) The quality of being tiful.

fy (*v. t. from* beauty) To make beautiful, to em- h.

fying (*p. from* beautify) Making more beauti- mbelliſhing, growing more beautiful.

TY (*s. from the* French beauté) An aſſemblage of s which pleaſes the eye, that which excells in e or comelineſs, a beautiful perſon.

(*v. t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To beautify, orn.

'ſpot (*s. from* beauty, *and* ſpot) A patch, a foil, k ſpot fixed on ſome part of the face.

(*s. obſolete*) A company, an aſſembly. *Spenſer.*

de (*adj. obſolete*) Bloody, ſtained with blood. *Ch.*

te (*v. t. obſolete*) To blot, to ſtain.

U'NGA (*s. in botany*) Brooklime.

I'CO (*s. in ornithology*) The figpecker.

n (*v. t. from* calm) To ſtill the elements, to keep from motion, to quiet or appeaſe the mind.

ned (*p. from* becalm) Made ſtill, withheld from on, appeaſed.

e (*v. pret. of* become) Did become.

e (*conj. from* be, *and* cauſe) For, for this reaſon, is account.

FAGO (*s. in ornithology*) The pallychæps, a ſmall aid to be common in the north of England.

LES (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on day, and is 108 miles from London.

s (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Beccles, made ccles.

nce (*v. int. from* chance) To happen, to befal.

ICS (*s. plu. not much uſed, from the* Greek βηξ *a*) Medicines to relieve the cough.

(*v. t. from the* Sax. beacn) To make a ſign by a to intimate by ſome motion of the head.

. *from the verb*) A nod, a ſign by ſome motion e head.

(*s. not much uſed, from the* Dutch beke) A ſmall a brook. *Scott.*

(*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To beckon. *Chaucer.*

n (*v. nearly obſolete*) To beckon. *Chaucer.*

s (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of faſtening, a place of ity for any kind of tackle on board a ſhip.

n (*v. t. from* beck) To make a ſign to any one by kind of motion.

n (*v. int.*) To make a ſign, to give a ſignal; *with* s, "*He* beckoned to *me.*"

(*v. t. a low word, and obſolete*) To arreſt.

(*v. t. from* clip) To embrace.

ping (*p. a. from* beclip) Embracing, encompaſſing.

e (*v. int. from* come) To enter into ſome new or condition. *With* of, to be the fate, to be the "*What will* become of *him?*"

e (*v. t. from the* Sax. becæmen *to pleaſe*) To ſuit, it.

e (*p. from the verb*) Entered into ſome new ſtate.

ng (*p. from* become) Entering into ſome new or condition.

ing (*adj. from* become) Pleaſing by its propriety, ful, ſuitable, fitting; *with* of: *as*, "Becoming m, *and* of *them only*."

Beco'ming (*s. obſolete*) Behaviour.

Beco'mingly (*adv. from* becoming) In a becoming manner, ſuitably, fitly.

Beco'mingneſs (*s. from* becoming) Suitableneſs, propriety, decency.

BEC'TILETH (*s.*) The name of a place. *Jud.* ii. 21.

BED (*s. from the* Sax.) Any thing made to ſleep on, lodging, a bank of earth prepared for plants in a garden, the bottom or channel of a river, marriage, the place where any thing is depoſited for generation, a layer or ſtratum of earth or ſtone, the large piece of timber on which a cannon or mortar is placed.

Bed (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To go to bed with, to ſleep with, to be put in bed, to ſow or plant in beds of earth, to lay in a place of reſt, to lay in order as a ſtratum.

Bed (*v. int.*) To cohabit, to live together as man and wife.

Bed (*v. obſolete, pret. of* bede) Did bid. *Spenſer.*

Bedab'ble (*v. t. from* dabble) To wet, to incommode with wet and dirt.

Bedab'bled (*p. from* bedabbled) To be wetted, to be incommoded with wet and dirt.

Bedab'bling (*p. a. from* bedabble) Wetting, incommoding with wet and dirt.

BE'DAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſolitary) A man's name.

Bedag'gle (*v. t. from* daggle) To ſoil one's cloaths by letting them reach the wet and dirt in walking.

Bedag'gled (*p. from* bedaggle) Having the cloaths ſoiled by letting them reach the wet and dirt in walking.

Bedag'gling (*p. from* bedaggle) Soiling one's cloaths with wet and dirt in walking.

BE'DAL (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 220 miles from London.

Be'dal (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bedal, made at Bedal.

Be'dal (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Beadle.

Be'dale (*s. from* bed, *and* ale) An entertainment at a wedding amongſt poor people in the country, a contribution made by the gueſts at ſuch an entertainment.

BE'DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* alone) A man's name.

Beda'ſh (*v. t. from* daſh) To beſpatter with dirt, to wet by throwing water.

Bedaſh'ed (*p. from* bedaſh) Bemired with having dirt thrown, wetted by having water thrown at one.

Beda'wb (*v. t. from* dawb) To dawb over, to beſmear.

Bedaw'bed (*p. from* bedawb) Dawbed over, beſmeared.

Bedaw'bing (*p. from* bedawb) Dawbing over, beſmearing.

Bedaz'zle (*v. t. from* dazzle) To confound the ſight by too much brightneſs, to dim the eyes by a light too ſtrong for them.

Bedaz'zled (*p. from* bedazzle) Having the eyes confounded by too much brightneſs.

Bedaz'zling (*p. from* bedazzle) Confounding the ſight by too much brightneſs.

Bed'chamber (*s. from* bed, *and* chamber) A room furniſhed with a bed and ſet apart for ſleeping.

Bed'cloaths (*s. plu. from* bed, *and* cloaths) All the coverings laid on a bed to keep the perſon warm that ſleeps in it.

Bedde (*p. obſolete, from* bede) Bad, commanded.

Bed'ded (*p. from* bed) Placed in bed, conſummated in marriage, ſettled, laid to reſt.

Bed'der (*s. from* bed) The nether milſtone.

Bed'ding (*p. from* bed) Settling as on a bed.

Bed'ding (*s. from* bed) A bed, all the materials of a bed.

Bed'dingmoulding (*s. not much uſed*) A bed moulding. *Scott.*

BEDE (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

Bede (*v. int. obſolete*) To bid, to offer, to aſk, to pray. *Chaucer.*

Bedea'ded (*adj. not much uſed*) Made dead, ſlain. *Scott.*

Bedec'k (*v. t. from* deck) To deck, to dreſs up, to adorn.

Bedec'ked (*p. from* bedeck) Decked, dreſſed up, adorned.

Bedec'king (*p. from* bedeck) Decking, beautifying, dreſſing up.

Be'dehouſe (*s. from* bead *a prayer, and* houſe) An alms houſe, ſo called becauſe it is ſuppoſed the poor people ſhould there pray for their benefactors.

Be'del (*s. an original but not a common ſpelling*) A beadle.

Be'delar (*s. from* beadle) The juriſdiction of a beadle.

Bedel'ler (*s.*) The bedetter, the nether milſtone.

Bede'repe (*s. obſolete*) A cuſtomary ſervice by which a tenant was bound to reap his landlord's corn.

Be'deſmen (*s. obſolete, from* bead, *and* men) Alms men.

Bedet'ter (*s. from* bed) The nether ſtone of a mill.

Bede'w (*v. t. from* dew) To moiſten in a gentle manner like dew.

Bede'wed (*p. from* bedew) Moiſtened with dew, gently wetted.

Bede'wing (*p. from* bedew) Moiſtening as with dew.

Bed′fellow (*s. from* bed, *and* fellow) One that lies in the ſame bed.

BED′FORD (*s.*) The county town of Bedfordſhire, ſituate on the river Ouſe; ſends two members to parliament, has a market on Tueſday and Saturday, and is diſtant from London 51 miles.

Bed′ford (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bedford, made at Bedford.

Bed′fordſhire (*s. from* Bedford, *and* ſhire) An inland county of England; it contains ten market towns and 124 pariſhes, is in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the ſhire, and two for the borough of Bedford.

Bed′fordſhire (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bedfordſhire, produced in Bedfordſhire.

Bedi′ght (*v. t. from* dight) To adorn, to dreſs, to ſet off.

Bedi′ght (*p. from the verb*) Adorned, ſet off.

Bedi′m (*v. t. from* dim) To make dim, to obſcure, to darken.

Bedim′med (*p. from* bedim) Made dim, obſcured.

Bedim′ming (*p. from* bedim) Making dim, obſcurely.

Bedi′zen (*v. t. in droll ſtyle, from* dizen) To dreſs out, to deck up.

Bedi′zened (*p. from* bedizen) Dreſſed out, ſet off.

Bedi′zening (*p. from* dedizen) Dreſſing out, making fine.

BED′LAM (*s. corrupted from* Bethlehem) A noted hoſpital for lunatics in the city of London, a mad houſe, a mad man, a lunatic.

Bed′lam (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a mad houſe, fit for a mad houſe.

Bed′lamite (*s. from* bedlam) An inhabitant of Bedlam, a mad perſon, a lunatic.

Bed′maker (*s. from* bed, *and* maker) A perſon in the univerſities whoſe buſineſs it is to make the beds and keep the rooms clean.

Bed′mate (*s. rather a low word, from* bed, *and* mate) A bedfellow.

Bedmou′lding (*s. in architecture*) All the members of a cornice that are placed under the coronet.

Bedo′lven (*adj. obſolete*) Dug in, buried. *Chaucer.*

Bedo′te (*v. obſolete*) To enamour, to make dotiſh.

Bed′poſt (*s. from* bed, *and* poſt) The poſt at the corner of a bed.

Bed′preſſer (*s. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle*) A dull heavy fellow.

Bedra′dde (*adj. obſolete*) Dreaded. *Chaucer.*

Bedrag′gle (*v. t. from* draggle) To ſoil the cloaths with wet and dirt in walking.

Bedrag′gled (*p. from* bedraggle) Having the cloaths ſoiled with wet or dirt in walking.

Bedrag′gling (*p. from* bedraggle) Soiling the cloaths with wet and dirt in walking.

Bedraw′led (*adj. obſolete*) Driveled.

Bedrei′nte (*adj. obſolete*) Bedrenched. *Chaucer.*

Bedre′nch (*v. t. from* drench) To drench, to ſoak, to ſodden with water.

Bedre′nched (*p. from* bedrench) Drenched, ſoaked.

Bedre′nching (*p. from* bedrench) Drenching, ſoaking.

Bed′rid (*adj. from* bed, *and* ride) Confined to the bed.

Bed′ridden (*adj. from* bed, *and* ride) Confined to the bed.

Bed′rite (*s. from* bed, *and* rite) The right or privilege of the marriage bed.

Bedro′p (*v. t. from* drop) To beſprinkle, to mark with drops.

Bedrop′ped (*p. from* bedrop) Beſprinkled, marked with drops; *with* with: *as*, "Bedropped with *gold.*"

Bed′ſtead (*s. from* bed, *and* ſtead) The wood frame that ſupports a bed.

Bed′ſtraw (*s. from* bed, *and* ſtraw) The ſtraw which is uſed to make a bed eaſy, the mat or ſtraw laid under a bed.

Bed′ſwerver (*s. a low word, and not much uſed, from* bed, *and* ſwerve) One who is unfaithful to the marriage bed.

Bed′time (*s. from* bed, *and* time) The hour of going to bed, the time of going to reſt.

Bedu′ng (*v. t. from* dung) To cover with dung, to manure.

Bedu′ſt (*v. t. from* duſt) To cover with duſt.

Bed′ward (*adv. from* bed, *and* ward) Toward bed.

Bedwa′rf (*v. t. from* dwarf) To make little, to hinder in growth.

Bedwar′fed (*p. from* bedwarf) Made little, hindered in growth.

BED′WIN (*s.*) A borough town in the county of Wilts; it has little or no market, ſends two members to parliament, and is 71 miles from London.

Bed′win (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bedwin, at Bedwin.

Bed′work (*s. from* bed, *and* work) Work done i work performed with eaſe.

BEE (*s. from the* Sax. beo) The inſect that makes

Bee (*v. obſolete ſpelling*) To exiſt, to be.

BEECH (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree, the fag

Bee′chen (*adj. from* beech) Belonging to the made of beech.

Beech′gall (*s. from* beech, *and* gall) An hard kn the leaf of the beech containing the maggot of a cular fly.

Beech′maſt (*s. from* beech, *and* maſt) The fruit o beech tree.

Beech′oil (*s. from* beech, *and* oil) An oil drawn preſſion from the maſt of the beech tree.

Bee′eater (*s. from* bee, *and* eater) A ſmall bird feeds on bees.

BEEF (*s. from the* French bœuf) The fleſh of black dreſſed for market, an ox, bull or cow fatted for food.

Beef (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Conſiſting of the fleſh of b extracted from the fleſh of beeves.

Beaf′eater (*s. from* beaf, *and* eat) A yeoman guard, *ſo called becauſe, while in waiting, he ha for his commons.*

Bee′flower (*s. from* bee, *and* flower) A ſpecies of ſtones.

Bee′garden (*s. from* bee, *and* garden) A place hives of bees in.

Bee′hive (*s. from* bee, *and* hive) The caſe or b which bees are kept.

Beeld (*s. a local word uſed, perhaps, only in conv* Shelter.

Beele (*s. in mines*) A kind of pick ax uſed in ſepa the ore from the rock.

BEE′LZEBUB, BEE′LZEBUL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſig* the lord of dung) The ſuppoſed prince of the de fiend next in command to Satan.

Bee′maſter (*s. from* bee, *and* maſter) One who bees.

Bee′mol (*s. in muſic, very little uſed*) A kind of half one of the two half notes in the octave.

Been (*p. from* be) Exiſted.

Been (*s. plu. obſolete*) Bees. Ch

Been′ſhip (*s. obſolete*) Worſhip, goodneſs.

BEER (*s. from the* Brit. bir) Liquor made of malt hops, very ſtrong malt liquor mellowed by age. *weavers*, Nineteen threads running through the length of the piece.

BE′ER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a well) The na a city in the wilderneſs on the border of Canaan.

BE′ER LA HAI ROI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* th of him that liveth and ſeeth) The name given well by Hagar the handmaid of Sarah.

BEER′SHEBA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the well oath) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

Bee′ſom (*s. rather a corrupt ſpelling*) A beſom, a

Bee′ſtings (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Beiſtings, the fir of a cow after calving.

BEET (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a garden

BEE′TLE (*s. from the* Sax. bytel) The ſcarabæus, ſect with hard caſes or ſheaths for the ſecurity wings, which conſiſt of a fine cyprus, a heavy a large wooden hammer, a rammer.

Bee′tle (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To jut out, to over.

Bee′tlebrowed (*adj. from* beetle, *and* brow) Pro in the forehead.

Bee′tlehead (*s. a low word, from* beetle, *and* he dull ſtupid fellow.

Bee′tleheaded (*adj. a low word, from* beetle, *and* Wooden headed, ſtupid.

Bee′tleſtock (*s. from* beetle, *and* ſtock) The hand beetle.

Bee′tling (*p. from* beetle) Jutting out, hanging o

Beet′raddiſh, Beet′rave (*s. in botany*) A kind of an herb uſed in ſallad.

Beeves (*s. plu. of* beef) Oxen, black cattle.

Befa′ll (*v. int. from* fall) To happen, to happen come to paſs.

Befal′len (*p. from* befall) Happened, happened to, to paſs, *ſometimes with* to; *as*, "*Some great hath* befallen to *that meek man.*" *Sometimes, but with* of: *as*, "*What hath* befallen of *them.*"

Befe′ll (*v. pret. of* befall) Did befall.

Befi′ll (*v. obſolete ſpelling*) Befell.

Befi′t (*v. t. from* fit) To ſuit, to become, to be able to.

Befit′ting (*p. from* befit) Suiting, becoming.

(*v. t. from* fool) To make a fool of, to infatuate, d into an error.

d (*p. from* befool) Made a fool of, led into an

ng (*p. from* befool) Making a fool of, leading n error.

E (*prep. from the* Sax. beforan) Further on, in in ſight of, in the preſence of, prior to, ſooner ſuperior to, in preference to.

(*adv. from the prep.*) Earlier, in time paſt, hi- , already.

and (*adj. from* before, *and* hand) Having ſome- in ſtore, rich.

and (*adv. from the adj.*) Before, by way of an- tion, before, by way of preparation; *ſometimes* with: *as*, " *I am* beforehand with *your com-* "

ime (*adv. from* before, *and* time) Of old time, fore, formerly.

(*prep. and adv. obſolete*) Before. *Chaucer.*

ne (*v. t. not much uſed, from* fortune) To be- to happen to.

(*v. t. from* foul) To make foul, to dirt.

d (*v. t. from* friend) To favour, to treat as a

ded (*p. from* befriend) Favoured, treated as a

ding (*p. from* befriend) Favouring, treating as nd.

e (*v. t. from* fringe) To put on fringe, to deco- with fringe.

t. from the Teut. beggeren) To ask, to petition take for granted.

int.) To live by begging.

(*v. pret. of* begin) Did begin.

(*v. pret. of* beget) Did beget.

v. from get) To generate, to produce, to be- the father of children.

r (*s. from* beget) One that begets, the father.

(*s. from* beg) One who lives by begging, one egs, one who takes for granted.

(*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To reduce to beggary, to eriſh.

ed (*p. from* beggar) Reduced to beggary, im- ſhed; *with* of: *as*, " Of *matter* beggared."

ineſs (*s. from* beggarly) The ſtate of being re- to beggary, poverty, meanneſs.

y (*adj. from* beggar) Poor, mean, indigent.

y (*adv. from* beggar) Meanly, contemptibly, ntly.

(*s. from* beggar) Indigence, the loweſt degree erty.

(*s. a proper but unuſual ſpelling*) A beggar.

e (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A beggar. *Chaucer.*

(*adj. obſolete*) Caſt into jail, impriſoned. *Ch.*

(*v. int. from the* Sax. beginnan) To enter upon ing new, to commence.

v. t.) To put forth the firſt act towards the ac- ſhment of any thing, to lay the foundation of ing.

r (*s. from* begin) One that begins.

ng (*p. from* begin) Entering on any new ſtate, encing.

ng (*s. from* begin) A commencement, the ori- auſe, the firſt act, the firſt part of any thing.

(*v. t. from* gird) To bind about with a girdle, ound, to block up with a ſiege.

d (*p. from* begird) Bound about with a girdle.

v. prep. of begird) Did begird.

p. from begird) Bound about with a girdle, nded, blocked up.

BERG (*s. from the* Turkiſh) The chief gover- a province among the Turks.

(*v, t. from* gnaw) To eat away, to corrode.

n (*p. from* begnaw) Eaten away, corroded.

p. obſolete) Begun. *Chaucer.*

adj. obſolete) Circumſtanced.

(*v. uſed only in the imperative mode*) Go, get

A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

v. pret. of beget) Did beget.

p. not much uſed, from beget) Begotten.

n (*p. from* beget) Generated, produced.

e (*v. t. from* greaſe) To greaſe, to dawb with

d (*p. from* begreaſe) Greaſed, dawbed with

(*v. t. from* grime) To ſoil with dirt deeply ed.

d (*p. from* begrime) Deeply ſoiled with dirt.

Begu′ile (*v. t. from* guile) To deceive, to impoſe upon, to amuſe.

Begui′ling (*p. a. from* beguile) Deceiving, impoſing upon, amuſing.

Begui′nage (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſociety of the Beguines, the place where a particular ſociety of that order reſided.

BEGUI′NES (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) An order of nuns, who without any particular vow gave themſelves up to a life of retirement and devotion.

Begu′n (*v. pret. of* begin) Did begin.

Begu′n (*p. from* begin) Set about.

Beha′lf (*s. probably from* behoof) Favour, ſupport.

Beha′ngid (*adj. obſolete*) Hanged. *Chaucer.*

Beha′ted (*adj. obſolete*) Hated. *Chaucer.*

Beha′ve (*v. int. from* have) To act, to conduct one's ſelf.

Beha′ving (*p. from* behave) Acting, conducting one's ſelf.

Beha′viour (*s. from* behave) The manner of behaving one's ſelf, external appearance.

Behe′ad (*v. t. from* head) To cut off the head, to put to death by cutting off the head.

Behead′ed (*p. from* behead) Having the head cut off, deprived of the head.

Behead′ing (*p. a. from* behead) Depriving of the head, cutting off the head.

Behead′ing (*s. from* behead) The act of cutting off the head, the puniſhment of death by cutting off the head.

Behe′ld (*v. pret. of* behold) Did behold.

Behe′ld (*p. from* behold) Seen, looked upon.

BEHE′MOTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a large beaſt, *generally ſuppoſed to be*) The elephant.

BE′HEN (*s. in botany and medicine*) The root of Valerian, a fruit reſembling the tamariſk.

Behe′ſt (*s. from* heſt) A mandate, a command, a meſſage of importance.

Behe′t (*p. obſolete*) Promiſed.

Behe′te (*v. obſolete*) To promiſe.

Behe′w (*adj. obſolete*) Gilt, coloured. *Chaucer.*

Behig′ht (*v. t. now obſolete, from the* Sax. hatan *to promiſe*) To promiſe, to entruſt, to name. *Spenſer.*

Behig′ht (*p. obſolete, from the verb*) Promiſed.

BEHI′ND (*prep. from the* Sax. hindan) At the back, in the rear, on the other ſide, ſhort of, inferior to.

Behi′nd (*adv. from the prep.*) Backward.

Beh′indhand (*adv. from* behind, *and* hand) In arrears, in an exhauſted ſtate, not equally forward; *with* with: *as*, " *You are* behind hand with *the reſt of the world.*"

Behi′ther (*adv. obſolete*) On this ſide.

BEHO′LD (*v. t. from the* Sax. behelden) To ſee, to look upon.

Beho′ld (*v. imperative mode of* beheld) See, lo!

BEHO′LDEN (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch gehonden *held in obligation*) Obliged, bound in gratitude; *with* to: *as*, " *He was greatly* beholden to *you for his ſucceſs.*"

Beho′lder (*s. from* behold) One that beholds, a ſpectator.

Beho′lding (*p. from* behold) Seeing, looking upon.

Beho′lding (*adj. a corrupted but authorized ſpelling, from* beholden) Obliged, bound in gratitude; *with* to: *as*, " *He was* beholding to *fortune for the victory.*"

Beho′lding (*s. not much uſed, from* beholden) An obligation.

Beho′ldingneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* beholding) The ſtate of being beholden.

Beho′ngit (*adj. obſolete*) Hung. *Chaucer.*

Beho′of (*s. from* behove) Uſe, profit, advantage.

Behoo′vable (*adj. not uſed*) Behooveful, fit, profitable. *Scott.*

BEHOO′VE (*v. t. from the* Sax. behofanis *a duty*) To be fit, to be meet; *uſed only with* it, *or in the third perſon, as*: " *But ſhould you lure the monarch of the brook*, it behooves *you then to ply your fineſt art.*"

Behoo′veful (*adj. nearly obſolete, from* behoove) Uſeful, profitable.

Behoo′vefully (*adv. nearly obſolete from* behooveful) Uſefully, fitly, profitably.

Behoo′vely (*adv. obſolete*) Properly, fitly, uſefully. *Ch.*

Beho′t (*v. obſolete, pret. of* behight) Did behight, did promiſe. *Spenſer.*

Behou′med (*adj. not uſed*) Tricked up, made fine.

Beho′wl (*v. t. not much uſed, from* howl) To howl at.

Beja′ped (*adj. obſolete*) Deceived. *Chaucer.*

Beie (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To buy. *Chaucer.*

Be′in (*v. n. obſolete*) Be, are. *Chaucer.*

Be′ing (*p. from* be) Having exiſtence.

Be′ing (*s. from* be) Exiſtence, the perſon or thing exiſting.

Be′ing (*conj. not uſed by late writers*) Since.

BEI′ZA, BEI′ZATH (*s. in Hebrew antiquity*) An egg, a meaſure, a gold coin of forty drachms weight.

BE′KAH (*s. from the* Heb.) The half ſhekel.

Be′kid (*p. obſolete*) Warmed. *Chaucer.*

Bekne′w (*p. obſolete*) Known, made known. *Chaucer.*

Bekno′we (*v. t. obſolete*) To know, to acknowledge. *Ch.*

Beknow′in (*v. t. obſolete*) To acknowledge. *Chaucer.*

BEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ancient) An idol worſhipped by the Chaldeans and Aſſyrians.

Bela′bour (*v. t. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle, from* labour) To beat, to thump.

BELA′CE (*v. t. a ſea term*) To faſten, to faſten ſo as to prevent a rope from running out any further, to beat.

Belacco′il (*s. not uſed, from the* French) A friendly ſalutation. *Spenſer.*

Bela′ge (*v. t. a ſea term*) To belay, to faſten.

Belag′ged (*adj. a low word*) Left behind, tired.

Bela′m (*v. t. from a low word*) To beat, to bang.

Be′lamie (*s. not uſed, from the* French) A friend, an intimate. *Spenſer.*

Be′lamour (*s. not uſed of late*) A gallant, a conſort. *Spenſ.*

BE′LAMY (*s. from the* French) A proper name, the name of a man.

Bela′nde, Bela′nder (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A bilander, a ſmall merchant ſhip.

Bela′ted (*adj. from* late) Benighted, out late.

Bela′y (*v. t. from* lay) To way lay, to block up, to place in ambuſh.

Bela′y (*v. t. a ſea term*) To faſten, to ſplice.

Belch (*v. int. from the* Sax. bealcan) To break wind upwards, to nauſeate.

Belch (*v. t.*) To throw wind out of the ſtomach, to throw out of any hollow place in ſome diſagreeable manner.

Belch (*s. from the verb*) The act of belching. *In droll language*, Malt liquor.

Belch′ed (*p. from* belch) Thrown up by the act of belching.

Belch′ing (*p. a. from* belch) Throwing up by the act of belching.

Bel′chir (*s. obſolete*) A pleaſant countenance. *Chaucer.*

Belcht (*v. pret. of* belch) Did belch.

BEL′COE (*s.*) A town in Ireland ſituate on the Loughninny in the county of Farmanagh and province of Ulſter.

BEL′DAM (*s. from the* French belle dame, *ſuppoſed to ſignify* an old woman) An old hag, a diſagreeable old woman.

BELEA′GUER (*v. t. from the* Dutch beleggeren) To beſiege, to block up, to perplex.

Belea′guered (*p. from* beleaguer) Beſieged, blocked up, perplexed.

Beleaguerer (*s. from* beleaguer) One that beleaguers.

Belea′guering (*p. a. from* beleaguer) Beſieging, blocking up.

BELEMNI′TES (*s. plu. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek βελος *a dart*) Foſſils of a particular kind, commonly called thunderbolts, arrowheads.

BELEMNOI′DES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek βελος *a dart, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) A bone fixed in the baſis of the ſkull.

BEL′ESPRIT (*s. from the* French) A fine genius, one much refined by reading and converſation.

Bele′ve (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Belief. *Chaucer.*

Bele′ved (*adj. obſolete*) Left behind. *Chaucer.*

BEL′FAST (*s.*) A port town of Ireland in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter.

BEL′FLOWER (*s. in botany, from* bell, *and* flower) The name of a plant.

Bel′founder (*s. from* bell, *and* founder) One whoſe buſineſs it is to caſt bells.

Belfou′ndry (*s. from* bell, *and* founder) The place where bells are caſt.

BEL′FRY (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* French belfroy *a tower*) The place where bells are rung.

Belga′rd (*s. obſolete*) A ſoft glance, a kind regard. *Spenſ.*

Bel′gian (*adj. from* Belgium) Belonging to the Low Countries.

Bel′gic (*adj. from* Belgium) Belonging to Belgium.

BEL′GIUM (*s.*) The ancient name of Holland or the Low Countries.

BE′LIAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* wicked) Wickedneſs, Satan the author of wickedneſs.

Beli′e (*v. t. from* lie) To give a falſe repreſentation, to counterfeit, to mimick.

Beli′ed (*p. from* belie) Miſrepreſented.

Beli′ef (*s. from* believe) The credit which is given to any kind of evidence or teſtimony, an opinion or perſuaſion, an aſſent to the truth of the Chriſtian religion, a ſummary of the Chriſtian faith, the thing which we believe, the object of faith.

Belie′vable (*adj. from* believe) Capable of belief, fit to be believed.

BELIE′VE (*v. t. from the* Sax. gelyfan) To credit authority of another, to put confidence in the ty of another.

Beli′eve (*v. int.*) To be perſuaded of the truth thing, to exerciſe faith, to have confidence; *or* on: *as*, “*Ye* believe in *God*, *believe alſo* in me.” *the firſt perſ.* to ſuppoſe to take for granted poſitive evidence.

Belie′ved (*p. from* believe) Credited, received as

Belie′ver (*s. from* believe) One that believes, one embraces the Chriſtian faith.

Belie′ving (*p. a. from* believe) Giving credit, confidence.

Belie′vingly (*adv. from* believe) In a believing

Beli′ke (*adv. from* like) Probably, perhaps.

Beli′ve (*adv. obſolete*) Quickly, by and by, anon.

BELL (*s. from the* Sax. bel) A kind of hollow veſſel ſtrument, made of metal, and ſo formed as to tremulous and muſical ſound by ſtriking againſt it thing in the common form of a bell.

Bell (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To grow in the form bell.

BEL′LA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Bella′city (*s. not uſed*) Warlikeneſs.

BEL′LADONA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Bel′laſſiſe (*s. not uſed*) An agreeable ſituation.

Bel′latrice (*s. from* bella *war*) A female warrior.

Bel′latrix (*s. in aſtronomy*) A fixed ſtar, the right of Orion.

BELL′CLAIRE (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the Sligo and province of Connought.

BELLE (*s. from the* French) A young lady, a fine

Bel′lechoſe (*s. obſolete*) A pretty thing, the

BEL′LES LETTRES (*s. plu. from the* French) rature.

Bell′faſhioned (*adj. from* bell, *and* faſhion) Having of a bell.

Bel′libone (*s. obſolete*) A beautiful and excellent man.

Bel′licoſe (*adj. not uſed*) Warlike.

BELLIDA′STRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BELLI′FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bellum *war*, fero *to bring*) Producing war, bringing war.

Belli′gerate (*v. not uſed*) To wage war.

BELLI′GERENT (*adj. a word lately come into uſe, the* Lat. bellum *war, and* gero *to wage*) war, going to war.

BELLI′GEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bellum *war*, *to wage*) Waging war.

Bel′ling (*p. applied to hops, from* bell) Forming like growing full and ripe.

Bel′ling (*s. in hunting*) The noiſe which the roe in rutting time.

Belli′potent (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. bellum *and* potens *powerful*) Powerful in war.

BEL′LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the daiſy.

Bel′lith (*v. obſolete, third perſ. ſing.*) Belloweth.

BEL′LITUDE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. Beauty, fairneſs.

BEL′LON (*s.*) A kind of colic common in thoſe where lead ore is ſmelted.

BELLO′NA (*s. in pagan mythology*) The goddeſs of

BELLO′NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BELLO′SE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. Warlike.

BEL′LOW (*v. int. from the* Sax. bellan) To make like a bull, to clamour, to roar.

Bel′lowing (*p. from* bellow) Roaring as a bull, great noiſe.

Bel′lows (*s. plu. perhaps from* belly) The inſtrument to blow the fire, the inſtrument uſed to blow gan.

BELL′SAVAGE (*s. from* bell, *and* ſavage) The ſavage ſtanding by a bell. *In old romance*, a very tiful woman ſaid to have been found in a deſert.

BEL′LUINE (*adj. from the* Lat. belluinus *beaſts*) Beaſtly, brutal, ſavage.

BEL′LUM (*s. in old law, from the* Lat. *ſignifying* trial by combat.

BELL′WEED (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant

BEL′LY (*s. from the* Brit. bola) That part of the which contains the bowels, the abdomen, the any place in which ſomething is incloſed, that any thing that ſwells out like a belly.

Bel′ly (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To bulge out, to bulk.

Bel′lyache (*s. from* belly, *and* ache) A pain in the colic.

Bel′lybound (*adj. a low word, from* belly, *and* tive, ſhrunk in the belly.

heat (*s. a low word, not uſed*) An apron.
etting (*s. in farriery*) The chafing of a horſe's belly
the fore girth, a violent painin a horſe's belly oc-
ned by worms.
iend (*s. a low word, from* belly, *and* friend) One
pretends friendſhip for his own intereſt, a para-

ul (*s. from* belly, *and* full) A ſufficiency of food to
e belly, enough of any thing.
od (*s. a low word*) A glutton, one who makes a
of his belly.
inched (*adj. from* belly, *and* pinch) Struck with
er, ſtarved.
oll (*s. in agriculture, from* belly, *and* roll) A roller
a belly ſomething like a caſk.
wagger (*s. a low word, from* belly, *and* ſwagger)
lly, a hectoring fellow.
timber (*s. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle*) Materials
pport the belly, food.
worm (*s. from* belly, *and* worm) A worm that
ds in the belly.
n (*s. from* bell, *and* man) A watchman who carries
ll, a crier.
tal (*s. from* bell, *and* metal) The metal of which
are made, a mixed metal five parts of copper and
of pewter.
k (*v. t. from* lock) To faſten, to lock.
ked (*p. from* belock) Faſtened, locked.
MANCY (*s. from the* Greek *βελος a dart, and*
ια divination) A divination by arrows.
'G (*v. int. from the* Dutch belanger) To be the
erty of, to appertain to.
ging (*p. from* belong) Appertaining to, related to;
to, *or* unto, as: "*The Service* belonging to
."
e (*v. t. not uſed, from* love) To love.
ed (*p. from* belove) Loved, much valued, dear.
s (*s. plu. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bellows. *Chaucer.*
(*prep. from* low) Under, inferior to, unworthy of.
(*adv. from the prep.*) In a lower place, on earth,
ll.
't (*v. t. a low word, from* lowt) To treat with ill
uage, to call by ill name.
AZ'ZAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a poſſeſſor of
ure) A man's name.
agger (*s. a low and cant word*) A whoremaſter.
(*s. from the* Sax.) A girdle, a ſaſh or cincture in
h a ſword or ſome other weapon is commonly
n.
ESHAZ'ZAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that
up treaſure in ſecret) A man's name.
ISTAN (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Greek βελτιςος
eſt) Good in the higheſt degree poſſible. *Scott.*
URBET (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of
n, and province of Ulſter.
DE'RE (*s. in the* Ital. *architecture*) A pavilion on
op of a building, an eminence in a garden, a fine
ect.
D'ERE (*s. in botany*) The toad flax.
LEUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to extract the
of an arrow from a wound.
ther (*s. a low word, from* bell, *and* wether) The
that wears the bell, a forward noiſy fellow.
v. t. a ſpelling nearly obſolete) To belie, to falſify.
d (*p. from* bely) Charged with a lie, repreſented in
njuſt light.
ng (*p. a. from* bely) Repreſenting in an unjuſt light,
ying.
(*s. in antiquity*) The moſt ſacred part of a church
mple.
d (*v. t. from* mad) To make mad, to turn the
.
'ded (*p. from* bemad) Made mad.
'ding (*p. a. from* bemad) Making mad.
nt (*adj. not uſed*) Bemoaned.
e (*v. t. from* mire) To ſoil with mire, to ſoil by
g through dirt.
ed (*p. from* bemire) Soiled with mire, dirted.
ing (*p. a. from* bemire) Soiling with mire, dabling
e mire.
(*s. plu. obſolete*) Trumpets. *Chaucer.*
STER (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market
hurſday, and is diſtant from London 151 miles.
er (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bemiſter,
at Bemiſter.
n (*v. t. from* moan) To lament, to bewail.
'ned (*p. from* bemoan) Lamented, bewailed.
'ner (*s. from* bemoan) One that bemoans.
'ning (*p. a. from* bemoan) Lamenting, bewailing.
l (*v. t. from* moil) To bedaggle, to bemire, to
mber with dirt and mire.

Bemoi'led (*p. from* bemoil) Bedraggled, bemired.

Bemoi'ling (*p. a. from* bemoil) Bedraggling, bemiring.

Bemon'ſter (*v. t. from* monſter) To make monſtrous. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bemu'ſed (*adj. a word of reproach, from* muſe) Dreaming, intoxicated.

Ben (*s. probably a contraction of* behen) The root of valerian, a fruit reſembling a tamariſk.

Ben (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To be. *Chaucer.*

Ben (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Been. *Chaucer.*

BENAI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* begotten of the Lord) A man's name.

BENAM'MI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of the people) A man's name.

BENCH (*s. from the* Sax. benc) A ſeat, a kind of long ſtool; the ſeat of juſtice, the ſeat on which judges and magiſtrates ſit when they try cauſes, the perſons that ſit on the bench.

Bench (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To furniſh with benches, to place on a bench.

Bench'ed (*p. from* bench) Made up with benches, made like a bench.

Bench'er (*s. from* bench) The ſenior members of the ſociety in the inns of court.

BEND (*v. t. from the* Sax. bendan) To make crooked, to direct to a certain point, to prepare, to ſubdue.

Bend (*v. int.*) To yield, to ſubmit.

Bend (*s. from the verb*) A curve, a flexure; the crooked timber that forms the rib of a ſhip.

Bend (*s. in heraldry*) One of the honourable ordinaries containing a third part of the field when charged, and a fifth when plain. It is a ſaſh drawn from one corner of an eſcutcheon to the other.

Bend (*s. a ſea term*) The knot by which one rope is faſtened to another; a band, a fillet. *Chaucer.*

Bend (*v. from the ſubſ. a ſea term*) To faſten, to tye, to clinch.

Ben'dable (*adj. from* bend) Capable of being bended.

Bende (*s. obſolete*) A band, a ligature. *Chaucer.*

Ben'ded (*p. from* bend) Made crooked, directed to ſome certain point.

Ben'der (*s. from* bend) One who bends, an inſtrument with which any thing is bended.

Ben'ding (*p. a. from* bend) Making crooked, directed to a certain point.

Ben'ding (*s. from* bend) The act by which any thing is bent, a turning, a flexure.

Ben'ding (*s. a ſea term, from* bend) The operation of faſtening one thing to another.

Bend'let (*s. in heraldry, from* bend) The fourth part of a bend, a cotice, a little bend.

BEND'WITH (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Ben'dy (*s. in heraldry*) The diviſion of a field into ſeveral parts by diagonal lines or bends.

Bene (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bean. *Chaucer.*

Bene (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To be. *Chaucer.*

Bene (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Been. *Chaucer.*

Benea'ped (*adj. a ſea term, from* neap) Kept in for want of a ſufficient flow of water.

BENEA'TH (*prep. from the* Sax.) Below, under, inferior to, unworthy of.

Benea'th (*adv. from the prep.*) Below, in a lower place, on earth.

Be'nebrede (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Beanbread. *Chaucer.*

BENEDI'CITE (*s. in the church ſervice, from the* Lat.) The ſong of the three children in the fiery furnace.

BE'NEDICT (*s.*) A man's name.

Be'nedict (*adj. with old phyſicians*) Having mild and ſalubrious qualities.

BENEDIC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. bene *well, and* dico *to ſay*) A bleſſing; an acknowledgement for bleſſings received, a thankſgiving.

BENEFAC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. bene *well, and* facio *to do*) A benefit conferred, the act of conferring a benefit.

Benefac'tor (*s. from* benefaction) The perſon that confers a benefit.

Benefac'treſs (*s. from* benefaction) She that confers a benefit.

BENEFICE (*s. from the* Lat. bene *well, and* fio *to be done*) An advantage conferred, a church preferment.

Be'neficed (*adj. from* benefice) Poſſeſſed of a benefice.

Bene'ficence (*s. from* benefice) The practice of doing good, goodneſs, generoſity.

Bene'ficent (*adj. from* benefice) Kind, charitable, doing good.

Benefi'cial (*adj. from* benefice) Profitable, uſeful, advantageous; *with* to, *as*: "Beneficial to *mankind.*"

Benefi'cial (*s. obſolete*) A benefice.

Benefi'cially (*adv. from* beneficial) Profitably, advantageouſly.

Benefi′cialneſs (*s. from* beneficial) Uſefulneſs, profitableneſs.

Benefi′ciary (*adj. from* benefice) Holding under another, holding at the pleaſure of others.

Benefi′ciary (*s. from* benefice) One that holds a benefice.

Be′nefit (*s. from* benefice) A favour, an act of kindneſs, an advantage. *In law*, An ancient privilege of the church, by which a clerk or clergyman convicted of felony, claimed the right of being delivered to his ordinary to purge himſelf of the crime alledged againſt him. In order to this purgation he was to make oath of his innocency, and to bring twelve compurgators to teſtify their belief of it before twelve eccleſiaſtics: if he failed in his purgation he was deprived of his character, reduced to the ſtate of a layman, or impriſoned till a pardon was obtained for him; but if he purged himſelf he was ſet at liberty. This was formerly admitted even in caſes of murder, but the law now is, that, if any man, found guilty of a crime to which benefit of clergy is allowed, be put to read at the bar, and burnt in the hand he ſhall be ſet free for the firſt time, provided the ordinary or his deputy ſtanding by ſhall ſay, "*legit ut clericus*," i. e. he reads like a clerk, otherwiſe he ſhall be put to death.

Be′nefit (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To advantage, to confer a benefit.

Be′nefit (*v. int.*) To gain advantage.

Be′nefited (*p. from* benefit) Advantaged.

Be′nefiting (*p. a. from* benefit) Doing good to, gaining advantage.

Bene′gro (*v. t. not uſed*) To make black.

Bene′merent (*adj. not uſed*) Deſerving well.

Bene′mpt (*adj. obſolete, from* nempt) Appointed, called. *Spenſer.*

Benepla′city (*s. not uſed*) The ſtate of being well pleaſed.

Bener′th (*s. in old writings*) A ſervice formerly rendered by a tenant to his landlord with his plough and cart.

Benes (*s. plu. obſolete*) Bones. *Chaucer.*

Bene′t (*v. t. from* net) To enſnare, to entangle.

Benet′ted (*p. from* benet) Enſnared, entangled.

BENEV′OLENCE (*s. from the* Lat. bene *well, and* volo *to will*) A diſpoſition to do good, good will, charity, the good done, the gift beſtowed, a kind of tax.

Benev′olent (*adj. from* benevolence) Kind, diſpoſed to charity, generous.

Benev′olentneſs (*s. from* benevolent) A diſpoſition to do good, benevolence.

BEN′GAL (*s. in geography*) The moſt eaſterly province of the Mogul's empire, ſituate at the bottom of a large bay, watered by the Ganges, and very fruitful, a ſort of ſtuff for woman's apparel.

BENHA′DAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of Hadad) A man's name.

BEN′JAMIN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of the right hand) A man's name.

BEN′JAMIN (*s. in botany and medicine*) The name of a tree, benzoin, a medical kind of reſin imported from the Eaſt Indies.

Ben′jamite (*s. from* Benjamin) One of the tribe of Benjamin.

Beni′ght (*v. t. from* night) To be involved in darkneſs.

Beni′ghted (*p. from* benight) Overtaken by the night, involved in darkneſs.

BENI′GN (*adj. the* g *is loſt in pronunciation, from the* Lat. benignus *kind*) Friendly, generous, ſalubrious.

Benig′neſs (*s. not much uſed, from* benign) Benignity, goodneſs, kindneſs.

Benig′nity (*s. the* g *is pronounced, from* benign) Kindneſs, friendlineſs, ſalubrity.

Beni′gnly (*adv. the* g *is not pronounced, from* benign) Favourably, kindly, graciouſly.

Beni′mme (*v. t. obſolete*) To take away. *Chaucer.*

BE′NISON (*s. not much uſed, from the* French) A bleſſing, a benediction.

BEN′NET (*s.*) A man's name.

BEN′NET (*s. in botany*) An herb, avens.

Bennet′ting (*s. not much uſed*) The cooing or courting of pigeons. *Scott.*

Beno′mmen (*p. obſolete*) Taken away. *Chaucer.*

BENO′NI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſon of my ſorrow) The name given by Rachel to her ſon Benjamin.

Ben′fil (*v. a low and local word*) To beat, to bang.

Bent (*v. pret. of* bend) Did bend.

Bent (*p. from* bend) Made crooked, directed to a certain point, determined upon.

Bent (*s. from* bend) The ſtate of being bent, a crookedneſs, a declivity, a tendency, an inclination, a determination.

BENT (*s. from the* German) A kind of graſs, a ruſh.

Ben′ting (*adj. from* bent) Gathering bents.

BENU′M (*v. t. from the* Sax. benumen) To ſtupify, make torpid, to render inſenſible.

Benu′mb (*v. t. a corrupt ſpelling*) To benum.

Benum′med (*p. from* benum) Stupified, rendered ſenſible.

Benum′ming (*p. a. from* benum) Stupifying, rende torpid.

BEN′ZOIN (*s. in botany and medicine*) The benj tree, a dry and ſolid reſin brought from the Eaſt In

BE′OR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* burning) A name.

Bepai′nt (*v. t. from* paint) To cover with paint, to lour.

Bepi′nch (*v. t. from* pinch) To pinch, to mark pinchers.

Bepi′ncht (*p. from* bepinch) Pinched, marked pinches. *Chap*

Bepi′ſs (*v. t. from* piſs) To wet with urine.

Bepiſ′ſed (*p. from* bepiſs) Wetted with urine.

Bepiſ′ſing (*p. a. from* bepiſs) Wetting with urine.

Bequea′th (*adj. obſolete*) Bequeathed. *Cha*

BEQUEA′TH (*v. t. from the* Sax. eqith *a will*) To by will, to give.

Bequea′thed (*p. from* bequeath) Left by will, given

Bequea′thing (*p. a. from* bequeath) Leaving by giving.

Bequea′thment (*s. not much uſed, from* bequeath) A queſt, a legacy.

Beque′ſt (*s. in law, from* bequeath) A legacy, ſometh left by will.

Ber (*v. obſolete ſpelling*) To bear. *Cha*

BE′RACHAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a bleſſing) name of a man, the name of a place.

Berai′ned (*adj. not uſed*) Wetted with rain.

BE′RAMS (*s. in commerce*) A coarſe kind of cotton from the eaſt.

Berat′tle (*v. t. a low or droll word, from* rattle) make a noiſe at, to ſcold.

Bera′y (*v. t. from* ray) To dreſs. *Cha*

Bera′y (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To bewray.

Bera′yed (*p. from* beray) Dreſſed.

BER′BERIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the be ry tree.

Ber′berry (*s. from* berberis) The fruit of the berberry

BERCA′RIA (*s. in old records*) A ſheepfold, a ſheep

Berde (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The beard. *Cha*

BERE, BEREREGIS (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it a market on Wedneſday, and is 115 miles from Lon

Bere (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bere, ma Bere.

Bere (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To bear.

Bere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bier, a bear, weight, b ing, preſſure. *Spe*

BERE′A (*s.*) A town in Greece.

Bere′an (*adj. from* Berea) Belonging to Berea.

Bere′an (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Berea.

BEREA′VE (*v. t. from the* Sax. bereofian) To dep of, to take away from.

Berea′ved (*p. from* bereave) Deprived of, rendered ſtitute; *with* of: *as*, "*I am* bereaved of *my childre*

Berea′vement (*s. not much uſed, from* bereave) The of being bereaved, a deprivation.

Bere′ſe (*v. t. obſolete ſpelling*) To bereave. *Cha*

Bere′ſt (*p. from* bereave) Deprived of, left deſtitute.

BERG (*s. from the* Sax.) A town that ſends burgeſſ parliament, a caſtle.

Ber′gamot (*s.*) A kind of pear.

Ber′gander (*s.*) A kind of gooſe.

Berg′hery (*s. not much uſed*) A ſheep pen, a ſheep *Ph*

Bergh′maſter (*s. an obſolete and corrupt ſpelling*) A b maſter.

Bergh′mote, Bergh′moth (*s. obſolete and corrupt ſp* A bergmote.

Berg′maſter (*s. from* berg, *and* maſter) The bailiff chief officer among the Derbyſhire miners.

Berg′mote (*s. from the* Sax. berg *a mountain, and a meeting*) A court held on a hill to determine co verſies among the Derbyſhire miners.

Ber′gomaſk (*s. obſolete*) A kind of dance. *Shakeſp*

BERHY′ME (*v. t. a burleſque or droll word, from* rh To celebrate in doggrel rhime.

Berhy′med (*p. from* berhyme) Celebrated in dogg rhyme.

Berhy′ming (*p. a. from* berhyme) Celebrating in gerel verſe.

Be′ria (*s. in old law*) A plain, a heath. *Cha*

Be′rin (*v. obſolete*) To bear, to behave.

(*s. obſolete*) Behaviour. *Chaucer.*
GARD, BER'INGER (*s.*) A man's name.
s. plu. an obſolete ſpelling) Bears. *Chaucer.*
H (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a covenant) An idol
ipped in the land of Canaan.
HAMSTEAD (*s.*) A town in Hertfordſhire; it has
ket on Monday, and is 26 miles from London.
mſtead (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Berk-
ead, made at Berkhamſtead.
EY (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire; it has a mar-
n Wedneſday, and is 112 miles from London.
y (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Berkley, made
rkley.
HIRE (*s.*) One of the inland counties of England;
r is reckoned very ſalubrious, and the ſoil though
ch produces excellent barley, and the inhabitants
ppoſed to have the beſt method of making malt
y in the kingdom; it contains four borough towns,
nds nine members to parliament.
ire (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Berkſhire,
ced in Berkſhire.
N (*s. in geography*) The capital of the king of
a's dominions in Germany, ſituate on the river
in the Marquiſate of Brandenburg.
(*s. from the foregoing*) A kind of coach.
(*s. in fortification, from the* French) A ſpace of
d at the foot of the rampart on the ſide next the
ry deſigned to receive the ruins of the rampart,
revent the filling up of the ditch.
(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Barm, yeſt. *Chaucer.*
U'DAS (*s. in geography*) A cluſter of very ſmall
s in the Atlantic ocean ſubject to Great Britain.
UND (*s.*) A man's name.
(*s. in geography*) One of the four proteſtant can-
of Switzerland, the capital of that canton.
RD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.
dines (*s. plu. in church hiſtory, from* Bernard) An
of monks.
RD CASTLE (*s.*) A town in the biſhoprick of
m; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 246
from London.
s. an obſolete ſpelling) A barne. *Chaucer.*
RA (*s. in geography*) One of the weſtern iſlands of
nd.
CE (*s.*) The name of a woman.
's hair (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation.
LPH (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.
(*v. t. from* rob) To rob, to plunder.
ed (*p. from* berob) Robbed, plundered.
ing (*p. a. from* berob) Robbing, plundering.
(*s. in old records*) A plain open heath.
(*s. obſolete*) A thraſher.
atch (*s. obſolete*) Litter for cattle.
(*s. from the* Sax. beran *to bear*) Any ſmall fruit
d with a thin rind and containing a pulpy ſub-
.
(*s. obſolete*) A burrough.
(*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To bear berries.
earing (*adj. from* berry, *and* bear) Producing
s.
head (*s. a local word*) A threſhing floor. *Scott.*
. in old law) A bound, a limit, a compaſs.
(*v. in old records*) To ſhoot.
x (*s. in old records*) One that rocks the cradle.
(*s. in old writings*) A hound.
j. an obſolete ſpelling) Burſt, broken. *Chaucer.*
j. obſolete) Bright.
. a ſea term) A birth, a ſtation on board a ſhip.
A (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a woman.
ſeck (*s. in the cuſtoms of Scotland*) A law, by which
who ſteals a ſheep, a calf, or any kind of pro-
is to be exempted from hanging and whipped
provided he can put what he has ſtolen into a
d carry it off fairly on his back.
OLD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.
ULPH (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.
WALD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.
(*s. obſolete*) A farm, a barn for barley.
AM (*s. in botany*) Baſtard pellitory.
g (*p. a ſea term*) Raiſing the ſides of a ſhip. *Scott.*
(*s.*) A port and borough town of Scotland about
iles weſt of Aberdeen.
(*s. in doomſday book*) A village, an appurte-

CK (*s.*) A borough town on the north ſide of
ver Tweed; it has a market on Saturday, and
wo members to parliament.
, Ber'wickſhire (*s. from* Berwick, *and* ſhire) A
in Scotland ſeparated from England by the river
.

Ber'wick (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Berwick, made at Berwick, produced in the county of Berwick.

BE'RYL (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek βηρυλλος) A kind of precious ſtone.

Ber'ylcryſtal (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of imperfect cryſtal.

Be'ryng (*s. obſolete*) Behaviour.

BESA'ILE (*s. from the* French) The father of a grandfather. *In law*, A writ which lies where the great grandfather was ſeized of any eſtate in fee at the time of his death, and after his deceaſe a ſtranger takes poſſeſſion and keeps out the heir.

Be'ſant, Beſan'tine, Beſau'nte (*s. corrupt ſpellings, from* Byzantium) A byzant, a coin of pure gold of an uncertain value ſtruck at Byzantium in the time of the Chriſtian emperors, the gold offered by the king at the altar.

Be'ſant (*s. a corrupt ſpelling, in heraldry*) A byzant, a round piece of gold without any impreſſion.

Bes'ca (*s. in old records*) A ſpade, a ſhovel.

Beſco'rned (*adj. obſolete*) Deſpized. *Chaucer.*

Beſco'rning (*adj. obſolete*) Deſpiſed. *Chaucer.*

Beſcra'tchin (*v. obſolete*) To ſcratch. *Chaucer.*

Beſcre'en (*v. t. from* ſcreen) To cover with a ſcreen, to ſhelter, to conceal.

Beſcre'ened (*p. from* beſcreen) Sheltered, covered with a ſcreen.

Beſcre'ening (*p. a. from* beſcreen) Covering with a ſcreen, ſheltering.

Beſee'ch (*v. t. from the* Sax. ſechn) To intreat, to beg, to ſupplicate.

Beſee'ching (*p. from* beſeech) Intreating, imploring.

Beſee'm (*v. t. from* ſeem) To befit, to become.

Beſee'ming (*p. from* beſeem) Befitting, becoming, decent.

Beſee'n (*p. very little uſed, from* beſee) Adapted, befitting. *Spenſer.*

Beſe'git (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Beſieged. *Chaucer.*

Beſe'ie (*v. t. obſolete*) To behold. *Chaucer.*

Beſe'ke (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To beſeech. *Chaucer.*

Beſe't (*v. t. from* ſet) To beſiege, to hem in, to perplex, to harraſs, to attack.

Beſe't (*p. from the verb*) Beſieged, hemmed in, ſet upon, ſurrounded.

Beſe't (*v. obſolete*) To place out, diſpoſe of. *Chaucer.*

Beſe't (*p. obſolete*) Diſpoſed of.

Beſe'tment (*s. not uſed, from* beſet) That which befals a perſon. *Scott.*

Beſet'ting (*p. from* beſet) Setting upon, harraſſing.

Beſe'y (*v. obſolete*) To behold. *Chaucer.*

Beſhe't (*adj. obſolete*) Shut up. *Chaucer.*

Beſhi'te (*v. t. from* ſhite) To befoul, to foul with excrements.

Beſhit'ten (*p. from* beſhite) Fouled with excrements.

Beſhi'ting (*p. a. from* beſhite) Fouling with excrements.

BESHRE'W (*v. t. of uncertain derivation, uſed only in the imperative mode*) Let ſome miſchief befal, let ſome ill come to.

Beſhy'ne (*v. obſolete*) To ſhine upon, to enlighten. *Ch.*

Beſi'de (*prep. from* ſide) At the ſide, near, not according to, off, over and above.

Beſi'de (*adv. from the prep.*) Moreover, more than that.

BESI'DERY (*s.*) A ſpecies of pear.

Beſi'des (*adv. from the prep.*) Beſide, moreover.

Beſi'des (*prep. from* beſide) Beſide.

Beſie'ge (*v. t. from* ſiege) To beſet with armed forces, to lay ſiege to.

Beſi'eged (*p. from* beſiege) Beſet with armed forces.

Beſie'ger (*s. from* beſiege) One that beſieges.

Beſie'ging (*p. a. from* beſiege) Laying ſiege, beſetting with an armed force.

Beſi'en (*v. obſolete*) To trouble, to diſturb, to buſy one's ſelf. *Chaucer.*

Be'ſily (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) Buſily, officiouſly. *Ch.*

Be'ſineſs (*s. obſolete ſpelling*) Buſineſs. *Chaucer.*

BESLE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Beſlub'ber (*v. t. a low word, from* ſlubber) To dawb, to ſmear.

Beſme'ar (*v. t. from* ſmear) To bedawb, to foul.

Beſme'ared (*p. from* beſmear) Bedawbed, fouled.

Beſmea'ring (*p. a. from* beſmear) Bedawbing, fouling.

Beſmi'rch (*v. t. a low word*) To ſoil, to diſcolour.

Beſmi'rched (*p. from* beſmirch) Soiled, diſcoloured.

Beſmi'teth (*v. 3. perſ. ſing. obſolete*) Smiteth. *Chaucer.*

Beſmo'ke (*v. t. from* ſmoke) To foul with ſmoke, to dry in ſmoke.

Beſmott'rid (*adj. obſolete*) Beſmutted, bedawbed. *Ch.*

Beſmu't (*v. t. from* ſmut) To blacken with ſoot, or ſmoke.

Beſmut'ted

Beſmut'ted (*p. from* beſmut) Blackened with ſootorſmoke.

Beſmut'ting (*p. a. from* beſmut) Blacking with ſoot or ſmoke.

BE'SOM (*s. from the* Sax. beſm) An inſtrument to ſweep with, a broom.

BE'SOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* good news) The name of a brook in the land of Iſrael.

Beſo'rt (*v. t. from* ſort) To ſuit, to fit, to become.

Beſo'rt (*s. from the verb*) Company, attendance.

Beſo't (*v. t. from* ſot) To ſtupify, to infatuate.

Beſot'ted (*p. from* beſot) Stupified, infatuated.

Beſot'ting (*p. a. from* beſot) Stupifying, infatuating.

Beſou'ght (*p. from* beſeech) Asked, begged. *Milton.*

Beſpa'ngle (*v. t. from* ſpangle) To adorn with ſpangles.

Beſpang'led (*p. from* beſpangle) Adorned with ſpangles.

Beſpang'ling (*p. a. from* beſpangle) Adorning with ſpangles, ſprinkling over with ſomething ſhining.

Beſpa't (*v. pret. of* beſpit) Did beſpit.

Beſpat'ter (*v. t. from* ſpatter) To ſoil by throwing filth, to ſpot with throwing dirt or water, to traduce.

Beſpat'tered (*p. from* beſpatter) Soiled by any thing thrown in dabs, traduced.

Beſpat'tering (*p. a. from* beſpatter) Dawbing by throwing dirt or water, traducing.

Beſpaw'l (*v. t. from* ſpawl) To dawb with ſpittle.

Beſpea'k (*v. t. from* ſpeak) To order, to entreat beforehand, to ſpeak to, to addreſs, to betoken, to forebode.

Beſpea'ker (*s. from* beſpeak) One that beſpeaks.

Beſpea'king (*p. from* beſpeak) Ordering, entreating beforehand, addreſſing, betokening, foreboding.

Beſpec'kle (*v. t. from* ſpeckle) To mark with ſpots.

Beſpe'w (*v. t. from* ſpew) To ſpew upon, to ſoil with vomit.

Beſpe'wed (*p. from* beſpew) Soiled with ſpew.

Beſpe'wing (*p. a. from* beſpew) Spewing upon, dawbing with ſpew.

Beſpi'ce (*v. t. from* ſpice) To ſeaſon with ſpice.

Beſpi'ced (*p. from* beſpice) Seaſoned with ſpice.

Beſpic'ing (*p. a. from* beſpice) Seaſoning with ſpice.

Beſp'it (*v. t. from* ſpit) To bedawb with ſpittle.

Beſp'it (*p. from the verb*) Beſpitten.

Beſp'it (*v. pret. from* ſpit) Did beſpit.

Beſpit'ten (*p. from* beſpit) Bedawbed with ſpittle.

Beſpo'ke (*v. pret. of* beſpeak) Did beſpeak.

Beſpo'ken (*p. from* beſpeak) Ordered, intreated beforehand, engaged beforehand.

Beſpo't (*v. t. from* ſpot) To mark with ſpots.

Beſpot'ted (*p. from* beſpot) Marked with ſpots.

Beſpot'ting (*p. a. from* beſpot) Marking with ſpots.

Beſprea'd (*v. t. from* ſpread) To ſpread over, to cover over.

Beſprea'd (*p. from the verb*) Covered over.

Beſprea'ding (*p. a. from* beſpread) Spreading over, covering over.

Beſpre'nt (*adj. obſolete*) Beſprinkled. *Spenſer.*

Beſprin'kle (*v. t. from* ſprinkle) To ſprinkle over, to ſcatter over.

Beſprin'kled (*p. from* beſprinkle) Sprinkled over.

Beſprin'kling (*p. a. from* beſprinkle) Sprinkling over.

Beſpri'nt (*adj. obſolete*) Beſprinkled. *Spenſer.*

Beſput'ter (*v. t. a low word, from* ſputter) To ſputter over, to dawb by ſputtering upon it.

Beſput'tered (*p. from* beſputter) Sputtered over, dawbed with ſpittle, ſputtered out.

Beſput'tering (*p. from* beſputter) Sputtering over, dawbing with ſpittle, ſputtered out.

BES'SE (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſea wolf, the wolf fiſh.

Beſt (*adj. ſup. of* good) Good in the higheſt degree.

Beſt (*s. obſolete ſpelling*) A beaſt. *Chaucer.*

Beſt (*adv. from the adj.*) In the higheſt degree of goodneſs.

Beſta'd (*adj. obſolete*) Beſet, oppreſſed, diſtreſſed. *Spenſer.*

Bes'tail (*s. in old law*) Cattle.

Beſtai'n (*v. t. from* ſtain) To ſtain, to mark with ſtains.

Beſtai'ned (*p. from* beſtain) Marked with ſtains, ſoiled.

Beſtai'ning (*p. a. from* beſtain) Staining, ſoiling.

Beſte'ad (*v. t. from* ſtead) To profit, to accommodate.

Beſte'ad (*p. from the verb*) Treated, circumſtanced. *Iſai.* viii. 21.

Beſte'd (*v. pret. of* beſtead) Did beſtead.

Beſte'de (*adj. obſolete*) Beſet, oppreſſed.

Bes'tial (*adj. from* beaſt) Belonging to a beaſt, having the qualities of a beaſt.

Beſtia'lity (*s. from* beſtial) The quality of beaſts, brutality.

Bes'tiallicke (*adj. obſolete*) Beſtial. *Chaucer.*

Bes'tially (*adv. from* beſtial) In the manner of beaſts, below humanity.

Beſtic'k (*v. t. from* ſtick) To ſtick one thing on another, To ſtick with ſpears or darts all over.

Beſti'r (*v. t. from* ſtir) To quicken, to put one's ſelf into vigorous action.

Beſtir'ring (*p. a. from* beſtir) Stirring up, putting ſelf on.

Beſt'ly (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Belonging to a beaſtly.

Beſtoi'ke (*v. obſolete*) To betray.

BESTO'W (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch To give, to diſpoſe of, to apply, to lay out, to *with* on, *or* upon.

Beſto'wed (*p. from* beſtow) Given, diſpoſed of, out, layed up; *ſometimes with* to, *but more properly* on, *or* upon: *as,* "*She was* beſtowed on *a fellow.*"

Beſto'wer (*s. from* beſtow) One that beſtows.

Beſto'wing (*p. a. from* beſtow) Giving, laying out, laying up; *with* on, *or* upon.

Beſtrau'ght (*adj. of uncertain original, and but little* Diſtracted, mad, beſide one's ſelf.

Beſtre'w (*v. t. from* ſtrew) To ſtrew over, to ſprinkle

Beſtrew'ed (*p. from* beſtrew) Sprinkled over.

Beſtrew'ing (*p. a. from* beſtrew) Strewing over, ling over.

Beſtri'd (*v. pret. of* beſtride) Did beſtride.

Beſtrid'den (*p. from* beſtride) Placed between the extended.

Beſtri'de (*v. t. from* ſtride) To ſtride over, to have legs acroſs any thing.

Beſtro'wn (*p. from* beſtrew) Sprinkled over.

Beſtuc'k (*p. from* beſtick) Marked with ſpots pierced with darts.

Beſtu'd (*v. t. from* ſtud) To ſtud, to adorn with

Beſwi'ke (*v. obſolete*) To betray.

Beſwi'nk (*v. t. obſolete*) To labour.

Be'ſy (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Buſy, officious.

Be'ſyen (*s. obſolete*) Trouble, grief.

BET (*s. a contraction of* Elizabeth) A woman's

BET (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Sax. ſued *a wager*) which is laid down to be won on certain wager.

Bet (*adj. obſolete*) Better.

Bet (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To wager, to ſtake at a

Bet (*v. the old pret. of* beat) Did beat.

BE'TA (*s.*) The ſecond letter in the Greek alphabet

BE'TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BE'TAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* confidence) 2 *Sam.*

Beta'ke (*v. t. from* take) To have recourſe to, to take, to ſeize: *but this laſt ſenſe is obſolete.*

Beta'ken (*v. the participial form of* betake, *uſed* *ſign of the preter tenſe*) Applied, had recourſe to.

Beta'king (*p. a. from* betake) Applying, having courſe to.

Betau'ght (*p. obſolete*) Recommended.

Bete (*v. obſolete*) To prepare, to make ready, dle.

Bete'che (*v. obſolete*) To recommend.

Betee'm (*v. t. from* teem) To bring forth in beſtow.

Betee'ming (*p. from* beteem) Bringing forth in beſtowing.

Be'ten (*v. obſolete*) To abate, to kindle.

Be'ter (*s. obſolete*) A fighter.

Beth (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Both.

Beth (*v. n. an obſolete ſpelling*) Be, are.

BETH'ABARA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the paſſage) A place on the river Jordan.

BETH'ANY (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the mirth) A village near to Jeruſalem.

BETHA'VEN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe nity) A city in the land of Canaan.

BETH'BIRCI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the health) A city in the land of Iſrael.

BETH'CAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe tomb) A city in the land of Canaan.

BETHDA'GON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the corn) A city on the borders of the land of Iſrael.

BETHDIB'LATHAIM (*s. from the* Heb. houſe of figs) A city in the land of Moab.

BETH'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of city in the land of Iſrael.

Beth'elite (*s. from* Bethel) A native or inhabi Bethel.

BE'THER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* diviſion) of a place.

BETHE'SDA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the mercy) A famous bath in Jeruſalem.

BETHE'ZEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the neighbour) The name of a place.

BETHGA'MUL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the recompence) A city in the land of Moab.

AC'CERAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe
vineyard) A city in the land of Iſrael.
O'RON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of
) A city in the land of Iſrael.
(*v. t. from* think) To call to mind, to reflect;
of, *as*: "*They* bethink *themſelves* of *change.*"
EHEM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of
A town in the land of Judah, the place where
was born; an hoſpital for lunatics in the city of
on.
EHEM EPHRATAH (*s. from the* Heb.) Bethlehem.
emite (*s. from* Bethlehem) An inhabitant of
hem, an order of monks, a lunatic, an inhabi-
a mad houſe.
EHEM JUDAH (*s. from the* Heb.) Bethlehem.
ght (*v. the pret. and participial form of* bethink,
ith the ſign of the paſt tenſe) Did recollect, recol-

E'OR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of Peor)
in the land of Moab.
HAGE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of early
A village near to Jeruſalem.
(*v. t. from* thrall) To enſlave, to bring into ſub-

AIDA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of
A town in the land of Iſrael.
AN (*s.*) The name of a city. 1 *Mac.* v. 52.
HAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of
A city in the land of the Philiſtines.
HEMESH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of
) A city in the tribe of Naphtali.
URA (*s.*) The name of a city. 1 *Mac.* iv. 29.
'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* begotten of God)
ame of a man.
avel (*s. in the city of Exon*) The bagavel.
'LIA (*s.*) A city. *Jud.* iv. 6.
p (*v. t. uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle, from*
) To beat.
'pt (*p. in droll ſtyle, from* bethump) Beaten.
v. pret. of betide) Betided.
from betide) Happened to, come to paſs; *ſome-*
with to: *as*, "*What is* betid to *Cloten.*"
(*v. int. from* tide) To happen to, to fall out, to
o paſs, to become; *ſometimes with* of: *as*, "*What*
betide of *thee.*"
(*v. obſolete*) To betide. *Spenſer.*
, Beti'mes (*adv. from* time) Seaſonably, early,

v. obſolete) To make, to prepare, to kindle. *Ch.*
(*s. in botany*) An Indian plant, water pepper.
Y (*s.*) A town in Staffordſhire; it has a market on
ay, and is 157 miles from London.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Betley, made
ley.
(*v. t. from* token) To ſignify, to mark, to fore-

Y (*s. in botany*) An herb, a genus of plants.
(*v. pret. of* betake) Did betake.
(*v. t. from* toſs) To toſs, to agitate.
d (*p. from* betoſs) Toſſed to and frow, agitated.
ed (*adj. obſolete*) Betrayed. *Chaucer.*
ped (*adj. obſolete*) Intrapped. *Chaucer.*
ed, Betras'sed (*adj. obſolete*) Betrayed, deceived.
Y (*v. t. from the* Lat. traho *to draw*) To deliver
ough treachery, to deceive, to diſcover, to re-
ſecret.
ed (*p. from* betray) Delivered up through trea-
deceived, diſcovered.
r (*s. from* betray) One that betrays.
ng (*p. a. from* betray) Delivering up in a treache-
anner, deceiving, diſcovering.
s. in botany) An Indian plant, betle.
(*v. t. from* trim) To deck, to dreſs, to adorn.
med (*p. from* betrim) Dreſſed up, adorned.
ming (*p. from* betrim) Dreſſing up, adorning.
(*v. t. from* troth) To promiſe in marriage, to
e, to give to, to nominate to a biſhoprick.
ed (*p. from* betroth) Promiſed in marriage, affi-
nominated to a biſhoprick.
ing (*p. a. from* betroth) Contracting in order to
ge, promiſed in marriage.
(*v. t. from* truſt) To entruſt, to put confidence in.
(*p. from* bet.) Wagered, ſtaked on a wager.
s. a cant word, and not ſo common a ſpelling) A
an inſtrument or engine to break open a door.
R (*adj. comp. of good, from the* Sax. bet. betera)
in a greater degree.
v. t. from the adj.) To improve, to exceed, to
e.
s. from the adj.) One that exceeds another in
eſs.

Bet'ter (*adv. from the adj.*) In a better manner.

Bet'tered (*p. from* better) Improved, made better.

Bet'tering (*p. a. from* better) Improving, making better.

Bet'terment (*s. a bad word*) The act of making better.

Bet'ting (*p. a. from* bet) Wagering, laying wagers.

Bet'tor (*s. from* bet) One that bets, one that lays wagers.

BET'TY (*s. the diminutive of* Bet) The name of a woman.

Bet'ty (*s. a cant word, of uncertain derivation*) An inſtrument to break open a door.

Be'tula (*s. in botany*) The birch tree.

BETWE'EN (*prep. from the* Sax. betwinan, *a* twa *two*) In the ſpace betwixt, in the ſtate betwixt, relating to, concerning.

BETWI'XT (*prep. not ſo frequently uſed, from the* Sax. betwyx) Between, in a ſpace between, in a ſtate between, relating to, concerning.

BE'VEL (*s. with mechanics*) A kind of rule or inſtrument uſed in deſcribing angles, the angle deſcribed being more or leſs than ninety degrees.

Be'vel (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Containing more or leſs than ninety degrees, out of ſquare.

Be'vel (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To cut or form to a bevel.

Be'velled (*p. from* bevel) Formed to a bevel, formed to an angle more or leſs than ninety degrees.

Be'velling (*p. a. from* bevel) Forming to a bevel.

Be'ver (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A beaver, the fore part of a helmet.

Be'ver (*s. not much uſed*) A ſmall collation between dinner and ſupper. *Scott.*

BE'VERAGE (*s. from the* Ital. bevere *to drink*) Any kind of liquor that may be uſed for common drinking, a treat on putting on new cloaths, a treat on coming into a new place or office.

Be'verches (*s. in old records*) Cuſtomary ſervices done by tenants at the requeſt of the lord under whom they held their lands.

BEV'ERLY (*s.*) A borough town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 181 miles from London.

Bev'erly (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Beverly, made at Beverly.

Be'vil (*s. rather a corrupt ſpelling*) A bevel.

Be'vile (*adj. in heraldry*) Broken or bent like a carpenter's rule.

BEU'LAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* married) A name given to the land of Iſrael.

BE'VY (*s. from the* Ital. beva) A flock of birds, a company, an aſſembly.

Be'vygreaſe (*s. from* bevy, *and* greaſe) The fat of the roe buck.

Bewa'il (*v. t. from* wail) To bemoan, to lament.

Bewai'lable (*adj. little uſed, from* bewail) Proper to be lamented.

Bewai'led (*p. from* bewail) Lamented. *Scott.*

Bewai'ling (*p. from* bewail) Bemoaning, lamenting.

Bewa're (*v. int. from* be, *and* ware. *It was formerly uſed as two words, and, though compounded by the moderns, ſtill follows the old conſtruction, being never admitted where* be *alone is improper*) To act with caution, to take care not to be impoſed upon; *with* of: *as*, "*Beware of that fellow.*"

Bewa'red (*adj. obſolete*) Spent, laid out.

BEWD'LEY (*s.*) A borough town in Worceſterſhire; it has a good market on Saturday, ſends one member to parliament, and is 127 miles from London.

Bew'dley (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bewdley, made at Bewdley.

Bewee'p (*v. t. from* weep) To weep over, to bedew with tears.

Bewe'pe (*v. t. obſolete*) To bewail, to lament. *Chaucer.*

Bewe'pt (*p. from* beweep) Wept over. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bewe't (*v. t. from* wet) To wet, to water.

Bewet'ted (*p. from* bewet) Wetted, watered.

Bewet'ting (*p. a. from* bewet) Wetting, watering.

Bewil'der (*v. t. from* wild) To perplex, to loſe one's ſelf for want of a path.

Bewil'dered (*p. from* bewilder) Loſt for want of a proper path, perplexed, confounded.

Bewil'dering (*p. a. from* bewilder) Perplexing, loſing one's ſelf.

Bew'it (*s. in falconry*) One of the bits of leather to which the bells of a hawk are hung.

Bewi'tch (*v. t. from* witch) To injure as by witchcraft, to faſcinate, to charm.

Bewitch'ed (*p. from* bewitch) Injured by witchcraft, faſcinated, charmed.

Bewitch'ery (*s. from* bewitch) Faſcination, an influence that cannot be reſiſted.

Bewitch'ing (*p. a. from* bewitch) Exerciſing the power of witchcraft,

witchcraft, faſcinating, charming, exerciſing a power that cannot be reſiſted.

Bewitch'ment (*s. from* bewitch) Faſcination, the power of charming.

Bewo'nd (*adj. obſolete*) Impoſed upon, embarraſſed. *Ch.*

Bewplea'der (*s. obſolete*) A beau pleader, a fair pleader.

Bewra'in (*v. obſolete ſpelling*) To diſcover, to bewray. *Ch.*

BEWRA'Y (*v. t. from the* Sax. wregan, *not much uſed of late*) To betray, to diſcover, to make viſible.

Bewra'yer (*s. not much uſed of late, from* bewray) One that bewrays.

Bewre'ke (*v. obſolete*) To revenge. *Chaucer.*

Bewri'e (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To bewray. *Chaucer.*

Bewri'en (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To bewray. *Chaucer.*

Bew'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Beauty. *Chaucer.*

BEY (*s. from the* Turkiſh) A governor of a province, a vice roy.

Bey (*v. obſolete*) To buy. *Chaucer.*

Beya'ped (*adj. obſolete*) Cheated.

Beye'te (*adj. obſolete*) Begotten. *Chaucer.*

Beyo'nd (*prep. from* yond) At a diſtance, out of the reach of, farther advanced than, more excellent than. *With* go, to deceive, to impoſe upon. " *That no man* go beyond *his brother.*"

BEZALE'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſhadow of God) A man's name.

Beza'nt (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A byzant.

BEZA'NTLER (*s.*) The ſecond branch of a ſtag's horn.

Be'zanty (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to the bezant, made of bezants.

BE'ZEK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* lightening) A city in the land of Canaan.

Be'zel, Be'zil (*s. of uncertain derivation*) That part of a ring in which the ſtone is fixed.

BE'ZOAR (*s. in medicine, from the* Perſic pa *againſt, and* zabar *poiſon*) An antidote againſt poiſon, a kind of ſtone generated in the ſtomach of an animal of the goat kind, and brought from the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, formerly of great price and much valued, but at preſent of no great eſtimation.

Bezoa'rdic (*adj. in pharmacy, from* bezoar) Belonging to Bezoar, compounded of bezoar.

Bezoar'tic (*adj. not much uſed, from* bezoar) Bezoardic, cordial.

BEZO'NIAN (*s. from the* Ital. biſognoſo) A beggarly ſcoundrel. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bez'zle (*v. a local word*) To guzzle, to drink much.

BI'A (*s. in commerce*) The cowry, a ſhell much valued in the Eaſt Indies.

Bia'lacoil (*s. obſolete*) An hearty welcome. *Chaucer.*

BIANG'ULATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* angulus *a corner*) Having two corners or angles.

Bian'gulous (*adj. not much uſed*) Conſiſting of two angles.

BI'ARCH (*s. from the* Greek βιος *life, and* αρχος *a ſuperintendant*) A caterer, one that provides victuals.

Bi'archy (*s. from* biarch) The office of a caterer.

BI'AS (*s. from the* French biais *obliquity*) The wait that lies on one ſide of a bowl and turns it from a ſtrait line, that which turns a perſon to any particular courſe, inclination, the bent of the mind.

Bi'as (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To incline to one ſide, to prejudice.

Bi'aſſed (*p. from* bias) Inclining to one ſide, prejudiced.

Bi'aſſing (*p. a. from* biaſs) Inclining to one ſide, prejudicing.

BIB (*v. int. from the* Lat. bibo *to drink*) To tipple, to drink frequently.

Bib (*s. from the verb*) A kind of apron.

Biba'cious (*adj. not much uſed, from* bib) Addicted to tippling.

Biba'city (*s. from* bib) The quality of drinking much.

Bib'bed (*p. from* bib) Sucked up, drank up.

Bib'ber (*s. from* bib) A tipler.

Bib'bing (*p. from* bib) Tippling.

BI'BEROT (*s. in cookery*) A kind of minced meat.

Bi'beſy (*s. not much uſed, from* bib) An eagerneſs after drink.

BI'BIO (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The wine fly, a fly that breeds in the lees of wine.

Bi'bitory (*adj. from* bib) Belonging to drinking, applied by anatomiſts to the muſcle that draws the eye towards the cup in drinking.

BI'BLE (*s. from the* Greek βιϐλος *a book*) The book which contains the ſcriptures of the Old and New Teſtament.

Bib'lical (*adj. from* bible) Belonging to the Bible, treating of the Bible.

BIBLIOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek βιϐλος *a book, and* γραφω *to write*) A writer of books, a tranſcriber.

BIBLIOICO'NOCLAST (*s. a bombaſtic word, fro* Greek βιϐλος *a book,* ικων *an image, and* κλαω *to br* One who deſtroys books that have pictures in them.

BIBLIOPO'LIST (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *a book, and* πωλεω *to ſell*) A bookſeller.

BIBLIOTA'PHIST (*s. a bombaſtic word, from the* βιϐλος *a book, and* θαπτω *to bury*) One who hides bo one who buries books.

BIBLIOTHE'CA (*s. from the* Greek βιϐλος *a book, and a repoſitary*) A library.

Bibliothe'cal (*adj. from* bibliotheca) Belonging to brary.

Bibliothe'cary (*s. not much uſed, from* bibliotheca) keeper of a library, a librarian.

Bib'liſt (*s. from* bible) One who reads his Bible, one is converſant in his Bible.

BI'BULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bibo *to drink*) Drin up moiſture, ſpongy.

BICA'NE (*s. in botany*) A kind of grape.

BICAP'SULAR (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat.) A whoſe ſeed veſſel is divided into two parts.

Bice (*s. in painting*) A preparation of lapis armenus gives a pale blue colour.

Bi'ceps (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) A muſcle with heads.

BI'CESTER (*s.*) A town in Oxfordſhire; it has a m on Friday, and is 56 miles from London.

Bi'ceſter (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bic made at Biceſter.

Biche (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bitch. *Cha*

BI'CHRI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the firſt frui man's name.

BICI'PITAL, BICI'PITOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *and* caput *a head*) Having two heads.

BIC'KER (*v. int. from the* Brit. bicre *a conteſt*) To rel, to ſkirmiſh, to move with a tremulous moti flame or water.

Bic'kerer (*s. from* bicker) One that bickers, a miſher.

Bic'kering (*p. from* bicker) Quarrelling, moving a tremulous motion.

Bic'kering (*s. from* bicker) A quarrelling, contentio

Bic'kerment (*s. not much uſed*) Strife, contention.

Bic'kern (*s. a corruption from* beakiron) An iron e in a beak, a tool uſed by blackſmiths.

Bi'color (*adj. not uſed*) Conſiſting of two colours.

BI'CORN, BI'CORNOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *and* cornu *a horn*) Having two horns.

BICOR'PORAL (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and a body*) Having two bodies.

BID (*v. t. from the* Sax. biddan) To command, to to pronounce or declare, to threaten or denounce pray, to deſire, to invite.

Bid (*p. from the verb*) Bidden.

Bid (*v. pret. of the verb*) Bad, bade, did bid.

Bid (*adj. obſolete*) Both.

Bid'ale (*s. from* bid, *and* ale) An invitation to a ing about.

Bid'den (*p. from* bid) Commanded, offered, pronou prayed, deſired, invited.

Bid'der (*s. from* bid) One that bids, one who o price.

Bid'ding (*p. from* bid) Commanding, offering, nouncing, praying, inviting.

Bid'ding (*s. from* bid) A command, an order.

BIDE (*v. t. not much uſed of late, from the* Sax. bida endure, to ſuffer.

Bide (*v. int. not much uſed of late*) To abide. *Ch*

Bi'den (*v. obſolete*) Did bide, did tarry.

BI'DENS (*s. in botany*) An herb, a genus of plants *antiquity*, A ſheep fit for ſacrifice.

BIDEN'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and tooth*) Having two teeth.

Bi'ding (*p. from* bide, *not uſed*) Abiding.

Bi'ding (*s. from* bide) An abiding, a reſidence.

BID'KER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* compuncti man's name.

Bi'don (*s. uſed chiefly by ſailors*) A liquid meaſure taining about five quarts.

Bid'reap (*s. from* bid, *and* reap) A cuſtomary ſervi which a tenant was obliged to reap his landlord's

BIEN'NIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and year*) Continuing for the ſpace of two years.

Bier (*s. from* bear) A carriage or frame of wood on the dead are carried to the grave.

BIES'TINGS (*s. with milk maids, from the* Sax. b The firſt milk of a cow after calving.

BIFA'RIOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. bis *and* fari *to ſpeak*) Twofold, capable of being two ways.

ROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* fero *to*) Bearing twice a year.

, BI′FIDATED (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. bis e, *and* findo *to cleave*) Divided into two parts, ing with a cleft.

ous (*adj. in botany*) Having two flowers.

(*adj. not much uſed, from* bis *twice, and* fold) Two- double.

LIUM (*s. in botany*) The herb two blade.

RMED (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* forma *a*)Conſiſting of two forms, compounded of two bodies.

e (*adv. obſolete*) Before. *Chaucer.*

ROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* fores *a*) Having double doors.

(*s. obſolete*) Two-leaved graſs.

′CATED (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* furca *a*) Shooting out into two heads.

CA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* furca *a*) A diviſion into two heads or branches.

dj. of uncertain derivation) Great, large, pregnant, t with young, full of, diſtended, ſwelling, haughty.

(*s. in antiquity*) A chariot drawn by two horſes, carriage.

iſt (*s. from* bigamy) One that has married a ſe- wife while the firſt was living.

MY (*s. from the* Greek δις *twice, and* γαμεω *to* y) The crime of having two wives at once. *In* anon law, Such a marriage as renders a man in- ble of certain eccleſiaſtical offices.

RA′DE (*s. in botany*) A kind of orange.

T (*s. in antiquity*) A Roman coin ſtamped with the e of a chariot drawn by two horſes abreaſt.

′lied (*adj. from* big, *and* belly) Great with child, t with young, pregnant.

(*s. a local word*) A dug, a pap.

(*v. t. obſolete*) To build up. *Chaucer.*

n (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A biggin. *Shakeſp.*

r (*adj. comp. of* big) Big in a greater degree.

ſt (*adj. ſup. of* big) Big in the higheſt degree.

IN (*s. from the* French beguin) A part of a child's dreſs, a kind of cap.

LESWADE (*s.*) A town in Bedfordſhire; it has a ket on Wedneſday, and is 45 miles from London.

eſwade (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Biggleſ- e, made at Biggleſwade.

s (*s. obſolete*) Jewels. *Cole.*

(*s. a ſea term*) One round of a rope or cable when d up.

(*s. a local word*) A building.

(*adv. from* big) In a bluſtering manner, haugh- tumidly.

ſs (*s. from* big) The ſize of any thing, bulk.

(*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Begun, begone. *Ch.*

NIA (*s. in botany*) The trumpet flower, a genus ants.

T (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A man devoted to a in party, a man greatly prejudiced in favour of in tenets, a zealot; *with* to: *as*, "*He was quite* got to *that party.*"

ed (*adj. from* bigot) Greatly prejudiced in favour ny thing, zealous without reaſon; *with* to: *as*, goted to *this idol.*"

iſm (*s. not uſed*) Bigotry.

y (*s. from* bigot) The practice of a bigot, the of a bigot, undue attachment, zeal without reaſon; to: *as*, "Bigotry to *our tenets.*"

ted (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Bigoted.

olen (*adj. from* big, *and* ſwolen) Swolen greatly, y to burſt.

HAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* in the preſs) A 's name.

dered (*adj. from* big, *and* udder) Having a large r, having the udder diſtended with milk.

s (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Beheſts. *Chaucer.*

(*v. obſolete*) To promiſe. *Chaucer.*

ng (*p. obſolete*) Promiſing. *Chaucer.*

ac (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A biovac.

(*s. not much uſed*) The roſin that weeps in hot her from trees of the fir kind.

TRIE (*s. from the* French, *but little uſed*) Jewels, s.

GOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* m *a yoke*) Having two leaves from the ſame ſtalk lly oppoſite to each other, yoked together.

ne (*v. t. obſolete*) To acknowledge.

(*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To bicker. *Chaucer.*

(*s. obſolete*) A quarrel, a bickering. *Chaucer.*

a local word) A fiſh of the cod kind.

an obſolete ſpelling) A bill, a petition.

er (*s. in naval affairs*) A ſmall veſſel for the car- of goods, a kind of hoy.

Bi′lary (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Biliary.

BILA′TERAL (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* latus *a ſide*) Having two ſides, both by the father and mother's ſide.

BIL′BERRY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A wortleberry.

Bil′bo (*s. corrupted from* Bilboa) A rapier, a ſword of the beſt make, ſo called becauſe the beſt blades were ſuppoſed to be made at Bilboa. *Shakeſpeare.*

BIL′BOA (*s. in geography*) The capital of the province of Biſcay in Spain.

Bil′bowes (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of ſtocks uſed to puniſh offenders at ſea.

BIL′DAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* long friendſhip) A man's name, one of Job's friends.

Bilde (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To build. *Chaucer.*

BIL′DESTON (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 67 miles from London.

Bil′deſtone (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bildeſtone, made at Bildeſtone.

Bil′dir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A builder, that which is fit for building. *Chaucer.*

BILE (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. bilis) The gall, the thick yellow bitter liquor ſeparated in the liver and collected in the gall bladder.

BILE (*s. from the* Sax.) A tumor, a very ſore angry ſwelling.

Bile′ve (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To believe. *Chaucer.*

Bile′ve (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Faith, belief. *Chaucer.*

BIL′GE (*s. a ſea term, from the* Sax. bilig) The whole compaſs or breadth of the ſhip's bottom.

Bilge (*v. int. a ſea term, from the ſubſ.*) To ſpring a leak by ſtriking againſt ſomething.

Bilge′pump (*s. a ſea term, from* bilge, *and* pump) A pump to draw the water from the bilge or bottom of the ſhip.

Bilge′water (*s. a ſea term, from* bilge, *and* water) The water that lies in the bilge of the ſhip.

BIL′HAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one in trouble) The name of a woman.

Bi′liary (*adj. from* bile) Belonging to the bile.

BI′LINGSGATE (*s.*) A place in the city of London famous for a number of low and noiſy people who uſually aſſemble there.

Bi′lingſgate (*s. a cant word, from the foregoing*) A noiſy woman, a ſcold, foul language, ribaldry.

BILIN′GUIS (*s. from the* Lat.) One that ſpeaks two languages. *In law*, A jury which paſſes in any caſe between an Engliſhman and a foreigner, part of which are to be Engliſh and part of the ſame country with the criminal.

BILIN′GUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* lingua *a tongue*) Having two tongues, ſpeaking two languages.

Bi′lious (*adj. from* bile) Conſiſting of bile, partaking of bile.

Bili′ve (*adv. obſolete*) Immediately. *Spenſer.*

BILK (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To cheat, to defraud by running in debt and not paying.

Bil′ked (*p. from* bilk) Cheated, defrauded.

Bil′king (*p. a. from* bilk) Cheating, defrauding.

BILL (*s. from the* Sax. bile) The beak of a bird.

BILL (*s. from the* Sax. bille) A kind of hatchet with a hooked point at the end, a weapon formerly uſed by the foot ſoldiers, a battle ax.

BILL (*s. from the* French billet) A written paper of any kind, an account of any thing, an advertiſement, the account of any matter brought into either houſe of parliament in order to have it paſs into a law, a note for the payment of money, an account of any matter laid before the court of chancery.

Bill (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To careſs as doves by joining bills, to kiſs, to be fond.

Bill (*v. t. a cant word, from the ſubſ.*) To puniſh by advertiſing a perſon.

Bil′lage (*s. a ſea term*) The bilge of a ſhip.

Bil′lard (*s. in cookery*) A baſtard capon, an imperfect capon, a young fiſh of the gadus kind.

BIL′LA VE′RA (*s. from the* Lat. billa *a bill, and* vera *true*) The indorſement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment, a true bill.

Bil′lements (*s. a corruption from* habilliments) Habilliments, ornaments of dreſs.

BIL′LERICAY (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 24 miles from London.

Bil′lericay (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Billericay, made at Billercay.

BIL′LET (*s. from the* French) A ſmall paper, a note, a ticket directing where a ſoldier is to lodge, a love letter, a ſmall log of wood.

Bil'let (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To direct a ſoldier by a ticket where he is to lodge, to quarter ſoldiers.

Bil'let (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing in form of a parallelogram.

BIL'LETDOUX (*s. the* t, *and* x *are not ſounded, from the* French) A ſhort love letter, a card expreſſive of ſome love meſſage.

Billete' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the coat or field full of billets.

Bil'leted (*p. from* billet) Directed by a ticket where to lodge, quartered; *with* upon: *as,* "*They refuſed to ſuffer the ſoldiers to be* billeted upon *them.*"

Bil'leting (*p. a. from* billet) Ordering by a ticket where to lodge, quartering.

Bil'letsdoux (*s. plu. of* billetdoux, *pronounced as though it were written* billedoos) Short love letters.

Bil'letty (*adj. in heraldry*) Billete, having the field or coat full of billets.

Bil'liard (*adj. from* billiards) Belonging to the play at billiards.

Bil'liards (*s. plu. ſuppoſed by Johnſon to be corrupted from* balyards, *i. e.* ball, *and* yards) An ingenious kind of game, played on a long table covered with green cloth, with little ivory balls which are to be driven by crooked ſticks into holes at the corners of the table, according to the rules of the game.

Bil'ling (*p. a. from* bill) Careſſing as doves by joining bills, kiſſing, fondling.

BIL'LINGHAM (*s.*) A town in Northumberland; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 300 miles from London.

Bil'lingham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Billingham, made at Billingham.

Bil'lions (*s. in arithmetic, not much uſed*) Millions of millions.

Bil'liting (*s. with hunters*) The dung of a fox.

BEL'LON (*s. in the hiſtory of coins*) A compoſition of precious and baſe metal where the latter predominates, metal below the ſtandard.

BIL'LOW (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A very large ſwelling and hollow wave.

Bil'low (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To ſwell or roll as a wave.

Bil'lowing (*p. a. from* billow) Swelling as a wave, rolling as a wave.

Bil'lowy (*adj. from* billow) Swelling, rolling as a wave.

BIL'SDON (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 97 miles from London.

Bil'ſdon (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bilſdon, made at Bilſdon.

Bima'rian (*adj. not much uſed*) Bimarical, belonging to two ſeas.

Bima'rical (*adj. not uſed*) Belonging to two ſeas. *Scott.*

Bima'tical (*adj. not uſed*) Of two years continuance.

Bime'dial (*adj. in mathematics*) Belonging to a quantity ariſing from a particular combination of two other quantities.

Bime'ne (*v. obſolete*) To bemoan. *Chaucer.*

Bimen'ſal (*adj. not uſed*) Of two months continuance.

BIN (*s. from the* Sax. binne) A kind of cheſt where corn or bread is kept, a kind of box done up with boards.

Bin'acle (*s. a ſea term*) The compaſs box.

Bin'archy (*s. not uſed*) The government of two.

Bina'rious (*adj. from* binary) Pertaining to two, double.

BI'NARY (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* unus *one*) Belonging to two, dual, double, compoſed of two, computing by a method in which two characters only are uſed, and the addition of the cypher doubles the unit after which it is placed.

BIN'BROOK (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 157 miles from London.

Bin'brook (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Binbrook, made at Binbrook.

BIND (*v. t. from the* Sax. bindan) To confine with bonds, to put on a bandage, to faſten by winding round, to cover, to oblige, to enter into obligation, to compel, to reſtrain, to render the body coſtive; *with* to, up, *and* over: *as,* "Bind *thyſelf* to *me.*" "*The ſurgeon* bound up *the wound.*" "*He would have* bound *her* over *to the country ſeſſions.*"

Bind (*v. int.*) To contract or get hard. "*That land after ploughing in a wet ſeaſon will* bind *prodigiouſly.*"

Bind (*s. in agriculture*) A ſpecies of hops.

Bind (*s. a local word*) A band, a quantity of eels, 250 eels.

Bi'nder (*s. from* bind) One who binds, a fillet, a bandage.

Bi'nding (*p. from* bind) Confining with bands, faſtening, obliging, contracting.

Bi'nding (*s. from* bind) A bandage, that which faſtens. *Addiſon.*

BIND'WEED (*s. in botany*) An herb, the convolvulus, with wind.

Bine'th, Bine'than (*prep. obſolete ſpellings*) Beneath.

BING'HAM (*s.*) A town in Nottinghamſhire; it h market on Thurſday, and is 108 miles from Lond

Bing'ham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bingh made at Bingham.

BINNA'RIUM (*s. in old records*) A fiſh pond, a ſtew.

BI'NOCLE (*s. from the* Lat. binus *double, and* oculu *eye*) A teleſcope ſo conſtructed as to give the ſig the object with both eyes.

BINO'CULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. binus *double, and* lus *an eye*) Having two eyes.

Bino'med (*adj. obſolete*) Taken away. *Cha*

Bino'mical (*adj. not much uſed*) Binominal, compoſ two parts or members.

BINO'MINAL (*adj. in algebra, from the* Lat. binus *d* *and* nomen *a name*) Compoſed of two parts or mem

BINO'MINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. binus *double, and* men *a name*) Having two names.

Bint (*v. pret. of* bind, *obſolete*) Did bind. *Cha*

Biog'rapher (*s. from* biography) A writer of lives, who gives an hiſtory of the actions of particula ſons.

Biograph'ical (*adj. from* biography) Belonging to graphy.

BIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek βιος *a life, and* *write*) The hiſtory of lives.

BIOLYCH'NIUM (*s. a bombaſtic word, from the* βιος *life, and* λυχνος *a candle*) The vital flame.

BI'OVAC (*s. a military term, from the* French) A gua night performed by the whole army.

BI'PAROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. binus *double, and* *to bring forth*) Producing two at a birth.

BIPAR'TIENT (*adj. in arithmetic*) Dividing into parts.

BI'PARTITE (*adj. a low term, from the* Lat. binus *fold, and* pars *a part*) Having two parts, having parties, divided into two.

Biparti'tion (*s. from* bipartite) The act of dividing two, the making of two correſpondent parts.

BI'PATENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. binus *ble, and* pateo *to lye open*) Lying open two ways.

BI'PED (*s. from the* Lat. binus *twofold, and* pes animal with two feet.

Bi'pedal (*adj. from* biped) Having two feet, having length of two feet.

Bipeda'lity (*s. from* bipedal) The length of two feet.

Bipeda'neous (*adj. not much uſed, from* biped) Bipedal, feet in length.

BI'PENNATED (*adj. from the* Lat. binus *twofold,* penna *a wing*) Having two wings.

BIPE'TALOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek δις *and* πεταλον *a leaf*) Conſiſting of two leaves.

BIPENEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The herb pimpernel.

BIPUN'CTUAL (*adj. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* tum *a point*) Having two points.

BI'QUADRATE, BIQUADRA'TIC (*s. in algebra,* *the* Lat. bis *twice, and* quadratus *ſquared*) The power, that quantity which ariſes from any quantity twice ſquared, or multiplied four times itſelf.

BI'QUIN'TILE (*s. in aſtronomy*) An aſpect conſiſti two fifths of the whole circle, or one hundred forty four degrees.

Bira'ft (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bereaved, bereft. *Cha*

BIRCH (*s. from the* Sax. birc) The name of a tree, for children uſually made of birch.

Bir'chen (*adj. from* birch) Made of birch.

BIRD (*s. from the* Sax.) A feathered animal, a fowl.

Bird (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To catch birds.

Bird'bolt (*s. from* bird, *and* bolt) A ſmall kind of arrow to be ſhot at birds.

Bird'cage (*s. from* bird, *and* cage) A cage to keep in.

Bird'call (*s. from* bird, *and* call) An inſtrument for birds.

Bird'catcher (*s. from* bird, *and* catch) One who his buſineſs to catch birds.

Birde (*s. obſolete*) A miſtreſs, a wench. *Cha*

Bir'der (*s. from* bird) A birdcatcher.

Bir'ding (*p. from* bird) Catching birds.

Bir'ding (*adj. from* bird) Uſed for catching or birds.

Bird'lime (*s. from* bird, *and* lime) A viſcous ſub uſed to catch birds.

Bird'man (*s. from* bird, *and* man) A birdcatcher, that deals in birds.

Birds'eye (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, Adonis.

Birds'foot (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, or podium.

eſt (*s. from* bird, *and* neſt) The place where a bird her eggs and hatches her young.

eſt (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

ongue (*s. in botany*) An herb.

ıder (*s. from* gander) A kind of wild gooſe.

. *obſolete*) A kind of birch.

(*s. obſolete*) A coif, a hood.

INGHAM (*s.*) A very populous and thriving town arwickſhire; it is famous for its manufactory of all s of iron and hard ware, has a large market on rſday, and is 110 miles from London.

ngham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Birmingmade at Birmingham.

A (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an evil) A man's e.

(*s. in ichthyology*) A turbot.

(*s. from the* Sax. beath) The act of bringing forth, which is brought forth, a being born, the con- n in which any one is born, lineage, deſcent.

(*s. a ſea term*) The due diſtance of a ſhip's lying at or or under ſail, a convenient place to moor a ſhip place on board a ſhip for a meſs to put their cheſts other things in.

day (*s. from* birth, *and* day) The day on which one is born, an anniverſary.

dom (*s. not uſed, from* birth) The privilege of .

ng (*s. a ſea term*) A birth, any thing put on to the ſides of a ſhip.

ight (*s. from* birth, *and* night) The night in which one is born, the night annually kept to commemoany one's birth.

lace (*s. from* birth, *and* place) The place where one is born.

ight (*s. from* birth, *and* right) The right of prienitute, the rights or privileges to which any one rn.

ſin (*s. with old eccleſiaſtical writers, from* birth, *and* Original ſin.

ſtrangled (*adj. from* birth, *and* ſtrangle) Strangled e birth.

wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, ſuppoſed ave a quality of haſtening the birth, ariſtolochia.

in botany) The name of two diſtinct genuſes of s, monks'head and hemlock ſo called by ſome old iſts.

(*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The byſant.

(*an old law term*) A fine of two pence for every of land to be paid on default of repairing banks.

TIN (*s. from the* French) A particular kind of ction.

UIT (*s. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and the* French *baked*) A kind of hard dry bread baked ſeveral s over and made to be carried to ſea.

t (*s. from* biſcoſin) A kind of confection.

T (*v. t. from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* ſeco *to cut*) ivide into two parts of equal quantity.

ed (*p. from* biſect) Divided into two equal parts.

ng (*p. a. from* biſect) Dividing into two equal .

ion (*s. a geometrical term, from* biſect) The diviſion y quantity into two equal parts.

TEL'LO (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ment (*s. in geometry, not much uſed, from the* Lat. bis , *and* ſegmen *a little piece*) One part divided into other equal parts.

'RULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

(*s.*) A kind of ſtock dove, or wood pigeon.

Æ (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of flies having hairs or briſtles growing from their tails.

P (*s. from the* Greek επι *over, and* σκοπεω *to look*) who takes the care or overſight of a Chriſtian ch or congregation, one of the ſuperior order of clergy.

p (*s. a cant word*) A mixture of wine, oranges and .

p (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To confirm.

p (*v. t. among horſe courſers*) To make an old horſe like a young one.

ped (*p. from* biſhop) Confirmed by the biſhop, dreſ- p in order to deceive.

PING (*p. with horſe courſers, from* biſhop) Dreſ- p in order to deceive the buyer.

rick (*s. from* biſhop) The dioceſe of a biſhop, the ct over which the juriſdiction of a biſhop extends.

PS CASTLE (*s.*) A borough town in Shropſhire; s a market on Friday, ſends two members to parnt, and is 152 miles from London.

pscaſtle (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Biſhops- , made at Biſhopscaſtle.

BIS'HOPS STORTFORD (*s.*) A town in Hertfordſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 30 miles from London.

BIS'HOPSWEED (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, ammi.

Bis'hopſwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

BISI'LIQUOUS (*adj. in botany*) Having the ſeed contained in two pods proceeding from one flower.

BISK (*s. from the* French biſque) Soup, broth made by boiling ſeveral ſorts of fleſh.

Bis'ket (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Biſcuit.

Biſm'ore (*s. obſolete*) Abuſe, ſcandal. *Chaucer.*

BIS'MUTH (*s. in natural hiſtory, and medicine*) A hard white mineral ſubſtance, a preparation of tin, marcaſite.

Biſprie'nt (*adj. obſolete*) Beſprinkled. *Chaucer.*

Biſ'quet (*s. with confectioners*) Biſcuit.

Bis'ia (*s. obſolete*) A hind or any beaſt of the foreſt.

Biſſacramenta'les (*s. plu. in church hiſtory, from the* Lat. binus *twofold, and* ſacramentum *a ſacrament*) The Proteſtants, ſo called becauſe they allow of no more than two ſacraments, baptiſm and the Lord's ſupper.

BISSEX'TILE (*s. from the* Lat. binus *twofold, and* ſextilis *belonging to the ſixth*) Leap year, the year when a day is added, the day added in the leap year, ſo called by the Latins becauſe the ſixth of the calends of March was repeated.

Bis'ſon (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Blind, bleareyed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bis'ter (*s. with painters*) Biſtre, a colour made of ſoot.

BIS'TORT (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſnakeweed.

Biſ'toury (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument for making inciſions.

BIS'TRE (*s. from the* French) A colour made of chimney ſoot.

BISU'LCOUS (*s. from the* Lat. bis twice, *and* ſulcus *a furrow*) Cloven footed.

BIT (*s. from the* Sax. bitol) The iron work of a bridle, the iron part of an augre or any ſuch inſtrument, one of the great timbers to which the cable is faſtened while the ſhip rides at anchor.

BIT (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put the bridle on a horſe.

Bit (*s. from* bite) The quantity uſually put into the mouth at once, a ſmall piece of any thing, a ſmall coin in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

Bit (*v. the pret. of* bite) Did bite.

Bit (*p. from the verb*) Bitten.

Bit (*p. obſolete*) Bad, commanded. *Chaucer.*

Bi'tande (*adj. obſolete*) Biting, ſharp. *Chaucer.*

Bitau'ght (*adj. obſolete*) Recommended. *Chaucer.*

BITCH (*s. from the* Sax. bitge) The female of the dog kind, a contemptuous name for a woman.

BITE (*v. t. from the* Sax. bitan) To cruſh or pierce with the teeth, to wound, to hurt; to cheat, to trick.

Bite (*s. from the ſubſ.*) A ſeiſure by the teeth, a wound made by the teeth, the taking of a bait; a ſharper, a cheat: *but this laſt ſenſe is low.*

Bi'ter (*s. from* bite) One that bites.

BITHI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the daughter of the Lord) The name of a woman.

BITH'RON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* diviſion) The name of a place.

BITHY'NIA (*s. from the* Greek *ſignifying* precipitation) A province of the leſſer Aſia.

Bi'ting (*p. from* bite) Seizing with the teeth, taking off a bait, ſharp, ſevere.

Bit'mouth (*s. from* bit, *and* mouth) That part of a bridle which is put into a horſe's mouth.

Bitre'nt (*adj. obſolete*) Plaited, twiſted about. *Chaucer.*

Bitres'hid (*adj. obſolete*) Deceived, betrayed. *Chaucer.*

BI'TTACKLE (*s. a ſea term*) A frame of timber in the ſteerage of a ſhip where the compaſs is fixed.

Bit'ten (*p. from* bite) Cruſhed or pierced with the teeth, wounded, hurt, cheated.

BIT'TE (*adj. from the* Sax.) Having a hot biting taſte; ſharp, cruel, ſevere; calamitous, afflictive; reproachful, ſatirical; hurtful, unpleaſing.

Bit'ter (*s. a ſea term*) A turn of the cable about the bits ſo as to let it out by little and little.

BIT'TERAPPLE (*s. in botany*) The colocynthis.

BIT'TERGOURD (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the bitter apple.

Bit'terly (*adv. from* bitter) With a bitter taſte, in a bitter manner.

Bit'tern (*s. from* bittour) A bird of the heron kind.

Bit'tern (*s. in ſalt works*) The brine remaining in the pan after the ſalt is concreted.

Bit'terneſs (*s. from* bitter) The quality of being bitter.

Bit'terſalt (*s. in pharmacy*) The Epſom ſalt.

BIT'TERSWEET (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ſolamum, or night ſhade, the name of an apple.

BIT'TERVETCH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the orobus.

BIT'TERWORT (*s. in botany*) The herb gentian, gentiana.

Bit'tirful (*adj. obſolete*) Bitter, ſorrowful. *Chaucer.*

BIT'TOUR (*s. from the* French) The bittern.

Bi'tume (*s. from* bitumen) Bitumen.

BI'TUMEN (*s. from the* Lat.) A fat unctious matter, dung out of the earth, or ſcummed off the ſurface of certain lakes; it is of various kinds, the hard is uſed for fuel, and the ſoft for mortar.

Bi'tuminated (*adj. from* bitumen) Spread over with bitumen.

Bitu'minous (*adj. from* bitumen) Having the quality of bitumen, compounded with bitumen.

Bitwe'ne (*prep. obſolete*) Between, betwixt.

Bitwi'xin (*prep. obſolete*) Between, betwixt. *Chaucer.*

BI'VALVE (*s. from the* Lat. binus *double, and* valvæ *doors*) A fiſh that has two ſhells, a plant whoſe ſeed pods open through the whole length into two parts.

Bival'ved (*adj. from* bivalve) Having two valves.

Biva'lvula (*adj. not uſed, from* bivalve) Having two valves.

BI'VENTER (*s. in anatomy*) The ſixth muſcle of the jaw.

BIVEN'TRAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. binus *double, and* venter *the belly*) Having two bellies.

BIUM'BRES (*s. plu. not much uſed, from the* Lat. bis *twice, and* umbra *a ſhadow*) The Amphiſcii, the inhabitants of the torrid zone who have their ſhadows to the north one part of the year, and to the ſouth the other part of it.

Biwho'pen (*adj. obſolete*) Weeping. *Chaucer.*

BI'XA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BIX'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Bi'zantine (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Byzantine.

Bi'zend (*adj. obſolete*) Blinded.

BLAB (*v. t. from the* Dutch blabberen) To tell, to tell what ought to be kept a ſecret.

Blab (*v. int.*) To tattle, to tell tales.

Blab (*s. from the verb*) A tell tale, a revealer of ſecrets.

Blab'bed (*p. from* blab) Told abroad, made public.

Blab'ber (*s. from* blab) A blab, one that reveals ſecrets.

Blab'berlipped (*adj. from* blab, *and* lip) Having thick lips.

Blab'bir (*v. t.*) To whiſtle to a horſe.

Blab'bing (*p. a. from* blab) Telling tales, revealing ſecrets.

BLACK (*adj. from the* Sax. blac) The darkeſt of all colours, cloudy, diſmal, mournful, horrid, audacious, wicked. *In heraldry*, Sable.

Black (*s. from the adj.*) The darkeſt of all colours, mourning, a negro.

Black (*v. t. from the adj.*) To blacken, to make of the darkeſt colour.

Black'bar (*s. a law term*) A plea obliging the plaintiff to aſſign the place of treſpaſs.

Black'amoor (*s. from* black, *and* moor) A perſon of a very dark complexion, a negro.

BLACK'BANK (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Armagh and province of Ulſter.

BLACK'BERRIED HEATH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, a ſhrub reſembling heath and producing ſmall black berries.

Black'berry (*s. from* black, *and* berry) The fruit of the bramble.

Black'berry buſh (*s. in botany*) The bramble, the rubus.

Black'berrying (*adj. from* blackberry) Gathering blackberries.

Black'bird (*s. from* black, *and* bird) A well known bird, a ſpecies of turdus.

Black'book (*s.*) A book in the Exchequer in which the orders of that court are entered.

BLACK'BOURN (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 203 miles from London.

Black'bourn (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Blackbourn, made at Blackbourn.

Black'browed (*adj. from* black, *and* brow) Having black eye brows, diſmal, threatening.

Black'bryony (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Black'cap (*s. from* black, *and* cap) The popular name of ſeveral ſorts of birds, ſo called from a black ſpot on their heads.

Black'cattle (*s. from* black, *and* cattle) Bulls, cows and oxen.

Black'ed (*p. from* black) Made black.

Blac'ken (*v. t. from* black) To make black, to darken, to defame.

Blac'ken (*v. int.*) To grow black.

Black'ened (*p. from* blacken) Made black, darkened, defamed.

Black'ening (*p. a. from* blacken) Making black, de

Blac'ker (*adj. comp. of* black) Black in a greater

Blac'keſt (*adj. ſup. deg. of* black) Black in the gr degree.

Black'guard (*s. a low and cant word, from* black, guard) A mean dirty fellow.

Black'jack (*s. a cant word*) A leather jug, a larg to drink out of.

Blac'king (*p. a. from* black) Making black.

Blac'king (*s. from* black) That which is uſed to any thing black.

Blac'king ball (*s. from* blacking, *and* ball) A comp made into a kind of ball, and uſed for blacking ſh

Blac'kiſh (*adj. from* black) Somewhat black, tendi black.

Black'lead (*s. from* black, *and* lead) A black miner ſtance uſed for pencils.

Black'mail (*s.*) A kind of tax or rate formerly paid to who were allied to robbers to be protected fro lage.

Black'moor (*s. from* black, *and* moor) A negro.

Black'neſs (*s. from* black) The black colour, darkne

Black'pudding (*s. from* black, *and* pudding) A ki pudding made with blood and other ingredients.

Black'rod (*s. from* black, *and* rod) The uſher belo to the order of the garter, ſo called from the bla which he carries in his hand; he belongs to the chamber, and is uſher to the parliament.

Black'ſmith (*s. from* black, *and* ſmith) A ſmith works in iron.

Black'ſtrakes (*s. a ſea term*) A range of planks co with a mixture of tar and lamp black.

Black'tail (*s. from* black, *and* tail) The name of a kind of perch.

Black'thorn (*s. from* black, *and* thorn) A kind of plumb tree.

BLA'DARIUS (*s. in old records*) A corn chandler.

BLAD'DER (*s. from the* Sax. bladdre) That veſſel body which contains the urine, a bliſter, a puſtule

BLAD'DER NUT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plan ſtaphyladendron.

BLAD'DER SENA (*s. in botany*) The name of a the colutea.

BLADE (*s. from the* Sax. blæd) A ſpire of graſs it grows to ſeed, the green ſhoots of corn diſting ed for the ſtalk that bears the ear, the ſharp or ing part of an inſtrument or weapon, a briſk fell

Blade (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To furniſh with a blade

Blade (*v. int. not much uſed*) To vapour.

Blade'bone (*s. in anatomy*) The ſcapula, the bone of ſhoulder.

Bla'ded (*adj. from* blade) Having blades or ſpires.

Bla'dier (*s. an old law term*) An ingroſſer of corn.

BLÆ'SUS (*adj. with anatomiſts*) Having the feet torted.

BLÆ'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BLAIN (*s. from the* Sax. blegne) A puſtule, a blo diſeaſe of the tongue incident to horſes.

Blake (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Black. Cha

Bla'kid (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Blacked. Cha

Blakes (*s. a local word*) Cow dung dried for fuel.

Bla'mable (*adj. from* blame) Worthy of blame.

Bla'mableneſs (*s. from* blameable) The ſtate of blamable, faultineſs.

Bla'mably (*adv. from* blamable) In a manner wort blame.

BLAME (*v. t. from the* French blamer) To cenſur charge with ſome ſlight fault; generally *wit ſometimes, but improperly, with* of: *as*, "*He bl Tomorus* of *inconſiderate raſhneſs.*"—for *inconſ raſhneſs, would have been much better.*

Blame (*s. from the verb*) Cenſure, ſome kind of worthy of cenſure. To blame, *ſeems to be an ell expreſſion; the meaning is*, liable *to blame or cenſure.*

Bla'med (*p. from* blame) Charged with ſome ki fault, cenſured; *with* for *before the ſubject of bla*

Bla'meful (*adj. from* blame) Full of blame, lia blame.

Bla'meleſs (*adj. from* blame) Free from blame, inno *ſometimes with* of: *as*, "*Thou ſhalt be* blameleſs of *thine oath.*"

Bla'meleſsly (*adv. from* blameleſs) Innocently, blameleſs manner.

Bla'meleſsneſs (*s. from* blameleſs) Innocence, exem from cenſure.

Bla'mer (*s. from* blame) One that blames.

Bla'meworthy (*adj. from* blame, *and* worthy) Wo of blame, deſerving cenſure.

Bla'ming (*p. a. from* blame) Cenſuring, charging ſome ſlight fault; *with* for *before the ſubject*

H (*v. t. from the* French blanchir) To whiten,
ten by peeling, to waſh out, to obliterate.
v. int.) To evade, to ſhift off. *Bacon.*
H (*s.*) A woman's name.
d (*p. from* blanch) Made white, whitened by
g.
r (*s. from* blanch) One that blanches, a whi-

t (*s. in coinage, from* blanch) A piece of ſilver.
arm (*s. in old records*) A farm the rent of which
be paid in ſilver.
ng (*p. a. from* blanch) Making white.
yon (*s.*) One of the purſuivants at arms.
'nger (*s. pronounced as though it were written*
nge, *in cookery, from the* French) A kind of white

(*adj. from the* Lat. blandus *kind*) Soft, mild,

FORD (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a mar-
Saturday, and is 106 miles from London.
rd (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Blandford,
at Blandford.
ILOQUENCE (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. blandus
and loquor *to ſpeak*) Flattery, compliment.
(*v. obſolete*) To flatter. *Chaucer.*
(*v. t. from* bland) To ſmooth, to ſoften.
ned (*p. from* blandiſh) Softened, ſmoothed.
ment (*s. from* blandiſh) Tenderneſs expreſſed by
, fondneſs, ſoft ſpeech, kind treatment.
(*adj. from the* French blanc *white*) Having no
or writing, having no rhyme, confuſed, diſcon-

. *from the adj.*) A void place in a writing, a lot
ich nothing is gained, an unwritten paper, any
deſtitute of marks, or characters, a point to which
or arrow is directed.
v. t. from the adj.) To damp, to diſpirit, to con-
o efface, to annul.
(*p. from* blank) Confuſed, effaced. *Spenſer.*
(*s. from* blank) A white woolen cover laid on a
woolen cloth uſed in printing, a kind of pear.
(*v. from the ſubſ.*) To cover with a blanket, to
a blanket.
ed (*p. from* blanket) Covered with a blanket,
in a blanket.
ing (*s. from* blanket) Cloth made for blankets,
of toſſing in a blanket. *Pope.*
(*adv. from* blank, *but not much uſed*) With
ſs, with confuſion.
'nger (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Blancmanger, a
of jelly.
ſs (*s. not much uſed, from* blank) Paleneſs, confu-
Scott.
et (*s.*) A kind of pear.
C'ULA (*s. in botany*) The cyanus, the blue

GO'NIA (*s. from the* Greek *βλαπτω to hurt, and*
eed) A diſeaſe among bees which prevents their
ng.
(*v. int. from the* Sax. blaren) To bellow, to roar,
ze, to ſweat, to melt away as a candle by blazing.
(*p. from* blare) Bellowing, roaring, blazing.
not uſed) The motion of the ſtars. *Van Helm.*
(*s.*) A man's name.
. t. obſolete) To blaze, to blazon arms. *Ch.*
A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
(*v. t. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) To blazon.
(*s. obſolete*) A praiſer, one that ſpreads abroad
aiſe of another. *Chaucer.*
matory (*adj. not uſed, from* blaſpheme) Blaſphe-

HE'ME (*v. t. from the* Greek *βλαπτω to hurt, and*
o ſay) To ſpeak reproachfully of the Divine Be-
o ſpeak evil of.
me (*v. int.*) To ſpeak blaſphemy.
med (*p. from* blaſpheme) Spoken evil of.
mer (*s. from* blaſpheme) One that ſpeaks blaſ-
y.
ming (*p. a. from* blaſpheme) Speaking reproach-
of the Divine Being, ſpeaking evil of.
emous (*adj. accented on the middle ſyllable by Mil-*
rom blaſpheme) Belonging to blaſphemy, full of
emy.
emouſly (*adv. from* blaſphemous) In a blaſphe-
manner.
emy (*s. from* blaſpheme) The act of ſpeaking or
ng reproachfully of the Divine Being, the act of
uting to the creature that which belongs to the
or.
(*s. from the* Sax.) A guſt of wind, a violent exploſion, the ſound of a trumpet or horn, an infectious or malignant air, a blight, the damp in a mine.

Blaſt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtrike with ſome ſudden calamity, to cut off, to cauſe to wither, to render ineffectual, to confound, to terrify.

Blas'ted (*p. from* blaſt) Struck with ſome ſudden calamity, cut off, rendered ineffectual.

Blas'ting (*p. from* blaſt) Cutting off, rendering ineffectual, blighting. *With miners*, Blowing up.

Blas'ting (*s. from* blaſt) A blight, a blaſt.

Blas'tment (*s. not much uſed, from* blaſt) A blaſt, a ſudden ſtroke of infection.

BLAS'TUS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſprout) A man's name.

BLA'TANT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* French) Bellowing, making a noiſe like a calf.

Bla'tant beaſt (*s.*) Detraction, ſo deſcribed.

Blate (*adj. in the Northern dialect*) Baſhful. *Spenſer.*

BLAT'TA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The moth produced from the meal worm.

Blatta'ria (*s. in botany*) The herb mothmullen.

BLAT'TER (*v. int. not uſed of late, from the* Lat. blatero *to babble*) To make a ſenſeleſs noiſe.

Blattera'tion (*s. not uſed, from* blatter) Senſeleſs noiſe.

Blaunche (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Blanch, white, pale. *Chaucer.*

Blay (*s. from* bleak) A ſmall river fiſh.

BLAZE (*s. from the* Sax. baſe *a torch*) A flame, the light of a flame, a report ſuddenly ſpread abroad.

Blaze (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To publiſh abroad, to blazon.

Blaze (*v. int.*) To flame, to flare, to ſhew the light of the flame.

Bla'zed (*p. from* blaze) Publiſhed abroad.

Bla'zer (*s. from* blaze) One that ſpreads reports.

Bla'zing (*p. a. from* blaze) Flaming, ſhewing the light of the flame, publiſhing abroad, ſpreading a report.

Bla'zing ſtar (*s. from* blaze, *and* ſtar) A comet.

Bla'zon (*v. t. from* blaze) To deſcribe a coat of arms, to adorn, to diſplay, to ſet off, to make public.

Bla'zon (*s. from the verb*) The art of deſcribing coats of arms, a pompous diſplay of any thing.

Bla'zoned (*p. from* blazon) Deſcribed, diſplayed, publiſhed, ſpread abroad.

Bla'zoning (*p. a. from* blazon) Deſcribing, diſplaying, adorning, publiſhing, ſpreading abroad.

Bla'zonry (*s. from* blazon) The art of blazoning, the art of deſcribing coats of arms.

Ble (*s. obſolete*) Colour, hew, favour. *Chaucer.*

BLEA (*s. in botany*) The inner rind or bark.

BLEACH (*v. t. from the* Ger. blechen) To make white, to whiten by expoſing to the ſun and air.

Bleach (*v. int.*) To grow white.

Bleach'ed (*p. from* bleach) Whitened, made white by being expoſed to the ſun and air.

Bleach'ing (*p. a. from* bleach) Making white, growing white.

BLEAK (*adj. from the* Sax. blæc) Pale, cold, chill.

Bleak (*s. from the adj.*) A whitiſh ſmall river fiſh, the freſh water ſprat.

Blea'kly (*adv. not much uſed, from* bleak) Palely, coldly.

Bleak'neſs (*s. from* bleak) Coldneſs, chillneſs.

Bleak'y (*adj. from* bleak) Bleak, cold, chill.

BLEAR (*adj. from the* Dutch blear *a bliſter*) Dim, obſcure, dim with rheum.

Blear (*v. t. from the adj.*) To dim the eyes, to make the eyes water.

Blear'ed (*p. from* blear) Made dim.

Blear'edneſs (*s. from* blear) The ſtate of being bleared, the ſtate of being dimmed with rheum.

Blear'eyed (*adj. from* blear, *and* eye) Having the eyes dim with rheum.

Blear'ing (*p. a. from* blear) Making dim.

BLEAT (*v. int. from the* Sax. blætan) To cry as a ſheep, to make a noiſe.

Bleat (*s. from the verb*) The cry of a ſheep.

Bleat (*adj. not much uſed*) Baſhful. *Scott.*

Blea'ting (*p. from* bleat) Making a noiſe like a ſheep, crying like a lamb.

BLEB (*s. not much uſed, from the* Ger. blaen *to ſwell*) A bliſter.

BLE'CHINGLY (*s.*) A borough town in Surry; it has no market, ſends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles from London.

Ble'chingly (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Blechingly, made at Blechingly.

Bled (*v. pret. of* bleed) Did bleed.

Bled (*p. from* bleed) Let blood.

Blee (*s. obſolete*) Corn. *Chaucer.*

BLEED (*v. int. from the* Sax. bædan) To loſe blood, to

run

run with blood, to drop or run with any juice as a tree when the bark is wounded.

Bleed (*v. t.*) To let blood, to perform the operation of bleeding.

Blee'ding (*p. a. from* bleed) Letting blood, performing the operation of letting blood.

Blee'ding (*s. from* bleed) The operation of letting blood, blood letting.

Bleint (*v. pret. tenſe, obſolete*) Looked. *Chaucer.*

Bleit (*adj. in the Scotch and Northern dialects*) Baſhful.

BLE'MISH (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To mark with any deformity, to ſtigmatize, to defame.

Blem'iſh (*s. from the verb*) A mark of deformity, a defect, a reproach, an imputation.

Blem'iſhed (*p. from* blemiſh) Marked with deformity, defamed.

Blem'iſhing (*p. a. from* blemiſh) Marking with ſome deformity, making defective.

BLENCH (*v. int. of doubtful etymology*) To ſhrink, to ſtart back. *Shakeſpeare.*

Blench (*v. t.*) To hinder, to obſtruct.

Blench (*s. a Scotch law term*) A tenure of lands by paying ſome trifle to the lord.

BLEND (*v. t. from the* Sax. blendan) To mingle, to confound by mixing, to ſpoil, to corrupt.

Blen'ded (*p. from* blend) Mixed, confounded, ſpoiled.

Blen'der (*s. from* blend) One that blends, one that mixes.

Blen'ding (*p. a. from* blend) Mixing, confounding, ſpoiling.

Blend'water (*s. from* blend, *and* water) A diſtemper incident to black cattle.

BLEN'NA (*s. with phyſicians*) The excrementitious humor that flows from the noſtrils.

BLEN'NIUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

Blen'nus (*s. from* blennius) A particular ſpecies of blennius, the butterfly fiſh.

Blent (*p. obſolete, of* blend) Blended. *Shakeſpeare.*

Blent (*adj. obſolete*) Ceaſed, blind, diſappointed. *Ch.*

Blepha'rides (*s. with anatomiſts, from* blepharon) That part of the eyelids where the hair grows, the hair of the eyelids.

Bleph'aro (*s. from* blepharon) One who has great eyebrows.

BLEPH'ARON (*s. from the* Greek) The eyelid.

BLEPHAROXIS'TUM (*s. from the* Greek βλεφαρον *an eyelid, and* ξυω *to ſcrape off*) An inſtrument to pull hair out of the eyelids. *Scott.*

BLE'RA (*s. in old records*) Pete, a kind of earth uſed for fuel.

Blere (*v. obſolete*) To dim, to darken the eyes. *Ch.*

BLESI'LOQUENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. blæſus *an impediment, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Stammering, having ſome impediment in the ſpeech.

Bleſs (*s. obſolete ſpelling*) Bliſs. *Chaucer.*

BLESS (*v. t. from the* Sax. bleſſean) To make happy, to proſper, to pronounce a bleſſing, to wiſh bleſſed, to give thanks, to praiſe, to glorify, to brandiſh. *Spenſ.*

Bleſ'ſed (*p. from* bleſs) Made happy, proſpered.

Bleſ'ſed (*adj. from* bleſs) Happy, proſperous, bringing proſperity.

Bleſ'ſedly (*adv. from* bleſſed) Happily, proſperouſly.

Bleſ'ſedneſs (*s. from* bleſſed) Happineſs, felicity.

Bleſ'ſer (*s. from* bleſs) One that bleſſeth, one that gives a bleſſing.

Bleſ'ſing (*p. from* bleſs) Giving a bleſſing, making bleſſed.

Bleſ'ſing (*s. from* bleſs) A prayer for bleſſedneſs, a declaration of bleſſedneſs, that which makes bleſſed, a gift, a benefaction.

Bleſt (*p. not much uſed, from* bleſs) Bleſſed, wounded. *Spenſer.*

Bleve, Ble'vin (*v. obſolete*) To abide, to tarry. *Chaucer.*

Blew (*v. pret. of* blow) Did blow.

Bleyme (*s. in farriery*) An inflamation in the foot of an horſe.

BLIGHT (*s. the derivation is not known*) A diſeaſe in plants, any thing nipping, a mildew.

Blight (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To blaſt, to hinder from producing fruit.

Bli'ghted (*p. from* blight) Blaſted, rendered unfruitful.

Bli'ghting (*p. a. from* blight) Blaſting, rendering unfruitful.

Blin (*v. obſolete*) To eaſe. *Spenſer.*

BLIND (*adj. from the* Sax.) Deprived of ſight, unſeen, obſcure, having no opening, ignorant, deſtitute of diſcernment; *with* to: *as*, "Blind to *their own defects.*" *Sometimes, but not ſo properly, with* of: *as*, "Blind of *the future.*" *Dryden.*

Blind (*s. from the adj.*) Something to hinder the ſight, that which keeps from being ſeen.

Blind (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make blind, to dar render obſcure.

Blin'ded (*p. from* blind) Made blind, deprived of

Blind'fold (*adj. from* blind, *and* fold) Having the covered.

Blind'fold (*v. t. from the adj.*) To put ſomething the eyes ſo as to hinder from ſeeing.

Blind'folded (*p. from* blindfold) Deprived of ſig ſomething folded about the eyes.

Blind'folding (*p. a. from* blindfold) Depriving of by folding ſomething about the eyes.

Blin'ding (*p. from* blind) Making blind, depriv ſight.

Blind'ly (*adv. from* blind) Without ſight, withou mination, ignorantly, implicitly.

Blind'man's buff (*s. from* blindman, *and* buff) A p which one is to be blindfolded and hunt out the the company.

Blind'neſs (*s. from* blind) The want of ſight, the of diſcernment.

Blind'ſide (*s. from* blind, *and* ſide) The weak weakneſs, a foible.

Blind'worm (*s. from* blind, *and* worm) A ſmall vi ſlow worm.

BLINK (*v. int. from the* Daniſh blinken) To wink the eyes, to ſee obſcurely.

Blink'ard (*s. from* blink) One that has weak eyes, thing obſcure.

Blink'ing (*p. from* blink) Winking with the eyes, ting the eyes, almoſt extinguiſhed, giving a light.

Blinks (*s. with hunters*) Boughs or branches thro the way of a deer to ſtop its courſe.

BLISS (*s. from the* Sax. bliſſe) Bleſſedneſs, felicity higheſt degree of happineſs.

Bliſs (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To bleſs. Ch

Bliſs'ful (*adj. from* bliſs) Full of joy, happy in the eſt degree, attending bliſs.

Bliſs'fully (*adv. from* bliſsful) Happily.

Bliſs'fulneſs (*s. from* bliſsful) Happineſs, bleſſedneſs

Blis'ſom (*v. int. in the ſhepherd's dialect*) To be ſtate to receive the ram.

Blis'ſom (*v. t.*) To tup a ewe.

Blis'ſoming (*s. from* bliſſom) The intercourſe betw ram and a ewe.

Bliſt (*adj. obſolete*) Wounded.

BLIS'TER (*s. from the* Dutch blyſter) A bladder ra the skin and filled with a watery humour.

Blis'ter (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To riſe in bliſters.

Blis'ter (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To raiſe bliſters, t bliſters by a medical application.

Blis'tered (*p. from* bliſter) Raiſed in bliſters, trea as to have bliſters raiſed by a medical applicatio

Blis'tering (*p. a. from* bliſter) Raiſing bliſters, ri bliſters.

BLIT (*s. in botany*) A kind of beet.

BLITE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Blite (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A blight.

BLITHE (*adj. from the* Sax.) Merry, gay, ſprightly

Blith'ly (*adv. from* blithe) Merrily, gayly, mirth

Blith'neſs (*s. from* blithe) The quality of being bl

Blith'ſome (*adj. from* blithe) Blithe, gay, chearful

Blith'ſomneſs (*s. from* blithſome) Blithneſs, the being blithſome.

Blive (*adv. obſolete*) Quickly, immediately. Ch

Bloach (*s. a local word*) A puſtule, a ſmall ſw

BLOAT (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To grow t to ſwell.

Bloat (*v. t.*) To make to ſwell, to make turgid.

Bloa'ted (*p. from* bloat) Swelled up, puffed up.

Bloa'tedneſs (*s. from* bloated) The ſtate of being bl

Bloa'ting (*s. from* bloat) A ſwelling, an emphyse

Blob (*s. a local word*) A bubble ſwimming on the

Blob (*s. a cant word*) The lower lip, a perſon th tales, one that reveals ſecrets.

Blob (*v. t. a corruption from* blab) To make pub reveal ſecrets.

Blob'bed (*p. from* blob) Publiſhed abroad inadvert

Blob'ber (*s. a low and local word, from* blob) A ble.

Blob'berlip (*s. from* blob, *and* lip) A thick lip.

Blob'berlipped (*adj. from* blobberlip) Having thi

Blob'bing (*p. from* blob) Publiſhing abroad in tently.

Blo'ber (*v. obſolete*) To blubber. Ch

Blob'lipped (*adj. from* blob, *and* lip) Having a bl lip.

BLOCK (*s. from the* French bloc) A ſhort heavy p timber, a rough piece of marble, a piece of w

any thing is cut or wrought, a blockhead, a
fellow, a pully.

(*v. t. from the* French bloquer) To ſhut up, to
from going out.

e (*s. from* block) A kind of ſiege carried on by
ng up a place.

e (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſhut up.

ed (*p. from* blockade) Blocked up.

ing (*p. from* blockade) Shutting up, carrying
ege by blockade.

(*p. from* block) Shut up, hindered from going

ad (*s. from* block, *and* head) A ſtupid fellow.

aded (*adj. from* blockhead) Dull, ſtupid.

uſe (*s. from* block, *and* houſe) A fortreſs built
ruct a paſs.

g (*p. a. from* block) Shutting up, hindering.

(*adj. from* block) Dull, ſtupid.

ly (*adv. from* blockiſh) In a ſtupid manner.

neſs (*s. from* blockiſh) Stupidity, ſluggiſhneſs.

(*s. from* block, *and* tin) The beſt ſort of tin.

RY (*s. in iron work*) The firſt forge in which
etal paſſes after it has been melted from the

s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) Bloom, bloſſom.

(*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bloomy, blooming.
Chaucer.

n (*v. obſolete*) To toil, to buſtle, to blunder.
Chaucer.

(*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A blanket.

dj. *an obſolete ſpelling*) Blunt, dull. *Chaucer.*

(*s. from the* Sax. blod) That red fluid which cir-
s in the bodies of animals and gives nouriſhment
the parts; kindred, progeny, deſcent, lineage,
extraction, royal lineage; murder, violent
; a hot ſpark, a man of ſpirit; the juice of any

v. t. *from the ſubſ.*) To ſtain with blood, to let
Not much uſed in the laſt ſenſe.

ltered (*adj. not much uſed, from* blood, *and* bol-
Sprinkled with blood.

(*p. from* blood) Stained with blood, let blood,
to blood as a hound, heated, exaſperated. *Not*
uſed in the laſt ſenſes.

wer (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the
nthus.

i'ltineſs (*s. from* blood, *and* guilty) The crime
lding blood.

t (*adj. from* blood, *and* hot) Hot in the ſame
with blood.

und (*s. from* blood, *and* hound) A hound that
by the ſcent of blood, and ſeizes with great
eſs.

(*adj. comp. of* bloody) More bloody.

t (*adj. ſup. of* bloody) Moſt bloody.

(*adv. from* bloody) With a diſpoſition to ſhed

eſs (*s. from* bloody) The ſtate of being bloody.

g (*p. a. from* blood) Staining with blood, let-
ood, bleeding. *Not much uſed in the laſt ſenſe.*

s (*adj. from* blood) Without blood, innocent of

(*v. t. not much uſed, from* blood, *and* let) To
to let blood by opening a vein.

tter (*s. from* bloodlet) One that lets blood, one
eeds another by opening a vein.

tting (*p. from* bloodlet) Letting blood.

tting (*s. from* blood, *and* let) The act or opera-
letting blood.

dding (*s. from* blood, *and* pudding) A pudding
with blood and other ingredients.

d (*s. from* blood, *and* ſhed) The crime of ſhed-
lood, murder, ſlaughter.

dder (*s. from* bloodſhed) A ſhedder of blood, a
er.

dding (*s. from* bloodſhed) The crime of ſhedding

t, Blood'ſhotten (*adj. from* blood, *and* ſhot) Fill-
h extravaſated blood.

ke (*s.*) A kind of ſnake, the hæmorrhus.

vin (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe incident to horſes.

ne (*s. from* blood, *and* ſtone) A ſtone ſaid to be
when worn as an amulet, againſt bleeding at the
he hæmatites.

ker (*s. from* blood, *and* ſuck) A leech, a fly, any
hat ſucks blood, a barbarous man, a murderer.

rſty (*adj. from* blood, *and* thirſt) Deſirous to
ood, murderous.

ſel (*s. from* blood, *and* veſſel) Any veſſel in
the blood circulates in an animal, a vein, an

Blood'wite (*s. in old records*) A mulct or fine for the ſhedding of blood.

BLOOD'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Bloo'dy (*adj. from* blood) Stained with blood, cruel, murderous.

Bloo'dyflux (*s. from* bloody, *and* flux) A looſeneſs attended with a diſcharge of blood.

Bloo'dyhand (*s. in the old foreſt law, from* bloody, *and* hand) The hand ſtained with the blood of a deer, which was held as a ſufficient evidence of a man's treſpaſs in the foreſt againſt veniſon.

Bloo'dyminded (*adj. from* bloody, *and* mind) Cruel, barbarous, inclined to bloodſhed.

BLOOM (*s. from* the Germ. blum) A bloſſom, beauty in the higheſt degree, the fine colour on plums and grapes. *In ironworks*, A piece of iron bar about two feet in length.

Bloom (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To bloſſom, to be in a flouriſhing ſtate.

Bloo'mary (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A blomary.

Bloo'ming (*p. from* bloom) Bloſſoming, flouriſhing.

Bloo'my (*adj. from* bloom) Full of bloſſoms, flouriſhing, flowery.

Blooſm (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bloſſom. *Spenſer.*

Blore (*s. from* blow) The act of blowing, a blaſt. *Chapman.*

Bloſme (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bloſſom. *Chaucer.*

BLOS'SOM (*s. from the* Sax. bloſme) The flower of any plant, the flower of any fruit tree.

Bloſ'ſom (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To put forth bloſſoms.

Bloſ'ſomcolour (*s. from* bloſſom, *and* colour) A bloomy colour, a colour reſembling bloſſom.

Bloſ'ſoming (*p. a. from* bloſſom) Putting forth bloſſoms.

BLOT (*v. t. from the* French blottir) To render writing inviſible by putting ink upon it, to efface, to blur, to diſgrace, to darken.

Blot (*s. from the verb*) An obliteration, a blotting, a blur, a ſpot on paper, a ſtain, a diſgrace. *At backgammon*, A man liable to be taken up.

Botch (*s. from* blot) A ſpot, puſtule, an eruption on the ſkin.

BLOTE (*v. t. from the* Belgic bloſſen *to grow red*) To ſmoke, to dry with ſmoke, to ſwell.

Blo'ted (*p. from* blote) Dried in the ſmoke, dried, ſwelled.

Blo'ten (*adj. a local word*) Fond, fond as a child of nurſe.

Bloud (*s. an antiquated ſpelling*) Blood.

BLOW (*v. int. from the* Sax. blawan) To move as the air, to breathe, to pant, to ſound by being blown.

Blow (*v. t.*) To drive by the force of air, to inflate with wind, to warm with the breath, to form by blowing, to ſound a wind inſtrument, to ſpread a report. *With* up, to ſwell with wind, to raiſe into the air. *With* over, to paſs away. *With* out, to extinguiſh. *With* upon, to treat with neglect.

BLOW (*v. int. from the* Sax. blowan) To bloom, to bloſſom.

BLOW (*s. from the* Dutch bluwelen *to beat with a mallet*) A ſtroke, a ſingle attempt, the egg of a fly.

Blow'ed (*p. from* blow *to bloom*) Bloſſomed.

Blow'ed (*p. from* blow) Blown.

Blow'er (*s. from* blow) A melter of tin ore; a particular kind of whale.

Blow'in (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Blown. *Chaucer.*

Blow'ing (*p. a. from* blow) Moving as the air, driving with wind, breathing, panting, ſounding a wind inſtrument, forming any thing by means of the breath, laying eggs as a fly.

Blown (*p. from* blow) Driven with wind, ſounded, ſpread abroad.

Blow'pipe (*s. from* blow, *and* pipe) An inſtrument uſed by ſilverſmiths to direct the flame in ſoldering their work.

Blow'point (*s. from* blow, *and* point) A child's play.

Blowth (*s. from* blow) The bloſſom, the bloom of a plant. *Raleigh.*

BLOWZE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A plump red faced girl, a female whoſe hair is in diſorder.

Blow'zy (*adj. from* blowze) Sun burnt, ruddy, having the hair in diſorder.

BLUB'BER (*s. in the whale fiſhery*) That part of the fiſh that produces the oil.

Blub'ber (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To weep ſo as to make the cheeks ſwell.

Blub'bered (*p. from* blubber) Swelled with weeping, big, turgid.

Blub'bering (*p. a. from* blubber) Weeping, diſfiguring the face with weeping.

Blud′geon (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A thick ſhort ſtick, generally loaded with lead at one end, and uſed by low people as an offenſive weapon.

BLUE (*adj. from the* Sax. blæw) Of a ſky colour, azure.

Blue (*s. from the adj.*) One of the ſeven original colours, the ſky colour, a preparation of indigo.

Blue (*v. from the ſubſ.*) To make of a blue colour, to give a bluiſh caſt.

Blue (*v. t. a cant word*) To diſconcert, to offend.

BLUE′BOTTLE (*s. in botany, from* blue, *and* bottle) A plant, a flower ſo called from its ſhape and colour.

Blue′bottle (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A fly with a blue belly.

Blu′ed (*p. from* blue) Made blue.

Blue′eyed (*adj. from* blue, *and* eye) Having blue eyes.

Blue′haired (*adj. from* blue, *and* hair) Having blue hair.

Blue′ly (*adv. from* blue) With a blue colour.

Blue′mantle (*s. in heraldry, from* blue, *and* mantle) A purſuivant at arms, one of the heralds.

Blue′neſs (*s. from* blue) The quality of being blue.

Blu′er (*adj. comp. of* blue) More blue, blue in a greater degree.

Blu′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* blue) Moſt blue, blue in the greateſt degree.

BLUFF (*adj. the etymology is not noted*) Looking big, ſurly, bluſtering.

Bluf′fer (*s. a cant word, from* bluff) A landlord, a maſter of an inn.

Bluf′fer (*adj. comp. of* bluff) Bluff in a greater degree.

Bluf′feſt (*adj. ſup. of* bluff) Bluff in the greateſt degree.

Bluff′headed (*adj. a ſea term, from* bluff, *and* head) Having the ſtern too ſtrait up.

Blu′ing (*p. a. from* blue) Making of a blue colour, giving a blue caſt to linen.

Blu′iſh (*adj. from* blue) Blue in a ſmall degree.

Blu′iſhneſs (*s. from* bluiſh) A ſmall degree of blueneſs.

BLUN′DER (*v. int. generally uſed in contempt, from the* Dutch blunderen) To miſtake greatly, to err through ſtupidity, to ſtumble, to flounder.

Blun′der (*v. t.*) To confound, to mix fooliſhly.

Blun′der (*s. from the verb*) A groſs miſtake, a falſe ſtep.

Blun′derbuſs (*s. from* blunder) A gun with a very large bore capable of being charged with a large quantity of ſhot or bullets.

Blun′derer (*s. from* blunder) One that makes blunders.

Blun′derhead (*s. from* blunder, *and* head) A ſtupid fellow.

Blun′dering (*p. a. from* blunder) Making blunders.

Blun′ket (*s. not uſed*) A light blue colour.

BLUNT (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Dull on the edge or point, dull of apprehenſion, rough, uncivil, abrupt, inelegant; hard, impenetrable. *Pope.*

Blunt (*v. t. from the adj.*) To dull the edge or point, to repreſs or weaken any powers of the body or mind.

Blun′ted (*p. from* blunt) Made dull.

Blun′ter (*adj. comp. of* blunt) Blunt in a greater degree.

Blun′teſt (*adj. ſup. of* blunt) Blunt in the greateſt degree.

Blun′ting (*p. a. from* blunt) Making dull, taking off the edge.

Blun′tiſh (*adj. from* blunt) Tending to bluntneſs, ſomewhat blunt.

Blun′tly (*adv. from* blunt) In a blunt manner, roughly, inelegantly.

Blun′tneſs (*s. from* blunt) The want of edge, roughneſs, inelegance.

Blunt′witted (*adj. from* blunt, *and* witted) Dull, ſtupid.

BLUR (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Spaniſh barra *a blot*) A blot, a ſtain, an imperfection.

Blur (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To blot, to ſtain, to blot out, to efface.

Blur′red (*p. from* blur) Blotted, ſtained, effaced.

Blur′ring (*p. a. from* blur) Blotting, ſtaining.

BLURT (*v. t. the derivation not known*) To ſpeak inadvertently, to blab out any thing without thinking; *generally with* out *after it: as,* "*They* blurt out *thoſe words.*"

BLUSH (*v. int. from the* Dutch bloſen) To betray ſhame or confuſion of mind by a fluſh of red colour in the face, to carry a blooming colour; *with* at: *as,* "*She* bluſhed at *the mentioning of his name.*"

Bluſh (*s. from the verb*) The bloom on the face that betrays the confuſion of the mind, a ſoft red or purple colour; a glance or ſudden appearance. *Locke.*

Blus′hing (*p. a. from* bluſh) Betraying ſhame or confuſion by a fluſh of red in the face, having the colour of a bluſh.

Blus′hy (*adj. from* bluſh) Having the colour of a bluſh.

BLUS′TER (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from* blaſt) To roar as a ſtorm, to be violent, to ſwagger, to act the part of a bully.

Blus′ter (*s. from the verb*) Noiſe, hurry,
neſs.

Blus′terer (*s. from* bluſter) One that makes a
noiſy fellow.

Blus′trous (*adj. from* bluſter) Tumultuous, noiſy,

Blyn (*v. obſolete*) To caſe.

Blyn′ched (*v. obſolete*) Kept off, looked aſquint.

Blyſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bliſs.

Blys′ynge (*adj. obſolete*) Blazing, flaming.

Blyve (*adv. obſolete*) Immediately, quickly.

BMI (*s. in muſic*) The maſter or leading note
gamut.

BMOL′LARRE, B MOL′LE (*s. in muſic*) B flat,

BO (*interj. ſaid to be from* Bo, *an old northern
whoſe very name was a terror to the enemy*)
mation, or word, uſed to frighten any body.

BO′A (*s. in zoology*) A monſtrous kind of ſerpent.

BO′A (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of eruptic fever.

BOANER′GES (*s. from the* Syriac *ſignifying* ſons
der) The name given by Chriſt to the apoſtles
and John.

BOAR (*s. from the* Sax. bar) The male ſwine.

BOARD (*s. from the* Sax. bræd, *or the* Brit.
ſawed piece of timber of much greater leng
breadth than thickneſs, a table, a table at
council or court is held, the aſſembly that
the table for the diſpatch of buſineſs or diſchar
office, entertainment, eating and drinking,
of a ſhip, any part within the ſhip, the way
makes an attack.

Board (*v. t. a ſea term, from the ſubſ.*) To enter
by force, to attack or make the firſt attempt
ſon, to lay or fence with boards.

Board (*v. int.*) To live in a houſe and pay a cert
for eating.

Board (*v. t.*) To place out as a boarder.

Boar′ded (*s. from* board) Layed or fenced with
placed as a boarder.

Boar′der (*s. from* board) One that lives and
another at a certain rate.

Boar′ding (*p. a. from* board) Laying or fencing
boards, living and eating with another at
rate.

Boar′dingſchool (*s. from* board, *and* ſchool) A
where the ſcholars are boarded, a ſchool where
ladies are boarded.

Board′wages (*s. from* board, *and* wages) Wages
to ſervants to find their own victuals.

Boar′iſh (*adj. from* boar) Swiniſh, brutal.

Boar′ſpear (*s. from* boar, *and* ſpear) A ſpear uſed
ing the boar.

BOAST (*v. int. from the* Brit. boſt) To brag, to
to glory in.

Boaſt (*v. t.*) To diſplay with oſtentation, to
magnify; *with* of: *as,* "Boaſt *not thyſelf* of
row." *Sometimes with* in; *as,* "*They* boaſt
in *their riches.*"

Boaſt (*s. from the verb*) A proud ſpeech, a cauſe
ject of boaſting.

Boas′ter (*s. from* boaſt) One that boaſteth.

Boaſt′ful (*adj. from* boaſt) Oſtentatious, inclined
ing.

Boas′ting (*p. from* boaſt) Bragging, talking
ly, magnifying.

Boas′ting (*s. from* boaſt) The act of boaſting,
of boaſting.

Boas′tingly (*adv. from* boaſting) In a boaſting

BOAT (*s. from the* Sax. bat) A ſmall open veſſel
river or ſmall water, a ſhip of a ſmall ſize.

Boat (*v. t. in familiar ſtyle*) To carry in a boat.

Boat′ed (*p. from* boat) Carried in a boat.

Boat′hook (*s. from* boat, *and* hook) A long pole
hook at the end uſed in managing a boat, a

Boat′ing (*p. a. from* boat) Carrying in a boat.

BOA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat.
A roaring, a loud cry, a noiſe.

Boat′man, Boats′man (*s. from* boat, *and* man)
manages a boat.

Boat′rope (*s. from* boat, *and* rope) The rope by
the boat is faſtened to the ſtern of the ſhip.

Boat′swain (*s. a ſea term, from* boat, *and* ſwain)
cer on board a ſhip.

BO′AZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrong) A man's

BOB (*s. a contraction from* Robert) A man's name

BOB (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To give a
gentle touch or pull by way of ſignal; to cut,
to cheat. *Theſe laſt ſenſes are now nearly obſolete*

Bob (*v. int.*) To ſtrike againſt any thing, to
ward and forward like the pendulum of a clock.

Bob (*s. from the v. int.*) Something ſuſpended

ackward and forward, a pendant, an earring, a
a gentle ſtroke.
from bob *to cut*) A cut wig.
(*p. from* bob) Cut ſhort, touched by way of

(*s. probably from* bob) A ſmall pin of wood to
thread upon in making lace, a kind of cord.
(*p. from* bob) Playing backwards and forwards,
a gentle ſtroke by way of ſignal, cutting ſhort.
work (*s. from* bobbin, *and* work) Work woven
obbins.
rry (*s. from* bob, *and* cherry) A play among chil-

(*s. a ſea term*) A rope to confine the bowſprit
wards to the ſtern.
(*s. from* bob *to cut, and* tail) A ſhort tail, a light

d (*adj. from* bobtail) Having the tail cut ſhort.
(*s. from* bob, *and* wig) A ſhort wig.
DO (*s. in logic*) A kind of ſyllogiſm.
(*s. not uſed*) A kind of fine buckram.
(*s. not uſed*) A morſel.
NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
in ichthyology) The ſparus, a beautiful fiſh.
obſolete) An impoſthume, a botch. *Chaucer.*
M (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the place of weep-
he name of a place in the land of Canaan.
(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A butcher. *Chaucer.*
Boc'keret (*s.*) A hawk with long wings.
ORD (*s. from the* Sax. *grown obſolete*) A book
a place where books or writings are laid up.
s. in chymiſtry) A large veſſel with a great belly
ucurbite. *Bailey.*
d (*s. in Saxon antiquity*) Land held by deed or
, a free hold.
t. from the Sax. bodian) To preſage, to por-

int.) To be an omen.
obſolete) Bad, commanded. *Chaucer.*
obſolete) An abode. *Chaucer.*
(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bodkin. *Chaucer.*
nt (*s. not much uſed*) An omen, a prognoſtica-

v. not uſed) To boggle. *Shakeſpeare.*
s. from body) A kind of ſtays for women.
(*adj. from* body) Void of a body, incorporeal.
adj. from body) Relating to the body, having a
corporeal, real, actual.
adv. from body) In the manner of a body, cor-

dj. obſolete) Commanded, bidden. *Chaucer.*
(*p. a. from* bode) Foretelling, preſaging.
s. ſuppoſed to be from bodikin) A kind of long
curling hair, a pointed inſtrument for making
kind of large needle to draw thread or ribband
any thing.
ork (*s. from* bodkin, *and* work) A kind of
ng formerly worn on women's gowns.
AN (*adj.*) Belonging to a famous library in Ox-
nded by Sir Thomas Bodley.
(*s.*) A borough town in the county of Corn-
t has a market on Saturday, ſends two members
ament, and is 232 miles from London.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bodmin,
Bodmin.
s. from the Sax. bodig) The material part of an
matter, ſubſtance, a collective maſs, the main
corporation, a perſon. *In geometry*, A ſolid

t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.) To produce
form.
ths (*s. from* body, *and* cloaths) Cloathing for
y of a horſe.
(*s. obſolete*) A little body.
ia (*s. from* boedromion) An annual feſtival cele-
by the Athenians in the month boedromion.
MION (*s. in Grecian chronology*) The third
of the Athenian year anſwering to our March.
A'VIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
om the Iriſh bog *ſoft*) A ground too ſoft to bear
, a moraſs.
(*v. int. from the* Dutch bogil *a ſpectre*) To
fear to come forward, to heſitate, to diſſem-
th with: *as*, "*It was no time for him to* boggle
world."
e (*s. a low word, from* boggle, *and* bo) A bug-
carecrow. *Scott.*
s. from boggle) One that boggles.
(*p. a. from* boggle) Starting back, heſitating;
as, "Boggling at *the roughneſs of the way.*"
ing; *with* with.

Bog'gy (*adj. from* bog) Full of bogs, marſhy, ſwampy.

Bog'houſe (*s. from* bog, *and* houſe) An houſe of office, a privy.

Bog'lander (*s. in low ſtyle, from* bog, *and* land) An Iriſhman, ſo called in contempt.

Bog'trotter (*s. a low word, from* bog, *and* trot) One who lives in a boggy country, a highlander, an Iriſhman. *Scott.*

BOHE'A (*s. an Indian word*) A ſpecies of tea, tea of the darkeſt colour and moſt commonly drank.

BOHE'MIA (*s. in geography*) A kingdom in Germany ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

Bohe'mian (*adj. from* Bohemia) Belonging to Bohemia.

Bohe'mian (*s. from* Bohemia) An inhabitant or native of Bohemia.

BOICININ'GA (*s. in zoology*) The rattleſnake.

BOIGUA'CU (*s. in zoology*) The largeſt of all ſerpents; when full grown it is ſaid to be forty feet long, and of proportional bigneſs; it is found in both the Indies, and is excellent food.

BOIL (*v. int. from the* Lat. bullio *to bubble*) To be put into motion by heat, to move like boiling water.

Boil (*v. t.*) To heat by putting into boiling water, to dreſs in boiling water.

Boil (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A bile.

Boi'lary (*s. from* boil) The place or room at ſalt works where the ſalt is boiled.

Boi'led (*p. from* boil) Heated in boiling water, dreſſed in boiling water.

Boi'ler (*s. from* boil) The perſon who boils any thing, the veſſel in which any thing is boiled.

Boi'ling (*p. from* boil) Heating, dreſſing in boiling water, moving by means of heat.

Boi'ling (*s. from* boil) An ebullition, the act or ſtate of boiling.

BOIQUI'RA (*s. in zoology*) The American name of the rattle ſnake.

BOIS'TEROUS (*adj. from the* Dutch byſter *furious*) Violent, loud, turbulent, unweildy.

Bois'terouſly (*adv. from* boiſterous) In a boiſterous manner.

Bois'terouſneſs (*s. from* boiſterous) The ſtate or quality of being boiſterous, tumultuouſneſs.

Bois'tous (*adj. obſolete*) Halting, rude, plain, ignorant. *Chaucer.*

Bois'touſly (*adv. obſolete, from* boiſtous) Roughly, rudely. *Chaucer.*

Bois'touſneſs (*s. obſolete, from* boiſtous) Rudeneſs, ignorance, boiſterouſneſs. *Chaucer.*

Boke (*v. obſolete*) To point at, to belch.

Bo'keler (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A buckler. *Chaucer.*

Bo'ket (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bucket. *Chaucer.*

Bo'kiling (*adj. obſolete, from* bokill) Buckling, faſtening with a buckle. *Chaucer.*

Bo'kill (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A buckler. *Chaucer.*

Bo'lary (*adj. from* bole) Conſiſting of bole.

Bo'las (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bullace, a kind of plum. *Ch.*

BOLBO'NACH (*s. in botany*) The ſattin flower.

BOLD (*adj. from the* Sax.) Brave, ſtout, courageous, intrepid, licentious, rude, impudent, open, ſmooth, ſtanding out, prominent.

Bo'lden (*v. t. from* bold) To embolden, to make confident.

Bo'ldened (*p. from* bolden) Imboldened, made confident.

Bo'lder (*adj. comp. from* bold) More bold, bold in a greater degree.

Bo'ldeſt (*adj. ſup. of* bold) Moſt bold, bold in the greateſt degree.

Bold'face (*s. a term of reproach, from* bold, *and* face) Impudence, ſaucineſs, a bold fellow.

Bold'faced (*adj. from* bold, *and* face) Impudent.

Bold'ly (*adv. from* bold) In a bold manner, bravely, impudently.

Bold'neſs (*s. from* bold) Bravery, intrepidity, freedom, liberty, confidence, aſſurance, impudence, forwardneſs.

BOLE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The body or trunk of a tree, a kind of earth heavy, ſoft, and moderately coherent, of which there are various ſorts and many of them much eſteemed in medicine; a meaſure of corn containing ſix buſhels.

Bole (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bull. *Chaucer.*

Bole Arme'niac (*s. from* bole, *and* Armenia) A kind of bole brought from Armenia.

Bole A'rmeny (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bole Armeniac. *Ch.*

BOLE'TUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of muſhrooms.

BO'LINGBROKE (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Bullingbroke, a town in Lincolnſhire.

BO′LIS (*s. from the* Lat.) A meteor, or ball of fire, flying through the air with great rapidity, leaving a tail behind it reſembling a dart.

Boll (*s. in botany*) The round ſtalk or ſtem which bears the flower and ſeed of a plant.

Boll (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To riſe in a ſtalk or ſtem.

Boll, Bolle (*s. obſolete*) A bowl, a bottle. *Chaucer.*

Bol′led (*p. from* boll) Raiſed in a ſtalk or ſtem.

Bol′lard (*s. with ſhipwrights*) One of the large poſts ſet into the ground on each ſide of a dock, to which blocks are fixed, for the convenience of getting the ſhip into it.

Bol′limong (*s. a local word*) Buckwheat, a kind of grain, a mixture of grain.

Bol′lin (*adj. obſolete*) Swolen. *Chaucer.*

Boll′mong (*s. obſolete*) Buckwheat, a medley of ſeveral ſorts of grain.

Boln (*adj. obſolete*) Swoln. *Chaucer.*

Bolne (*v. obſolete*) To ſwell, to boil up. *Chaucer.*

BOLO′GNA (*s. in geography*) A city in Italy remarkable for its univerſity, churches and monaſteries.

Bolo′nian (*adj. from* Bologna) Belonging to Bologna.

Bolo′nian ſtone (*s. from* Bologna, *and* ſtone) A ſulphurious kind of ſtone found near Bologna, which, duly prepared by calcination, produces a kind of phoſphorus.

BO′LSTER (*s. from the* Sax. bolſtre) A kind of long pillow laid on a bed to raiſe the head, a pad to prevent any preſſure or fill up any vacuity, that part of a ſaddle which is raiſed to ſupport or keep the rider ſteady.

Bol′ſter (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſupport the head with a bolſter, to pad up any thing, to ſupport, to encourage; *but this is a ſenſe which Johnſon ſays is now grown rather coarſe and obſolete.*

Bo′lſtered (*p. from* bolſter) Supported by a bolſter, padded up, encouraged, countenanced.

Bo′lſtering (*p. a. from* bolſter) Supporting with a bolſter, padding, ſupporting, maintaining.

BOLT (*s. from the* Greek ϐολις *a dart*) An arrow, a dart ſhot from a croſs-bow, a thunderbolt, the bar of a door, an iron to faſten the legs of a priſoner, a ſpot or ſtain: *the laſt ſenſe occurs but ſeldom.*

Bolt (*v. from the ſubſ.*) To faſten with a bolt, to fetter, to blurt out, to ſpeak unadviſedly, to ſeparate the parts of any thing, to ſift with a ſieve, to purify, to purge, to examine by ſifting, to lay open. *This laſt ſenſe is not much uſed.*

Bolt (*v. int.*) To ſpring out, to ruſh out with great ſpeed and violence.

Bolt (*s. in old records*) A narrow piece of ſtuff.

Bolt′auger (*s. from* bolt, *and* auger) A large bower uſed in ſhip building.

Bolt′boat (*s. a ſea term, from* bolt, *and* boat) A ſtrong boat, a boat that will endure a rough ſea.

Bo′lted (*p. from* bolt) Faſtened with a bolt, ſpoken unadviſedly, ſeparated by ſifting.

Bo′lter (*s. from* bolt) A kind of ſieve to ſeparate the bran from the flour.

Bolt′head (*s. in chymiſtry, from* bolt, *and* head) A long ſtrait necked glaſs veſſel, a matraſs or receiver.

Bo′lting (*p. a. from* bolt) Faſtening with a bolt, fettering, ſpringing out with violence, ſifting with a ſieve.

Bo′lting (*s. from* bolt) The act of ſeparating the bran from the flour; an ancient exerciſe in the inns of court in which the ſtudents argued a point of law propoſed to them for that purpoſe.

Bo′lting houſe (*s. from* bolting, *and* houſe) The place where meal is ſifted.

BOL′TON (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 237 miles from London.

Bol′ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bolton, made at Bolton.

Bolt′rope (*s. a ſea term, from* bolt, *and* rope) The bolt on which the ſail of a ſhip is faſtened.

Bolt′ſprit (*s. a ſea term*) The ſlanting maſt at the head of a ſhip.

BO′LUS (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek ϐολος *a* ϐαλλω *to throw*) A potion, in which the ingredients are made up into a ſoft maſs, to be ſwallowed at once. *In minerology*, A kind of earth ſuppoſed to be the firſt matter of ſtones and metals.

BOL′ZAS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ticking brought from the Eaſt Indies.

BOMB (*s. from the* Lat. bombus *a buz*) A large ſhell of caſt iron filled with gunpowder and thrown out of a mortar ſo contrived (with a fuſee or match) as to burn till it arrives to the place of its deſtination, and then to burſt with a prodigious force ſo as to blow up and deſtroy every thing near it; a great noiſe.

Bomb (*v. t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To bombard, to attack with bombs.

Bomba′rd (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To attack with bom

Bomba′rd (*s. from* bomb) A great gun, a drinking ſel. Shakſpe

Bombar′ded (*p. from* bombard) Attacked with bom

Bombard′ical (*adj. not uſed, from* bombard) Belongi a bombard.

Bombard′ier (*s. from* bombard) One whoſe buſineſs to ſhoot bombs.

Bombar′ding (*p. a. from* bombard) Attacking bombs.

Bombard′ment (*s. from* bombard) An attack mad throwing bombs.

Bombar′do (*s. in muſic*) An inſtrument much like the ſoon.

BOM′BASINE (*s. in commerce, from the* French) A ſtuff for mourning.

BOM′BAST (*s. in botany and commerce*) The cotton a kind of ſtuff.

BOM′BAST (*s. of doubtful etymology*) High ſw language made up of hard words with little ſe meaning, fuſtian.

Bom′baſt (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) High ſounding, of ſound but little meaning.

Bomba′ſte (*v. t. a low word*) To beat, to bang ly.

Bombas′tic (*adj. from* bombaſt) Bombaſt.

Bombas′try (*s. not much uſed, from* bombaſt) Bomb

BOM′BOX (*s. in botany*) The cotton tree.

BOM′BAY (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the weſt of the hither peninſula of India; it belongs to Eaſt India company.

Bombat′tery (*s. from* bomb, *and* battery) A batte mortars, a battery for throwing bombs.

Bomb′cheſt (*s. from* bomb, *and* cheſt) The cheſt in bombs are kept.

Bombila′tion (*s. from* bombus) A ſound, a noiſe, port.

Bomb′ketch (*s. in naval affairs*) A kind of ſtrong made on purpoſe to bear the ſhock of a mortar.

Bomb′veſſel (*s. from* bomb, *and* veſſel) A bombketch

Bombici′nous (*adj. from* bombyx) Made of ſilk.

BOMBI′LIOPHAGUS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) humble bee eater, a fly which feeds on the bee.

BOM′BUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A noiſe, a buz, the ming of bees. *In medicine*, A reſounding or ri noiſe in the ear which in acute diſeaſes is reckon bad ſymptom.

BOMBY′LIUS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The bee.

Bombyſi′ne (*adj. from* bombyx) Made of ſilk.

Bombyſi′ne (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of ſilk yarn, of ſilk ſtuff.

BOM′BYX (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek *ſilk worm*) The inſect or worm that produces ſilk.

BO′NA (*s. from the* Lat.) The name of a woman.

BO′NA FI′DE (*adv. from the* Lat.) In good faith, out any kind of fraud or deceit.

BONAI′R (*adj. not much uſed, from the* French) teous, chearful.

BONA′NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BONA′NA TREE (*s. in botany*) A tree growing Carribbee iſlands ſaid to produce leaves a yard half long.

BO′NA NOTABI′LIA (*s. in law, from the* Lat.) goods which a perſon dies poſſeſſed of out of the in which he reſided at the time of his death, wh they exceed the value of five pounds, will requ will to be proved, or letters of adminiſtration taken out in the archbiſhop's court.

BO′NA PA′TRIA (*s. in common law*) The country good neighbours, of whom the jury is impanelled court of judicature, the jurors.

BO′NARO′BA (*s. from the* Ital.) A looſe woman.

BONA′SUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of buffalo or wi ſaid to annoy its purſuers by caſting out its dung prodigious diſtance.

BONAVEN′TURE (*s.*) A man's name.

Bonaven′ture miſſen (*s. a ſea term*) A ſecond mi ſail to help another.

Bonau′ght (*s. in the Iriſh cuſtoms*) A tax paid to th of a manor.

Bonchre′tien (*s. from the* French) A ſpecies of pea

BOND (*s. from the* Sax.) That with which any th bound, a fetter, a ligament, union, connection cauſe of union, an obligation, a written obliga the payment of money, or performance of any ment.

Bond (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Bound, enſlaved, ob ſerve.

e (*ſ. from* bond) A ſtate of reſtraint, captivity,
onment.
id (*ſ. from* bond, *and* maid) A woman ſlave.
an (*ſ. from* bond, *and* man) A man ſlave.
vant (*ſ. from* bond, *and* ſervant) A ſlave, a ſer-
without the liberty of quitting his maſter.
vice (*ſ. from* bond, *and* ſervice) The condition
ond ſervant, a ſtate of ſlavery.
ve (*ſ. from* bond, *and* ſlave) A man in ſlavery.
nan (*ſ. from* bond, *and* man) A man that is bound
other, a bondman, a ſlave.
come (*ſ. an old law term, from* bond, *and* ſocome)
bligation to grind at the mill of the lord of a
r.
woman (*ſ. from* bond, *and* woman) A woman who
nd for another, a woman ſlave.
(*ſ. a local word*) A ſimpleton.
(*ſ. from the* Sax. bon) A hard brittle inſenſible part
animal body giving form and ſupport to the whole
k, a fragment of a joint of meat, one of the bob-
uſed in weaving bone lace, a die. *To make no*
to make no ſcruple. *To be upon the bones*, to at-
but this is rather a low expreſſion.
v. t. from the ſubſ.) To take the bones out of any
, to take the bones from the fleſh. *With ſtay-*
s, To put whalebone into a ſtay.
. an obſolete ſpelling) A boon, a requeſt. *Ch.*
e (*ſ. from* bone, *and* ace) A particular game at
eaker (*ſ. from* bone, *and* break) A kind of eagle,
ſſifrage.
ce (*ſ. from* bone, *and* lace) Lace made of flaxen
d and generally worn upon linen, ſo called becauſe
obbins with which it is woven are generally
of bone.
ſs (*adj. from* bone) Having no bones, void of bones.
t (*v. t. not much uſed, from* bone, *and* ſet) To
roken bone.
tter (*ſ. from* bone, *and* ſet) One who practiſes
rt of ſetting broken or diſlocated bones.
tting (*ſ. from* boneſet) The art of ſetting bones.
avin (*ſ. in farriery, from* bone, *and* ſpavin) A diſ-
ucident to horſes.
IRE (*ſ. from the* French bon *good*, *and* fire) A fire
in the ſtreet or ſome public place, as an expreſſion
y.
OPA'LMA (*ſ. in botany*) The nutmeg tree.
'UST (*ſ. from the* French bon *good*, *and* gout *taſte*)
e taſte.
RACE (*ſ. from the* French) A covering for the
ead, a frame of old ropes faſtened to the outſide
hip to keep it from being hurt by the ice.
ACE (*ſ.*) A man's name.
FORM (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. bonus
and forma *a form*) Having a good form, having
d ſhape. *Scott.*
O (*ſ. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh, the
er.
Y (*ſ. not uſed, from the* Lat. bonitas) Goodneſs.
Scott.
'EN (*ſ. from the* French bon *good*, *and* mine *mien*)
behaviour, a fine addreſs.
OT (*ſ. from the* French bon *good*, *and* mot *a word*)
, a witty repartee.
ET (*ſ. from the* French bonet) A covering for the
a kind of cap.
t (*ſ. in fortification*) A kind of ravelin or outwork.
t a preſtre (*ſ. in fortification*) The prieſt's cap, an
ork having at the head three ſaliant angles and
inwards.
ts (*ſ. plu. a ſea term*) Small ſails ſet on to the
ſails in order to make more way in calm wea-

el (*ſ. obſolete*) A fair damſel. *Spenſer.*
y (*adv. in the Scotch dialect, from* bonny) Gayly,
omely.
neſs (*ſ. in the Scotch dialect, from* bonny) Gayety,
omeneſs, plumpneſs.
Y (*adj. in the Scotch dialect, from the* French bonne)
y, beautiful, gay, merry, blithſome, plump.
(*ſ. with miners*) A bed of ore of a round form.
clabber (*ſ. a local word*) Sour buttermilk.
IA (*ſ. in botany*) A genus of plants.
M MAG'NUM (*ſ. from the* Lat.) A kind of plum.
(*adj. from* bone) Conſiſting of bones, full of bones.
eſs (*ſ. from* bony) The quality of being bony. *Scott.*
ES (*ſ.*) The prieſts in the Eaſt Indies.
Y (*ſ. of uncertain derivation*) A dull heavy ſtupid
, the name of a bird of the gooſe kind.
v. obſolete) Did abide. *Chaucer.*
(*ſ. from the* Sax. boc) A volume in which we read or write, a particular part of a volume. *In books*, In kind remembrance. *Out of books*, Out of favor. *Without book*, By memory.

Book (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To enter in a book, to regiſter, to place to account.

Book'binder (*ſ. from* book, *and* bind) One whoſe buſineſs is to bind books.

Book'binding (*ſ. from* book, *and* bind) The art of binding books.

Book'ed (*p. from* book) Entered in a book, regiſtered, placed to account.

Book'ful (*adj. from* book) Full of notions collected from books, full of undigeſted knowledge.

Book'ing (*p. a. from* book) Entering in a book, regiſtering, placing to account.

Book'iſh (*adj. from* book) Too much given to books, over ſtudious.

Book'iſhneſs (*ſ. from* bookiſh) Much application to books, over ſtudiouſneſs.

Book'keeper (*ſ. from* book, *and* keep) One whoſe buſineſs it is to keep the accounts of another.

Book'keeping (*ſ. from* book, *and* keep) The art of keeping accounts.

Book'learned (*adj. from* book, *and* learn) Verſed in books, learned in books only.

Book'learning (*ſ. from* book, *and* learn) An acquaintance with books, learning acquired from books only.

Book'man (*ſ. from* book, *and* man) A man whoſe profeſſion is the ſtudy of books.

Book'mate (*ſ. from* book, *and* mate) A ſchoolfellow.

Book'ſeller (*ſ. from* book, *and* ſell) One whoſe profeſſion it is to ſell books.

Book'worm (*ſ. from* book, *and* worm) A kind of mite that eats holes in books, a ſtudent too cloſely attached to his books.

Boo'lic (*adj. obſolete*) Beloved.

BOO'LY (*ſ. an Iriſh word*) One of thoſe who have no ſettled habitation, but live like the Tartars on the produce of their cattle and what they find in the open country.

BOOM (*ſ. a ſea term, from the* Dutch boom *a tree*) A long pole uſed to ſpread out the ſtudding ſail, a pole ſet up with a buſh on it to direct the ſailors how to ſteer in the channel, a bar laid acroſs a harbour to keep out the enemy.

Boom (*v. int. a ſea term*) To ruſh with violence, to ſail exceedingly faſt.

Boo'ming (*p. a ſea term, from* boom) Sailing with great ſpeed, applying the boom to the ſails.

Boom'kin (*ſ. a ſea term*) The bumkin, a boom or bar of timber projecting from the bow of a ſhip.

BOON (*ſ. from the* Sax. bene *a petition*) A gift, a preſent, a prayer. *Spenſer.*

BOON (*adj. from the* French bon) Gay, merry, good.

Boon (*ſ. obſolete*) A bone. *Chaucer.*

Boops (*ſ. in ichthyology*) A large and beautiful fiſh, the ſparus.

BOOR (*ſ. from the* Dutch beer) A country fellow, a ploughman, a clown.

Boor (*ſ. a local word*) A parlour.

Boor'iſh (*adj. from* boor) Clowniſh, ruſtic, uncultivated.

Boor'iſhly (*adv. from* booriſh) In a booriſh manner.

Boor'iſhneſs (*ſ. from* booriſh) Clowniſhneſs, ruſticity.

BOOSE (*ſ. a local word, from the* Sax. borig) A ſtall for an ox or cow.

Booſe (*v. int. not much uſed*) To drink, to guzzle.

Boo'ſing (*p. from* booſe) Drinking, guzzling.

Boo'ſy (*adj. from* booſe) Merry, a little in drink.

BOOT (*ſ. from the* Sax. bot *recompence*) Profit, gain, advantage, booty. *To boot*, over and above.

Boot (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To profit, to benefit.

BOOT (*ſ. from the* Brit. botes *ſhoes*) A covering for the leg made of leather and generally uſed for riding; a kind of rack for the leg formerly uſed in Scotland; the place encloſed with leather under a coach box.

Boot (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put on boots.

Boot'catcher (*ſ. from* boot, *and* catch) One at an inn who pulls off the boots of paſſengers.

Boo'ted (*p. from* boot) Having boots on.

BOO'TES (*ſ. in aſtronomy, pronounced in three ſyllables*) A conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere.

BOOTH (*ſ. from the* Brit. bwth) A kind of tent or houſe built with boards or boughs.

Boot'hale (*v. obſolete*) To rob, to plunder.

Boot'haler (*ſ. obſolete*) A free booter, a robber.

Boot'haling (*p. obſolete*) Plundering, robbery.

Boot'hoſe (*ſ. from* boot, *and* hoſe) Stockings drawn on inſtead of boots to ride in.

Boot'ing (*p. from* boot) Drawing on boots, putting on the boot or rack for the leg.

Boot'ing (s. *from* boot) A puniſhment formerly inflicted in Scotland on certain offenders by applying a kind of rack to the leg.

Boot'ing corn (s. *from* boot *a recompence, and* corn) A rent formerly paid in corn by a tenant to his landlord.

Boot'laſt (s. *from* boot, *and* laſt) The tree or laſt on which boots are made.

Boot'leggs (s. *from* boot, *and* legg) Pieces of leather cut out for making the legs of boots.

Boot'leſs (*adj. from* boot) Uſeleſs, unprofitable, without ſucceſs.

BOOTS (s. *in botany*) An herb.

Boot'topping (s. *a ſea term*) The act of cleaning the upper part of a ſhip's bottom.

Boot'tree (s. *from* boot, *and* tree) The laſt or piece of wood on which a boot is made.

BOO'TY (s. *from the* French butin) Plunder, that which is gained from an enemy in war, that which is acquired by robbery. *To play booty*, to play unfairly in order to loſe.

BO'OZ (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrength) A man's name.

Booz (*v. int. perhaps an incorrect ſpelling*) To booze, to guzzle.

Bo'peep (s. *from* bo, *and* peep) The act of looking out and drawing back as though frightened or with an intent to frighten others.

Bo'rable (*adj. from* bore) Capable of being bored.

Bo'race (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) Borax. *Chaucer.*

BORA'CHIO (s. *from the* Spaniſh borrocho, *a wine veſſel*) A drunkard.

BO'RAGE (s. *in botany, from the* Lat. borago) An herb.

BO'RAK (s. *in the Mahomedan theology*) A fabulous animal, between an aſs and a mule, ſaid to have carried Mahomet on his aerial journey from earth to heaven.

BO'ROMEZ (s. *in natural hiſtory*) The agnus Scythicus, a plant ſaid to be in the form of a lamb, and to eat the graſs that grows near it. It is a plant that grows in Tartary and draws ſo much that no other plant can live near it.

BORAS'SUS (s. *in botany*) An irregular genus or claſs of plants.

BO'RAX (s. *from low* Lat.) An artificial ſalt chiefly uſed to ſolder metals.

BORBO'NIA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

BORD (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) A board, a table. *Ch.*

Bord (s. *a cant word*) A ſhilling.

Bord (s. *obſolete*) A geſt, a cottage. *Spenſer.*

Bord (*v. obſolete*) To accoſt, to approach. *Spenſer.*

Bord'age (s. *in old records*) The tenure of bord lands, a kind of tax for ſetting up boards in a fair or market.

Borda'gium (s. *in old records*) The tenure of board lands the manner of holding an eſtate which was appropriated by the lord of a manour to the ſupport of his board or table.

BORDA'RIA (s. *in old records*) A cottage.

BORDA'RII (s. *plu. in old records*) The holders of bord lands.

Borde'cloth (s. *obſolete*) A table cloth. *Chaucer.*

Borde (s. *obſolete*) A jeſt. *Chaucer.*

Borde (*v. obſolete*) To jeſt. *Chaucer.*

BOR'DEL (s. *from the* Armoric *ſignifying* a cottage) A brothel, a houſe of bad fame.

Bor'dell (*adj. obſolete*) Common, lewd. *Chaucer.*

Bor'deller (s. *obſolete*) One who frequents a houſe of bad fame. *Chaucer.*

Bordel'lo (s. *in old records*) The ſtews, a houſe of ill fame.

BOR'DER (s. *from the* French bord) The outer part or edge, the hem of a garment, the march or boundary of a country, a bed raiſed round or on the ſide of a garden.

Bor'der (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ornament with a border, to lie near to, to limit.

Bor'der (*v. int.*) To lie contiguous, to touch upon, to come near to; *with* on *or* upon: *as*, "*It* borders upon *prophaneneſs*."

Bor'dered (*p. from* border) Ornamented with a border.

Bor'derer (s. *from* border) One that inhabits on the borders of a country.

Bor'dering (*p. a. from* border) Making a border, ornamenting with a border, lying on the borders.

Bord'free (*adj. from* bord, *and* free) Not liable to pay the bordhalfpenny.

Bord'halfpenny (s. *from* bord, *and* halfpenny) A duty paid for ſetting up boards or ſtalls in a fair or market.

Bord'lands (s. *from* bord, *and* land) The lands appropriated by the lord of a manor for the ſupport of his board or table.

Bord'lode (s. *from* borde, *and* lode) The quantity of proviſion which the bordmen paid for their bordlands.

Bord'man (s. *from* bord, *and* man) A tenant on
lands.

Bord'rage (*v. int. not uſed of late, from* border) To
der on the borders of a country.

Bord'raging (s. *not uſed of late, from* bordrage) The
of plundering on the borders of a country.

Bord'ſervice (s. *from* bord, *and* ſervice) The ancie
nure of bordlands, a certain ſum of money paid in
of bordlode, which is ſtill cuſtomary in ſome
nors.

BOR'DURE (s. *in heraldry*) A ſtrip or border
ing the field, uſed to diſtinguiſh families of the
name, or perſons bearing the ſame coat.

BORE (*v. t. from the* Sax. borian) To make a hole
boring, to wear into a hole.

Bore (*v. int.*) To puſh forward. *With farriers*, To
the head too near the ground, to puſh the head
ward ſo as to have the noſe even with the ears.

Bore (*v. pret. of* bear) Did bear.

Bore (s. *from the verb*) The inſtrument with
hole is bored, the hole made by boring, the
or inſide of a gun or piece of ordnance.

Bo'real (*adj. from* boreas) Northern.

BO'REAS (s. *from the* Lat.) The north wind.

Bo'red (*p. from* bore) Pierced with a hole.

BORE'E (s. *from the* French) A kind of dance.

Bo'rell (*adj. obſolete*) Ignorant, rude, unlearned.

Bo'rer (s. *from* bore) An auger, an inſtrument to
holes.

Bore'tree (s. *in botany*) A kind of ſhrub.

Bo'ring (*p. from* bore) Making a hole with an
In farriery, Performing a particular operation on a
to cure a wrenched ſhoulder, carrying the head
near the ground, toſſing the noſe up in the air
be even with the ears, and running forward.

BORISTHE'NES (s. *in geography*) The Nieper,
river that empties itſelf into the Black Sea.

BO'RITH (s. *in botany*) An herb uſed by fullers to
out ſpots and ſtains.

Born (*p. from* bear) Come in to life; *with* of, and
as, "Born of *woman*." "Born to *empire*."

Born (*p. from* bear *to ſuſtain*) Carried, ſupported,
frayed.

Born (*v. obſolete*) To burniſh.

Borne (*p. of* bear) Born, carried, ſupported,
ed.

BORNE (s.) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a mark
Saturday, and is 97 miles from London.

Borne (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Borne,
Borne.

BORNE (s. *from the* French) A limit, a boundary.

BO'ROUGH (s. *from the* Sax. borhoc) A town or vi
having the privilege of a repreſentative in parlia
a corporation; *anciently*, a company conſiſting o
families who were bound together as each o
pledge; a town with a wall or fortification round

Bo'rough (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Having the privileg
being repreſented in parliament.

BO'ROUGHBRIDGE (s.) A borough town in the
riding of Yorkſhire; it has a good market on
day, ſends two members to parliament, and is 204
from London.

BO'ROUGHENGLISH (s. *a law term*) The cuſto
ſome manors by which lands and tenements de
to the younger ſon or brother.

Bo'roughhead (s. *a law term*) A headborough,
roughholder, a chief conſtable.

Bo'roughholder (s.) A head borough, one that ho
borough.

Bo'roughmaſter (s. *not uſed of late*) The mayor, bail
governor of a borough.

Bo'row (s. *rather an antiquated ſpelling*) A borough.

Bo'row (s. *obſolete*) A pledge, a pawn.

BOR'RAGE (s. *in botany*) An herb, a genus of plants

BOR'REL (*adj. obſolete, the etymology unknown*)
rude.

Bor'rel (s. *obſolete*) A tire for the head.

BOR'ROW (*v. t. from the* Sax. borgian) To take
credit, to take from another and uſe as our own, to
the uſe of any thing for a time.

Bor'row (s. *not much uſed, from the verb*) The thing
rowed, a pledge.

Bor'rowed (*p. from* borrow) Taken upon credit,
from another and uſed as our own.

Bor'rower (s. *from* borrow) One that borrows.

Bor'rowing (*p. a. from* borrow) Taking up on
uſing that which belongs to another as though it
our own.

Bors'holder (s. *obſolete*) A headborough.

Bor'we (*v. t. obſolete*) To borrow.

TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A gem of a black co-
ith red and white ſpots.
in zoology, from the Greek) A genus of quadru-
of which the naturaliſts enumerate five different
, an ox.
(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A buzzard. *Chaucer.*
DE (*s. from the* French) Woodlands, a grove, a
entation of woods.
(*s. in law*) Maſt, and ſuch other proviſion as
s and trees yield to cattle.
(*s. in ornithology*) The widgeon.
S (*s. in old law books*) All kinds of wood.
(*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
(*adj. from* boſcage) Woody, fat, ſwelled. *Ch.*
(*s. from the* Sax.) The breaſt, that part which
ut the breaſt; tenderneſs of affection, deſire; the
moſt part of any incloſure.
(*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To incloſe in the boſom, to
al as in the boſom.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Intimate, firm, faithful.
boſom *friend.*"
d (*p. from* boſom) Put into the boſom, conceal-
in the boſom.
(*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A boatſwain.
ORUS (*s. in geography, from the* Greek ϐους *an ox,*
ειρω *to paſs over*) A narrow ſtreight or arm of the ſea.
ET (*s. in gardening, from the* Ital. boſchetto) A
wood, a little grove or compartment formed of
and ſhrubs.
s. from the French boſſe) A ſtud or ornament raiſ-
ove the reſt of the work, a prominent part of any
, a cluſter or knot.
e (*s. in architecture, from* boſs) A rough projec-
tone laid into a building with a deſign to be
d afterwards; ruſtic work, conſiſting of ſtones in-
d at the joinings, and chiefly uſed in the corners
ldings.
(*s. probably from the* French) A conduit in the
of a tunbellied figure. *Scott.*
(*adj. from* boſs) Emboſſed, ſtudded. *Scott.*
EY (*s.*) A borough town or village in Corn-
it ſends two members to parliament, and is 233
from London.
y (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Boſſiney,
at Boſſiney.
(*s. a local word*) A way up a hill.
e (*s. obſolete*) A boaſting. *Chaucer.*
. *obſolete*) Pride, boaſting. *Chaucer.*
N (*s.*) A large borough town in Lincolnſhire; it
market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two
ers to parliament, and is 119 miles from London.
N (*s.*) The capital of New England in America.
large and flouriſhing town.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Boſton, made
ton.
YCHI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A gem repre-
g a lock of hair.
L (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of crow foot.
ORTH (*s.*) An ancient town in Leiceſterſhire; it
market on Wedneſday, and is 105 miles from
n. Near this town was fought the deciſive battle
en Richard the third and Henry earl of Richmond.
th (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Boſworth,
at Boſworth.
j. an obſolete ſpelling) But. *Chaucer.*
(*s. in old records*) A boot, the boot worn by the
s.
(*adj. from* botany) Belonging to herbs, ſkilled
bs.
al (*adj. from* botanic) Belonging to herbs.
ally (*adj. from* botanic) After the manner of bo-
.
s (*s. not much uſed, from* botanic) A treatiſe on

(*s. from* botany) One who is ſkilled in plants.
OL'OGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek ϐοτανη
b, and λογος *a deſcription*) A deſcription of plants,
urſe on plants.
OM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek βοτανη *an herb, and*
α *magic*) Divination by plants.
'phiſt (*s. not much uſed, from* botany, *and* ſophiſt)
niſt, one ſkilled in plants.
Y (*s. from the* Greek ϐοτανη *an herb*) The know-
f plants, that part of natural hiſtory that treats of

GO (*s. in cookery, from the* Italian) A kind of
.
(*s. from the* Ital. bozza) A ſwelling, an unſight-
tion of the ſkin; that part of a work which is
ed, ſomething added in a clumſy manner.
. t. from the ſubſ.) To mark with botches, to
mend any thing in a clumſy manner, to put together unſuitably.

Botc'hed (*p. from* botch) Marked with botches, mended in a clumſy manner, joined together unſuitably.

Botc'her (*s. from* botch) One that botches, a mender of old cloaths.

Botc'hing (*p. a. from* botch) Mending in a clumſy manner, joining unſuitably.

Botc'hy (*adj. from* botch) Marked with botches.

Bote (*s. obſolete*) Eaſe, help, remedy, recompence. *Ch.*

Bote (*v. obſolete*) Did bite. *Chaucer.*

Bo'teleſs (*adj. obſolete, from* bote) Bootleſs, helpleſs, unprofitable. *Chaucer.*

Bote'ſcarl (*s. not much uſed*) A boatſwain.

BOTH (*adj. from the* Sax. batu) Belonging to two, relating to the one and the other.

Both (*conj.*) As well, likewiſe.

> "Both *the boy was worthy to be praiſed,*
> *And Simichon has often made me long*
> *To hear, like him, ſo ſweet a ſong.*" **Dryden.**

The Engliſh of this conſtruction is rather doubtful.

BO'THA (*s. in old law books*) A booth, a tent.

Botha'gium (*s. from* botha) The duty paid to the lord of the manor for ſetting up booths.

BOTHE'NA (*s. in old records*) A barony, a lordſhip.

Bother (*s. in medicine*) An eruption, a puſtule.

Bo'ther (*adj. obſolete*) Belonging to both. *Chaucer.*

Bo'thom (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The bottom. *Chaucer.*

BOTH'RION (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of ulcer in the horny coat of the eye. *Scott.*

Bo'thum (*s. obſolete*) A bud, a roſe bud, a bottom. *Ch.*

Bo'tiler (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A butler.

Bo'tileſs (*adj. obſolete*) Bootleſs. *Chaucer.*

Bo'till (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bottle. *Chaucer.*

Bo'tirflies (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Butterflies. *Chaucer.*

Bo'tomleſs (*adj. obſolete*) Groundleſs.

Bo'ton (*s. obſolete ſpelling*) A button. *Chaucer.*

Botone' (*adj. in heraldry*) Terminated in buds reſembling the three leaved graſs.

BO'TRYOID (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Greek ϐοτρυς *a grape, and* ειδος *a likeneſs*) Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

BO'TRYS (*s. in botany*) The oak of Jeruſalem, an herb.

Bots (*s. plu. in farriery*) A ſpecies of worms in the entrails of horſes.

BOT'TLE (*s. from the* French bouteille) A ſmall veſſel generally made of glaſs with a narrow mouth to put liquor in, the quantity of liquor uſually put into a bottle, a quantity of hay bound up in a bundle.

Bot'tle (*adj. chiefly uſed in compoſition, from the ſubſ.*) Drinking. "*A* bottle *companion.*"

Bot'tle (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put into bottles.

Bot'tled (*p. from* bottle) Put up in bottles.

Bot'tleflower (*s. in botany*) A plant, the cyanus.

Bot'tleſcrew (*s. from* bottle, *and* ſcrew) An inſtrument to draw a cork out of a bottle.

Bot'tling (*p. a. from* bottle) Putting into bottles.

BOT'TOM (*s. from the* Sax. botin) The loweſt part of any thing, the ground under a river, a foundation, a valley, a ball of thread, a ſhip, a chance or venture as in a ſhip.

Bot'tom (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To build upon, to fix upon, to put a bottom into any thing.

Bot'tom (*v. int.*) To reſt upon.

Bot'tomage (*s. in commerce, not much uſed, from* bottom) Bottomry.

Bot'tomed (*p. from* bottom) Built upon, furniſhed with a bottom; *with* on: *as,* "*It is* bottomed *on ſelf love.*"

Bot'tomed (*adj. from* bottom) Having a bottom.

Bot'toming (*p. a. from* bottom) Putting a bottom into any thing, building upon.

Bot'tomleſs (*adj. from* bottom) Having no bottom, unfathomable.

Bot'tomry (*s. in commerce, from* bottom) The act of borrowing money on the bottom of a ſhip, the mortgage of a ſhip.

BOT'TONY (*adj. in heraldry*) Terminating in three buds, belonging to a croſs whoſe ends terminate in three buds reſembling the three leaved graſs.

BOUCHE (*s. from the* French *ſignifying* the mouth) An allowance of proviſion.

Bouche (*v. obſolete*) To ſatisfy, to ſtop the mouth of a perſon.

Bou'cheſſ (*s. obſolete*) Goodneſs. *Chaucer.*

BOU'CHET (*s. from the* French) A ſort of pear.

BOU'CONS (*s. in cookery*) Veal cutlets rolled up in thin ſlices of fat bacon.

BOUD (*s. the derivation is not noted*) An inſect that breeds among grain, a weavel.

BOUVE'RIA (*s. in old writings*) An ox ſtall, a cow-houſe.

BOVE'THUS (*s. in old law books*) A ſteer, a young ox.

Bouffe (*s. obſolete*) A belch, the noiſe of a belch. *Ch.*

Bouge (*v. int. from the* French) To ſwell out, to bulge out.

Bou'gerons (*s. obſolete*) Sodomites. *Chaucer.*

Bou'ges (*s. from* bouge) The bulge or belly of a caſk.

BOUGH (*s. the* gh *is not ſounded, from the* Sax. bog) An arm or large branch of a tree, any branch of a tree.

Bough'ret (*s. in falconry*) A wild hawk.

Bought (*v. pret. of* buy) Did buy.

Bought (*p. from* buy) Purchaſed.

Bought (*s. not much uſed, from* bow) A twiſt, a knot, a bending. *Spenſer.*

Bou'ghtin (*v. pret. tenſe, obſolete*) Did buy. *Chaucer.*

BOU'GIE (*s. from the* French *ſignifying* a wax candle) A chirurgical inſtrument ſometimes uſed in venereal caſes, a medicated candle.

Bouil'lon (*s. in farriery*) An excreſcence of fleſh on the fruſh of a horſe's foot.

Bouil'lon (*s. in cookery, from the* French) Broath, ſoup. *In farriery*, A diſeaſe incident to horſes.

Boul'derwall (*s. in maſonry*) A wall built of round flints or pebbles laid in ſtrong mortar.

BOU'LETE (*adj. in farriery*) Having the ſetlock or paſtern joint bent forward.

Bou'limy (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The bulimy, the canine appetite.

BOULT (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French bluter) To ſift, to ſeparate the parts of any thing with a ſieve.

Boult (*s. an antiquated ſpelling*) A bolt.

Boul'ted (*p. from* boult) Sifted with a ſieve.

Boul'ter (*s. from* boult) A ſieve.

BOUL'TINE (*s. in architecture*) A moulding, a quarter round.

Boul'ting (*p. from* boult) Sifting with a ſieve.

Boul'tingmill (*s. from* boult, *and* mill) A mill to ſeparate the flour from the bran.

Boun (*adj. obſolete*) Ready, good, bound. *Chaucer.*

BOUNCE (*s. ſuppoſed to be formed from the ſound*) A ſudden crack or noiſe, a ſudden and violent blow.

Bounce (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To fly or fall againſt any thing with great force, to ſpring or make a ſudden leap, to boaſt, to bully. *This laſt ſenſe is uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle.*

Bounce (*s. a local word*) The variegated ſqualus, the larger dog fiſh.

Boun'cer (*s. from* bounce) A boaſter, a bully.

Bounche (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bunch, a bundle. *Ch.*

Boun'cing (*p. from* bounce) Making a great noiſe, ſpringing out on a ſudden, boaſting, threatening, bold, ſtrong.

Bound (*s. from* bind) A limit, a boundary.

BOUND (*v. int. from the* French bondir) To jump, to ſpring, to rebound, to fly back.

Bound (*v. t.*) To make to bound, to make any thing leap.

Bound (*v. pret. of* bind) Did bind.

Bound (*p. from* bind) Confined, tied to any thing, laid under an obligation.

Bound (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To ſet bounds, to limit, to reſtrain, to confine.

Bound (*s. from the v. t.*) A jump, a ſpring, a rebound.

BOUND (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Appointed, intended for ſome place.

Boun'dary (*s. from* bound) A limit, a bound.

Boun'ded (*p. from* bound) Limited.

Boun'den (*p. from* bind) Laid under an obligation, indiſpenſible.

Boun'ding (*p. from* bound) Limiting, confining, leaping, rebounding.

Boun'ding ſtone (*s. from* bound, *and* ſtone) A ſtone to play with, a ſtone to bound or diſtinguiſh lands.

Bound'leſneſs (*s. from* bound) The ſtate of being boundleſs, infinity.

Bound'leſs (*adj. from* bound) Having no bounds, unlimited.

Bound'ſtone (*s. from* bound, *and* ſtone) A ſtone uſed in play, a ſtone to bound or diſtinguiſh lands.

Boun'teous (*adj. from* bounty) Liberal, kind, bountiful.

Boun'teouſly (*adv. from* bounteous) Liberally, kindly, bountifully.

Boun'teouſneſs (*s. from* bounteous) Liberality, generoſity.

Boun'tevous (*adj. obſolete*) Bounteous. *Chaucer.*

Boun'tiful (*adj. from* bounty) Full of bounty, generous, munificent; *with* of, *and* to: *as*, "*He gives them the ſhare of that felicity* of *which he is ſo* bountiful to *his kingdom.*"

Boun'tifully (*adv. from* bountiful) In a bountiful manner, largely, liberally.

Boun'tifulneſs (*s. from* bountiful) Liberality, generoſity.

Boun'tihead, Boun'tihede, Boun'tihood (*s. obſolete,* bounty, *and* hood) Goodneſs, virtue.

BOUN'TY (*s. from the* French bonté) Generoſity, rality, munificence.

BOUR'BON (*s.*) A diſtrict in France, the preſent family in France.

Bourd (*v. int. a local word*) To jeſt.

Bourde (*s. obſolete*) A jeſt, a trick.

Bour'don, Bour'doun (*s. obſolete*) The drone of a pipe.

Bourdone'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Pome, having round at the end reſembling apples.

Boure (*s. obſolete*) A houſe, a chamber.

Bourgeo'iſe (*adv. in cookery*) After the city faſhion.

Bou'rgeon (*v. int. from the* French bourgeon *to bud*) ſprout, to ſhoot, to put forth buds.

Bour'germaſter (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A maſter.

BOURN (*s. from the* Sax. burn) A brook, a torrent.

Bourn (*s. uſed corruptly for* borne) A bound, a limit.

Bour'rough (*s. an antiquated ſpelling*) A borough.

Bour'ſer (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A burſar, a treaſurer college.

BOUSE (*v. int. from the* Dutch buyſen) To drink to tope.

Bous'tous (*adj. obſolete*) Sturdy, ſtiff, ſtrong.

Bou'ſy (*adj. from* bouſe) Drunken.

BOUT (*s. from the* Ital. botta) A turn, a trial, an

Bout (*adv. a local word*) Without doors, abroad.

Bou'tant (*s. in architecture*) A flat kind of arch againſt any building in order to ſtrengthen it.

Boute' (*adj. in the menage*) Belonging to a horſe legs are in a ſtrait line from the knee to the coro

Boute (*adv. obſolete*) About, to an iſſue.

BOU'TEFEU (*s. from the* French) An incendiary, a bate.

Bou'tiſale (*s. not much uſed, ſuppoſed to be from* *and* ſale) A ſale at a cheap or under rate.

BOU'TON (*s. in cookery*) A diſh of bards.

Bou'ton (*s. obſolete*) A button, a ſwelling in the ſkin.

BOUTS'RIMEZ (*s. from the* French) A literary in which the laſt words or rhymes of a number of ſes are given to be fitted ſo as to make good ſenſe.

BOW (*v. t. from the* Sax. bugen) To bend, to bend body in token of reſpect, to incline by way of ſcenſion, to depreſs.

Bow (*v. int.*) To ſtoop, to bend under, to make a

Bow (*s. from the verb*) The act of bowing the body way of reſpect.

Bow (*s. pronounced as though it were written* bo inſtrument conſiſting of a tough piece of wood or bended like an arch, and generally kept in that by a ſtring at the two extremities. It is uſed for ing arrows and for divers other purpoſes.

Bow (*s. a local word, from the foregoing*) A yoke of two oxen.

Bow (*s. in the ſea language*) That part of a ſhip begins at the loof and ends at the ſternmoſt part of fore caſtle.

Bow (*v. t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To bend bend into the form of a bow.

Bow'anchor (*s. a ſea term, from* bow, *and* anchor) anchor that hangs in the bow of a ſhip.

Bow'bearer (*s. from* bow, *and* bear) An inferior of the foreſt who was to make inquiſition of paſſes againſt vert and veniſon, and to attack offend

Bow'bent (*adj. from* bow, *and* bent) Crooked, bent a bow.

BOWE (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a mark Thurſday, and is 189 miles from London.

Bowe (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bowe, Bowe.

Bow'ed (*p. from* bow *to bend*) Bended, *Shake*

BOW'EL (*s. not uſed in the ſingular except by writers, from the* French boyau) A part of the tines, a gut.

Bow'el (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To pierce the

Bow'elled (*p. from* bowel) Pierced into the bowels.

Bow'els (*s. plu.*) The inteſtines, the veſſels within body; the inner part of any thing; tenderneſs, paſſion.

Bow'er (*s. from* bow *to bend*) An arbour, a place garden ſcreened from the ſun and wind by the boughs of trees and ſhrubs bent round it.

Bow'er (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To embower, to in a bower.

Bow'er (*s. a ſea term, from* bow *the part of a* bow anchor, the anchor that hangs in the ſhip.

y (*adj. from* bower) Full of bowers.
s, Bow'et (*s. in falconry*) A young hawk when
egins to get out of the neſt.
(*s. a ſea term*) A rope faſtened to the middle of
to draw it cloſer to the wind.
(*v. int. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) To ſwell out.
nd (*s. from* bow, *and* hand) The hand that draws
ow.
g (*p. from* bow *to bend*) Bending, making a bow,
ng the body by way of reſpect.
(*s. obſolete*) The bulk, the body, the ſtomach. *Ch.*
(*s. pronounced as though it were written* bole, *from*
rit. bwlin *of born*) A baſin, a veſſel to hold liquor,
ollowpart of any thing.
(*s. from the* French boule) A round maſs, a large
nade of wood to play with on a green.
v. t. from the ſubſ.) To throw a bowl, to throw
hing ſo as to make it roll along the ground.
v. int.) To play at bowls.
erſtone (*s. from* bowl, *and* ſtone) A fragment of
broken from the cliff, and rounded by the motion
water.
d (*p. from* bowl) Played for at bowls, thrown at
ſomething like bowls. *Shakeſpeare.*
'ged (*adj. from* bow, *and* legged) Having crook-
gs.
r (*s. from* bowl) One who plays at bowls.
e (*s. a ſea term*) A rope faſtened with a kind of
foot to the middle of a ſail to draw it cloſer to the
g (*p. from* bowl) Throwing any thing on the
nd ſo as to make it roll along, playing at bowls.
ng (*s. a ſea term*) The bow line.
ng (*s. from* bowl) The art of playing at bowls.
ng bridles (*s. a ſea term*) The ſhort ropes by which
ow line is faſtened to the leech of the ſail.
ng green (*s. from* bowling, *and* green) A green
ut for playing at bowls.
ng knot (*s. a ſea term*) A knot that will not ſlip.
an (*s. from* bow, *and* man) An archer, one that
s with a bow.
(*adj. obſolete*) Bound, obliged. *Chaucer.*
(*v. int. a ſea term*) To pull, to hale. "*Bowſe*
," pull altogether.
(*v. int. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) To bowſe, to
r (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The burſar, the treaſurer
ollege.
ot (*s. from* bow, *and* ſhot) The ſpace which an
may fly when ſhot from a bow.
g (*p. from* bouſe, *in the ſea language*) Pulling,
g away, drinking.
rit (*s. a ſea term, more uſually ſpelt* boltſprit) The
rit, the maſt that runs out at the head of the ſhip.
n (*v. t. of uncertain derivation, and not much*
To drench, to ſoak. *Johnſon.*
ened (*p. from* bowſſen) Drenched, ſoaked. *Carew.*
ing (*s. from* bow, *and* ſtring) The ſtring of a bow.
s. a local word) The bent of any thing, eſpecially
knee.
ough (*s. from the ſound*) The barking of a dog,
, ſo called by children.
r (*s. from* bow) An archer, a bowman, one who
s bows.
in botany, from the Sax.) A tree, a kind of
from the Sax.) A caſe of wood or ſome other
r made to hold any thing; a ſeat of the playhouſe,
ntity of any thing put up in a box.
a cant word) A houſe.
from the Brit. bock *a check*) A blow given with
nd on the face or ear.
t. from the ſubſ.) To encloſe in a box.
t. from the ſubſ.) To ſtrike with the fiſt.
int.) To fight with the fiſt.
(*p. from* box) Put into a box.
(*adj. from* box *the tree*) Conſiſting of box, made
(*s. from* box) One that is ſkilled in fighting with
ling (*s. a ſea term*) A particular method of veer-
ſhip when the ſwell renders tacking impracti-
(*p. from* box) Putting into a box, fighting with
(*s. a ſea term*) A method of veering much like
uling.
of doubtful etymology) A male child, one not ar-
at a ſtate of manhood, a forwardly young fellow.
int. from the ſubſ.) To act the part of a boy.
Shakeſpeare.

BOYA'U (*s. in fortification*) A ditch covered with a parapet.

Boy'er (*s. in ſhipbuilding*) A ſmall veſſel, a ſmack.

Boy'hood (*s. from* boy, *and* hood) The ſtate of a boy, that part of life in which we are boys.

Boy'iſh (*adj. from* boy) Belonging to a boy, childiſh, like a boy.

Boy'iſhly (*adj. from* boyiſh) In the manner of a boy, childiſhly.

Boy'iſhneſs (*s. from* boyiſh) Childiſhneſs, the conduct of a boy.

Boy'iſm (*s. from* boy) The behaviour of a boy, childiſhneſs.

BOYNE (*s.*) A river in Ireland riſing in the Queen's county in the province of Leinſter and falls into the Iriſh channel a little below Drogheda, famous for a victory obtained on the banks of it by William the third over James the ſecond.

Boy'ſtly (*adv. obſolete*) Rudely, roughly. *Chaucer.*

BOYU'NA (*s. in zoology*) A ſerpent in America all over black.

BO'ZEZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* mud) The name of a rock.

BOZ'RAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* in tribulation) A city in the land of Edom.

BRAB'BLE (*v. int. from the* Dutch brabbalen) To clamour, to contend in a noiſy manner.

Brab'ble (*s. from the verb*) A broil, a noiſy conteſt.

Brab'bler (*s. from* brabble) A noiſy fellow.

Brab'bling (*p. a. from* brabble) Clamouring, making a noiſe. *Johnſon.*

BRABE'JUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BRAC'CO (*s. in old records*) A large hound, a fleet dog for hunting. *Scott.*

BRACE (*v. t. from the* French embraſſer) To bind, to tie cloſe with a bandage, to ſtrain up, to make tight. *In the ſea language*, To bring the yard to either ſide.

Brace (*s. from the verb*) That which keeps any thing tight, a bandage, a cincture, tightneſs, tenſion. *In architecture*, A piece of timber framed with a bevil joint ſo diſpoſed as to keep the parts of a building together. *In printing*, A crooked line incloſing a paſſage which ought to be taken together as a triplet or treble rhyme in a piece of poetry. *In the ſea language*, One of the two ropes which are faſtened to the yards of a a ſhip to ſquare or travaſs them.

BRACE (*s. of uncertain derivation, and never takes* s *to make the plural*) A pair, a couple. *It is generally uſed of game, and is never applied to perſons but in very familiar or droll ſtyle.*

Bra'ced (*p. from* brace) Bound tight, ſtrained up.

Bra'ced (*adj. in heraldry*) Intermingled, placed over or within each other. *Applied to three chevrons, or chevronals at the baſe of an eſcutcheon.*

Bra'celet (*s. from* brace) An ornament for the arm, a ſtring of beads worn round the neck, a defenſive armour for the arms, a ſmall hound.

Bracena'rius (*s. in old records*) The huntſman, the maſter of the hounds.

Bra'cer (*s. from* brace) A bandage, any thing that braces a piece of leather worn by archers on the left arm.

BRACE'TUS (*s. in old records*) The ſmaller hound, the beagle.

BRACH (*s. from the* French braque) A bitch of the hound kind.

BRACHE'RIUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A truſs uſed in ruptures.

Bra'chia (*s. plu. in botany, from* brachium) The arms of trees.

Bra'chial (*adj. from* brachium) Belonging to the arm.

Bra'chiale (*s. from* brachium) The wriſt, a wriſt band.

Bra'chiated (*adj. from* brachium) Having arms, wearing ſleeves.

Brachi'court (*s. in the menage*) A horſe whoſe fore legs are bent naturally. *Scott.*

Brachi'olum (*s. from* brachium) A little arm, the member of an inſtrument uſed on the aſtrolabe.

BRACHIO'NUS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules, wheel animals. *Dr. Hill.*

BRA'CHIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The arm.

BRACH'MAN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) One of the ſect of Indian philoſophers known to the ancient Greeks by the name of gymnoſophiſts.

BRACH'URUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of animalcules with tails ſhorter than their bodies and no viſible limbs.

BRACHYCATALEC'TON (*s. in poetry, from the* Greek βραχυς *ſhort, and* καταληγω *to end*) A verſe that has a ſyllable wanting at the end.

BRACHY'GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek βραχυς *ſhort, and* γραφω *to write*) The art of writing in ſhort hand.

BRACHY'LOGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek βραχυς *ſhort, and* λογος *a ſpeech*) Conciſeneſs of expreſſion.

BRACHYPRE'NIA (*s. in the hiſtory of foſſils*) A genus of ſeptariæ.

BRACHYP'TERA (*s. in the hiſtory of birds*) A kind of hawk with wings ſo ſhort as not to reach to the end of the tail.

BRACHYTELOS'TYLA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of cryſtal.

Bra'cing (*p. from* brace) Making tight.

BRACI'NUM (*s. in old records*) The quantity of ale brewed at one time, a brewing of ale.

BRACK (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Dutch) To ſalt.

Brack (*adj. a local word*) Salt, ſeaſoned with ſalt.

Brack (*s. from* break) A breach, a rent, a broken part.

Brac'ken (*s. a local word*) The female fern.

Brac'ket (*s. in carpentry*) A piece of wood of a triangular form fixed againſt a wall to ſupport ſomething. *In gunnery*, One of the cheeks of a carriage. *In the ſea language*, One of the knees that ſupport the galleries.

Brac'kiſh (*adj. from the* Dutch brack) Saltiſh, like the taſte of ſea water.

Brac'kiſhneſs (*s. from* brackiſh) Saltneſs.

BRACK'LEY (*s.*) An ancient borough town in Northamptonſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 63 miles from London.

Brack'ley (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Brackley, made at Brackley.

BRACTE'A (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A thin flake or ſpangle of any ſubſtance.

BRACTEA'RIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of talcs.

Bra'cyd (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Claſped, braced. *Ch.*

BRAD (*adj. obſolete, from the* Sax.) Broad, ſpacious.

BRAD (*s. the derivation is not known*) A nail without a head.

Brade (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Broad. *Spenſer.*

BRAD'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 47 miles from London.

Brad'field (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bradfield, made at Bradfield.

BRAD'FORD (*s.*) A town in Wiltſhire, famous for its manufactory of ſuperfine broad cloth; it has a market on Monday, and is 102 miles from London.

Brad'ford (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bradford, made at Bradford.

BRAD'FORTH (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 201 miles from London.

Brad'forth (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bradforth, made at Bradforth.

BRAD'NICH (*s.*) An ancient and once a borough town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 167 miles from London.

Brad'nich (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bradnich, made at Bradnich.

BRADYPEPS'IA (*s. not much uſed, a phyſical term, from the* Greek βραδυς *ſlow, and* πεπτω *to digeſt*) A ſlowneſs of digeſtion.

BRA'DYPUS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds, the ſloth.

BRAG (*v. int. from the* Dutch braggeren) To boaſt; *with* of: *as*, "*He* brags *of his impudence.*" *Sometimes, but improperly, with* on.

Brag (*s. from the verb*) A boaſt, the thing boaſted of.

Brag (*adv. obſolete*) Proudly, boaſtingly. *Spenſer.*

Braggado'cio (*s. from* brag) A boaſting ſwaggering fellow.

Brag'gard (*s. not much uſed, from* brag) A braggadocio.

Brag'gart (*s. not much uſed, from* brag) A boaſter, a bragger.

Brag'gart (*adj. not much uſed, from* brag) Boaſtful.

Brag'ged (*p. from* brag) Boaſted of. *Johnſon.*

Brag'ger (*s. from* brag) A boaſter.

Brag'get (*s. a local word*) A kind of ſweet drink or beverage much uſed in Wales.

Brag'ging (*p. from* brag) Boaſting.

Brag'leſs (*adj. not much uſed*) Without boaſting, without oſtentation.

Brag'ly (*adv. not much uſed of late, from* brag) Timely, in a manner to be bragged of.

BRAID (*v. t. from the* Sax. brædan) To weave together.

Braid (*s. from the verb*) A knot or complication of ſomething woven together, a kind of flat cord or lace.

Braid (*adj. a local word*) Bred, of a certain diſpoſition from the breed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Braide (*v. obſolete*) To ariſe, to awake, to ſtart up, to run. *Chaucer.*

Braide (*s. obſolete*) A ſtart. *Chaucer.*

Brai'ded (*p. from* braid) Woven together.

Brai'ded (*adj. not much uſed*) Faded, having loſt its colour. *Scott.*

Brai'ding (*p. a. from* braid) Weaving together.

Brail (*s. a ſea term*) One of the ſmall ropes made u to furl the ſail.

Brail (*s. in falconry*) The panel of a hawk.

BRAIN (*s. in anatomy, from the* Sax. brægen) The c lection of organs and veſſels in the head from whe all ſenſation ariſes. *Figuratively*, The underſtandin the affections.

Brain (*v. t. rather a low expreſſion, from the ſubſ.*) T daſh out the brains.

Brai'ned (*p. from* brain) Knocked on the head, havi the brains daſhed out.

Brai'ning (*p. a. from* brain) Knocking out the brains.

Brai'niſh (*adj. from* brain) Hotheaded, furious.

Brain'leſs (*adj. from* brain) Silly, thoughtleſs, void underſtanding.

Brain'pan (*s. from* brain, *and* pan) The ſkull, that p of the head which contains the brain.

Brain'ſick (*adj. from* brain, *and* ſick) Diſordered in t head, giddy, thoughtleſs.

Brain'ſickly (*adv. from* brain, *and* ſick) Weakly, headi

Brain'ſickneſs (*s. from* brainſick) Indiſcretion, giddin

BRAIN'TREE (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market Wedneſday, and is 40 miles from London.

Brain'tree (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Brain made at Braintree.

Braiſe (*s. in cookery*) Meat broiled, meat dreſſed i campaign oven.

BRAIT (*s. with jewellers*) A rough diamond.

Brake (*v. pret. of* break) Did break.

BRAKE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A thicket, a b buſh of brambles or thorns.

Brake (*s. from* break) An inſtrument for dreſſing h or flax, an engine for kneading dough, a ſharp bit a bridle, the handle of a ſhip's pump.

Bra'kit (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Bragget, a kind of ſ beverage, ſaid to be much uſed in Wales. *Chau*

Bra'ky (*adj. from* brake) Full of brakes, encumb with thickets.

BRA'MA (*s. in ichthyology*) The bream, the cyprinus

Bra'man (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A bramin, an Indian p loſopher.

BRAM'BER (*s.*) An ancient but ſmall borough in Suſ it has no market or fair, ſends two members to p liament, and is 45 miles from London.

Bram'ber (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bram made at Bramber.

BRAM'BLE (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. bremlar) T blackberry buſh, any thorny ſhrub, the rubus.

Bram'blebuſh (*s. from* bramble, *and* buſh) A bu collection of brambles growing together.

Bram'blenet (*s. from* bramble, *and* net) A net to c birds, a hallier.

Brambl'ing (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bir kind of chaffinch.

BRA'MIN (*s.*) An Indian philoſopher, an Indian pri

BRAM'PTON (*s.*) A ſmall town in Cumberland; it a market on Tueſday, and is 311 miles from Lond

Bram'pton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bramp made at Brampton.

BRAM'YARD (*s.*) A town in Herefordſhire; it h market on Monday, and is 125 miles from Londo

BRAN (*s. from the* Ital. brenna) The husks of ground

BRANCH (*s. from the* French branche) A ſhoot of a a ſmall bough, any member or part of the whole, antler of a ſtag's horn, one of the pieces of b iron to which the reins of a bridle are faſten chandelier.

Branch (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To ſpread out into bra to ſpread out into ſeveral diſtinct parts or ſubdivi

Branch (*v. t.*) To adorn with needlework in the of branches and flowers.

Bran'ched (*p. from* branch) Spread out in bra divided into ſeveral parts, adorned with branches

Bran'cher (*s. from* branch) One that ſhoots out branches.

Bran'cher (*s. in falconry*) A young hawk that beg leave the neſt and take to the branches.

Bran'chery (*s. in the anatomy of plants, from* branch) ramifications of the veſſels diſperſed through the part of the fruit.

BRAN'CHIA (*s. in the anatomy of fiſhes*) The pa reſponding to the lungs of land animals.

Bran'chilet (*s. obſolete*) A little branch. *Ch*

Branchi'neſs (*s. from* branch) Fulneſs of branches.

Bran'ching (*p. a. from* branch) Shooting out branches, dividing into ſeveral parts or branches.

Branchioſte'gious (*adj. from* branchioſtegi) Belong the branchioſtegi.

BRANCHIOSTE'GI (*s. in ichthyology, from the* βραγχια *gills, and* οςεον *a bone*) One of the five orders of fiſhes.

ch′leſs (*adj. from* branch) Having no ſhoots or nches, naked, barren.

N′CHUS (*s. a phyſical term, from the* Greek) A ſpe- s of catarrh.

′chy (*adj. from* branch) Full of branches.

ND (*s. from the* Sax.) A log of wood for the fire, a of wood put on the fire, a thunderbolt, a mark de by burning a criminal with a hot iron, a mark infamy.

d (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To burn a criminal with a iron, to fix a mark of infamy.

d, Brande (*s. obſolete*) A ſword. *Spenſer.*

nded (*p. from* brand) Burnt as a criminal with a iron, marked for infamy.

′DENBURG (*s. in geography*) A marquiſite of the rman empire, the capital of that marquiſite.

NDEUM (*s. in the Roman church*) A relic, a bit of th ſaid to have touched the body of ſome departed nt or martyr.

d′gooſe (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of water fowl, nething leſs than a gooſe, of a dark grey colour.

d′herring (*s.*) A kind of herring catched by the tch.

d′iron (*s. from* brand, *and* iron) An iron to brand a minal, an iron frame to ſet a veſſel upon over the .

′diſe (*s. a local word*) A kind of iron tripod to ſet eſſel upon over the fire.

′diſh (*v. t. from* brand *a ſword*) To flouriſh, to play th by waving, as a weapon, in the hand.

′diſhed (*p. from* brandiſh) Flouriſhed, waved in the nd as a weapon.

diſhing (*p. a. from* brandiſh) Flouriſhing, waving the hand as a weapon.

ND′LING (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A dew worm, b worm.

N′DON (*s.*) A town in Suffolk, it has a market on urſday, and is 78 miles from London.

don (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Brandon, de at Brandon.

d′rith (*s. from* brand) An iron trevet or ſome other trivance to ſet a veſſel on over the fire; a fence or about the mouth of a well.

dy (*s. ſuppoſed to be a contraction from* brand, *and* ne) A ſpirit diſtilled from wine.

dy wine (*s.*) Brandy, a ſtrong liquor diſtilled from ne.

N′GLE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A ſquabble, a teſt.

gle (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To wrangle, to ſquabble.

gle′ment (*s. a kind of droll word, from* brangle) A ngling, a conteſt.

gling (*p. a. from* brangle) Squabbling, wrangling.

K (*s. the derivation unknown*) Buckwheat.

NK′URSIN (*s. in botany*) An herb, bear's breech.

lin (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſalmon.

ny (*adj. from* bran) Conſiſting of bran, having the earance of bran.

rith (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A brandrith, a trevet.

′SLES (*s. from the* French) A ſort of tune. *Spenſ.*

(*adj. a local word*) Steep.

′gooſe (*s.*) A brandgooſe.

d (*adj. in heraldry, an incorrect ſpelling*) Braced.

′tor (*s. in old records, from* braſium) A malſter, a wer.

′trix (*s. from* braſiator) A brewing woman, a man that brews.

r (*s. from* braſs) One that works in braſs, a pan old coals.

IL, BRA′SILS (*s. in geography*) A large maritime ntry of South America, ſubject to the Portugueſe.

(*s. from the foregoing*) An American wood chiefly in dying red.

wood (*s. from* Braſil, *and* wood) The wood im- ed from the Braſils and chiefly uſed in dying.

a (*s. in old records, from* braſium) A brewhouſe.

IUM (*s. in old Latin records*) Malt.

S (*s. from the* Sax.) A yellow metal made by mixing per with the lapis calaminaris. *Figuratively,* Bold- , impudence.

(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Made of braſs, brazen.

ATEL′LA (*s. in botany*) Adder's tongue.

colour (*s. from* braſs, *and* colour) The colour of , a colour uſed in varniſhing.

E (*s. in ichthyology*) The pale ſpotted perch with long teeth on each ſide, the lucioperca.

SICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cabbage.

court (*s. in the manage*) A horſe whoſe fore legs bent naturally. *Scott.*

neſs (*s. from* braſſy) An appearance like braſs, the ity of braſs.

Bras′ſy (*adj. from* braſs) Partaking of braſs, having the quality of braſs, hard as braſs; impudent.

Braſt (*p. obſolete, from* burſt) Burſt, broken. *Spenſer.*

Braſt (*v. obſolete*) To break. *Chaucer.*

BRAT, BRATTE (*s. it is now a local word, and nearly obſolete, from the* Sax.) A rag, a mantle, a coarſe apron. *Ch.*

Brat (*s. a word of contempt, probably from the foregoing*) A child, an offspring or progeny.

BRAVA′DO (*s. from the* Spaniſh bravada) A boaſt, a vain threat.

Braud′ric (*s. obſolete*) Embroidery. *Chaucer.*

BRAVE (*adj. from the* French) Bold, generous, courageous, grand, graceful, excellent.

BRAVE (*s. not much uſed, from the* French) A hector, a boaſt, a defiance.

Brave (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To defy, to challenge; to carry a boaſting appearance, to bully.

Bra′ved (*p. from* brave) Defied, inſulted. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bra′vely (*adv. from* brave) In a brave manner.

Bra′ver (*adj. comp. of* brave) Brave in a greater degree.

Bra′very (*s. from* brave) Courage, magnanimity; ſplendor, magnificence; oſtentation, boaſt, bravado.

Bra′veſt (*adj. ſup. of* brave) Brave in the greateſt degree.

Braugh′wam (*s. a local word*) A diſh conſiſting of bread, butter, eggs and cheeſe all boiled up together.

Braugh′wham (*s. a local word*) A kind of pudding.

Bra′vie (*s. obſolete*) The prize, the reward of victory in games or feats of activity. *Chaucer.*

Bra′ving (*p. from* brave) Challenging, daring.

BRAUN (*s. obſolete*) A ſinew. *Chaucer.*

Braunch (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A branch.

BRA′VO (*s. from the* Ital.) An aſſaſſin, one who murders for hire.

BRAWL (*v. int. from the* French brawler) To quarrel, to make a noiſe, to ſpeak loud and inconſiderately.

Brawl (*s. from the verb*) A quarrel, a noiſe.

Braw′ler (*s. from* brawl) One that brawls, a quarrelſome fellow.

Braw′ling (*p. from* brawl) Quarrelling, making a noiſe.

Braw′ling (*s. from* brawl) A quarrelling. *Sidney.*

BRAWN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The fleſhy or muſculous part of the body, bulk or ſtrength of body; the fleſh of a boar; a fat boar.

Braw′ner (*s. from* brawn) A boar killed for the table.

Braw′nier (*adj. comp. of* brawny) Brawny in a greater degree.

Braw′nieſt (*adj. ſup. of* brawny) Brawny in the greateſt degree.

Brawni′neſs (*s. from* brawn) Strength, hardneſs, inſenſibility.

Braw′ny (*adj. from* brawn) Fleſhy, muſculous, having great muſcular ſtrength.

BRAY (*v. t. from the* Sax. braian) To pound, to grind ſmall.

BRAY (*v. int. from the* Lat. barrio *to cry like an elephant*) To make a noiſe like an aſs, to make an offenſive and diſagreeable noiſe.

Bray (*s. from the verb*) The noiſe an aſs makes, a diſagreeable noiſe.

Brayd (*v. obſolete*) To break out.

Bray′ed (*p. from* bray) Pounded, ground ſmall.

Bray′ed (*v. pret. tenſe, obſolete*) Awoke, aroſe, took.

Bray′er (*s. from* bray) One that brays like an aſs, an inſtrument to beat or temper any thing.

Bray′ing (*p. from* bray) Making a noiſe like an aſs, making an offenſive noiſe; beating ſmall, tempering any thing by beating the parts together.

Brayle (*s. in falconry*) A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing.

Braze (*v. t. from* braſs) To ſolder with braſs, to make impudent.

Bra′zed (*p. from* braze) Soldered with braſs, hardened to impudence.

Bra′zen (*adj. from* braſs) Made of braſs, like braſs; bold, impudent.

Bra′zen (*v. int. from the adj.*) To be bold, to be impudent, to ſtand it out to the laſt; *with* out: *as,* "*He* brazened *it* out *as though he had done nothing amiſs.*"

Bra′zenface (*s. from* brazen, *and* face) A bold impudent wretch.

Bra′zenfaced (*adj. from* brazenface) Void of ſhame, impudent.

Bra′zening (*p. from* brazen) Behaving with impudence, ſtanding out in a thing that is wrong.

Bra′zenneſs (*s. from* brazen) The quality of braſs; boldneſs, impudence.

Bra′zier (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling, from* braſs) A braſier, one that works in braſs.

BRA′ZIL (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The Braſils.

Bra′zing (*p. from* braze) Soldering with braſs, making impudent.

Breach (*s. from* break) The act of breaking, the ſtate of being broken, a violation, a difference; a gap in a wall, an opening on the ſea coaſt.

BREAD (*s. from the* Sax. breod) Food made of ground corn, food, the ſupport of life.

Bread (*v. t. a local word*) To ſpread abroad.

Bread′chipper (*s. from* bread, *and* chip) One that chips bread, a baker's ſervant.

Bread′corn (*s. from* bread, *and* corn) Corn of which bread is made.

Bread′room (*s. from* bread, *and* room) A place on board a ſhip where the bread is kept.

Breadth (*s. from the* Sax. brad *broad*) The meaſure of any plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide.

BREAK (*v. t. from the* Sax. breccan) To divide or ſeparate the parts of any thing by force; to divide, to ſeparate; to cruſh, to violate; to tame, to ſubdue; to fruſtrate, to prevent; to make bankrupt; to make a breach in; to diſcard, to put out of office. *To break of*, to ſubdue a habit. *To break off*, to put a ſudden ſtop to any thing. *To break up*, to lay open, to ſeparate, to diſſolve.

Break (*v. int.*) To fall to pieces, to burſt, to open as the morning, to iſſue forth; to decline, to grow weaker; to become bankrupt; to come to an explanation; to fall out. *To break from*, to ſeparate from any thing with ſome degree of vehemence. *To break in*, to enter unexpectedly, to intrude upon. *To break out*, to diſcover itſelf in ſudden effects, having eruptions on the body. *To break with*, to quarrel, to part friendſhip.

Break (*s. from the verb*) An opening, a pauſe, a line drawn denoting that the ſenſe is ſuſpended.

Brea′ker (*s. from* break) One that breaks, a wave broken upon any thing,

Break′faſt (*s. from* break, *and* faſt) The firſt meal in the day, that which is eaten at the firſt meal.

Break′faſt (*v. int.*) To make the firſt meal.

Break′faſted (*p. from* breakfaſt) Entertained at breakfaſt.

Break′faſting (*p. a. from* breakfaſt) Eating a breakfaſt.

Break′neck (*s. from* break, *and* neck) A fall in which the neck is broken, a place that may endanger the breaking of the neck.

Break′promiſe (*s. from* break, *and* promiſe) One who is accuſtomed to break his word.

Break′vow (*s. from* break, *and* vow) One who breaks his vows.

Break′water (*s. a ſea term, from* break, *and* water) The bulk of an old veſſel ſunk at the entrance of an harbour to break the force of the ſea.

BREAM (*s. from the* French brame) A freſhwater fiſh.

Bream (*v. t. a ſea term*) To burn off the filth from the bottom of a ſhip.

BREAST (*s. from the* Sax. breoſt) That part of the body which is ſituate between the neck and the belly, one of the two glandulous protuberances ſituate on the anterior and a little towards the lateral parts of the thorax; the heart, the diſpoſition of the mind; the paſſions, the affections.

Breaſt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To meet in front, to oppoſe breaſt to breaſt.

Breaſt′bone (*s. from* breaſt, *and* bone) The bone of the breaſt, the ſternum.

Breaſt′casket (*s. a ſea term, from* breaſt, *and* casket) One of the longeſt and ſtrongeſt of the caskets or ſtrings in the middle of the yard.

Breaſt′faſt (*s. a ſea term, from* breaſt, *and* faſt) A rope faſtened to a ſhip towards the ſtern, to hold her head to a warp.

Breaſt′high (*adj. from* breaſt, *and* high) High as the breaſt.

Breaſt′hook (*s. in ſhip building*) The compaſſing timbers which help to ſtrengthen the ſtern or fore part of the ſhip.

Breas′ting (*p. from* breaſt) Oppoſing front to front.

Breaſt′knot (*s. from* breaſt, *and* knot) A knot of ribbands worn on the breaſt.

Breaſt′pain (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe incident to horſes.

Breaſt′plate (*s. from* breaſt, *and* plate) Armour for the breaſt, a ſtrap that runs acroſs the horſe's breaſt.

Breaſt′plough (*s. in husbandry*) A plough or inſtrument to cut turf driven by the breaſt.

Breaſt′rope (*s. a ſea term, from* breaſt, *and* rope) One of the ropes that faſten the yard to the parrels.

Breaſt′work (*s. in fortification*) A work thrown up breaſt-high, a parapet.

BREATH (*s. from the* Sax. breathe) The air which is drawn in and ejected out of the body of an animal in the act of reſpiration, the ſtate of breathing; life; reſt, reſpite; time to breathe; a breeze, a motion of the air; the ſame inſtant, the time in which we breath.

Bre′athable (*adj. from* breath) Capable of being breath

Breathe (*v. int. from* breath) To perform the act of b thing, to live; to reſt, to take breath.

Breathe (*v. t.*) To take in by breathing; to inſpire, inject by breathing; to expire, to breathe out; exerciſe, to keep in breath, to inhale, to ſend forth odour; to utter, to be in a ſtate of deſire, to vent, to give air.

Bre′athed (*p. from* breathe) Exerciſed, kept in breath

Brea′ther (*s. from* breathe) One that breaths.

Brea′thing (*p. from* breathe) Performing the act of ſpiration, living, taking breath, inſpiring, inhal giving vent.

Brea′thing (*s. from* breathe) The act of drawing bre the ſtate of reſpiration, inſpiration, fervent de prayer.

Breath′leſs (*adj. from* breath) Out of breath, dead.

Brec′ca (*s. in Old Latin records*) A breach, a want of pair.

BRE′CHIN (*s.*) A borough town in the county of in Scotland.

Breck, Brecke (*s. obſolete*) A breach, a gap. *Chau*

BRECK′NOCK (*s.*) A borough town in Brecknockſhi it has a market on Wedneſday and Friday; ſends member to parliament, and is 163 miles from Lon

BRECK′NOCKSHIRE (*s.*) An inland county in the pri pality of Wales.

BRE′CON (*s.*) Brecknock.

Bred (*v. pret. of* breed) Did breed.

Bred (*p. from* breed) Generated, produced, educated

Brede (*s. from* braid) A knot, a complication of wo work. *Add*

Brede (*s. obſolete*) Breadth, bread. *Chau*

Brede (*v. obſolete*) To make broad.

Brede (*adv. obſolete*) Abroad.

Bred′wite (*s. in old law books, from the* Sax.) A fine default in the aſſize of bread.

Bree (*v. obſolete*) To frighten.

BREECH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The lower part of body, the poſteriors; the hinder part of a piece of nance; a pair of breeches.

Breech (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put into breeches, with a breech.

Bre′eched (*p. from* breech) Put into breeches, furni with a breech, whipped.

Bree′ches (*s. from* breech) The garment worn by over the lower part of the body. *To wear the bre* To uſurp the authority of the husband.

Bree′ching (*p. from* breech) Putting into breeches, niſhing with a breech.

Bree′ching (*s. from* breech) That part of the har that comes round the breech of a horſe, the with which the guns are laſhed to the ſide of ſhip.

BREED (*v. t. from the* Sax. bræden) To generate, to duce, to give birth to, to contrive, to bring up foſter, to educate.

Breed (*v. int.*) To bring young, to encreaſe by production, to be produced, to raiſe a breed.

Breed (*s. from the verb*) An offspring, a progeny, a kind, a hatch, a number produced at once.

Breed′bate (*s. from* breed, *and* bate) One that b quarrels, a makebate.

Bree′der (*s. from* breed) A prolific female, that produces any thing, one that brings up another, that takes care to raiſe a breed.

Bree′ding (*p. from* breed) Pregnant, producing, a breed.

Bree′ding (*s. from* breed) Education, manners, nurt *Spe*

Breem (*adj. obſolete*) Fierce.

BREESE (*s. from the* Sax. broioſa) The gad-fly, the fly.

BREEZE (*s. from the* Ital. brezza) A gentle gale, wind. *With ſailors*, A ſhifting wind that blows land or ſea for ſome hours and then ſhifts to the trary point. *In brick-making*, Small aſhes or ci uſed inſtead of coal.

Bree′zy (*adj. from* breeze) Fanning with breezes.

Breſt (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Brief, ſhort.

BRE′HONE (*s. in the Iriſh dialect*) A judge.

Bre′hone (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the law Ireland.

Brei′d (*adj. obſolete*) Bred, of a certain diſpoſition the breed. *Ch*

Brei′de (*v. obſolete*) Did ariſe. *Spe*

Breme (*adv. obſolete*) Fiercely.

Breme (*adj. obſolete*) Fierce, bitter, furious, ſharp vere. *Cha*

, obſolete.) To burn. *Spenſer.*

an obſolete ſpelling) Bran. *Chaucer.*

(v. obſolete) To burn. *Chaucer.*

(adj. obſolete) Burnt, burniſhed. *Chaucer.*

ng (adj. obſolete) Burning. *Chaucer.*

ngly (adj. obſolete) Warmly. *Chaucer.*

(s.) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on day, and is 198 miles from London.

adj. from the ſubſ.) Belonging to Brent, made at

adj. obſolete) Burnt. *Chaucer.*

T'FORD (s.) A town in Middleſex; it has a mar- n Tueſday, and is ſeven miles from London.

rd (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Brentford, at Brentford.

'GOOSE (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the gooſe with a black neck and white collar round it.

'WOOD (s.) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on eſday, and is 18 miles from London.

ood (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Brent- , made at Brentwood.

OT'ROPHY (*s. from the* Greek βρεφος *a babe, and nouriſhment*) An hoſpital for orphans, the nurture phans.

. *an obſolete ſpelling*) A bryar. *Chaucer.*

(*s. in architecture*) The torus, the tore, a mem- a column ſo called.

v. obſolete) To burſt. *Chaucer.*

mmer (*s. in building*) The piece into which the rs are framed.

s. in ichthyology) The brut or burt, a fiſh of the t kind.

SS'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Embattled, embattled on ides.

(adj. obſolete) Quietful. *Chaucer.*

rne (s. obſolete) Brethren. *Chaucer.*

en (*s. plu. of* brother) Perſons allied to each other od, affinity or profeſſion.

ISE, BRE'TOYSE (*s. in old records*) The law of arches, uſed by the Ancient Britons.

(*s. in muſic*) A note equal in time to two minims.

, Any writ, directed to the chancellor, judges s, or any other officer, by which a perſon is oned to appear in the King's Courts.

dj. obſolete) Brief, ſhort. *Chaucer.*

ARY (*s. from the* Lat. breviarium) An abridge- an epitome; the daily office, or book of divine e in the Roman church.

AT (*s. from the* Lat. brevis *ſhort*) A ſhort account thing, a compendium.

ure (*s. from* breviat) an abbreviation, a ſhort-

(*s. with printers*) A particular ſize of Letter.

LOQUENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. bre- rt, *and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A ſhort and apt way of ng.

(*adj. in anatomy, and botany*) Short, extending little way.

TY (*s. from the* Lat. brevis *ſhort*) Conciſeneſs, eſs.

(*v. t. from the* Sax. briwan) To make liquor xing ſeveral ingredients together; to contrive,

. int.) To perform the office of a brewer.

from the verb) A manner of brewing, that is brewed.

e (*s. from* brew) A mixture of various things.

(*p. from* brew) Made by mixing ſeveral ingre- together; contrived, plotted.

(*s. from* brew) One that brews.

(*s. in cookery*) Brewis.

uſe (*s. from* brew, *and* houſe) A houſe for g.

(*p. from* brew) Making liquor by mixing ſe- ngredients together; contriving, plotting.

(*s. from* brew) The proceſs of making liquor ixture of various ingredients.

OD (s.) A town in Staffordſhire; it has a mar- Tueſday, and is 131 miles from London.

(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Brewood, t Brewood.

(*s. in cookery*) A piece of bread ſopped in fat boil- th made of ſalted meat.

. obſolete) To ſtart, to run away frightened. *Chaucer.*

A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

s.) The name of a man.

rather an incorrect ſpelling) A brier.

from the French *ſignifying* a piece of bread ta- n other pieces) A reward given to pervert the nt, or corrupt the conduct.

Bribe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To hire for bad purpoſes, to gain by bribes.

Bri'bed (*p. from* bribe) Hired for ſome bad purpoſe, corrupted with bribes.

Bri'ber (*s. from* bribe) One that bribes.

Bri'bing (*p. a. from* bribe) Hiring for ſome baſe purpoſe, corrupting with bribes.

Bri'bery (*s. from* bribe) The crime of giving or taking bribes for bad practices.

Bri'bor, Bri'bour (*s. in law, from* bribe) A thief, one who pilfers another man's goods.

BRICK (*s. from the* Dutch) A ſquared maſs of clay burnt hard for the uſe of building, a loaf of bread ſhaped like a brick and baked hard.

Brick (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To lay with brick, to wall up with brick, to make any thing look like brick.

Brick (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Made of brick.

Brick'bat (*s. from* brick, *and* bat) A piece of brick.

Brick'clay (*s. from* brick, *and* clay) Clay uſed for making brick.

Brick'duſt (*s. from* brick, *and* duſt) The duſt or powder of brick.

Brick'earth (*s. from* brick, *and* earth) Earth uſed in making bricks.

Brick'ed (*p. from* brick) Laid or made up with brick, made to look like brick.

Brick'en (*v. obſolete*) To bridle up the chin. *Phillips.*

Brick'ing (*p. a. from* brick) Laying with brick, walling up with brick, making any thing look like brick.

Brick'kiln (*s. from* brick, *and* kiln) A kiln for burning bricks.

Brick'layer (*s. from* brick, *and* lay) One whoſe profeſſion it is to lay bricks.

Brick'maker (*s. from* brick, *and* make) One who makes bricks.

Bric'kol (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A bricole.

Bric'ole (*s. obſolete*) A brick wall, the rebounding of a ball after a ſide ſtroke at tennis, an engine to batter down a wall.

Bre'cole (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To give a brecole, to toſs a ball ſideways.

Brid (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bird. *Chaucer.*

Bri'dal (*adj. from* bride) Belonging to a wedding, nuptial, connubial.

Bri'dal (*s. from the adj.*) A wedding, a wedding feaſt.

Bridde (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A bird. *Chaucer.*

BRIDE (*s. from the* Sax. bryd) A woman newly married, a contraction for Bridget.

Bri'debed (*s. from* bride, *and* bed) The marriage bed, the bed prepared for a new-married pair.

Bri'decake (*s. from* bride, *and* cake) The cake diſtributed to gueſts at a wedding.

Bridegroom (*s. from* bride, *and* groom) A man newly married.

Bri'demaid (*s. from* bride, *and* maid) A woman who attends the bride on her wedding day.

Bri'deman (*s. from* bride, *and* man) One who attends the bride and bridegroom on the wedding day.

Bri'deſtake (*s. from* bride, *and* ſtake) A kind of Maypole, a pole ſet up to dance round it.

Bri'dewell (*s. from* Bride, Bridget, *and* well) A houſe of correction.

BRIDGE (*s. from the* Sax. bric) A building raiſed over a water for the convenience of paſſage, the upper part of the noſe, that which ſupports the ſtrings of a muſical inſtrument,

Bridge (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To provide with a bridge. *Johnſon.*

Bridge'bote (*s from* bridge, *and* bote) A tax formerly levied for the repair of bridges.

BRIDG'END (s.) A town in Glamorganſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 178 miles from London.

Bridg'end (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bridgend, made at Bridgend.

BRIDGE'NORTH (s.) A borough town in Shropſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 138 miles from London.

Bridge'north (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bridgenorth, made at Bridgenorth.

BRID'GET (s.) The name of a woman.

BRIDGE'WATER (s.) A large borough town in Somerſetſhire, ſituate on the river Perret, which is there capable of receiving ſhips of a hundred tons burden; it has a good market on Thurſday, ſends two members to parliament, is a county of itſelf, diſtant from London 142 miles.

Bridge'water (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bridgewater, made at Bridgewater.

Bridg'ing (*p. from* bridge) Making a way by means of a bridge.

Bri'dgume (*s. obſolete*) A bridegroom.

BRI'DLE (*s. from the* French, brider, *to tie*) The head ſtall and reins by which a horſe is held in ſubjection; a reſtraint, a check; the upper part of a ſhip's moorings.

Bri'dle (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put on a bridle, to reſtrain, to govern.

Bri'dle (*v. int.*) To hold up the head.

Bri'dled (*p. from* bridle) Having on a bridle, reſtrained, governed.

Bri'dlehand (*s. from* bridle, *and* hand) The left hand, the hand that holds the bridle.

Bri'dling (*p. a. from* bridle) Putting on a bridle; reſtraining, governing, holding up the head.

BRID'LINGTON (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 207 miles from London.

Brid'lington (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bridlington, made at Bridlington.

Bri'don (*s. from* bridle) A ſnaffle, a very ſlender bitmouth, a bit without any branches.

BRID'PORT (*s.*) A borough and port town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 138 miles from London.

Brid'port (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bridport, made at Bridport.

BRIEF (*adj. from the* Lat. brevis *ſhort*) Conciſe, conſiſting of few words, contracted, proceeding the ſhorteſt way.

Brief (*s. from the adj.*) A ſhort writing, an epitome, an extract; letters patent giving licence to a public collection for charitable uſes. *In law*, A ſummon to anſwer to an action, the writing given to a pleader at the bar containing the caſe. *In muſic*, A breve, a note equal in time to two minims.

Brie'fer (*adj. comp. of* brief) Brief in a greater degree.

Brie'feſt (*adj. ſup. of* brief) Brief in the greateſt degree.

Brie'fly (*adv. from* brief) In a brief manner, in few words.

Brie'fneſs (*s. from* brief) Shortneſs, conciſeneſs.

BRI'ER (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. brœer) A prickly plant, a ſpecies of roſe tree.

Bri'ery (*adj. from* brier) Full of briers.

Brieze (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A breeze.

BRIG (*s. from the* Sax. brieg, *it is now a local word*) A bridge.

Brig (*s. a ſea term*) A ſhip with two maſts.

BRI'GA (*s. in old records*) A quarrel.

BRIGA'DE (*s. a military term, from the* French) A diviſion of forces, a conſiderable body of ſoldiers.

Brigadema'jor (*s. from* brigade, *and* major) An officer under the brigadier, one appointed to aſſiſt in the command of a brigade.

Brigadi'er (*s. from* brigade) The officer that commands a brigade.

BRIG'AND (*s. from the* French) A robber.

Brig'andine (*s. from* brigand) A coat of mail, a kind of ancient defenſive armour, a light veſſel with oars and ſails.

Briga'ntes (*s. plu. obſolete*) The ancient inhabitants of the northern counties of England.

Brig'antine (*s. from* brigand) A ſmall light veſſel ſuch as was formerly uſed by pirates.

Brig'bote (*s. in law*) A tax or rate for repairing bridges.

Brige, Brigge (*s. obſolete*) A breach, a rupture. *Ch.*

Brigg, Brigge (*s. obſolete*) A bridge. *Chaucer.*

BRIGGE (*s.*) Glandford Bridge, A town in Lincolnſhire.

Brig'ham (*s. a local word*) A horſe-collar.

BRIGHT (*adj. from the* Sax. breacht) Shining, clear, evident, illuſtrious, witty.

Bri'ghten (*v. t. from* bright) To make brighter, to make to ſhine, to make clear, to make illuſtrious, to make witty.

Bri'ghten (*v. int.*) To grow bright, to clear up.

Bri'ghter (*adj. comp. of* bright) Bright in a greater degree.

Bri'ghteſt (*adj. ſup. of* bright) Bright in the greateſt degree.

BRIGHT'HELMSTONE (*s.*) A town in Suſſex; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 58 miles from London.

Bright'helmſtone (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Brighthelmſtone, made at Brighthelmſtone.

Brig'htly (*adv. from* bright) Splendidly.

Bri'ghtneſs (*s. from* bright) Luſtre, ſplendor, acuteneſs, ſharpneſs of wit.

Brike (*adj. obſolete*) Straight, narrow. *Chaucer.*

BRILL (*s. of uncertain derivation, and not much uſed*) One of the hairs on the eye-lids of an horſe.

Bril'lant (*adj. an antiquated ſpelling*) Brilliant.

Bril'liancy (*s. from* brilliant) Splendor, brightneſs.

BRIL'LIANT (*adj. from the* French, brilliant Bright, ſparkling, ſplendid.

Bril'liant (*s. from the adj.*) A diamond of the

Bril'liantneſs (*s. from* brilliant) Splendor, luſtre.

BRIM (*s. from the* Icelandiſh) The edge, the upper of any thing.

Brim (*v. a. from the ſubſ.*) To fill up to the brim.

Brim (*v. int.*) To be full to the brim.

Brim (*v. a. in country affairs*) To perform the act neration, applied to a boar and a ſow.

Brim (*s. from the foregoing verb*) The act of between a boar and a ſow.

Brime (*v. obſolete*) To bring.

Brim'ful (*adj. from* brim) Full to the top, overch

Brim'fulneſs (*s. from* brimful) Fullneſs to the top.

Brimme (*adj. obſolete*) Fierce, cruel.

Brim'med (*p. from* brim) Filled to the brim; havi ceived the boar.

Brim'mer (*s. from* brim) A bowl or any veſſel filled the brim.

Brim'ming (*adj. from* brim) Full to the brim.

Brim'ming (*s. in country affairs*) The act of ge between a boar and a ſow.

Brim'ſtone (*s. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* bren *fiery ſtone*) Sulphur.

Brim'ſtony (*adj. from* brimſtone) Full of brimſtone.

BRIN'DED (*adj. from the* French, brin *a branch*) with branches, tabby, ſtreaked.

Brin'dice (*s. from the* French, brinde) A health;

Brin'dle (*s. from* brinded) The ſtate of being brin

Brin'dled (*adj. from* brindle) Brinded, ſtreaked.

BRINE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Water impr with ſalt, the ſea water, tears.

Brine (*v. t. a local word*) To bring.

Brine'pan (*s. in ſalt works*) The pan in which th is put for making ſalt.

Brine'pit (*s. from* brine, *and* pit) A pit of ſalt wat

Brine'water (*s. from* brine, *and* water) Salt water.

BRING (*v. t. from the* Sax. bringen) To fetch, to to come along with one; to convey in one's o to lead, to conduct, to induce, to prevail *To bring about*, To bring to paſs: *To bring fo* give birth to, to bring to light: *To bring in*, troduce, to prevail upon, to afford gain. *To b* To clear. *To bring on*, To bring to action. *over*, To convert from one party to another. *out*, To exhibit, to ſhew. *To bring to*, To c keep a ſhip from ſailing. *To bring under*, To *To bring up*, To educate, to bring into faſhion, to advance.

BRIN'GER (*s. from* bring) The perſon that bri thing.

Bring'erup (*s. from* bring, *and* up) An inſtruc that takes the care of another's education.

Bri'niſh (*adj. from* brine) Saltiſh, having the brine.

Bri'niſhneſs (*adj. from* briniſh) Saltneſs, a tend ſaltneſs.

BRINK (*s. from the* Daniſh) The edge of any place.

Brinne (*v. obſolete*) To burn.

Bri'ny (*adj. from* brine) Salt, having the qu brine.

Bri'ony (*s. in botany, rather an incorrect ſpelling*)

BRISCOI'DES (*s. in zoology*) A ſhellfiſh ſet with like a hedgehog.

Briſe (*adj. in heraldry*) Broken, belonging to a ry that has ſome part of it broken off.

BRISK (*adj. from the* French, briſque *haſty*) Live ſprightly; vivid, bright; ſpirituous, ſtrong. *up*, To come up briſkly.

BRIS'KET (*s. from the* French briſchet) The an animal, that part that lies next the ribs.

Bris'kly (*adj. from* brisk) Actively, vigorouſly.

Bris'kneſs (*s. from* brisk) Livelineſs, vigor, gayety

BRIS'SUS (*s. in zoology*) The echinus, a ſhellfiſh hedgehog.

Bris'tle (*s. from the* Sax. briſtl) One of the ſtiff ha ſtands upright on the backs of ſwine.

Bris'tle (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To erect in briſtles, up the hair.

Bris'tle (*v. int.*) To ſtand erect as briſtles, to ma any one in an angry manner.

Bris'tled (*p. from* briſtle) Set up in the form of b

Bris'tletail (*s from* briſtle, *and* tail) A kind of fly.

Bris'tling (*p. from* briſtle) Setting up the briſtles, up to any one in an angry mode.

Bris'tly (*adj. from* briſtle) Thick ſet with briſtles.

BRIS'TOL (*s.*) A large populous and trading city on the rivers Avon and Froom, partly in Glouc tly in Somerſetſhire; the key for the ſhipping ding of goods is reckoned one of the moſt com- s in England; it has a market on Wedneſday turday, ſends two members to parliament, and miles from London.

(adj. from the ſubſ.) Belonging to Briſtol, made ol.

LFLOWER (s. in botany) The lychnis.

ilk (s. a cant word) Sherry.

one (s. from Briſtol, and ſtone) A kind of ſoft d found in a rock near the city of Briſtol.

ater (s. from Briſtol, and water) The water of pring near the city of Briſtol.

W (s. an antique ſpelling) The city of Briſtol.

E (s. in fortification) A line of four or five fa- arallel to the line of defence.

in ichthyology) The name of a ſalt water fiſh.

N (s. in geography, of uncertain derivation) The iſland in Europe; England, Scotland with the belonging to both.

NIA (s. from the Lat.) The Latin name for d, Scotland, and the iſlands belonging to both.

c (adj. from Britannia) Belonging to Great , belonging to the king of Great Britain who is is Britannic majeſty.

NICA (s. in botany) The great waterdock.

int. in huſbandry) To grow over ripe, applied t, barley and hops.

LM (s. from the Sax.) A man's name.

VOLD (s. from the Sax.) A man's name.

adj. from Britain) Belonging to Britain.

NY (s. in geography) A province in France, ca, from whence it is ſuppoſed this iſland was pled.

E(adj. from the Sax. brittan) Apt to break, fragile.

ſs (s. from brittle) The ſtate of being brittle.

. from Britain) A native of Britain.

(s. obſolete) A boaſter.

s. in botany) The dangle thorn.

rather an incorrect ſpelling) The breeſe, the gad reeze, a gentle motion of the wind.

obſolete) Land that has lain ſometime untilled.

nts (s. in gardening) A kind of ſcreen to keep wind from tender plants.

(s. from the French broche) A ſpit, a muſical ent in which the ſounds are made by turning handle.

with hunters) The ſtart of a young ſtag's horn.

v. t. from the ſubſ.) To ſpit, to pierce as with a tap, to open any ſtore; to utter, to let out ng.

v. a ſea term) To turn ſuddenly to windward be in danger of overſetting; with to: as, "She o broach to."

(p. from broach) Spitted, pierced, tapped,

(s. from broach) A ſpit, one that opens or s any thing.

g (p. a. from broach) Spitting, piercing, tap- ttering.

adj. from the Sax. brad) Wide, extended in ; large, ample; clear, open; groſs, coarſe; de icate; obſcure, fulſom.

a local word) A large collection of ſtanding

L′BIN (s. in geography) A diſtrict of Perthſhire and.

th (s. from broad, and cloth) A broad fine cloth.

(v. int. not much uſed, from broad) To grow o grow wider. *Thompſon.*

d (adj. from broad, and eye) Having a wide

ved (adj. from broad, and leave) Having broad

(adv. from broad) In a broad manner.

s (s. from broad) Breadth, extent from ſide coarſeneſs, fulſomneſs.

ldered (adj. from broad, and ſhoulder) Having oulders.

(s. a ſea term, from broad, and ſide) The ſide , the volly of ſhot fired at once from the ſide .

(s. in printing) A ſheet of paper containing e page, a large ſheet of paper printed on one

rd (s. from broad, and ſword) A ſword with a ade and cutting edge.

e (adv. from broad, and wiſe) In the direction readth.

(s. from brocado) A ſilk ſtuff variegated with of gold or ſilver.

Broca′ded (*adj. from* brocade) Woven in the manner of a brocade, dreſſed in brocade.

BROCA′DEL (*s. in commerce*) A kind of brocade.

BROCA′DO (*s. from the* Ital.) A ſilk flowered with gold or ſilver.

Bro′cage (*s. from* broke) An allowance or hire for making bargains, the wages of a broker, the trade of dealing in old things; the act of pimping. *Spenſer.*

Broc′atel (*s. in commerce*) The brocadel, a kind of coarſe brocade uſed for tapeſtry.

BROCCA′RIUS (*s. a Scotch law term*) A mediator in any buſineſs, an arbitrator.

BROCCEL′LA (*s. in old records*) A thicket, a covert of buſhes.

BROC′COLI (*s. from the* Ital.) A ſpecies of cabbage.

Broch (*s. not much uſed*) An ornament; a buckle, a bracelet, a nooſe, a ſpit. *Chaucer.*

Bro′cha (*s. not much uſed*) An awl, a packing needle.

Broche (*v. t. an uncommon ſpelling*) To broach.

BROCHET′TE (*s. from the* French) A ſkewer to ſtick meat on.

Brochet′te (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing a fowl.

Bro′chia (*s. obſolete*) A great can or pitcher.

Broc′hity (*s. obſolete*) Crookedneſs, the crookedneſs of the teeth.

BROCK (*s. from the* Sax.) A badger.

Broc′ket (*s. with hunters*) A red deer two years old.

Broc′king (*adj. obſolete*) Throbbing.

Brode (*adv. obſolete*) Abroad. *Chaucer.*

Brode′rer (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An embroiderer.

Brodhalf′peny (*s. from* board, *and* halfpeny) The toll to the lord of the manor for ſetting up boards in a fair or market.

Bro′dir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A brother. *Chaucer.*

Brog′le (*s. a local word*) To fiſh for eels by troubling the water.

Brog′ling (*p. from* brogle) Fiſhing for eels by troubling the water.

Brogue (*v. t.*) To brogle.

BROGUE (*s. from the* Iriſh brog) A kind of ſhoe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Brogue (*s. a cant word*) A corrupt dialect, a vicious pronunciation.

BROI′DER (*v. t. from the* French brodir) To adorn with figures of needlework.

Broi′did (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Broidered. *Chaucer.*

Broi′dered (*p. from* broider) Ornamented with figures in needlework.

Broi′dering (*p. a. from* broider) Ornamenting with figures in needlework.

Broi′dery (*s. from* broider) Embroidery, embroidered work.

BROIL (*s. from the* French brouiller *to jumble*) A quarrel, a tumult.

BROIL (*v. t. from the* French bruler *to burn*) To dreſs meat by laying it on the coals.

Broil (*v. int.*) To be in the heat.

Broi′led (*p. from* broil) Dreſſed by being laid on the coals, heated.

Broi′ling (*p. from* broil) Dreſſing any thing by laying it on the coals, heating one's ſelf before the fire or in the ſun.

Brok (*s. obſolete*) An old ſword.

Bro′kage (*s. from* broke) The hire or wages of a broker.

BROKE (*v. int. not much uſed, of uncertain derivation*) To tranſact buſineſs for others.

Broke (*v. obſolete*) To brook, to keep ſafe. *Chaucer.*

Broke (*v. pret. of* break) Did break.

Bro′ken (*p. from* break) Separated by force, cruſhed, violated, tamed, ſubdued, diſcarded, reduced, become bankrupt.

Bro′kenhearted (*adj. from* broken, *and* heart) Broken with grief, diſconſolate, diſpirited.

Bro′kenly (*adv. from* broken) In a broken incoherent manner.

Bro′kenmeat (*s. from* broken, *and* meat) Fragments of meat, meat that has been cut and left.

Bro′kenwind (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe incident to horſes.

Bro′kenwinded (*adj. in farriery*) Having the wind broken.

Bro′ker (*s. from* broke) A factor, one that does buſineſs for another, one who deals in old things.

Bro′kerage (*s. from* broker) The hire or wages of a broker.

Bro′kin (*v. obſolete*) To brook. *Chaucer.*

Bro′king (*adj. obſolete*) Throbbing. *Chaucer.*

Broll (*s. obſolete*) A part, a piece.

BROMAS (*s. from the* Greek) The wild oat.

BROME′LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BROME-

BROMES'GROVE (*s.*) A town in Worceſterſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 114 miles from London.

Bromes'grove (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bromeſgrove, made at Bromeſgrove.

BROM'LEY (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 9 miles from London.

BROM'LEY (*s.*) A town in Staffordſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 129 miles from London.

Brom'ley (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bromley, made at Bromley.

BRO'MUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BROM'YARD (*s.*) Bramyard, a town in Herefordſhire.

Brom'yard (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bramyard.

BRON'CHANT (*adj. in heraldry*) Standing out, ſtanding before ſome other bearing.

BRON'CHIÆ (*s. plu. in anatomy, from the* Greek βρογχος *the throat*) The ramifications of the windpipe entering into the lungs and diſtributed to every part to anſwer the purpoſe of reſpiration.

Bron'chial, Bron'chic (*adj. from* bronchus) Belonging to the throat, pertaining to the windpipe.

BRON'CHOCELE (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek βρογχος *the throat, and* κηλη *a rupture*) A tumor of the bronchus, a Derby neck, a ſwelling of the neck about the windpipe.

BRONCHO'TOMY (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek βρογχος *the throat, and* τεμνω *to cut*) The opening of the windpipe by inciſion to prevent ſuffocation in a quinſey.

BRON'CHUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek βρογχος *the throat*) The windpipe, the throat.

Brond (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A brand. *Spenſer.*

Brond'iron (*s. obſolete*) A ſword. *Spenſer.*

BRONTE'A (*s. from the* Greek βροντη *thunder*) An inſtrument ſometimes uſed in the theatres to imitate thunder.

BRON'TES (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the Cyclops, one who was ſuppoſed to be employed by Vulcan to make thunderbolts for Jupiter.

BRON'TEUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter, one of the names of Bacchus.

BRON'TIAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of precious ſtone, a thunderſtone.

BRONTO'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek βροντη *thunder, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) A diſcourſe on thunder.

BRONZE (*s. from the* French) Braſs, a metal compounded of copper and braſs uſed by the ancients for medals and ſtatues, a copper medal, any ſtatue or figure having the colour or made of copper.

Bron'zing (*s. from* bronze) The art of varniſhing any thing ſo as to make it look like bronze.

BROOCH (*s. from the* Dutch *broke*) A jewel, an ornament of jewels. *With painters,* A painting all of one colour.

Brooch (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To adorn with jewels. *Johnſon.*

Brooch'ed (*p. from* brooch) Adorned with jewels. *Shakeſpeare.*

BROOD (*v. int. from the* Sax. brædan) To ſit on eggs as a hen, to cover chickens under the wing, to watch, to bring any thing to maturity by conſtant care.

Brood (*v. t.*) To cheriſh, to hatch.

Brood (*s. from the verb*) An offspring, a progeny, a generation, a hatch, a number produced at once, a production, the act of brooding.

Bro'oding (*p. from* brood) Sitting on eggs, covering under the wing, cheriſhing.

Brooding (*s. from* brood) The act of cheriſhing.

Broo'dy (*adj. from* brood) Diſpoſed to ſit, inclined to brood over the eggs or chickens.

BROOK (*s. from the* Sax. broc) A running water, a rivulet.

BROOK (*v. t. from the* Sax. brucan) To bear, to endure.

Brook (*v. int.*) To be content, to be content to endure.

BROOK'LIME (*s. in botany*) An herb, the water anagallis.

BROOM (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. brom) A plant, the geniſta.

Broom (*s. from the foregoing*) A beſom ſo called from the matter of which it is ſometimes made.

Broom'ing (*s. a ſea term*) The act or proceſs of cleaning the ſides of a ſhip from any filth ſhe may have contracted while on the ground in the harbour or on the careen.

Broom'land (*s. from* broom, *and* land) The land on which broom grows.

BROOM'LIME (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the veronica.

BROOM'RAPE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the orobanche.

Broom'ſtaff (*s. from* broom, *and* ſtaff) The hand broom.

Broom'ſtick (*s. from* broom, *and* ſtick) The handl broom.

Broom'y (*adj. from* broom) Full of broom.

BROS'SUS (*adj. in old records*) Bruiſed, hurt with

Broſt, Bros'tin (*adj. obſolete*) Broken, torn.

BROTH (*s. from the* Sax.) The liquor in which boiled.

BROTH'EL (*s. from the* French bordel) A houſe fame.

Broth'elhouſe (*s. from* brothel, *and* houſe) A lewd entertainment, a brothel.

Broth'elry (*s. from* brothel) Obſcenity, lewdneſs.

BRO'THER (*s. from the* Sax. brothor) One of the kind born of the ſame father and mother, a man cloſely united in friendſhip with another, a man ſame profeſſion. *In divinity,* One of the human

Bro'therhed (*s. obſolete*) Brotherhood.

Bro'therhood (*s. from* brother) The ſtate of being ther, a claſs of men of the ſame kind, an aſſoci men for any purpoſe, a fraternity.

Bro'therly (*adv. from* brother) After the manne brother.

Bro'therly (*adj. from* brother) Belonging to a b becoming a brother.

Bro'til (*adj. obſolete*) Brittle.

Bro'tilneſs (*s. obſolete*) Brittleneſs.

Brouce (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Browſe, the bra underwood.

Brouch (*s. obſolete*) A jewel.

Brou'dred (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Embroidered, dered.

BROUGH (*s.*) A town in Weſtmoreland; it has ket on Thurſday, and is 261 miles from Londo

Brough (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Brough, at Brough.

Brought (*p. from* bring) Fetched, conveyed, upon, conducted, led on.

BROU'ILLER (*v. int. in the manage, from the* To plunge, to appear in diſorder.

Brouke, Brou'kin (*v. obſolete ſpelling*) To brook.

BROU'VETS (*s. in cookery*) A kind of ſoup, ſoup of meat.

BROW (*s. from the* Sax. browa) The forehead, of hair over the eye, the edge of any high pla

Brow (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To bound, to edge.

BROWAL'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Brow'antler (*s. among hunters*) The branch of horn next the head.

Brow'beat (*v. t. from* brow, *and* beat) To depre ſevere looks.

Brow'beater (*p. from* browbeat) Depreſſed with looks.

Brow'beating (*p. a. from* browbeat) Depreſſing vere looks.

Brow'beating (*s. from* browbeat) The act of de with ſevere looks.

Brow'bound (*adj. from* brow, *and* bound) Hav brow encircled with a garland or crown.

Browch (*s. obſolete*) An ornament of gold worn arm or neck.

Brow'ded (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Broidered.

Browk (*v. obſolete*) To uſe, to enjoy.

BROWN (*adj. from the* Sax. brun) Of a dusky inclined towards redneſs.

Brown'bill (*s. from* brown, *and* bill) The anci pon of the Engliſh foot ſoldiery.

Brown'er (*adj. comp. of* brown) Brown in a gr gree.

Brown'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* brown) Brown in the gr gree.

Brown'iſh (*adj. from* brown) Inclined to a b lour.

Brown'iſt (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a very of Independents that aroſe in England about the ſixteenth century.

Brown'neſs (*s. from* brown) The ſtate of being brown colour.

Brown'ſtudy (*s. from* brown, *and* ſtudy) A gloomy meditation, a ſtate in which we ſtudies to no particular point.

BROWN'WORT (*s. in botany*) The name of tw genuſes of plants, the brunella, and the ſcrop

Brow'poſt (*s. in building*) A beam that croſſes ing.

BROWSE (*v. t. from the* French brouſer) branches, to eat ſhrubs.

Browſe (*v. int.*) To feed on branches; *with* on *the ſhrubs.*"

(*s. from the verb*) The branches of shrubs and
wood on which cattle ſeed.
wood (*s. from* browſe, *and* wood) Bruſhwood,
wood for the fire.
k (*adj. from* brow, *and* ſick) Dejected, hanging
the head.
g (*p. from* browſe) Feeding on browſe.
r (*s. a local word*) A brewer.
(*s. a local word*) The brim, the brim of an hat.
te (*s. obſolete*) Brigebote.
US (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The field cricket,
of locuſt.
te (*s. obſolete*) Brigebote.
(*v. t. a local word*) To dirty.
E'TUS (*s. in old records*) A ſmall thicket, a little

IA (*s. in old records*) Bruſhwood, briars, thorns.
e (*s. an old law term*) A tax for the repair of
, an exemption from ſuch a tax.
(*v. t. from the* French briſer) To cruſh or
, to cruſh with a weight, to beat into a coarſe
r.
, *from the verb*) A hurt with ſomething blunt
avy, a contuſion.
(*p. from* bruiſe) Hurt by ſomething blunt and
reduced to a coarſe powder.
WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb, comfrey.
(*p. a. from* bruiſe) Hurting by a bruiſe, re-
to a coarſe powder.
(*s. nearly obſolete, from the* French) A rumour,
, a report.
. nearly obſolete) To report, to noiſe abroad.
(*p. obſolete, from* bruit) Reported, rumoured.
(*p. nearly obſolete*) Reporting, noiſing abroad.
L (*adj. from the* Lat. bruma *winter*) Belonging
winter.
LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Drunken feaſts in
of Bacchus.
obſolete) A brook.
'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
'TE (*s. from the* French) A woman with a
complexion. *Addiſon.*
L'SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
(*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
N (*s. from the* French brugnon) A ſort of fruit
a plum and a peach.
VICK (*s. in geography*) A dutchy in the circle
er Saxony in Germany, the capital of that

(*s. from the* Dutch brunſt) A blow, a ſtroke, an
olence.
SLAND (*s.*) A parliament town on the coaſt of
Scotland.
S (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub of which bruſhes were
y made.
from bruſcus) An inſtrument to clean any thing
ing off the duſt, an inſtrument uſed to lay on
he tail of a fox; a rough aſſault, a ſcouring.
t. from the ſubſ.) To rub or ſweep with a
o paint with a bruſh, to move as a bruſh, to
ay by an act like that of bruſhing.
int.) To move with haſte, to fly over, to ſkim

(*p. from* brush) Rubbed or ſwept with a
ainted over, carried away by a ſudden bruſh.
s. from bruſh) He that uſes a bruſh.
(*p. a. from* bruſh) Rubbing or ſweeping with
painting over, taking away with a ſudden
moving with haſte, flying over with a gentle

t (*s. in old writings*) Browſe, underwood.
d (*s. perhaps from* browſewood) Underwood,
od for the fire.
dj. from brush) Shaggy, like a bruſh.
dj. in heraldry) Tinne, tawny.
t. not uſed) To dry, to parch.
s. in cookery) Veal ſteaks dreſſed in a particular

dj. obſolete) Burſt, broken. *Chaucer.*
(*v. int. from the* Sax. bruſtlian) To ruſtle as
y ſtiff garment, to vapour, to act the part of

(*p. from* bruſtle) Ruſtling, vaporing.
j. from brute) Belonging to a brute, ſavage,

(*s. from* brute) Brutiſhneſs, ſavageneſs.
(*v. t. from* brutal) To make brutal.
(*v. int.*) To grow brutal. *Johnſon.*
(*p. from* brutalize) Made brutiſh, grown

Brutali'zing (*p. a. from* brutalize) Making brutiſh, growing brutiſh.

Brutal'ly (*adv. from* brutal) In the manner of a brute.

BRUTE (*adj. from the* Lat. brutus *inſenſible*) Unconſcious, ſenſeleſs, irrational, ſavage, fierce, uncivilized.

Brute (*s. from the adj.*) An animal without reaſon, a ſavage.

Brute (*v. an incorrect ſpelling*) To bruit, to report.

Bru'teneſs (*s. not uſed of late, from* brute) Brutality.

Bru'tified (*p. not much uſed, from* brutify) Made a brute, brutalized.

Bru'tiſy (*v. t. not much uſed, from* brute) To make a man a brute.

Bru'tilneſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Brittleneſs, inconſtancy. *Chaucer.*

Bru'tiſh (*adj. from* brute) Reſembling a brute, ſavage, ignorant, uncivilized.

Bru'tiſhly (*adv. from* brutiſh) In the manner of a brute.

Bru'tiſhneſs (*s. from* brutiſh) Brutality, ſavageneſs.

BRU'TON (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 114 miles from London.

Bru'ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bruton, made at Bruton.

Brutte (*v. a local word*) To browſe.

Brut'tle (*s. not much uſed*) Browſe, underwood.

BRY'A (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub of which bruſhes were made, an herb uſed by the ancients in purification.

BRY'ANSBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Clare and province of Connaught.

BRIG'MUS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A grating noiſe made by the gnaſhing of the teeth.

Bryke (*adj. obſolete*) Streight, narrow.

BRY'ONY (*s. in botany*) An herb.

BRY'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of moſſes, wall moſs.

Bub (*s. a cant word*) Strong malt liquor.

BUBALI'NUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ſerpent ſo called from the miſchief it does amongſt the cattle.

BU'BALUS (*s. in zoology*) The buffalo, the wild bull.

BUB'BLE (*s. from the* Dutch bobbel) A ſmall bladder of water; any thing which wants ſolidity and firmneſs; a cheat; the perſon cheated.

Bub'ble (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To riſe in bubbles.

Bub'ble (*v. t. a cant word*) To cheat.

Bub'bled (*p. a cant word*) Cheated.

Bub'bler (*s. a cant word*) A cheat.

Bub'bling (*p. from* bubble) Riſing in bubbles; cheating.

Bub'by (*s. uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle*) A woman's breaſt.

BUBO (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek ϐȣϐων *the groin*) An inflammatory tumor of the armpit or groin.

BU'BO (*s. in ornithology*) The great horned owl, the ſtrix.

BU'BON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BUBO'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The tutelar goddeſs of the larger cattle.

BUBO'NICELE (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek ϐȣϐων *the groin, and* κηλη *a rupture*) A rupture in which ſome part of the inteſtines break down into the groin.

Buc'aniers (*s. a cant word*) The privateers or pirates of America. *Johnſon.*

BUCA'RDIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of figured ſtone found in the ſhells of the larger cockles.

BUCAR'DIUM (*s. in the hiſtory of ſhell fiſh*) A cockle of the larger ſort ſo called from its reſemblance to an ox's heart.

BUC'CA (*s. in anatomy*) The cheek.

Buc'cal (*adj. from* bucca) Belonging to the cheek.

BUC'CAN (*s.*) The place where the natives of America ſmoke and dry their fleſh and fiſh.

Buc'caneer (*s. from* buccan) One who ſmokes and dries fleſh or fiſh after the manner of the Americans, inhabitants of the iſland of Saint Domingo.

Buccanee'ring (*s. from* buccaneer) The proceſs of ſmoking and drying fiſh or fleſh after the manner of the Americans.

BUCCEL'LATION (*s. a chymical term, from the* Lat. buccella *a mouthful*) A diviſion into large pieces

BUCCI'NA (*s. from* bucca) An ancient inſtrument of martial muſick, a kind of trumpet.

Buc'cinate (*v. not uſed*) To blow a trumpet.

Buccina'tor (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle on each ſide of the face common to the cheeks and lips.

Buccina'tor (*s. from* bucca) A trumpeter.

BUCCI'NUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The trumpet ſhell, a genus of univalve ſhells ſhaped like a horn.

BUC'CULA (*s. in anatomy*) The fleſhy part under the chin. *Scott.*

Buc'culent (*adj. not uſed*) Wide mouthed.

BUCCUTAU′RUS (*s. in naval architecture*) A kind of carrack, a huge ſhip ornamented with the figure of a centaur.

Buccuto′ro (*s. from* buccutaurus) A large veſſel, a ſtately galley in which the doge and ſenate of Venice perform the annual ceremony of eſpouſing the ſea.

BUCEPH′ALON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BUCEPH′ALUS (*s. from the* Greek βȣς *an ox, and* κεφαλη *a head*) The name of a famous horſe of Alexander the Great.

BU′CER (*s.*) The name of a German reformer.

BUCE′RAS (*s. in botany*) Fœnugreek.

Bu′ceriſm (*s. from* Bucer) The tenets of Martin Bucer, a German divine, who differed in ſome points from the other reformers.

BU′CHAN (*s. in geography*) A country or diſtrict of Aberdeenſhire in Scotland.

BUCHNE′RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

BUCI′NAM (*s. in botany*) The conſound.

BUCK (*s. from the* Brit. bwch) The male of deer, the male of rabbets, and other animals.

BUCK (*s. from the* German bouche *ſuds*) The liquor in which cloaths are waſhed, the cloaths waſhed, the proceſs of waſhing.

Buck (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To waſh cloaths in a particular manner, to clean linen in order to make it white.

Buck (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To perform the act of generation as a buck and doe.

Buck′basket (*s. from* buck, *and* basket) The basket in which cloaths are carried to the bucking.

BUCK′BEAN (*s. in botany*) The marſh trefoil.

Buc′ked (*p. from* buck) Waſhed in a bucking.

BUCK′ENHAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 96 miles from London.

Buck′enham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Buckenham, made at Buckenham.

BUC′KET (*s. from the* French boquet) The veſſel in which water is drawn out of a well, that part of a pump that draws up the water, a veſſel in which water is carried on any occaſion.

Buc′ket rope (*s. from* bucket, *and* rope) The rope faſtened to a bucket, to draw water out of a well.

Buck′hunting (*s. from* buck, *and* hunt) The diverſion of hunting the buck.

Buck′ing (*p. from* buck) Waſhing in a bucking.

Buck′ing (*s. from* buck) A particular proceſs in waſhing and whitening linen.

BUC′KINGHAM (*s.*) A borough town in Buckinghamſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 57 miles from London.

Buc′kingham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Buckingham, made at Buckingham.

BUC′KINGHAMSHIRE (*s.*) An inland county of England, remarkable for the manufactory of thread or bone lace.

Buc′kinghamſhire (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Buckingkamſhire, produced in Buckinghamſhire.

BUC′KLE (*s. from the* Brit. bwcel) A link of metal with a tongue to faſten one thing to another; the ſtate of the hair when it has been long in curl.

Buc′kle (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To faſten with a buckle; to prepare for action, to engage in battle.

Buc′kle (*v. int.*) To bend, to bow. *To buckle to*, to apply to. *To buckle with*, to engage with.

Buck′led (*p. from* buckle) Faſtened with a buckle.

Buck′ler (*s. from* buckle) A ſhield, a defenſive weapon buckled on to the arm.

Buck′ler (*v. t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To ſupport.

Buck′lerthorn (*s. in botany*) A particular kind of thorn.

Buck′maſt (*s. from* buck, *and* maſt) The maſt of beech, the fruit of the beech tree.

Buck′ram (*s. in commerce*) A coarſe linen cloth ſtiffened with gum or glew.

Buck′rams (*s. in botany*) Wild garlick.

BUCK′SHORN CRESS (*s. in botany*) A plant, the noſtertium.

BUCKS′HORN PLANTAIN (*s. in botany*) An herb, the coronopus.

Buck′skin (*adj. from* buck, *and* skin) Made of leather prepared from the skin of a buck.

Buck′ſome (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Buxom.

Buck′ſomely (*adv. an incorrect ſpelling*) Buxomly.

Buck′ſomeneſs (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Buxomneſs.

Buck′ſtall (*s. with ſportſmen*) A toil, a large net.

BUCK′THORN (*s. in botany*) A kind of thorn, the rhamnus.

Buck′weed (*s. in botany*) An herb.

BUCK′WHEAT (*s. in botany*) A plant, French wheat.

BUCO′LIC (*adj. from the* Greek βȣς *an ox, and* κολον *food*) Paſtoral, belonging to ſhepherds.

Buco′lics (*s. from* bucolic) Paſtorals, writings relative to ſhepherds and country affairs.

BUCRA′NIUM (*s. in botany*) Calveſſnart.

BUD (*s. from the* French boutan) The firſt ſhoot plant, the germ.

Bud (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To inoculate, to graft by ſerting a bud.

Bud (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To put forth young to be in bloom.

Bud′ded (*p. from* bud) Inoculated, grafted by a bud inſerted, having buds.

BUD′DESDALE (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a on Thurſday, and is 87 miles from London.

Bud′deſdale (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to dale, made at Buddeſdale.

Bud′ding (*p. from* bud) Shooting forth in buds, lating, grafting by the inſertion of a bud.

BUD′DLE (*s. in mines*) A large ſquare frame of uſed in waſhing oar.

Bud′dle (*v. from the ſubſ.*) To waſh oar.

Bud′dled (*p. from* buddle) Waſhed, cleaned.

BUD′DLEIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Bud′dling (*p. from* buddle) Waſhing oar.

Bud′dling (*s. from* buddle) The proceſs of waſhing in a buddle.

Bud′dlingdiſh (*s. from* buddle, *and* diſh) A ſmall for waſhing oar by hand.

BUDGE (*v. int. a low word, from the* French To ſtir, to move off the place. *Shake*

Budge (*s. from the verb*) The dreſſed skins of lambs the wool on. *In cant language*, One that ſlips houſe to ſteal, a thief.

BUDGE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Surly, ſtiff,

Budge′bachelors (*s.*) A company cloathed in long lined with lambs fur who attend the Lord London during the ſolemnity of his inauguration

Budge′barrel (*s. in military affairs*) A tin barrel powder and uſed eſpecially on board a ſhip.

Bud′ger (*s. from* budge) One that budges.

BUD′GET (*s. from the* French bogette) A little of bag ſuch as may eaſily be carried; a ſtock or

Budg′ing (*p. from* budge) Stirring, going off the

BUD′ZIAC (*adj. in geography*) Belonging to a Tartary.

Bu′er (*s. a local word*) A gnat.

Buff (*s. from* buffalo) A ſort of leather prepared skin of the buffalo, the skin of an elk, an ox, dreſſed after the manner of that of the buffalo; made of buff; the skin when a man ſtrips fight.

BUFF (*v. t. not uſed at preſent, from the* French To ſtrike.

BUF′FALO (*s. in zoology, from the* Ital.) A kind bull.

Buffe (*s. obſolete*) A blow, a ſtroke.

BUF′FET (*s. from the* French buffette) A kind board.

BUF′FET (*s. from the* Ital. buffeto) A blow fiſt, a box on the ear.

Buf′fet (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtrike with the box, to beat, to exerciſe.

Buf′fet (*v. int.*) To fight, to box.

Buf′feted (*p. from* buffet) Beaten, boxed.

Buf′feter (*s. from* buffet) One that buffets.

Buf′feting (*p. a. from* buffet) Beating, boxing.

Buf′fle (*s. in zoology*) The buffalo.

Buf′fle (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To puzzle, to be

Buf′fleheaded (*adj. from* buffle, *and* head) Having head, dull, ſtupid.

BUFFOO′N (*s. from the* French buffon) A man profeſſion is to make ſport, a man who practiſes cent raillery.

Buffoo′nery (*s. from* buffoon) The practice of a low jeſts.

BU′FO (*s. in zoology*) A common toad.

BUG (*s. in zoology*) A genus of inſects, the inſect extremely troubleſome in beds.

BUG, BUG′BEAR (*s. moſt probably from the* Brit A frightful object, ſomething to frighten child

Buggaſi′nes (*s. in commerce*) Buckrams made of

Bug′ger (*v. t. a low word*) To commit an crime.

Bug′gers (*s. in church hiſtory*) The Bulgarians.

Bug′gery (*s. from* bugger) An unnatural interco

Bug′gineſs (*s. from* buggy) The ſtate of being with bugs.

Bug′gy (*adj. from* bug) Full of bugs, infeſted bugs.

Bug′gys (*s. obſolete*) Bugbears.

BU′GLE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A hunting ſort of wild bull, a ſhining bead of black glaſs

Bu′gle (*s. in botany*) A plant.

orn (*s. from* bugle, *and* horn) A hunting horn. *Chaucer.*

OSS (*s. in botany*) The herb ox tongue.

. *obſolete ſpelling*) To buy, to pay dear for. *Ch.*

(*v. t. from the* Dutch, bilden) To raiſe up from round, to erect an edifice.

v. int.) To reſt on, to depend on.

d (*p. nearly obſolete, from* build) Built, raiſed up.

r (*s. from* build) One that builds, an architect.

ng (*p. from* build) Raiſing up, erecting an edi-

ng (*s. from* build) An edifice, a fabrick, the art of g a fabrick.

v. pret. of build) Did build.

p. from build) Raiſed up, erected into an edifice.

s. from build) A conſtruction, a manner of build- *Dryden.*

H (*s.*) A town in Brecknockſhire; it has a market Monday and Saturday, and is 171 miles from on.

(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Builth, made at h.

. *in the* Heb. *chronology*) The eighth month of the ſiaſtical and the ſecond of the civil year among ews.

P'ATHUM (*s. in botany*) The great dock.

(*s. from the* Lat. bulbus *a round root*) A round , a round root.

A'CEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. bulbaceus) Bulbous, ſting of bulbs.

ICE (*s. in botany*) A kind of leek, dog'sleek.

ne (*s. in botany*) The anthericum.

OCASTA'NUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

OCO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ſe (*adj. from* bulb) Bulbous, conſiſting of bulbs.

us (*adj. from* bulb) Conſiſting of bulbs, having a d root.

ARD (*s. in ichthyology*) The blenius.

GA (*s. in old law records*) A budget, a mail.

A'RIA (*s. in geography*) A province of Turkey in pe.

rian (*adj. from* Bulgaria) Belonging to the pro- e of Bulgaria.

rian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Bulgaria.

rians (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who denied the ority of the old teſtament and ſome other opinions ſs dangerous conſequence.

(*v. int. a ſea term, from* bilge *the lower part of a*) To ſpring a leak, to founder by ſtriking againſt ething.

(*v. int.*) To jut out, to batter.

ng (*p. from* bulge) Jutting out, battering.

MY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek βȣς *an ox,* λιμος *hunger*) An enormous and unnatural appetite nded with faintings and coldneſs of the extremi- .

(*s. from the* Dutch, bulcke *the breaſt*) The magni- e, the largeneſs, the majority, the main fabrick, main part of a ſhip's cargo; a part of a building projects from the reſt, a kind of bench even with indow.

v. t. a ſea term) To break bulk, to take out part of ip's lading.

(*v. int. not much uſed*) To jut or bulge out.

r (*s. a local word*) A beam, a rafter.

r (*s. a cant and low word*) A woman of ill fame.

head (*s. a ſea term*) A partition of boards to divide part of the ſhip from another.

y (*adj. from* bulk) Large, of a great ſize.

(*s. from the* Dutch bulle) The male of black cattle; of the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, a mandate from pope; a blunder or contradiction.

LACE (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild plum.

cetree (*s. from* bullace, *and* tree) A kind of wild n tree.

ry (*s. a corruption, from* boillary) A ſalt houſe, a e where ſalt is boiled. *Scott.*

ted (*adj. not much uſed*) Bubling, boiling. *Scott.*

aiting (*s. from* bull, *and* bait) The barbarous di- ion of baiting a bull with dogs.

ee (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The bull-fly.

eef (*s. from* bull, *and* beef) The fleſh of a bull.

eggar (*s. from* bull, *and* beggar) Something terrible, ething to frighten children.

alf (*s. from* bull, and calf) A calf of the bull kind.

og (*s. from* bull, *and* dog) A particular kind of uſed in baiting bulls remarkable for reſolution and rage.

n (*s. a local word*) The ſtalks of hemp after they pilled.

BUL'LENGER (*s. in old ſtatutes*) A ſmall ſea veſſel, a boat.

BUL'LET (*s. from the* French, boulet) A round ball of metal chiefly uſed for ſhooting.

Bull'eyed (*adj. from* bull, *and* eye) Having large eyes.

Bull'feaſt (*s. from* bull, *and* feaſt) A kind of bull-baiting.

BULL'FINCH (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a ſmall bird.

Bull'fly (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A particular kind of fly.

Bull'frog (*s. in zoology*) The largeſt kind of frog.

Bull'head (*s. from* bull, *and* head) The name of a fiſh, a ſmall kind of water vermin, a ſtupid fellow.

Bul'lied (*p. from* bully) Overborne with noiſe and tumult.

Bul'limong (*s. not much uſed*) Bullimony, a mixture of ſeveral ſorts of grain.

Bul'limony (*s. not much uſed*) Buckwheat, a mixture of grain.

BUL'LINGBROKE (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 133 miles from London.

Bul'lingbroke (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bullingbroke, made at Bullingbroke.

BUL'LION (*s. from the* French, billon) Gold or ſilver in the lump.

Bul'lis (*s. in botany*) The bullace, the wild plum.

BULLI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. bullio *to boil*) The act or ſtate of boiling.

Bul'lock (*s. from* bull) A young bull, any kind of black cattle.

Bul'lockſeye (*s. in architecture*) A ſmall circular ſky light.

BULLS'EYE (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation of Taurus, aldebaran. *With ſea men,* A ſmall obſcure cloud of a particular form and colour ſuppoſed to be the preſage of a ſtorm.

Bulls'wort (*s. in botany*) Biſhop's weed. *Millar.*

BULL'TROUT (*s. in ichthyology*) A freſh water fiſh, the ſcurf.

BULL'WEED (*s. in botany*) An herb, knapweed.

BULL'WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb, biſhop's weed.

BUL'LY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A noiſy bluſtering quarrelſome fellow.

Bul'ly (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To be noiſy and quarrelſome.

Bul'ly (*v. t.*) To overbear with noiſe and tumult. *Johnſon.*

Bul'lyfly (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The horned beetle.

Bul'lying (*p. a. from* bully) Bearing down with noiſe and tumult.

Bul'lyrock (*s. obſolete*) A bully.

Bul'lytree (*s. in botany*) The bullace tree.

Bul'ruſh (*s. from* bull, *and* ruſh) A large kind of ruſh.

Bul'tel (*s. a local word*) The branny part of meal, bran.

BUL'WARK (*s. from the* Dutch bolwercke) A fortification, a citadel; a ſecurity.

Bul'wark (*v. from the ſubſ.*) To fortify, to ſtrengthen. *Johnſon.*

Bul'warked (*p. from* bulwark) Fortified, ſecured. *Addiſon.*

BUM (*s. from the* Dutch bomme) The buttocks, the poſteriors, that part of the body on which we ſit, a bumbailiff.

BUMAS'TUS (*s. in botany*) A large kind of grape.

Bumbai'liff (*s. from* bum, *and* bailiff) A bailiff of the loweſt kind, one employed in arreſts.

Bumba'rd (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A bombard, a great gun.

Bum'baſin (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Bombaſin, a kind of ſtuff worn for mourning.

Bum'baſt (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) Bombaſt, a kind of patchwork, linen ſtuffed with cotton.

Bum'baſt (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Bumbaſt.

Bum'baſt (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Bombaſt.

Bumba'ſte (*v. t. a low word, from* bum, *and* baſte) To beat, to bang.

Bum'blekite (*s. a local word*) The fruit of the bramble, a blackberry.

Bum'boat (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall boat employed in carrying vegetable and other proviſions to ſhips lying at a diſtance from the ſhore.

BUMICEL'LI (*s. plu.*) A ſect of Mahometans in Africa who are ſaid to be great ſorcerers and pretend to fight againſt the devil.

Bum'med (*adj. obſolete*) Taſted, enjoyed.

Bump (*s. perhaps from* bum) A ſwelling, a protuberance.

Bump (*v. int. applied only to the bittern*) To make a loud noiſe.

Bump (*s. uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle*) A ſtroke with ſomething heavy giving a kind of dull ſound.

Bump (*v. t. from the foregoing ſubſ.*) To beat, to give bumps.

Bum'ped (*p. from* bump) Beaten, uſed roughly.

Bum′per (*s. from* bump) A glaſs filled till the liquor ſwells over the brim.

Bum′ping (*p. a. from* bump) Beating, uſing roughly.

BUMP′KIN (*s. of uncertain etymology*) An aukward heavy fellow, a country lout.

Bump′kinly (*adj. from* bumpkin) Clowniſh, ruſtical.

Bun (*s. in paſtry*) A kind of cake.

BUNCH (*s. from the* Daniſh bunker *the crag of a rock*) A hard lump, a cluſter, a number of things tied together, any thing bound into a knot.

Bunch (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To ſwell out into a bunch.

Bunch′backed (*adj. from* bunch, *and* back) Having a bunch on the back.

Bun′ches (*s. in farriery, from* bunch) A diſeaſe incident to horſes.

Bunch′ineſs (*s. from* bunchy) The quality of being bunchy.

Bunch′ing (*p. from* bunch) Swelling out in bunches.

Bunch′y (*adj. from* bunch) Having bunches, full of bunches.

BUN′DLE (*s. from the* Sax. bynd) A number of things bound up together, a roll of any thing.

Bun′dle (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To tie in a bundle, to bind together; *with* up: *as*, “*He* bundled up *all his things*.”

Bun′dled (*p. from* bundle) Bound up in a bundle.

Bund′ling (*p. a. from* bundle) Binding up in a bundle.

BUNG (*s. from the* Brit. bing) The ſtopple of a barrel.

Bung (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtop, to cloſe up.

BUN′GAY, BUN′GEY (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 107 miles from London.

Bun′gay (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bungay, made at Bungay.

Bun′ged (*p. from* bung) Stopped with a bung.

Bung′hole (*s. from* bung, *and* hole) The hole by which the barrel is filled, and which is afterwards ſtopped up with the bung.

Bung′ing (*p. a. from* bung) Stopping with a bung.

Bun′gle (*v. int. from* bungler) To perform in a clumſy manner.

Bun′gle (*v. t.*) To botch, to conduct any thing in a blundering manner.

Bun′gle (*s. from the verb*) A botch, a clumſy performance.

Bun′gled (*p. from* bungle) Performed in a clumſey manner.

BUN′GLER (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Brit. bwngler) A bad workman, a man who has little ſkill or dexterity in his profeſſion.

Bun′gling (*p. a. from* bungle) Performing in an aukward manner, clumſey.

Bun′glingly (*adv. from* bungling) Aukwardly, clumſily.

BU′NIAS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the turnip.

BU′NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the earth nut.

BUNK, BUN′KEN (*s. in medicine*) The leucacantha.

BUNN (*s. from the* Spaniſh bunclo) A kind of ſweetmeat, a kind of cake.

Bunt (*s. ſuppoſed to be a corruption of* bent) A ſwelling the middle part of a ſail formed into a kind of bag, or belly, to receive the more wind.

Bunt (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To ſwell out, to ſwell out as the ſail of a ſhip when filled with wind.

Bun′ter (*s. a cant word*) A woman that picks up rags about the ſtreets, a low vulgar woman.

BUN′TINE (*s. a ſea term*) The thin ſtuff of which the colours of ſhips are uſually made.

Bun′ting (*p. from* bunt) Swelling out.

BUN′TING (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of lark.

BUN′TINGFORD (*s.*) A ſmall town in Hertfordſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 31 miles from London.

Bun′tingford (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Buntingford, made at Buntingford.

Bunt′line (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall rope faſtened to the bottom of a ſail to trice up the bunt.

BUOY (*s. from the* French boye) A piece of cork or wood floating on the water and tied to a weight at the bottom.

Buoy (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To keep afloat; to ſupport, to keep any thing in agitation.

Buoy (*v. int.*) To float.

Buoy′ance (*s. from* buoy) Buoyancy, the ſtate of being buoyant.

Buoy′ancy (*s. from* buoyant) The quality of floating.

Buoy′ant (*adj. from* buoy) Floating, bearing up.

Buoy′ed (*p. from* buoy) Kept from ſinking, kept in agitation; *with* up: *as*, “*Preſbytery was* buoyed up *in Scotland*.”

Buoy′ing (*p. a. from* buoy) Bearing up, keeping in agitation.

Buoy′rope (*s. a. ſea term, from* buoy, *and* rope) T rope which faſtens the buoy to the anchor.

BUPHTHA′LMUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, eye.

BUPHO′NON (*s. in botany*) The chamæleon.

BUPLEU′RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, har ear.

BUPRES′TIS (*s. in botany*) Blainwort.

Bur (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) An inner chamber.

BUR (*s. in botany*) The rough head of a plant.

Bur (*s.*) An iron ring faſtened to a ſpear formerly uſed tilting; the ſweetbread.

BUR′BOT (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh armed all over prickles.

BURDELA′IS (*s. in botany*) A ſort of grape.

BUR′DEN (*s. from the* Sax. byrthen) A load, ſometh to be carried, ſomething grievous and hard to be the quantity or weight that a ſhip will carry; a bu the verſe repeated in a ſong.

Bur′den (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To load, to encumber.

Bur′dened (*p. from* burden) Loaded, oppreſſed.

Bur′dener (*s. not much uſed, from* burden) One that on burdens, an oppreſſor. *Johnſ*

Bur′dening (*p. a. from* burden) Laying on burdens, preſſing.

Bur′denous (*adj. not much uſed, from* burden) Grievo oppreſſive, uſeleſs.

Bur′denſome (*adj. from* burden) Grievous, oppreſ hard to be born.

Bur′denſomeneſs (*s. from* burdenſome) The ſtate or q lity of being burdenſome.

BUR′DOCK (*s. in botany, from* bur, *and* dock) A p the xanthium.

Burdoun (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The burden of a ſong, drone of a bagpipe. *Chauc*

BUREAU′ (*s. pronounced as though it were written* b *from the* French) A particular kind of cheſt w drawers.

Bu′rel (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The beryl, a precious ſ *Chau*

Burelle′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Barry, divided by bars.

BUR′FORD (*s.*) A town in Oxfordſhire; it has a ma on Saturday, and is 79 miles from London.

Bur′ford *adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Burford, m at Burford.

BURG (*s. from the* Sax. *nearly obſolete*) A borough tow burrow.

Bur′gage (*s. in law, from* burg) A tenure proper to ci and towns where the lands and tenements are held the king or ſome other lord at a yearly rent; a dw ling houſe in a borough.

BUR′GAMOT (*s. from the* French) A ſpecies of pear.

BUR′GANET (*s. from the* French, bourginote) A kind helmet.

BUR′GEIN, BUR′GEON (*v. int. obſolete, from the* Fren To bud forth, to grow big. *Spen*

BUR′GEOIS (*s. from the* French bourgaois) A citizen burgeſs. *In printing*, A particular ſort of letter.

Bur′gerſhip (*s. from* burgher) The dignity or privil of a burgher. *Sc*

Bur′geſs (*s. from* burgeois) A citizen, a free man o city or town corporate; a repreſentative of a boroug

Bur′geſsſhip (*s. from* burgeſs) The privilege or dignit a burgeſs.

BURGH (*s. from the* Sax.) A corporate town, a boroug

BURGH (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market Thurſday, and is 137 miles from London.

Burgh (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Burgh, made Burgh.

Burgh′bote, Burgh′boote (*s. a law term, from* burgh, boot) A tax for the repair of caſtles, an exemption fr that tax.

Burgh′breech (*s. from the* Sax.) A fine anciently impo on the inhabitants of a town for breach of the peace ſome other miſdemeanor.

Burgh′er (*s. from* burg) One who has a right to cer privileges.

Burgh′erſhip (*s. from* burgher) The privileges of burgher.

BURGH′GRAVE (*s. from the* Teutonic burgraff) A G man count, the chief governor of a city or caſtle.

Burg′maſter (*s. from* burgh, *and* maſter) A burgoma one employed in the government of a town.

Burgh′mote (*s. from* burgh, *and* mote) The court o city or borough.

Burgh′ware (*s. in old ſtatutes*) A citizen, a burgeſs.

Burg′lar (*s. from* burglary) A houſe breaker.

Burgla′rious (*adj. from* burglary) Belonging to crime of houſe breaking.

RY (*s. from the* Sax. burg *a houſe, and* larron
The crime of breaking into a houſe with an
ſteal, breaking into a houſe in the night.

ſter (*s. from* burg, *and* maſter) One employed
overnment of a city.

(*s. in the ſea language*) A rich kind of gruel.

VE (*s. from the* Teut. burgraff) A German
he chief governor of a city or caſtle.

DY (*s. in geography*) A province of France.

(*s. in commerce*) A rich kind of French wine,
the growth of Burgundy.

v. obſolete) To bud. *Chaucer.*

bſolete) A tower, help, defence.

(*adj. not much uſed, from* bury) Proper to be
capable of being buried. *Scott.*

from bury) The act of burying, the act of
any thing under ground, the church ſervice
rals.

p. from bury) Interred, put under the ground.

from bury) One that buries.

(*s. from the* French) A graving tool, a graver.

s. a corrupt ſpelling) A kind of grape, the bur-

t. with clothiers) To pick the knots and looſe
off the cloth.

p. from burl) Having the knots and looſe threads
ff.

dj. obſolete) Armed.

s. an incorrect ſpelling) Burleſque.

QUE (*adj. from the* Ital. burlare *to jeſt*) Jocular,
s.

(*s. from the adj.*) Ridicule, ludicrous lan-

(*v. t. from the adj.*) To turn into ridicule.

d (*p. from* burleſque) Ridiculed, turned into

ng (*p. a. from* burleſque) Turning into jeſt,
g.

obſolete) A hood, a coif.

(*s. from* burly) Bulkineſs.

p. from burl) Picking the knots and threads
ce of cloth.

s. from burl) The act or proceſs of clearing
om knots and threads.

ons (*s. with clothiers*) An inſtrument made uſe
rling cloth.

adj. of uncertain derivation) Bulky, tumid.

nd (*s. obſolete*) A great ſword, a great fury.

NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

t. from the Sax. burnan) To conſume with
urt or wound with fire.

nt.) To be on fire, to act as fire, to be hot,
lamed with paſſion.

om the verb) A hurt or wound cauſed by fire.

from burn) Burnt, deſtroyed by fire, hurt

from burn) One that burns any thing.

in botany) An herb, the ſanguis orba.

s. obſolete) A kind of rich ſtuff formerly worn
ns of quality. *Chaucer.*

M (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on
nd Saturday, and is 126 miles from London.

(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Burnham,
Burnham.

p. a. from burn) Deſtroying by fire, hurting
making hot.

from burn) A conflagration, a fire, an in-
n.

ſs (*s. from* burning, *and* glaſs) A glaſs which
e rays of the ſun into one point and ſets fire
ng.

(*v. t. from the* French burnir) To poliſh, to
thing to ſhine.

int.) To grow bright.

(*p. from* burniſh) Poliſhed, made bright.

s. from burniſh) The perſon that burniſhes, a
uſe of in burniſhing.

(*p. a. from* burniſh) Making bright, po-

(*s. from* burniſh) The act or proceſs of giving

(*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market
y, and is 207 miles from London.

dj. from the ſubſ.) Belonging to Burnley,
urnley.

ret. of burn) Did burn.

om burn) Deſtroyed by fire, hurt by fire.

j. obſolete) Poliſhed. *Chaucer.*

much uſed) The lobe or lap of the ear.

PE (*s. with ſurgeons*) A veſſel or inſtrument
roding powders in.

BURRE′ (*s. from the* French bourree) A kind of dance.

BUR′REL (*s. in botany*) A ſort of pear.

Bur′rel fly (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The oxfly, the breeze.

BUR′RELSHOT (*s. from the* French baurreler *to do execution, and* ſhot) A ſort of caſe ſhot.

BUR′ROCK (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A ſmall ware or dam where wheels are laid to catch fiſh.

BUR′ROW (*s. from the* Sax. burgh) A borough, a town that has a right of repreſentation in parliament; a hole made in the ground by rabbits.

Burr′pump (*s. a ſea term*) A pump by the ſide of a ſhip.

Burr′ſeed (*s. in botany*) The burflag.

BURSA′LIS (*s. in anatomy*) The muſcle in the inſide of the thigh. *Scott.*

BUR′SAPOSTORIS (*s. in botany*) Shepherd's purſe.

BUR′SAR (*s. from the* Greek ϐυρσα *a leather purſe*) The treaſurer of a college or monaſtry; an exhibitioner in the univerſities of Scotland.

BURSA′RIA (*s. in old records*) The treaſury of a college.

BURSE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek ϐυρσα *a purſe*) An exchange, a place where merchants meet to do buſineſs, a place where ſhops are kept.

Bur′ſery (*s. from* burſar) The treaſury of a college or monaſtry.

BURST (*v. int. from the* Sax. burſtan) To break, to fly open, to ſpring away, to come ſuddenly, to begin with violence.

Burſt (*v. t.*) To break any thing ſuddenly.

Burſt (*s. from the verb*) A ſudden eruption, a violent action.

Burſt (*v. pret. of* burſt) Did burſt.

Burſt (*p. from* burſt) Broken, broken ſuddenly and violently.

Burs′ten (*p. from* burſt) Broken, ruptured, having a rupture.

Burs′tenneſs (*s. from* burſt) A rupture, a tumour. *Johnſon.*

BURST′WORT (*s. in botany*) An herb ſaid to be good againſt ruptures.

Burt (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh, a fiſh of the turbot kind.

Burthen (*s. from the* Sax. byrthen, *and conſequently the moſt correct ſpelling, though now grown nearly obſolete*) A burden.

Bur′then (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To burden.

Bur′thened (*p. from* burthen) Burdened.

Bur′thening (*p. a. from* burthen) Burdening.

BUR′TON (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall tackle to be faſtened any where at pleaſure.

BUR′TON (*s.*) A town in Staffordſhire ſituate on the river Trent; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 123 miles from London.

BUR′TON (*s.*) A town in Weſtmoreland; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 244 miles from London.

BUR′TON, BUR′TON STATHER (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 167 miles from London.

Bur′ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Burton, made at Burton.

BUR′Y (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. burg) A dwelling.

Bu′ry (*s. in botany*) A kind of pear.

Bur′y (*s. a corruption from* borrow) A hole dug in the earth to depoſit any thing for greater ſafety, the hole of a rabbit or other beaſt.

BUR′Y (*v. t. from the* Sax. byrigean) To inter, to put into the grave; to inter with the rites of ſepulture; to conceal; to place one thing within another.

BUR′Y (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 190 miles from London.

BUR′Y (*s.*) Bury St. Edmond's, a borough town in Suffolk; it has a good market on Wedneſday, Friday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 72 miles from London.

Bur′y (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Bury, made at Bury.

Bur′ying (*p. a. from* bury) Putting into the grave, putting into the earth, concealing, hiding in the earth, belonging to a funeral.

Bur′ying (*s. from* bury) The ſolemnity of a funeral, a funeral.

Bur′yingplace (*s. from* bury, *and* place) A place ſet apart for the ſepulture of the dead.

BUS′CA, BUS′CAS (*s. in old records*) Underwood, bruſhwood.

Buſch (*s. in old records*) Bruſhwood.

BUSE′LAPHUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of goat.

BUSE′LINUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of parſley.

BUSH (*s. from the* French bois) A thick ſhrub, a number of ſhrubs of the ſame kind growing together; a branch

or

or bough fixed up at a door as a ſign. *With hunters*, A fox's tail.

Buſh (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To grow thick, to grow buſhy.

Buſh (*s. with wheelwrights*) The iron that keeps the hole of the nave from wearing.

BUS'HEL (*s. from the low* Lat. buſellus) A meaſure of capacity containing eight gallons, a ſtrike, a large quantity.

Bus'het (*s. obſolete*) A little buſh.

Bus'hineſs (*s. from* buſh) The quality of being buſhy.

Bus'hing (*p. from* buſh) Growing thick, growing buſhy.

Bus'hment (*s. not much uſed, from* buſh) A thicket, a cluſter of buſhes.

Bus'hy (*adj. from* buſh) Full of ſmall branches, thick like a buſh, full of buſhes.

Bu'ſie (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Buſy, ſollicitous. *Ch.*

Buſi'ed (*p. from* buſy) Employed in buſineſs, encumbered.

Bus'ier (*adj. comp. of* buſy) Buſy in a greater degree.

Bus'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* buſy) Buſy in the greateſt degree.

Buſi'leſs (*adj. not much uſed, from* buſy) Unemployed, having leiſure.

Bus'ily (*adv. from* buſy) In a buſy manner, with the air of buſineſs.

Buſi'neſs (*s. from* buſy) A trade, an employment; ſomething to be done, that which engages our attention. *To do one's buſineſs*, to kill, to deſtroy.

BUSK (*s. from the* French buſque) A piece of ſteel, wood, or whalebone worn in the ſtomacher of a woman's ſtays to keep them in proper form.

Busk (*s. obſolete*) A ruſh, a buſh.

Busk (*v. obſolete*) To ſhut up.

Buske (*s. obſolete*) A buſh. *Chaucer.*

Bus'ket (*s. obſolete*) A little buſh. *Spenſer.*

Bus'kid (*adj. obſolete*) Adorned. *Chaucer.*

BUS'KIN (*s. from the* Dutch brosken) A kind of half boot, a ſpatterdaſh; a high kind of ſhoe worn by the ancient actors of tragedy.

Bus'kined (*adj. from* buskin) Dreſſed in buskins.

Bus'ky (*adj. ſuppoſed to be a corruption of* bosky) Woody, ſhady, overgrown with trees. *Shakeſpeare.*

Buſs (*s. from the* Iriſh bus *the mouth*) A kiſs.

Buſs (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To kiſs, to ſalute with the lips.

Buſs (*s. from the* German buſſe) A ſmall veſſel, a kind of boat.

Bus'ſed (*p. from* buſs) Kiſſed, ſaluted with the lips.

Bus'ſing (*p. a. from* buſs) Kiſſing, ſaluting with the lips.

Buſt (*s. from* buſto) A ſtatue repreſenting a perſon to the breaſt.

BUST (*s. from the* Lat. buſtum *burnt*) The funeral pile of the ancients, the pile of wood on which the dead were burnt.

Bus'tal (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the funeral pile, ſepulchral.

BUS'TARD (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of wild turkey.

Buſt'coat (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Soft bread eaten with butter. *Scott.*

BUS'TLE (*v. int. of uncertain etymology*) To be buſy, to be in a hurry of buſineſs, to be all in motion.

Bus'tle (*s. from the verb*) A tumult, a hurry, a combuſtion.

Bus'tler (*s. from* buſtle) One that buſtles.

Bus'tling (*p. from* buſtle) Making a buſtle, ſtirring about.

BUS'TO (*s. in ſculpture, from the* Ital.) A figure or portrait of a perſon ſhewing only the head, ſhoulders and breaſt.

BUS'TROPHE (*s. from the* Greek βȣς *an ox, and* ϛροφη *a turning*) The furrowed manner of writing practiſed by the ancient Romans.

BUSTUA'RIUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) One of the gladiators who fought about the buſt or funeral pile of a deceaſed perſon.

BUS'TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The funeral pile. *Scott.*

BU'SY (*adj. pronounced as though it were written* biſſy, *from the* Sax. buſgian) Fully employed in buſineſs, buſtling, active, officious, meddling.

Bus'y (*v. t. from the adj.*) To employ, to keep buſy.

Bus'ybody (*s. from* buſy, *and* body) An officious perſon, one who meddles in the buſineſs of others.

Bus'ying (*p. from* buſy) Employing, meddling, acting officiouſly.

BUT (*conj. from the* Sax. butan) Except, only, though, though it be, than, nothing more than, even, juſt at this inſtant, nevertheleſs, that.

BUT (*s. from the* French bout) A boundary, the greater end of any thing. *In ſhip building*, The end of a plank which joins to another on the outſide of a ſhip and under the water.

BUTCH'ER (*s. from the* French boucher) One who ſineſs it is to kill animals and ſell their fleſh, one delights in blood, a cruel bloodthirſty man.

Butch'er (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To kill, to murder.

Butch'erbird (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, lanius.

Butch'ered (*p. from* butcher) Killed, murdered.

Butch'ering (*p. a. from* butcher) Killing, murderi

Butch'erlineſs (*s. from* butcherly) The quality of butcherly.

Butch'erly (*adj. from* butcher) Cruel, bloody, barb

Butch'errow (*s. from* butcher, *and* row) The ſham a row of butchers ſhops.

BUTCH'ERSBROOM (*s. in botany*) A plant, the knee

Butch'ery (*s. from* butcher) The trade of a bu murder, ſlaughter, cruelty.

BUTE (*s. in geography*) An iſland on the weſtern of Scotland; it ſends in turn with Cathneſs one ber to parliament.

But'end (*s. from* but, *and* end) The blunt or great of any thing.

BU'TEO (*s. in ornithology*) The buzzard, a ki hawk.

BU'TIO (*s. in ornithology*) The bittern.

But'ler (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* bottle) A ſervant emp in a family to furniſh the table.

But'lerage (*s. from* butler) The duty on wines im claimed by the king's butler.

But'lerſhip (*s. from* butler) The office of a butler.

BUT'MENT (*s. in building*) That which ſuppor foot of an arch.

BUTO'MUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the f ing buſh.

But'ſecarl (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A boatſwain, a

BUTT (*s. from the* French but) The mark to be f a kind of diverſion; the object at which any th aimed; a perſon who receives the railery and je company; a ſtroke given in fencing.

BUTT (*s. from the* Sax.) A cask containing two heads.

BUTT (*v. t. from the* Dutch botten) To ſtrike wi head.

But'tens (*s. with hunters*) The burs or knobs of t head.

But'ter (*s. from the* Sax. buttere) An oily ſubſtance by agitating the cream of milk. *In chymiſtry*, paration of antimony, a preparation of tin.

But'ter (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To moiſten with bu apply butter to any thing.

But'terbox (*s. a cant word*) A Dutchman.

BUT'TERBUMP (*s. in ornithology*) The bittern.

BUT'TERBUR (*s. in botany*) The name of an he

But'tered (*p. from* butter) Moiſtened with butter

BUT'TERFLOWER (*s. in botany*) A yellow flow which the fields abound in the month of May, of crow foot.

But'terfiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a f gunnellus.

BUT'TERFLY (*s. from the* Sax. butterflege) A b inſect, of which there are various kinds.

But'terflyfiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a b fiſh, a kind of blennius.

But'terflyflower (*s. in botany*) The archis.

But'terflyſhell (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of

But'tering (*p. a. from* butter) Moiſtening with

BUT'TERIS (*s. in farriery*) An inſtrument to p hoof of a horſe.

But'termilk (*s. from* butter, *and* milk) The wh rated from the cream in making butter.

But'terprint (*s. from* butter, *and* print) An in uſed in making up and marking butter.

But'tertooth (*s. from* butter, *and* tooth) One of broad teeth in the fore part of the mouth.

But'terwoman (*s. from* butter, *and* woman) A that ſells butter.

BUT'TERWORT (*s. in botany*) The name of the ſanicle.

But'tery (*adj. from* butter) Having the quality pearance of butter.

But'tery (*s. from* butter) The room where p are laid up for the uſe of the family.

But'ting (*p. from* but) Striking with the head

BUT'TOCK (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The r part near the tail.

But'tokid (*adj. obſolete*) Having buttocks.

BUT'TON (*s. from the* Brit. bottwn) A catch ball by which any part of dreſs is faſtened any knob or ball faſtened to a large body, the plant, the bud of a ſtag's horn.

BUT'TON (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſea urchin, t crabfiſh.

v. t. from the ſubſ.) To faſten with a button;
s, to cloath.
d (*p. from* button) Faſtened with a button.
ole (*s. from* button, *and* hole) The hole or loop
tches the button.
ng (*p. a. from* button) Faſtening with a button.
ee (*s. in botany*) The cephalanthus, the platanus.
ESS (*s. from the* French abourir *to confine*) A
a wall or pier to ſupport any building on the
; a ſupport.
(*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To prop, to ſupport with
ſes.
ed (*p. from* buttreſs) Supported with a but-
Ward.
N, BUT'WINK (*s. in ornithology*) The name of

A'CEOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. bu-
butter) Having the qualities of butter.
s (*adj. not much uſed*) Having the qualities of

s (*adj. from* buxus) Belonging to the box tree,
of box. *Scott.*
EROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. buxus
nd fero *to bear*) Bearing box.
n (*v. obſolete*) To bud. *Chaucer.*
ng (*p. obſolete*) Budding. *Chaucer.*
(*s. obſolete*) Buds. *Chaucer.*
M (*adj. from the* Sax. bugan *to bend*) Obedient,
ſive; gay, brisk, lively; jolly, wanton.
y (*adv. from* buxom) Wantonly, amorouſly.
eſs (*s. from* buxom) Wantonneſs, amorouſneſs.
(*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Buxom, obedient, ami-
Chaucer.
y (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Obediently, duti-
Chaucer.
(*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the box tree.
. *t. from the* Sax. bregian) To purchaſe, to ma-
y money, to get ſome advantage by way of ex-
, to purchaſe at a dear rate.
int.) To treat about a purchaſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
s. from buy) One that buys.
(*p. from* buy) Purchaſing.
from the Heb. *ſignifying* deſpiſed) A man's name.
from the Heb. *ſignifying* contempt) A man's name.
(*s. from* Buz) A deſcendant of Buz.
obſolete) The ſhaft of an arrow.
v. int. from the Teutonic bizzen *to growl*) To
to make a noiſe like bees; to whiſper, to prate.
t.) To whiſper about, to ſpread ſecretly.
from the verb) A hum, a whiſper, a talk.
RD (*s. from the* French buſard) A degenerate
of hawk; a dunce, a blockhead.
(*p. from* buzz) Whiſpered about, ſpread abroad
cret manner.
(*s. from* buzz) A whiſperer, one that reveals ſe-
n a clandeſtine manner.
(*s. from* buzz) Making a humming noiſe, whiſ-
about, talking.
from the Sax. bi) At, near, near to; in, on,
according to; with, with the agency, with the
nentality, with the ſtroke, with the permiſſion of.
from the prep.) Near, beſide, in preſence. *By*
in a ſhort time.
rom the prep.) Something which is not the im-
e object of attention. "*By the* by, *upon the* by."
from the prep.) Lying out of the common way,
ing to that which is not the immediate object of
on, obſcure. "*A* by *way*, *a* by *end*, *a* by
&c." *In theſe forms the two words are gene-*
ined together as one by a hyphen; but as the ap-
n of by, *in this ſenſe, is ſo very extenſive, I thought*
o give it the diſtinction I have here done.
bſolete) To buy, to be. *Chaucer.*
rather a corrupt ſpelling) A bias.
ope (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A biſhop. *Chaucer.*
v. t. obſolete) To publiſh. *Chaucer.*
bſolete) A dwelling.
obſolete) A dwelling. *Gibſon.*
obſolete) A cowhouſe.
(*prep. an obſolete ſpelling*) Before. *Chaucer.*
(*adj. in the Scotch dialect*) Paſt, gone by.
(*v. obſolete*) To promiſe. *Chaucer.*
obſolete) A fray, a quarrel.
n obſolete ſpelling) A bill. *Chaucer.*
(*s. an antique ſpelling*) A bilander, a ſmall
veſſel.
Byle'vin (*v. obſolete*) To abide, to tarry. *Ch.*
(*v. t. from* by, *and* name) To nickname; to
name by way of reproach.
(*p. from* byname) Nicknamed. *Camden.*
ot much uſed) Barley ſteeped, malt. *Scott.*

Bynem'me (*v. obſolete*) To bereave, to take away. *Ch.*

Byne'mpt (*adj. obſolete*) Named. *Spenſer.*

Byno'me, Byny'm (*v. obſolete*) To bereave, to take away. *Chaucer.*

Bypa'ſt (*adj. in the Scotch dialect*) Paſt, paſſed by.

Byra'ſt (*p. obſolete*) Bereſt. *Chaucer.*

BY'RAM (*s. among the Turks*) A ſort of carnaval, a feſtival.

By'ramlic (*s. from* byram) A preſent given at the byram.

Byr'law (*s. in the cuſtoms of Scotland*) The law eſtabliſhed by the conſent of the neighbours in a kind of court leet.

Byr'law (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a court leet or the perſons concerned in making the byrlaws.

Byſtan'der (*s. from* by, *and* ſtand) A looker on, one that is unconcerned.

Byſe'gid (*p. obſolete ſpelling*) Beſieged, ſurrounded. *Ch.*

Bys'ſine (*adj. from* byſſus) Silken, like ſilk.

BYS'SUS (*s. in antiquity, from the* Greek) A kind of fine flax, fine linen.

BYS'SUS (*s. in the plu.* byſſi, *in botany*) A genus of moſſes.

BY'THUS (*s. from the* Greek *βαθος profundity*) One of the names by which the Valentinians call the Supreme Being.

Bytre'nt (*adj. obſolete*) Catched up.

Bywe'ſt (*adv. in the Iriſh dialect, from* by, *and* weſt) Weſtward.

Bywho'pen (*p. obſolete*) Stupified, made ſenſeleſs.

By'zant, By'zantine (*s. from* Byzantium) A piece of gold coined by the emperors of Byzantium or Conſtantinople; a piece or wedge of gold which the king offers on high feſtival days.

Byzan'tine (*adj. in botany, from the s.*) Growing about Byzantium, growing near to Conſtantinople. *Scott.*

BYZAN'TIUM (*s. in geography*) The city of Conſtantinople.

C

C (*s. it has two ſounds, the* hard *and the* ſoft; *the* hard *ſound, like* k *before* a, o, u, *and the conſonants*; *the* ſoft *like* ſ, *before* e, i, *and* y) The third letter of the alphabet, a note or key in muſic.

CA'ABA, CAABAH (*s. with the Mahommedans*) The temple of Mecca; any round building.

CAACHI'RA (*s. in botany*) The indigo plant.

Caas (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A caſe, chance, ſortune. *Ch.*

CAB (*s. from the* Heb.) A meaſure containing about three pints.

Caba'l (*s. from* cabala) The cabala, the ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins; a junto or body of men united in ſome cloſe deſign; an intrigue.

Caba'l (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To intrigue, to unite in parties.

CA'BALA (*s. from the* Heb.) The ſecret ſcience of the Hebrew rabbins, the doctrine of the Jewiſh traditions.

Ca'baliſt (*s. from* cabala) One skilled in the cabala, one verſed in the tradition of the Hebrews.

CA'BALIST (*s. in French commerce*) A factor, a broker.

Cabalis'tic, Cabalis'tical (*adj. from* cabala) Belonging to the cabala, skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Caballa'ria (*s. in old records*) Lands held by the tenure of furniſhing a man and horſe with ſuitable equipage in time of war or other emergence.

Cabal'ler (*s. from* cabal) An intriguer, one who engages in ſome cloſe deſign.

CABAL'LINE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. caballinus *of a horſe*) Belonging to a horſe.

Cabal'ling (*p. from* cabal) Intriguing, uniting in ſome cloſe deſign.

Caballis'tic, Caballis'tical (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling, from* cabala) Belonging to the cabala, having ſome occult or ſecret meaning.

CABAL'LUS (*s. with the poets*) Pegaſus, the winged horſe.

CAB'ARET (*s. not much uſed, from the* French) A tavern.

CAB'ARICK (*s. in botany*) The herb harlewort.

CAB'BAGE (*s. in botany, from the* French cabus) A well known plant, a cabbage plant grown to a head, the braſſica.

Cab'bage (*s. a cant word*) That which remains after a garment is made, the perquiſites of the taylor, that which is filſhed in cutting out any thing.

Cab'bage (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To grow to a head like a cabbage.

Cab'bage (*v. t. a cant word*) To take what is left after a garment is made, to filſh in cutting out any thing.

Cab′baged (*p. a cant word, from* cabbage) Filſhed in cutting out.

Cab′bageplant (*s. in botany and gardening*) A young plant of the cabbage kind.

CAB′BAGETREE (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of palm tree.

Cab′bageworm (*s. from* cabbage, *and* worm) An inſect.

Cab′baging (*p. from* cabbage) Growing into a head like a cabbage.

Cab′baging (*p. a cant word*) Taking what is left after a garment is made.

Cab′bin (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cabin.

CABE′CA, CABE′SSA (*s. in commerce*) The fineſt ſort of India ſilk.

CA′BIN (*s. from the* Brit. chabin) A ſmall room, a ſmall room or chamber in a ſhip, a cottage, a tent.

Ca′bin (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To live in a cabin.

Ca′bin (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To confine in a cabin. *Johnſon.*

Ca′bined (*p. from* cabin) Confined in a cabin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ca′bined (*adj. from* cabin) Belonging to a cabin.

CA′BINET (*s. from the* French) A curious cheſt with drawers, a private box, a place in which things of value are kept, a private room for conſultation.

Ca′binetcouncil (*s. from* cabinet, *and* council) A council held with unuſual privacy and confidence.

Ca′binetmaker (*s. from* cabinet, *and* make) One who makes ſmall nice work in wood.

CA′BLE (*s. from the* Brit. cabl) The great rope of a ſhip, the rope to which the anchor is faſtened.

Ca′bled (*adj. in heraldry*) Bound about with a cord or cable.

Ca′bled flute (*s. in architecture*) A flute filled up with pieces carved in the form of a rope or cable.

Ca′bletire (*s. a ſea term*) The coil of a cable.

Ca′bliſh (*s. obſolete*) Bruſhwood.

Cablee′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a croſs of two ends of rope or cable.

CA′BOCHED (*adj. in heraldry*) Full faced, cut off without any part of the neck.

Ca′burns (*s. a ſea term*) Small ropes uſed in ſhips.

CACAFUE′GO (*s. from the* Spaniſh) An inſect in Spain ſaid to dart fire from its tail in the night.

CACA′LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CA′CAO (*s. in botany*) The chocolate tree, the chocolate nut, a genus of plants.

Cace (*s. obſolete ſpelling*) A caſe, chance, fortune. *Ch.*

CACEP′HATON (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek κακος *bad, and* φημι *to ſpeak*) A harſh ſound of words.

Cach (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To catch. *Chaucer.*

Cachec′tic, Cachec′tical (*adj. from* cachexy) Having an ill habit of body, diſcovering an ill habit.

CA′CHET (*s. from the* French) A ſeal, a ſealed or private letter.

CACHE′XY (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek κακος *bad, and* εξις *a habit*) A bad habit of body, a diſtemperature of the humours or juices of the body.

CACHINA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cachinno *to laugh*) A loud laughing.

CA′CHOU (*s. in medicine*) An aromatic drug, a kind of perfume.

CACH′RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CACH′RYS (*s. in botany*) The catkin.

CACK (*v. int. from the* Lat. caco *to go to ſtool*) To eaſe the body by going to ſtool.

Cac′kebel (*s. from* cack) A fiſh of a looſening quality.

CAC′KEREL (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

Cac′king (*p. a. from* cack) Going to ſtool.

CAC′KLE (*v. int. from the* Dutch kaeckelen) To make a noiſe as a gooſe, to make a noiſe as a hen after laying; to laugh, to giggle.

Cac′kle (*s. from the verb*) The noiſe of a gooſe or hen, the noiſe that is made in laughing.

Cack′ler (*s. from* cackle) A fowl that cackles, a tatler, a teltale.

Cack′ling (*p. from* cackle) Making a noiſe as a gooſe or hen; laughing, giggling.

CACOCHY′LIA (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek κακος *bad, and* χυλος *chyle*) A bad ſtate of the chyle.

CACOCHY′MIA (*s. a phyſical term, from the* Greek κακος *bad, and* χυμος *juice*) A bad ſtate of the juices, a cachexy.

Cacochy′mic, Cacochym′ical (*adj. a phyſical term, from* cacochymia) Belonging to a cacochymia, having the humours of the body corrupted.

Cac′ochymy (*s. a phyſical term, from* cacochymia) An ill ſtate of the juices, a cachexy.

CACODŒ′MON (*s. from the* Greek κακος *bad, and* δαιμων *a ſpirit*) An evil ſpirit, the Devil.

CACOE′THES (*s. from the* Greek κακος *bad, and* ηθός *a habit*) A bad cuſtom, a bad habit; an incurable ulcer.

CACOL′OGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek
and λογος *a word*) A vicious pronunciation, bad
ing.

CAC′OPATHY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek
bad, and παθο; *ſuffering*) A ſtate of ſuffering under
very painful diſeaſe.

CACO′PHONY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek
bad, and φωνιχ *a ſound*) A bad ſound of words,
ſound of words.

Ca′cophyxy (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cacoſphyxy.

CACORITH′MUS (*s. with phyſicians*) An unequal

CACOSIS′TARA (*s. with logicians*) An argument
will ſerve either ſide.

CA′COSPHIXY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek
bad, and σφυξις *the pulſe*) A bad pulſe.

CACOSY′NTHETON (*s. not much uſed, from the*
κακος *bad, and* συνθεσις *a joining*) An ill conſtruction
words in a ſentence.

CA′COTECHNY (*s. from the* Greek κακος *bad, and*
art) A hurtful invention.

CA′COTROPHY (*s. from the* Greek κακος *bad, and*
to nouriſh) A nutriment vitiated by the ill qualit
the blood.

CACO′TYCHE (*s. in aſtrology*) The fixth houſe,
fortune.

CACOZE′LIA (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek
and ζηλος *zeal*) Affectation.

CAC′TUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CACU′BALUM (*s. in botany*) An herb good for the
of a ſerpent, chickweed.

CACU′MINATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the*
cumen *a point*) To ſharpen, to ſharpen to a point.

Cacu′minated (*p. from* cacuminate) Sharpened
point.

CADAV′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. cadaver *a dead*
caſe) Belonging to a dead body, having the
ance or qualities of a dead body.

CAD′BATE (*s. with anglers*) An inſect, a kind
which is an excellent bait for trout.

CAD′DIS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ſtuff, a kind of
or ribbon.

CAD′DIS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The cadworm,
cellent bait for trout.

Cad′dow (*s. a local word*) The jackdaw.

CADE (*s. from the* Lat. cadus) A cag, a little cask or

CADE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the old* French word
bring up tenderly) Soft, tender, delicate.

Cade (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To bring up tenderly.

Cadee′ (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cadet.

Ca′delamb (*s. from* cade, *and* lamb) A lamb brought
by hand.

CAD′ELASHER (*s. with the Turks*) A chief magi
a judge.

Ca′dence, Ca′dency (*s. from* cadent) A ſinking, the
or ſinking of the voice, the flow of a verſe or peri

Ca′dence (*s. in horſemanſhip*) The exact meaſure
a horſe obſerves in all his motions.

CA′DENT (*adj. from the* Lat. cadens *falling*)
falling with an eaſy motion.

Ca′deoil (*s. from* cade, *and* oil) A ſoft kind of oil
uſed in France and Germany.

CA′DES (*s.*) The name of a place. 1 *Mac.* ii

CADE′T (*s. from the* French, *pronounced as though*
ten cadé) The younger brother, the youngeſt br
a volunteer in the army.

Ca′dew (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The caddis, the
worm.

Ca′deworm (*s.*) The cadew, the maggot of a
cular fly.

CADGE (*s. in falconry*) The frame or piece of wo
which the hawk is carried.

Cadge (*v. t. obſolete*) To carry.

Ca′dger (*s. a local word*) A carrier, a higler.

CA′DI (*s. in Turkey*) A magiſtrate anſwering to
tice of peace.

CADIL′LACK (*s. in botany*) A kind of pear.

Cadi′lesker (*s. in Turkey*) The cadi.

Cad′ma (*s. a local word*) The leaſt of a litter of pig

CA′DMIA (*s. from the* Greek) Braſs oar.

Cad′mites (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone
blue ſpots.

Cadu′ce (*s. from* caduceus) The wand with which
cury is depicted.

Caduce′an (*adj. from* caduceus) Belonging to Mer
wand.

CADUCE′US (*s. from the* Lat.) The caduce, the
wand with which Mercury is depicted.

Ca′duke (*adj. not much uſed*) Crazy.

CADWAL′LADER (*s. from the* Brit.) A man's name

CÆ′CIAS (*s. from the* Lat.) A wind from the north.

A (*s. in zoolozy*) A genus of ſerpents.
Y (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cæco *to blind*)
ſs.
M (*s. in anatomy*) The firſt of the thick inteſtines,
nd gut.
CA (*s. in anatomy*) The arteries of the ſtomach.
OLIST (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cælum
, *and* colo *to worſhip*) A ſaint, an inhabitant of

ROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cælum
, *and* fero *to bear*) Bearing up the heavens.
EROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.
heaven, and gero *to carry*)Suſtaining the heavens.
OTENT (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. cœlum
, *and* potens *powerful*) Mighty in heaven.
TOMY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek κοιλος
and ϛομα *a mouth*) A hollow or inward kind
ing.
T (*v. t. little uſed*) To calcine with corroſive
to lute. *Scott.*
s. in botany) An onion.
from the Brit.) A city.
FF (*s. the more ancient and correct ſpelling*) A
town in Glamorganſhire, South Wales; it
arket on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends one
to parliament, and is 165 miles from London.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caerdiff,
Caerdiff.
LY (*s.*) A large town in Glamorganſhire; it
market on Thurſday, and is 159 miles from

(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caerfilly,
Caerfilly.
ON (*s.*) A very ancient town in Glamorgan-
uth Wales, ſituate on the river Uſk; it has a
on Thurſday, and is 148 miles from London.
(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caerleon,
Caerleon.
R'THEN (*s. the more ancient and correct ſpel-
e county town of Caermarthenſhire in South
it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday,
e member to parliament, and is 208 miles
ndon.
hen (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caer-
, made at Caermarthen.
R'THENSHIRE (*s. the more ancient and correct
A county in South Wales, generally of a
oil; it produces fine pit coal, contains eighty
riſhes and eight market towns, and ſends
nbers to parliament, one for the county, and
he town of Caermarthen.
enſhire (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caer-
hire, produced in Caermarthenſhire.
VON (*s. the more ancient and correct ſpelling*)
nty town of Caernarvonſhire, famous for the
Edward the ſecond, the firſt prince of Wales;
good market on Saturday, ſends one member
ment, and is 251 miles from London.
n (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caernar-
le at Caernarvon.
VONSHIRE (*s. the more ancient and correct
A county of North Wales containing ſixty eight
and ſix market towns; it ſends two members
ment, one for the county, and one for the
Caernarvon.
nſhire (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caer-
re, produced in Caernarvonſhire.
OUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cæru-
ſky colour. *Scott.*
(*s.*) A town in Flintſhire; it has a market
day, and is 204 miles from London.
adj. from the ſubſ.) Belonging to Caerwis,
Caerwis.
NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
OI'DES (*s. in botany*) The gleditſia, a genus

in Roman antiquity, from cædo *to cut*) The
ll the Roman emperors from Julius Cæſar to
tion of the empire.
adj. in ſurgery, from Cæſar) Belonging to
tion in which, when the birth cannot be
in the natural way, the fœtus is delivered
womb of the mother by an inciſion; belong-
ſar.
s. in antiquity) A kind of gantulet or braſure
hand, made uſe of by thoſe who fought in
games; a kind of girdle worn by virgins
bridegroom was to untie in preſence of the
n the day of marriage.
s. in poetry, from the Lat.) A figure or licence
a ſhort ſyllable after a complete foot is made

long; a diviſion of feet in a verſe by which the laſt ſyllable of a word is made the firſt of a foot; a pauſe in a line of ten or more ſyllables ſo introduced as to aid the pronunciation and render the verſe more pleaſing.

CÆ'TERIS PA'RIBUS (*adv. taken together, from the* Lat. cæterus *the reſt, and* par *alike*) In like circumſtances.

CA'FTAN (*s. from the* Perſic) A Perſian garment.

CAG (*s. from the* French caque) A ſmall caſk or barrel containing four or five gallons.

CAGE (*s. from the* French) An incloſure of twigs or wire in which birds are kept, a place for wild beaſts, a priſon for petty offenders.

Cage (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put into a cage, to incloſe in a cage.

Ca'ged (*p. from* cage) Incloſed in a cage.

Cage'work (*s. on board a ſhip*) The uppermoſt carved work of the hull.

Ca'gia (*s. in old records*) A cage.

Ca'ging (*p. a. from* cage) Incloſing in a cage, confining in a cage.

CAI'APHAS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a rock) A man's name.

CAI'MACAM (*s. in the Turkiſh empire*) An officer of great dignity, a lieutenant.

CAI'MAN (*s. in zoology*) The American name of the crocodile.

CAIN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* poſſeſſion) Adam's firſt ſon, the name of a man.

CAI'NAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a poſſeſſor) A man's name.

Cai'nites (*s. in church hiſtory*) An infamous ſect of Chriſtians, who conſidered Cain as their father, and adopted all that was impure in the hereſy of the Gnoſtics.

CAJO'LE (*v. t. a low word, from the* French cajeoler) To flatter, to ſooth.

Cajo'led (*p. from* cajole) Flattered, ſoothed.

Cajo'ler (*s. from* cajole) A flatterer.

Cajo'lery (*s. from* cajole) Flattery.

Cajo'ling (*p. a. from* cajole) Soothing, flattering.

Cai'ſhow (*s. from* Caſſii) A track of land in Buckinghamſhire.

CAI'SSON (*s. from the* French) A cheſt of bombs or powder laid in the way to be blown up on the approach of an enemy.

CAI'THNESS (*s. the more ancient ſpelling*) Cathneſs, a county in Scotland.

CAI'TIFF (*s. from the* Ital. caitivo *a ſlave*) A mean baſe fellow, a deſpicable knave.

Cai'tifly (*adv. from* caitiff) Vilely, wickedly. *Scott.*

Cai'tifneſs (*s. obſolete*) Slavery, miſery. *Chaucer.*

Caitis'ned (*adj. obſolete*) Chained. *Chaucer.*

Cai'tive (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A caitiff, a ſlave.

Cai'tive (*adj. obſolete*) Miſerable.

CAKE (*s. from the* Teutonic cuch) A delicate kind of bread, any maſs of matter rather wide than high.

Cake (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To harden as a cake in an oven, to get into a maſs of matter like a cake.

Ca'ked (*adj. from* cake) Hardened together.

CA'KILE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Ca'king (*p. from* cake) Hardening as a cake in an oven.

CAL'ABASH (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of cucurbita.

CAL'ABASHTREE (*s. in botany*) The creſcentia.

CAL'ABER (*s. from the* German) A kind of ſquirrel, the fur of the calaber.

CALA'DE (*s. in the menage*) The declivity or ſlope on which the horſe is put into a ſhort gallop.

CALA'EN (*s. in medicine*) A mineral from the Eaſt Indies lately diſcovered. *Scott.*

CA'LAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* favourable) The name of a city.

CALAMAN'CO (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of woollen ſtuff.

CALAMAGROS'TIS (*s. in botany*) The ſheergraſs.

CAL'AMARY (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh.

CALAM'BA (*s.*) The beſt kind of wood aloes.

Calam'bacwood (*s.*) Calamba, the beſt kind of lignum aloes.

CALAMELA'NOS (*s. in botany*) Sweet mercury.

CALAMI'FEROUS (*adj. in botany, from* calamus *a reed, and* fero *to bear*) Culmiferous, bearing a ſmooth ſtalk knotted and generally hollow.

CALAMINA'RIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Calamine, a foſſil uſed in making braſs.

CAL'AMINE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The ore of tin, calaminaris, a foſſil uſed in converting copper into braſs.

Cal'amine (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the calaminaris.

CAL'AMINT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Cal′amiſt (*s. from* calamus) One that pipes or plays on a reed.

Calamiſ′trate (*v. t. not much uſed*) To curl, to frizzle. *Scott.*

CALA′MITES (*s. in zoology*) The green frog.

Calam′itous (*adj. from* calamity) Involved in great diſtreſs, full of miſery.

Calam′itouſneſs (*s. from* calamitous) Miſery, diſtreſs.

CALAM′ITUS (*s. in old records*) A gag for the mouth of a dog.

CALAM′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. calamitas *trouble*) Diſtreſs, miſery, the cauſe of diſtreſs.

Cal′amize (*v. int. not uſed*) To pipe or play on a reed.

CA′LAMUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. *a reed*) A kind of reed containing a ſpongy ſubſtance of a very agreeable ſmell.

CALAN′GAY (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of white parrot.

CALAN′GIUM (*s. in old records*) A challenge, a claim, a diſpute.

CALA′SH (*s. from the* French caleche) A kind of light carriage for pleaſure.

CALA′THIANA (*s. in botany*) A kind of violet.

CALCA′NEUS (*s. in anatomy*) The heel bone.

CALCAN′THUM (*s. in medicine*) Red vitriol.

CA′LCAR (*s. in anatomy and botany, from the* Lat. *a ſpur*) The bone of the heel, the heel or ſpur of a flower.

Cal′car (*s. in glaſs making*) A kind of reverberating furnace, a kind of oven.

CALCA′RIA (*s. in old records*) A caldron, a copper.

Calca′rious (*adj. from* calx) Belonging to calx, partaking of the nature of calx.

CALCA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. calco *to tread*) The act of treading or trampling on any thing.

CALCA′TRIPHA (*s. in botany*) The cockſpur.

CAL′CEA (*s. in old records*) A road or highway made with ſtones and rubbiſh.

Calcea′ta (*s. in old records*) A cauſeway.

CAL′CEATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. calco *to tread*) To ſhoe, to furniſh with ſhoes.

Cal′ceated (*p. from* calceate) Shod, furniſhed with ſhoes.

Cal′cedon (*s. with jewellers, from* calcedony) A foul vein, like calcedony, found in ſome precious ſtones.

CALCEDO′NIUS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Lat.) A calcedony.

Cal′cedony (*s. in natural hiſtory, from* calcedonius) A precious ſtone.

CALCE′OLUS (*s. in botany*) Lady's ſlipper, the cypripedium.

CALCIFRA′GA (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſaxifrage.

Ca′lcinate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* calcine) To calcine, to reduce to a calx.

Ca′lcinated (*p. from* calcinate, *but not much uſed*) Calcined.

Calcina′tion (*s. from* calcinate) The art or proceſs of reducing bodies to a calx.

Ca′lcinatory (*s. from* calcinate) A veſſel uſed in calcination.

CALCI′NE (*v. t. from* calx) To burn to a calx, to reduce by fire to a ſubſtance eaſily powdered.

Calci′ned (*p. from* calcine) Burnt to a calx, reduced to a powder like lime.

Calci′ning (*p. a. from* calcine) Burning to a calx, reducing to a powder like lime.

Calcini′ze (*v. t. not uſed*) To calcine.

CALCITRA′PA (*s. in botany*) The ſtar thiſtle.

Ca′lcitrate (*v. t. not uſed*) To kick.

Cal′citroſe (*adj. not much uſed*) Kicking, ſpurning. *Scott.*

Calcog′raphiſt (*s. from* calcography) An engraver in braſs.

CALCOG′RAPHY (*s. not uſed, from the* Greek καλκος *braſs, and* γεαφω *to write*) The art of writing or engraving on braſs.

Cal′culary (*s. from* calculus) The ſtony concretion frequently found in pears.

Cal′culate (*v. t. from* calculus) To compute, to reckon, to adjuſt.

Cal′culated (*p. from* calculate) Computed, reckoned, adjuſted.

Cal′culating (*p. a. from* calculate) Computing, reckoning, adjuſting.

Calcula′tion (*s. from* calculate) A computation, a reckoning, the reſult of a numerical operation.

Cal′culator (*s. from* calculate) One that calculates.

Cal′culatory (*adj. from* calculate) Belonging to a calculation.

Cal′cule (*s. not much uſed, from* calculus) A computation.

Cal′culi (*s. plu.* calculus) The little pebbles or counters anciently uſed in arithmetical computations.

Cal′culid (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Calculated.

Cal′culoſe, Cal′culous (*adj. from* calculus) Stony, gritty

CAL′CULUS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Lat.) A ſtone or pebble, the ſtone in the bladder or kid

CAL′CULUS (*s. plu.* calculi, *from the* Lat.) A counter anciently uſed in arithmetical comp the method of computation by the calculi.

CALDA′RIA (*s. in old records*) A furnace, a caldr

CAL′DRON (*s. from the* Lat. calidus *warm*) A boiler.

Cale (*adj. obſolete*) Cold.

CA′LEB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the heart) A name.

CA′LEBEPHRATAH (*s. from* Caleb, *and* Ephrat name of a place in the land of Iſrael.

Calec′he (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A calaſh.

CALEDO′NIA (*s. in ancient geography*) That part Britain called Scotland.

Caledo′nian (*adj. from* Caledonian) Belonging land.

Caledo′nian (*s. from* Caledonia) A native of Scot

Calefac′tion (*s. from* calify) The act of heating an the ſtate of being warm.

Calefac′tive (*adj. from* calefy) Heating, making

Calefac′torineſs (*s. from* calefactory) Warmth, of being made warm.

Calefac′tory (*adj. from* calefy) Heating, making

Calefac′tory (*s. from the adj.*) A room where gious warm themſelves in a monaſtery.

CAL′EFY (*v. int. from the* Lat. calidus *warm*, *to be made*) To grow hot.

Cal′efying (*p. from* calefy, *but not much uſed*) warm.

CAL′ENDAR (*s. from the* Lat. calendarium) A of the year accommodated to the various pu life, an almanac.

CAL′ENDER (*v. t. from the* French) To dreſs lay the nap of cloth by means of a hot preſs.

Cal′ender (*s. from the verb*) A hot preſs, a preſ chine to ſmooth linen.

Cal′ender (*s.*) A little inſect.

Cal′endered (*p. from* calender) Preſſed, made

Cal′enderer (*s. from* calender) One who calender

Ca′lendering (*p. a. from* calender) Preſſing clo ting a gloſs on cloth.

CA′LENDS (*s. plu. from the* Lat. calendæ) The of every month in the Roman chronology.

CALEN′DULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, rygold.

Ca′lent (*adj. not much uſed*) Hot.

CA′LENTURE (*s. from the* Lat. caleo *to be hot*) ing fever, a diſtemper incident to ſailors mates.

Cale′sh (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A calaſh.

Ca′leville (*s. a local word*) A kind of apple.

Ca′leviſe (*adv. obſolete*) Warmly.

CALF (*s. from the* Sax. cealf) The young of a thick muſcular part of the leg.

Calf's ſnout (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, dragon.

CA′LIBER (*s. from the* French calibre) The diameter of a gun barrel, the diameter of a inſtrument uſed by carpenters and bricklayer the ſquare of their work.

Ca′libercompaſſes (*s. from* caliber, *and* compa ſtrument to meaſure bullets.

Cal′ibered (*adj. from* caliber) Meaſured wit compaſſes.

CA′LICE (*s. from the* Lat. calix) A cup, a chal

CAL′ICLE (*s. in botany*) The ſmall bud of a pl

CA′LICO (*s. in commerce*) An Indian ſtuff made

CA′LID (*adj. from the* Lat. calidus *hot*) Hot, fervent.

Cali′dity (*s. from* calid) Heat.

Cal′idneſs (*s. from* calid) Calidity.

CALI′DUCT (*s. from the* Lat. calidus *hot*, *to lead*) A pipe or tube laid into a wall for heat.

CA′LIF (*s. from the* Arabic) A title aſſumed by ceſſors of Mahomet.

CALIGA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. caligo *to be da* neſs, cloudineſs.

CALIG′INOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. caliginoſus ſcure, dim, full of darkneſs.

Calig′inouſneſs (*s. from* caliginous) Darkneſs,

CA′LIGRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek καλος *fair*, *to write*) Fair writing.

Ca′lipers (*s. of uncertain etymology, and more wrote*) Callipers.

CA′LIPH (*s.*) The ſupreme eccleſiaſtical dig the Saracens, the vicar of Mahomet.

Ca′liphate (*s. from* caliph) The dignity or caliph.

IUM (*s. in old records*) A kind of caſe to wear
es.

ENES (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Mac.* viii. 33.

. *from* caliber) A handgun.

. *in botany*, *from the* Lat.) The cup, that part
t which incloſes the flower leaves.

t. of uncertain derivation) To ſtop the leaks of

. *from* calk) Having the leaks ſtopped.

from calk) The workman that ſtops the leaks

in farriery) One of the prominent parts of the
ties of a horſe ſhoe turned up and pointed to
horſe from ſliding.

(*s.*) A method of painting, a method of ſtop-
leaks of a ſhip.

(*p. a. from* calk) Stopping the leaks of a ſhip.

on (*s. from* calking, *and* iron) A kind of chiſſel
alking a ſhip.

t. from the old Latin word calo) To name, to
to ſummon, to ſtigmatize with ſome reproach-
mination. *To call back*, to revoke, to retract.
for, to demand, to require. *To call in*, to re-
hat has been in the hands of another, to ſum-
gether. *To call on or upon*, to repeat ſolemnly,
ke, to pay a ſhort viſit. *To call over*, to read
liſt.

rom the verb) An invitation, a ſummons, a
nd to come; a demand, a requiſition; an em-
nt, a calling; a nomination; an inſtrument to
irds.

ſolete) Bravery.

(*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

a cant word) A trull.

(*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a
green colour.

a local word) A cloak.

. *from* call) Named, invited, ſummoned.

a cant word) A trull.

Cal'libre (*s. in architecture*) The bulk, or dia-
f any round thing.

REAS (*s. in anatomy*) The pancreas, the ſweet

(*adj. from the* Lat. callidus *wiſe*) Crafty,
g. *Scott.*

(*s. from* callid) Craftineſs, cunningneſs. *Scott*,

s (*s. from* callid) Callidity. *Scott.*

ONON (*s. in botany*) The knotgraſs.

'NUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek καλλος *fair*, *and*
o write) Fair writing.

(*p. a. from* call) Naming, inviting, ſummoning.

(*s. from* call) A trade, a profeſſion, a claſs of
; a converſion to true religion.

PE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the nine
ſuppoſed to have preſided over muſic and poe-

E'DIA (*s. from the* Greek καλλος *fair*, *and* παιδια
) A beautiful progeny.

ERS (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An inſtrument
ſure any thing round or cylindrical.

PUS (*s.*) The name of an aſtronomer inventor of
liptick period.

k (*adj. from* Callippus) Belonging to the period
ppus which included ſeventy ſix years.

THRIX (*s. in botany*) Maidenhair.

(*s. from* callous) A kind of ſwelling without
he hardneſs of any part occaſioned by hard la-
r otherwiſe.

US (*adj. from the* Lat. callus *hard*) Hardened,
the pores ſhut up; inſenſible, obdurate.

eſs (*s. from* callous) Hardneſs, the ſtate of being
; inſenſibility.

W (*adj. the etymology not known*) Unfledged,
t feathers.

S (*s. from the* Lat.) A hardneſs of the fibers, the
bſtance by which broken bones are united.

adj. from the French calme) Serene, quiet, un-
ed, unruffled.

. *t. from the adj.*) To ſtill, to quiet, to pacify,
eaſe.

from the adj.) Serenity, repoſe, quietneſs.

(*p. from* calm) Stilled, quieted, pacified.

(*adj. comp. of* calm) Calm in a greater degree.

(*s. from* calm) Any perſon or thing that has the
of calming.

(*adj. ſup. of* calm) Calm in the greateſt degree.

(*p. a. from* calm) Quieting, compoſing, ap-

(*adj. from* calm) Serenely, quietly, diſpaſſion-

Calm'neſs (*s. from* calm) Serenity, quietneſs, mildneſs.

Calm'y (*adj. from* calm) Calm, peaceful.

CALNE (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 87 miles from London.

Calne (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Calne, made at Calne.

CAL'NETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* conſummation) The name of a city.

CAL'NO (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a place. *Iſa.* x. 9.

CAL'OMEL (*s. in chymiſtry, and phyſic*) Mercury ſix times ſublimed, a preparation of quickſilver.

CALOPHYL'LIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CALORI'FIC (*adj. from the* Lat. calor *heat*, *and* fio *to be made*) Producing heat, heating.

Ca'lot (*s. obſolete*) A lewd woman. *Chaucer.*

CALOT'TE (*s. from the* French) A cap or coif worn by eccleſiaſtics.

Calot'te (*s. in architecture*) A round cavity or depreſſure in form of a cup or cap.

CALO'YERS (*s. in church hiſtory*) Monks of the Greek church.

Cal'pes (*s. in the law of Scotland*) A gift to the head of a clan as an acknowledgement for protection and maintenance.

Ca'lquing (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling, a term in painting*) Calking, the art of taking off a deſign by colouring the backſide and communicating an impreſſion of the colour to a plate applied for that purpoſe by tracing a point through the ſeveral lines of the figure to be delineated.

CAL'SOUNDS (*s.*) A ſort of linen drawers worn by the Turks.

CA'LTHA (*s. in botany*) The marſh marygold, a genus of plants, the calendula.

CA'LTROP (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the tribulus.

Ca'ltrop (*s. in military affairs*) An inſtrument made with four ſpikes ſo diſpoſed that when thrown on the ground one of the ſpikes will always ſtand upwards.

CAL'VA, CALVA'RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The hairy ſcalp or upper part of the head.

CAL'VARY (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the place of a ſcull) The mount of crucifixion, the place where Chriſt was crucified.

Cal'vary (*s. in heraldry*) A croſs ſet upon ſteps, ſo called becauſe it reſembles that on which our Saviour ſuffered.

Calve (*v. int. from* calf) To bring forth a calf as a cow, to bring forth.

Cal'ved (*p. from* calve) Brought forth as a calf.

Calves (*s. plu. of* calf) The young of cows.

CALVES'NOUT (*s. in botany*) The ſnapdragon.

CALVI'LLE (*s. from the* French) A kind of ſweet red apple.

CA'LVIN (*s.*) The name of a famous reformer.

Cal'ving (*p. a. from* calve) Bringing forth a calf.

Ca'lviniſm (*s. from* Calvin) The doctrine of Calvin, the general doctrine laid down in the articles of the church of England.

Cal'viniſt (*s. from* Calvin) One who holds the doctrine of Calvin, an advocate for Calviniſm.

Calvinis'tic, Calvinis'tical (*adj. from* Calviniſt) Belonging to Calviniſm.

Cal'vity (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. calvitas) Baldneſs, the baldneſs of the head.

CA'LUMET (*s. with the North Americans*) A kind of tobacco pipe, a ſymbol of peace.

Calum'niate (*v. t. from* calumny) To accuſe falſely, to ſlander, to miſrepreſent.

Calum'niated (*p. from* calumniate) Falſly accuſed, ſlandered, miſrepreſented.

Calum'niating (*p. a. from* calumniate) Falſly accuſing, ſlandering, miſrepreſenting.

Calum'niation (*s. from* calumniate) A malicious miſrepreſentation.

Calum'niator (*s. from* calumniate) A ſlanderer, one that brings a falſe accuſation.

Calum'nious (*adj. from* calumny) Slanderous, reproachful.

CA'LUMNY (*s. from the* Lat. calumnia *a falſe accuſation*) Slander, miſrepreſentation.

CALX (*s. from the* Lat.) Lime, cinder, any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

Cal'ycine (*adj. in botany*, *from* calyx) Having a calyx.

Ca'lycle (*s. not much uſed, from* calyx) A ſmall bud of a plant.

Calyc'ulated (*adj. in botany*) Having little buds, full of little buds.

CALYP'TRA (*s. in botany*) A kind of membrane which covers the parts of fructification in ſome plants.

CA'LYX (*s. in botany, from the* Greek) The cup, that part of a plant that ſurrounds and ſupports the petals.

CAM (*s. in geography*) A navigable river which takes its
riſe

riſe in Hertfordſhire, runs north eaſt by Cambridge, and continues its courſe to the iſle of Ely where it falls into the Ouſe.

CAMÆ′A (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of ſemipellucid gems, a kind of onyx.

CAMA′IEU (*s. with jewellers*) A ſtone full of veins repreſenting various kinds of figures.

CAMA′IEU (*s. in painting*) A particular kind of painting in which the lights and ſhades are all of gold colour wrought on a golden or azure ground, and chiefly uſed in repreſenting baſſo relievos.

Ca′maile (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A camel. *Chaucer.*

CAMARO′SI (*s. in architecture, not much uſed, from the* Greek) A kind of arch or vault.

CAMARO′SIS (*s. in ſurgery, not much uſed*) A fracture of the ſcull in which ſome part of the bone is left hanging up like an arch.

CAM′BER, CAM′BERBEAM (*s. in building*) A piece of timber cut archwiſe to keep it from bending.

Cam′bered (*adj. from* camber) Riſing a little in the form of an arch.

Cam′bering (*adj. from* camber) Arched, riſing a little in form of an arch.

Cam′bing (*adj. a ſea term*) Cambering. *Scott.*

CAM′BIUM (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. cambio *to exchange*) Barter, a place where merchants meet to tranſact buſineſs.

CAM′BIUM (*s. in phyſic, not uſed*) A kind of ſuppoſed ſecondary humour.

Cam′blet (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Camelot, a kind of woollen ſtuff.

Cam′brel, Cam′bren (*s. from* camber) A crooked ſtick uſed by butchers to hang their meat on.

CAM′BRIA (*s. in ancient geography*) Wales.

Cam′brian (*adj. from* Cambria) Belonging to Wales.

CAM′BRICK (*s. from* Cambray *a city in Flanders*) A kind of fine linen.

CAM′BRIDGE (*s. from* Cam, *and* bridge) A borough town and univerſity in Cambridgeſhire, ſituate on the river Cam; it has a large market on Wedneſday and Saturday, contains fourteen pariſhes, twelve colleges, and four halls, ſends four members to parliament, two for the univerſity and two for the town, and is 51 miles from London.

Cam′bridge (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cambridge, made at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE′SHIRE (*s.*) An inland county of England; it contains one hundred and ſixty three pariſhes, one city, one univerſity, and eight market towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament, two for the county, two for the univerſity, and two for the town of Cambridge.

Cam′bridgeſhire (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cambridgeſhire, produced in Cambridgeſhire.

Came (*v. pret. of* come) Did come.

Came′a (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The camæa, a ſpecies of gems.

CA′MEL (*s. in zoology*) A beaſt of burden remarkable for two protuberances on its back, a genus of quadrupeds.

Came′leon (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The chameleon.

CAM′ELFORD (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Friday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 228 miles from London.

Cam′elford (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Camelford, made at Camelford.

Cameli′na (*s. in botany*) Treacle, wormſeed.

Cam′eline (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Camelot.

Cam′eline (*adj. from* camel) Belonging to a camel.

CAMEL′LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CAM′ELOPARD (*s. in zoology, from* camel, *and* pard) An Abyſinian animal having the ſhape of a camel, and ſpotted like a panther.

CAMELOPO′DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Ca′melot (*s. from* camel) A kind of ſtuff originally made of ſilk and camels hair, a kind of woolen ſtuff.

CAME′O (*s. with painters*) A picture of one colour.

CAME′RA (*s. in architecture*) A vault, a gallery.

Ca′mera (*s. in old records*) A winding plot of ground.

CA′MERADE (*s. from the* Lat. camera *a chamber*) One that lodges in the ſame chamber; an intimate friend, a boſom companion.

CAME′RA OBSCU′RA (*s. from the* Lat.) An optical machine or apparatus, by which the images of external objects are exhibited, in a darkened room, in their natural poſition and colours.

CA′MERATED (*adj. from the* Lat. camero *to arch*) Arched.

CAMERA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. camero *to arch*) An arching.

CAMERA′TION (*s. in ſurgery*) A fracture of the which a part of the bone is left ſuſpended like

Camero′nian (*adj. from the following ſubſ.*) Belong the Cameronians.

CAMERO′NIANS (*s. plu. in the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory land*) The followers of one Cameron, a kind of diſt among the Preſbyterians in Scotland.

CAM′ERY (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe in horſes, the

CAMES′TRES (*s. in rhetoric, not uſed*) A particular ſyllogiſm.

CAMI′CA (*s. in old records*) A ſort of ſtuff made mels hair.

Ca′min (*v. obſolete*) To come.

CAMISA′DO (*s. from the* Italian camiſa *a ſhirt*) An made by ſoldiers in the dark with their ſhirts in order to be known of each other.

CAMISA′TED (*adj. from the* Ital. camiſa) Dreſſed the ſhirt outward.

Cam′iſe, Cam′iſed (*adj. obſolete*) Flat noſed.

Cam′let (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Camelot, a kind of len ſtuff.

Camlettee′n (*s.*) A kind of camelot.

Camlet′to (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Camletteen.

CAM′MOCK (*s. in botany*) An herb, reſtharrow.

CAM′OMILE (*s. in botany*) A well known herb.

CA′MON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* his reſurrection) name of a place. *Jud.*

Ca′moys (*s. not much uſed*) Flat noſed.

CAMP (*s. from the* Lat. campus *a field*) The place pied by the tents of an army when they lodge field.

Camp (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To encamp.

CAMPAI′GN (*s. from the* French campaigne) A level open country, the time for which an army the field without going into quarters.

Campai′gn (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the belonging to the army while in the field.

Campai′gner (*s. from* campaign) An old ſoldier, a who has ſerved in many campaigns.

Cam′pain (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A campaign.

CAMPA′NIA (*s. from the* Italian) A large open track of ground.

CAMPAN′IFORM (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. cam *a bell, and* forma *a form*) Bearing flowers in the of a bell.

CAMPANO′LOGY (*s. from the* Lat. campana *a bell, the* Greek λογος *a word*) A word or treatiſe on the of making and ringing bells.

CAMPA′NULA (*s. in botany*) The bell flower, a of plants.

CAMPAN′ULATE (*adj. in botany*) Campaniform, ing flowers in the form of a bell.

CAMPA′RTUM (*s. in old records*) A portion of a a part of a large ground.

CAM′PBELLTOWN (*s.*) A royal burgh or parli town of Argyleſhire in Scotland.

CAMP′DEN (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire; it a market on Wedneſday, and is 86 miles from Lon

Camp′den (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Camp made at Campden.

Campe′chio (*s. in botany*) The campeachywood.

CAMPEA′CHY (*s.*) A town belonging to the Spania the gulph of Mexico.

CAMPEA′CHYWOOD (*s. in botany*) Logwood, campechio, uſed in dying and medicine.

CAMPES′TRAL (*adj. from the* Lat. campeſter *belong the field*) Growing in the fields, growing without ture.

Campes′trian (*adj. not ſo common a word*) Camp belonging to the field.

Camp′fight (*s. obſolete*) A combat. *Hal*

CAM′PHIRE (*s. in medicine*) A kind of roſinous ſub found in the Eaſt Indies, a kind of roſin produced chymical proceſs from the camphire tree.

CAM′PHIRETREE (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of bay the tree which produces the common camphire.

CAM′PHOR (*s. in medicine*) Camphire, a kind of ro

CAMPHORA′TA (*s. in botany*) Lavendercotton.

Cam′phorate (*v. t. from* camphor) To impregnate camphire.

Cam′phorate (*adj. from* camphor) Impregnated camphire.

Cam′phorated (*p. from* camphorate) Impregnated camphire.

CAM′PION (*s. in botany*) A plant, the lychnis.

CAMPVO′LAUT (*s. a military term*) A flying camp.

CAM′PULUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A diſtortion of eyelids.

US (*s. probably from the* Ital. camiſa *a ſhirt*) A thin
of dreſs; a perſon with a flat noſe.

s. from the Sax. canne) A cup, a cup made of me-
a cup made of wood in the form of a cask.

v. int. a ſign of the potential mode) To have power
o be able to.

v. int. not much uſed) To have power. "*The beſt*
ition is to will, the ſecond to can." *Bacon.*

v. t. obſolete) To know, to underſtand.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* poſſeſſion) A town of
ee.

AN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a merchant) The
f Ham, a man's name.

AN (*s. from the preceding*) The land of Canaan,
land of Iſrael.

nite (*s. from* Canaan) A native of the land of Ca-

nitiſh (*adj. from* Canaan) Belonging to Canaan.

DA (*s. in geography*) An extenſive track of North
rica, New France, now ſubject to Great Britain.

ian (*s. from the foregoing*) A native of Canada.

ian (*adj. from* Canada) Belonging to Canada.

ILLE (*s. from the* French) The common people,
dregs of the people.

KIN (*s. from* can) A can, a ſmall cup.

L (*s. from the* Lat. canalis *a fall of water*) A ba-
r pond of water in a garden, a track or courſe of
r made by art.

L (*s. in anatomy*) A duct or paſſage through which
uices of the body flow.

LCOAL (*s.*) A fine kind of coal.

culated (*adj. from* canal) Channelled, made like
tter.

RIA (*s. in botany*) Houndgraſs.

RIES (*s. in geography*) A cluſter of iſlands in the
tic ocean ſubject to the Spaniards.

(*s.*) The largeſt of the Canary iſlands which
name to all the reſt.

(*s. from the foregoing*) Wine brought from the
ies, ſack.

(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the Canaries.

(*v. t. a cant word*) To dance, to frolick.

bird (*s. from* Canary, *and* bird) A fine ſinging
irſt brought from the Canaries.

bird (*s. a cant word*) An arch fellow.

oy (*s. a ſea term*) A larger kind of buoy.

′MUM (*s. in medicine*) An Arabian gum, a gum
like myrrh.

L (*v. t. from the* Lat. cancello *to cut croſs ways*)
ot out by lines croſſing each other, to annul, to
void.

er (*v. int. in falconry*) To turn two or three
on the wing before ſeizing the prey.

ated (*adj. from* cancel) Croſs barred, marked
lines croſſing each other.

′tion (*s. from* cancel) The act of cancelling.

ed (*p. from* cancel) Blotted out, deſtroyed,
void.

ng (*p. a. from* cancel) Blotting out, deſtroying,
ing void.

R (*s. in ichthyology, from the* Lat.) A crab fiſh.

R (*s. in aſtronomy*) One of the ſigns of the zodiac,
b.

R (*s. in ſurgery*) A virulent ſwelling or ſore not
ured.

te (*v. int. from* cancer) To grow cancerous.

ed (*p. from* cancerate) Grown cancerous.

ion (*s. from* cancer) A growing cancerous.

us (*adj. from* cancer) Having the qualities of a

uſneſs (*s. from* cancer) The ſtate of being can-

e (*adj. from* cancer) Having the qualities of a

rm (*adj. from* cancer, *and* form) Having the
a crab.

E (*s.*) The name of a woman, a queen of the
ans.

A′RIA (*s. in botany*) Torchherb, longwort.

(*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Mediterra-
, the ancient Crete.

cy (*s. not much uſed*) Whiteneſs. *Scott.*

t (*adj. not much uſed, from* candid) Whitiſh.

(*adj. from the* Lat. candeo *to be white*) Fair,
genuous, void of prejudice, kind; white.
though the primitive ſenſe, is now little uſed.

ATE (*s. from the* Lat. candidatus *clothed in*
One that ſollicits or propoſes himſelf, for ſome
ment; a competitor; *with* for: *as*, "Candidates
." *Sometimes, but not ſo properly, with* of: *as*,
candidate of *heaven*."

Can′didly (*adv. from* candid) Fairly, ingenuouſly.

Can′didneſs (*s. from* candid) Ingenuity, openneſs of mind.

Can′died (*p. from* candy) Preſerved in ſugar ſo as to be incruſted with it, incruſted with congelations.

Can′diedtuff (*s. in botany*) An annual cultivated in gardens, producing a vaſt number of flowers covering the whole plant, which appears as though candied over with fine ſugar.

CAN′DIFY (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. candidus *white, and* facio *to make*) To whiten, to make white.

Can′diot (*adj. from* Candia) Belonging to the iſland of Candia. *Scott.*

Candiſa′tion (*s. not much uſed*) The candying or cryſtallizing of ſugar.

Canditee′rs (*s. in fortification*) Frames to lay bruſhwood on to cover the workmen.

CAN′DLE (*s. from the* Lat. candeo *to ſhine*) A light made of tallow or wax, a light, a luminary.

CAN′DLEBERRYTREE (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ſweet willow.

Can′dleholder (*s. from* candle, *and* hold) One that holds the candle, one that helps another.

Can′dlelight (*s. from* candle, *and* light) The light of a candle, the candles neceſſary for uſe.

Can′dlemas (*s. from* candle, *and* maſs) The feaſt of the purification which was wont to be celebrated with many lights in the churches, the ſecond of February.

Can′dlemasday (*s.*) The ſecond of February.

Can′dleſtick (*s.*) The inſtrument that holds a candle.

Can′dleſtuff (*s. from* candle, *and* ſtuff) Kitchen ſtuff, greaſe.

Can′dlewaſter (*s. from* candle, *and* waſte) That which conſumes candles, a ſpendthrift.

CAN′DOCK (*s. in botany*) A plant that grows in rivers.

CAN′DOR (*s. a modern ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Sweetneſs of temper, purity of mind, openneſs, kindneſs.

Can′dour (*s. from* candor, *the more common ſpelling*) Candor, ſweetneſs of temper, purity of mind, openneſs, kindneſs.

CAN′DY (*v. t. probably from the* Lat. candeo *to be white*) To conſerve with ſugar in ſuch a manner as to be encruſted with it, to incruſt with congelations.

Can′dy (*v. int.*) To become candied.

Can′dy (*s. from the verb*) A particular kind of ſugar.

Can′dyed (*p. an incorrect ſpelling, from* candy) Candied, incruſted with ſugar.

Can′dying (*p. a. from* candy) Preſerving with ſugar ſo as to be incruſted with it.

Can′dy lion's foot (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

CANE (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. canna) A reed, a ſtrong kind of reed uſed for walking ſtaffs, the plant which yields the ſugar.

CANE (*s. from the preceding*) A lance, a dart, a walking ſtaff made of cane; a meaſure of different lengths in different places.

Cane (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To beat with a cane, to beat with a walking ſtaff.

Ca′ned (*p. from* cane) Beaten with a cane.

Can′elbone (*s. in anatomy*) The channel bone of the neck.

Can′ell (*s. obſolete*) Cinnamon.

CANEL′LA (*s.*) Cinnamon.

Canes′cent (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. caneo *to be white*) White, tending to whiteneſs.

CANESTEL′LUS (*s. in old records*) A basket.

CA′NIA (*s. in botany*) The ſmall kind of ſtinging nettle.

CANIC′ULA (*s. in aſtronomy*) The dog ſtar, the little dog ſtar.

Cani′cular (*adj. from* canicula) Belonging to the dog ſtar.

CANICULA′RES (*s. with aſtronomers*) The dog days.

CANICULA′RIS (*s. in botany*) Henbane.

Cani′ne (*adj. from* canis) Belonging to a dog, having ſome property of a dog, like a dog.

Ca′ning (*p. a from* cane) Beating with a cane.

Ca′ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating with a cane.

CANI′NUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the lip.

CA′NIS (*s. from the* Lat.) A dog, a genus of four footed animals.

CA′NIS MAJOR (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, the great dog.

CA′NIS MINOR (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere, the little dog.

CAN′ISTER (*s. from the* Lat. caniſtrum) A veſſel made of metal in which tea or coffee is kept, a ſmall basket.

Can′itude (*s. not uſed*) Hoarſeneſs.

Cank (*adj. a local word*) Dumb.

Can′kedort (*s. obſolete*) A ſad or deplorable caſe. *Chaucer.*

Can′ker (*s. from* cancer) Any thing that corrupts or conſumes; an eating, a corroding kind of tumor; corroſion, virulence; a diſeaſe in trees.

Can′ker (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To corrode, to corrupt; to infect, to pollute.

Can′ker (*v. int.*) To grow corrupt, to become cankered.

Can′kerbit, Can′kerbitten (*adj. from* canker, *and* bite) Bitten with a cankered or envenomed tooth, infected with a canker.

Can′kered (*p. from* canker) Grown corrupt, corroded.

Can′kering (*p. a. not much uſed, from* canker) Corrupting, becoming cankered.

CAN′KERROSE (*s. in botany*) A kind of roſe little eſteemed.

Can′kerworm (*s. from* canker, *and* worm) A kind of worm or inſect that deſtroys fruit.

Cann (*s. an antique ſpelling*) A can, a kind of drinking veſſel.

CAN′NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cannaba′ceous (*adj. from* cannabis) Hempen.

Can′nabine (*adj. not much uſed, from* canabis) Belonging to hemp, hempen.

CAN′NABIS (*s. in botany*) Hemp, a genus of plants.

CAN′NA MAJOR (*s. in anatomy*) The greater bone of the leg.

CAN′NA MINOR (*s. in anatomy*) The leſſer bone of the leg.

CAN′NEQUINS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cottons brought from the Eaſt Indies.

CAN′NIBAL (*s. the derivation is not noted*) One that feeds on human fleſh, a man eater.

Can′nibally (*adv. from* cannibal) In the manner of a cannibal.

Canniba′lity (*s. not much uſed, from* cannibal) The ſtate or likeneſs of a cannibal.

Can′nions (*s. obſolete*) A kind of boot hoſe, an ancient dreſs for the legs.

Can′nipers (*s. a corruption from* callipers) Callipers, an inſtrument to meaſure any thing round or cylindrical.

Can′niſter (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A caniſter.

Can′niſter (*s. with coopers*) An inſtrument uſed in racking off wine.

CAN′NON (*s. from the* Lat. canna *a large tube*) A gun larger than can be managed with the hand, a piece of ordnance, a great gun for battery.

Cannona′de (*v. t. from* cannon) To fire with great guns, to attack or batter with cannon.

Cannona′ded (*p. from* cannonade) Battered with cannon.

Cannona′ding (*p. a. from* cannonade) Attacking or battering with cannon.

Can′nonball (*s. from* cannon, *and* ball) A large bullet to be ſhot from a great gun.

Can′nonbullet (*s. from* cannon, *and* bullet) A ball to be ſhot from a cannon.

Cannone′er (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cannonier.

Cannoni′er (*s. from* cannon) The engineer that manages a cannon.

Can′nonſhot (*s. from* cannon, *and* ſhot) A cannon ball, the ball diſcharged from a cannon, the range of a cannon ball diſcharged from a piece of ordnance.

Can′not (*v. int. from* can *a ſign of the potential mode, and* not) To be unable. *This ſeems to be a word improperly, at leaſt injudiciouſly, compounded, and to have nothing but barbarous cuſtom to ſupport it, for we never write maynot, willnot, canſtnot.*

CAN′NULA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument or tube to be introduced into wounds for the diſcharge of pus or any other ſubſtance.

CANO′A (*s. pronounced as though it were written* cano′o) A boat made by cutting the trunk of a tree into a hollow veſſel.

CANO′E (*s. pronounced as though it were written* canoo) A canoe, or ſmall boat made of the trunk of a tree or pieces of bark ſowed together.

CAN′ON (*s. from the* Greek) A rule, a law, a general rule.

Ca′non (*s. in divinity and church hiſtory*) The books of ſcripture, the law or conſtitution of an eccleſiaſtical ſynod or convocation, a dignitary in a cathedral church.

Cano′n (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds.

Can′on (*s. in printing*) A large kind of letter.

Can′onbit (*s. from* canon, *and* bit) That part of a bridle which is put into the horſe's mouth.

Cannon′ical (*adj. from* canon) According to the canons, conſtituting the canon, fixed by eccleſiaſtical laws, relating to ſpiritual matters, belonging to the church.

Canon′ically (*adv. from* canonical) In a manner preſcribed by the canons.

Cano′nicalneſs (*s. from* canonical) The quality of being canonical.

Cano′nicals (*s. plu. from* canon) The dreſs of the clergy preſcribed by the canons.

Can′onicate (*s. from* canon) The office or benefice of a canon.

Canoni′city (*s. from* canon) The ſtate of being cal.

Ca′noniſt (*s. from* canon) A profeſſor of the a perſon verſed in the canons.

Canoniza′tion (*s. from* canonize) The act of declaring any perſon a ſaint.

Can′onize (*v. t. from* canon) To put a perſon canon, to declare any one to be a ſaint.

Can′onized (*p. from* canonize) Put into the ſaints, declared a ſaint.

Can′onizing (*p. a. from* canonize) Putting non of ſaints, declaring any perſon to be a ſaint.

Can′onlaw (*s. from* canon, *and* law) The rule of aſtical diſcipline.

Can′onneſs (*s. from* canon) A woman who temporalities of a prebend.

Ca′nonry (*s. from* canon) An eccleſiaſtical ſome cathedral or collegiate church which has ſhip annexed to it.

Ca′nonſhip (*s. from* canon) The dignity or canon.

Ca′nopied (*p. from* canopy) Covered with a canopy.

CANO′PUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the firſt tude in the rudder of Argo, an Egyptian god.

CAN′OPY (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek *vering over a bed to keep off the gnats*) A ſuperb ing over any thing, a magnificent covering over the head.

Can′opy (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To cover with a

CANO′ROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. cano *to ſing*) tuneful.

Cano′rouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* conorous) neſs.

CANT (*s. probably from the* Lat. cono *to ſing*) dialect, a form of ſpeaking peculiar to ſome profeſſion; a formal whining pretence to an auction; a ſudden kind of turn in moving of timber.

Cant (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To talk in a corrupt to talk in the language of any particular talk in formal and affected language, to talk ticular tone; to give a ſudden kind of turn to timber; to toſs or fling away.

Cant (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a corrupt belonging to the language of any particular

Cant (*adj. a local word*) Strong, robuſt.

Cant (*v. t. a local word*) To recover, to mend.

Can′table (*adj. not much uſed*) Proper to be kind of chant.

CANTAB′RICA (*s. in botany*) The gilliflower.

CAN′TÆ (*s. plu.*) The ancient inhabitants of the of Roſs in Scotland.

Canta′liver (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Having cantilivers

Canta′livers (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Cantilivers, of wood framed into the ſide of a houſe to mouldings and eves, modilions.

CAN′TAR (*s. in commerce*) A weight or meaſure in different places.

CANTA′TA (*s. from the* Ital.) A ſong.

CANTA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. canto *to ſing*) ſinging.

Can′ted (*p. from* cant) Toſſed or flung away.

Can′tel (*s. a law term*) A lump, a heap.

Can′ter (*s. from* cant) A hypocrite, one who religion in a canting manner, a ſhort gallop.

CAN′TERBURY (*s.*) A city in Kent, a biſhop's metropolitant of all England; it is a county contains fifteen pariſh churches, has a market neſday and Saturday, ſends two members ment, and is 57 miles from London.

Can′terbury (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging bury, made at Canterbury.

CAN′TERBURYBELLS (*s. in botany*) The the campanula.

Can′terbury gallop (*s. in horſemanſhip*) The of an ambling horſe, a canter.

CANTHAR′IDES (*s. in medicine, from the* Lat.) flies; a kind of inſect which, when dried, make bliſter plaiſters.

CANTHA′RIS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A four winged flies, an inſect of the ſcarabæus kind.

CANTHA′RIUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone figure of a beetle on it.

CAN′THERUS (*s. with carpenters*) A tranſum, a rafter reaching from the ridge to the eves; a horſe or treſſel to ſaw or cut timber on.

CAN′THUS (*s. in anatomy*) The corner of the eye.

Can′thus (*s. not much uſed*) The ſtrake of a the felly of a wheel.

LE (s. from the Lat. canto to ſing) A ſong, the
Solomon, a ſcripture ſong.
(p. from cant) Talking in a corrupt dialect,
in a whining affected manner, giving a ſudden
a piece of timber, toſſing away.
(adj. from cant) Hypocritical, affected.
uoins (s. on board a ſhip) Pieces of wood with
ges to prevent casks from rolling.
E (s. in geography) A peninſula of Scotland in
ſhire.
IVERS (s. in architecture) A kind of modilions,
of timber framed into the ſide of a building to
the cornice and eves.
E (s. from the Dutch cant a corner) A kind of
piece of any thing.
v. t. from the ſubſ.) To cut into pieces.
(p. from cantle) Cut into pieces.
(s. from cantle) A ſmall piece, a fragment.
(p. a. from cantle) Cutting into cantles.
(s. in muſic) The treble, the higher part.
(s. from the Ital.) A book or diviſion of a poem.
N (s. from the Greek κανθος the corner of the eye)
parcel or portion of land, a ſmall community.
(v. t. from the ſubſ.) To parcel out, to divide
all parts.
d (p. from canton) Divided into ſmall parts or
s; with out: as, " The king of Spain reckoned it
gnity to have his territories cantoned out into
by other princes."
d (adj. in architecture) Having the corners or-
ed with any thing that projects from the wall
building.
(adj. in heraldry) Divided or parcelled out by
of a croſs.
ng (p. a. from canton) Dividing into cantons,
ing out.
ze (v. t. from canton) To parcel out, to divide
all portions.
zed (p. from cantonize) Divided into ſmall par-
ivided into cantons.
zing (p. a. from cantonize) Dividing into cantons.
ED (s. from the Brit. cantre a hundred) A hun-
illages, the diviſion of a county, a Welch hun-

(s. from cantred) A cantred, a Welch hundred.
S (s. in muſic, from the Lat.) The middle or
r part, a ſong.
S (s. from the Lat. canabis hemp) A kind of un-
ed cloth made of hemp or flax, the ſail of a ſhip.
SS (v. t. of uncertain derivation) To ſift, to ex-
to debate, to controvert.
(v. int.) To ſollicit.
d (p. from canvaſs) Sifted, examined, debated.
ng (p. a. from canvaſs) Sifting, examining, de-
ſolliciting.
A (s. in ſurgery) A ſmall tube to be inſerted in
vounds for the more ready diſcharge of matter.
(s. a Scotch law term) A duty paid to a ſuperior,
lly to a biſhop or churchman.
E (s.) The firſt Daniſh king of England, a man's

dj. from cane) Full of canes, conſiſting of canes.
NE (s. in poetry and muſic) A kind of ſong or
a part of muſic which is to be played or ſung
riſk and lively manner.
NET (s. from the Ital.) A little ſong.
from the Brit. cap, or from the Lat. caput a head)
art of dreſs that covers the head, the higheſt or
t part of any thing, the enſign of the office or
of a cardinal, a reverence made by taking off
, a veſſel made in the form of a cap, the piece of
d over the touch hole of a great gun, a ſquare
of timber put over the head or top of a maſt
round hole in it to receive another maſt. A cap
tenance is one of the regalia carried before the
the coronation: the mayors of ſeveral cities in
d have a cap of maintenance carried before them
r proceſſions.
t. from the ſubſ.) To cover on the top, to ſnatch
cap; to name verſes or texts of ſcripture alter-
beginning with a particular letter.
E (adj. from the French) From head to foot,
r.
IE (adv. from the French) From head to foot.
ty (s. from capable) Capacity, the ſtate of being
.
LE (adv. from the French) Endued with power
nt for any particular purpoſe, ſuſceptible, in-
nt, capacious; with of: " Capable of pain."
(adj. obſolete) Hollow, concave. Shakeſpeare.

Ca′pableneſs (s. from capable) Power of mind, the quality or ſtate of being capable.

CAPA′CIOUS (adj. from the Lat. capax capable of holding much) Wide, large, capable of containing much, extenſive, capable of receiving much.

Capa′ciouſneſs (s. from capacious) Largeneſs, the power of receiving or holding much.

Capa′citate (v. t. from capacity) To make capable, to enable, to qualify.

Capa′citated (p. from capacitate) Made capable, enabled, qualified; with for: as, " He was capacitated for that employment."

Capa′citating (p. a. from capacitate) Making capable, qualifying.

CAPA′CITY (s. from the Lat. capax capacious) An aptitude or diſpoſition to retain any thing, ability, power of mind, ſtate, condition, character, ſpace room, ſolid content, the quantity contained in a veſſel or meaſure.

CAPA′RISON (s. from the Spaniſh caparazon a great cloak) A horſe cloth, a ſort of ſuperb covering for a horſe.

Ca′pariſon (v. t. from the ſubſ.) To dreſs in capariſons. In droll ſtyle, To dreſs pompouſly.

Capa′riſoned (p. from capariſon) Dreſſed in capariſons, dreſſed pompouſly.

CAPE (s. in geography, from the French) A headland, a promontory, a point of land jutting out into the ſea.

Cape (s.) The neck piece of a cloak, that part of a coat that turns down on the ſhoulders.

CA′PE (s. in law, from the Lat. ſignifying take thou) A writ concerning pleas of lands and tenements.

Cape (v. t. obſolete) To trudge, to caper, to dance up and down. Chaucer.

Cape′le (s. in farriery) A diſeaſe incident to horſes. Scott.

CA′PELET (s. in farriery) A diſeaſe in horſes when the tip of the hock is moveable and more ſwelled than ordinary.

CAP′ELINE (s. from the French) A woman's hat adorned with feathers.

Cap′eline (s. in ſurgery) A kind of bandage uſed in amputations of the leg.

Ca′pell (s. obſolete) A horſe. Chaucer.

CAPE′LLA (s. in ornithology) The lapwing, the vanellus.

CAPE′LLA (s. in aſtronomy) The little goat, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation of Auriga.

CAP′ELLA (s. in old records) A church or chapel.

CA′PER (s. in botany) A plant, the capparis, the caper buſh.

Ca′per (s. in cookery) An acid pickle, prepared from the buds of the caperbuſh.

CA′PER (s. from the Lat. caper a goat) A leap, a ſkip, a frolick.

Ca′per (v. int. from the ſubſ.) To jump, to dance frolickſomely, to ſkip, to dance, ſpoken contemptuouſly.

Ca′perate (v. int. not uſed) To frown.

Ca′perated (adj. not much uſed) Wrinkled like a goat's horn. Scott.

CA′PERBUSH (s. in botany) The ſhrub that produces capers, the capparis.

Ca′perer (s. from caper) One that capers, a dancer, ſpoken in contempt.

Ca′pering (p. from caper) Jumping, ſkipping; dancing, ſpoken in contempt.

Ca′pering (s. from caper) The act of jumping like a goat.

CAPER′NAUM (s. from the Heb. ſignifying a pleaſant city) A city in the land of Iſrael.

CA′PERQUIN (s.) A town in Ireland in the county of Waterford, and in the province of Munſter.

CAPH (s. from the Heb.) A Jewiſh liquid meaſure containing ſomething more than five pints, one of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet.

CAPHENA′THA (s.) The name of a place. 1 Mac. xii. 37.

CAP′HTOR (s. from the Heb. ſignifying a ſphere) Cappadocia, a province in Aſia Minor.

CA′PIAS (s. in law, from the Lat. ſignifying thou mayeſt take) A writ of two ſorts one before and the other after judgment.

Ca′pill (s. obſolete) A horſe. Chaucer.

CAPILLA′CEOUS (adj. from the Lat. capillus hair) Reſembling hairs, ſmall.

CAPILLAI′RE (s. in medicine, from the French) Sirup of maidenhair.

CAPI′LLAMENT (s. from the Lat. capillus a buſh of hair) The ſmall threads or hairs that grow up in the middle of a flower, a filament, a buſh of hair, any thing like a buſh of hair.

Capil′larineſs (s. from capillary) The ſtate of being capillary. Scott.

CAPIL′LARIS (s. in botany) Venus hair, maidenhair.

CAPIL′LARY (*adj. from the* Lat. capillus) Small, minute, reſembling hairs.

CAPILLA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. capillus) A ſmall veſſel like a hair, a very ſmall ramification of veſſels, a very ſmall fracture of the ſcull.

CAPIL′LATURE (*s. from the* Lat. capillatura) A buſh of hair, the frizzling of the hair.

Cap′illoſe (*adj. not much uſed*) Hairy, abounding with hair. *Scott.*

CAPIROTA′DE (*s. in cookery*) A kind of minced meat.

CAPIS′TRATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. capiſtro *to halter*) To muzzle.

Capis′trated (*adj. from* capiſtrate) Muzzled. *Scott.*

CAPIS′TRUM (*s. in ſurgery*) A bandage for the head.

Cap′itain (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A captain. *Chaucer.*

CAP′ITAL (*adj. from the* Lat. caput *the head*) Relating to the head, chief, principal; criminal in the higheſt degree, touching life.

Cap′ital (*s. from the adj.*) The chief town or city of a county, nation or country; a large letter written at the beginning of ſome words.

CAP′ITAL (*s. in architecture*) The upper part of a pillar or column.

Cap′itally (*adv. from* capital) In a capital manner.

Cap′italneſs (*s. little uſed, from* capital) Greatneſs. *Scott.*

Cap′itated (*adj. in botany*) Having a head.

CAPITA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. caput *a head*) A numeration of the people by the head, a poll tax.

CAP′ITE (*s. pronounced in three ſyllables, from the* Lat. caput, capitis, *the head*) A tenure holden immediately of the king.

CAP′ITOL (*s. in antiquity*) A caſtle at Rome where there was a temple dedicated to Jupiter in which the ſenate uſually aſſembled.

CAPITOLA′DE (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing fowls.

Cap′itoline (*adj. from* capitol) Belonging to the capitol.

Capi′tular (*s. from* capitulum) A body of ſtatutes belonging to a chapter, a member of a chapter.

Capit′ular (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a chapter.

CAPIT′ULATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. capitulum *a little head*) To draw up in heads or articles, to ſurrender on certain conditions.

Capit′ulating (*p. from* capitulate) Drawing up in heads or articles, ſurrendering on certain conditions.

Capitula′tion (*s. from* capitulate) A ſtipulation, a ſurrender on certain conditions.

CAPIT′ULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) An eccleſiaſtical chapter, a ſummary or ſhort account of any thing.

CAPIT′ULUM (*s. in botany*) The umbella.

CAPIV′ITREE (*s. in botany*) The balam tree, the copaiba.

Ca′ple (*s. obſolete*) A horſe. *Chaucer.*

CAPNI′AS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of jaſper.

CAPNI′TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of braſs ore, cadmia.

CAPNOI′DES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, fumitory.

CAPNOM′ANCY (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of divination from the ſmoke of ſacrifices.

CAP′NOS (*s. in botany*) Fumitory.

Ca′po (*s. a local word*) A horſe uſed to hard labour.

CA′PON (*s. from the* Lat. capo *a capon*) A caſtrated cock, an eunuch, an effeminate fellow.

Ca′ponfaſhion (*adj. in archery*) Having a round or blunt head.

Caponi′ze (*v. t. from* capon) To make a capon.

CAPONIE′RE (*s. in fortification*) A covered lodgment capable of containing fifteen or twenty ſoldiers uſually placed at the extremity of the counterſcarp.

CA′PONSTAIL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

CA′POT (*s. from the* French) The winning of all the tricks in a game at picquet.

Ca′pot (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To win all the tricks in a game at picquet.

Ca′potted (*p. from* capot) Having loſt every trick in a game at picquet.

Ca′potting (*p. a. from* capot) Winning every trick in a game at picquet.

CAPOU′CH (*s. from the* French capuce) A monk's hood.

CAPPADO′CIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province of the leſſer Aſia.

CAP′PADINE (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ſilk.

Cap′paper (*s. from* cap, *and* paper) A coarſe ſort of browniſh paper.

CAP′PARIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cap′ped (*p. from* cap) Furniſhed with a cap.

Cap′per (*s. from* cap) One who caps, one who makes or ſells caps.

Cap′ping (*p. a. from* cap) Furniſhing with a cap, pulling off the cap.

CAPPO′CHIA (*s. from the* Ital.) A fool. *Shakeſpeare.*

CAP′RA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds, goat kind.

CAPRA′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CA′PRA SAL′TANS (*s. in meteorology, from the La* kind of meteor reſembling the capering of a goa

CAP′REA (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the deer ki

Capre′olate (*adj. in botany, from* capreolus) Having drils.

CAPRE′OLUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) A tend ſhoot by which ſeveral ſorts of ſlender plants themſelves to ſomething near them for their ſup

CAPRE′OLUS (*s. in zoology*) The caprea or roe de

CAPRE′OLUS (*s. in anatomy*) The name formerly to the helix of the ear.

CAPRE′OLUS (*s. in ancient agriculture*) A kind o with two fangs.

CAPRI′CE (*s. from the* French) Freak, fancy, whim

CAPRI′CHIO (*s. from the* Spaniſh capricho) Capr ſudden change of humour.

Capri′cious (*adj. from* caprice) Whimſical, fanciful, mourſome.

Capric′iouſly (*adv. from* capricious) Whimſically, manner depending wholly on fancy.

Capric′iouſneſs (*s. from* capricious) Whimſicalneſ mour.

CA′PRICORN (*s. in zoology*) A genus of four flies, the mordella.

CA′PRICORN (*s. in aſtronomy*) One of the ſigns o zodiac, the winter ſolſtice, the goat.

CA′PRICORNBEETLE (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A of beetle with antennæ reſembling the horns of a

Caprifica′tion (*s. in gardening*) A method uſed i Levant for ripening fruit by means of inſects.

CAPRIFI′CUS (*s. in botany*) The wild fig.

CAPRIFO′LIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, honeyſuckle.

CAPRIG′ENOUS (*adj. not much uſed*) Born of a go

CAPRIMUL′GUS (*s. in ornithology*) The goat ſuc kind of ſparrow.

CAPRI′OLA (*s. in botany*) Dogs tooth.

CAPRIO′LE (*s. in horſemanſhip*) A kind of leap o which a managed horſe makes when at the heig the leap he jerks out his hind legs even or ne comes to the ground at the ſame place without a ing.

CAP′RIPEDE (*adj. from the* Lat. caper *a goat, and foot*) Having feet like a goat.

CAPRIS′CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The goat fiſh.

CAP′RIZANT (*adj. with phyſicians*) Uneaven, lea "*A* caprizant *pulſe.*"

CAP′RIZATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. caper *a go* leap like a goat.

CAP′SICUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, G pepper.

CAP′SQUARE (*s. in gunnery*) A ſtrong plate of iro comes over the trunnion of the great gun and k on the carriage.

CAP′STAN (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of windlaſs.

Cap′ſtanbars (*s. on board a ſhip*) The bars or pi wood by which the capſtan is turned round.

CAP′SULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A little cheſt, box or ſure.

CAP′SULA (*s. in chymiſtry*) An earthen pot to c thoſe things that are to undergo a violent ope of heat.

CAP′SULA (*s. in botany*) The capſule, the ſeed ve

CAP′SULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. capſula *a cheſt*) H like a cheſt.

Cap′ſulary (*adj. from* capſular) Capſular, hollow like a

CAP′SULATE (*adj. from the* Lat. capſula *a cheſ* cloſed, encloſed as in a box or cheſt.

Cap′ſulated (*adj. from* capſulate) Incloſed, incloſed a box or cheſt.

Cap′ſulateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* capſulate) ſtate of being encloſed.

Cap′ſule (*s. from* capſula) A receptacle, a coveri form of a bag.

Cap′ſule (*s. in botany*) A kind of pericarpium or veſſel, a kind of pod.

CAP′TAIN (*s. from the* French capitain) A chief mander, a leader, a commander of a regiment, a mander of a ſhip.

Cap′tain general (*s.*) The general or commander i of an army.

Cap′tain lieutenant (*s.*) An officer who commands place of a captain.

Cap′tainry (*s. from* captain) The office or powe captain, a chieftainſhip.

Cap′tainſhip (*s. from* captain) The rank or poſt of

ne rank or poſt of a leader, governor or chief
nder.
TION (*s. from the* Lat. capto *to take*) The prac-
catching at favour or applauſe, flattery, court-

(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A captive, a priſoner. *Ch.*
N (*s. in law, from* capio *to take*) The act of ap-
ding by a legal proceſs, a certificate ſigned by
ſioners in chancery declaring when and where
nmiſſion was executed.
US (*adj. from the* Lat. capio *to take*) Given to
ager to object or reſent, enſnaring.
ly (*adv. from* captious) In a captious manner.
neſs (*s. from* captious) A readineſs to reſent, an
ion to find fault.
ATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. captivo *to take a priſo-*
charm, to overpower, to ſubdue; to take
r, to enſlave; *with* to: *as*, “ *They* captivate
nderſtandings to *miſtake.*”
ed (*p. from* captivate) Charmed, overpowered,
l, enſlaved.
ing (*p. a. from* captivate) Charming, over-
ng, enſlaving.
ion (*s. from* captivate) The act of ſubduing,
of enſlaving.
E (*adj. from* capio *to take*) Made priſoner in
nfined, enſlaved.
(*s. from the adj.*) A priſoner to an enemy, a ſlave,
t is charmed; *with* to: *as*, “ Captive to *the*
ctor.”
(*v. t. formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable, from*
) To take priſoner, to enſlave, to bring into a
on of ſervitude.
(*p. from* captive) Taken priſoner, enſlaved.
(*s. from* captive) The ſtate of ſubjection or
e to an enemy, ſlavery, ſervitude.
R (*s. from the* Lat. capio *to take*) One that takes
er, one that takes a prize.
RE (*s. from the* Lat. captura) The act of taking
the thing taken, a prize taken in war.
HE (*s. from the* French capuchon) A cowl, a
hood.
(*adj. from* capuche) Covered over as with a

I′N (*s. in the Roman church*) A Franciſcan, one
ticular order of monks.
(*s. from the foregoing*) A part of a lady's dreſs,
with a hood.
ON (*s. in heraldry*) A hood, a cloſe hood.
(*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The head.
MORTUUM (*s. in chymiſtry*) The dry thick
that remains after diſtillation.
rom the Brit.) A cart, a chariot, a chariot of
chariot for triumph.
(*s. in medicine*) Yellow amber reduced to pow-

NE (*s. from the* French) A ſmall ſort of musket.
(*s. from* carabine) A ſoldier that fights with
e.
S (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A genus of four
flies.
(*s. from the* Spaniſh caracca) A large ſhip of
a galleon.
LE (*s. in horſemanſhip, from the* French) An
read, a kind of half turn either to the right or

v. int. from the ſubſ.) To move in caracoles.
LE (*s. in architecture*) A ſtair caſe in a ſpiral

LI (*s.*) A kind of mixed metal of which the
make a ſort of ornament in the form of a
the creſcent or ornament made of the metal.
from carat) A weight of four grains, a man-
preſſing the fineneſs of gold.
an obſolete ſpelling) Carrion. *Chaucer.*
S (*s. in the eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of the Jews*) A
adheres to the literal ſenſe of ſcripture in
n to that of the rabbins.
(*s. in confectionary*) The laſt boiling. *Scott.*
l (*s. in naval affairs*) A large ſhip of burden.
(*s. in phyſic*) A kind of roſin or vegetable
brought to us from New Spain.
EBA (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of Braſilian ſer-

from the French) A weight of four grains,
a manner of expreſſing the fineneſs of gold.
(*s. from the* Arabic) A troop or company of
s or pilgrims who, for their greater ſecurity,
a body through the deſerts of Arabia.
(*s. from* caravan) One who leads the camels or other beaſts of burden employed in the caravans in the Eaſt.

Caravan′ſary (*s. from* caravan) A houſe or place in the eaſtern countries for the reception of travellers.

Caravan′ſera (*s. from* caravan) A place appointed for receiving and loading the caravans.

Caravanſerask′ier (*s. from* caravanſera) The ſteward or keeper of a caravanſera.

CAR′AVEL (*s. from the* Spaniſh caravela) A light veſſel, a kind of round old faſhioned ſhip.

CAR′AWAY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the carui.

Car′away ſeed (*s. in medicine and confectionary*) The ſeed of the caraway.

Car′berry (*s. a local word*) The gooſeberry.

Car′bine (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A carabine.

CAR′BO (*s. from the* Lat.) A carbuncle. *Scott.*

Carbo′cle (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A carbuncle. *Chaucer.*

CARBONA′DO (*s. in cookery, from the* Lat. carbo *a coal*) A ſteak cut croſs ways, and broiled on the coals.

Carbona′do (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To cut, to hack, to broil.

Car′boncle (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A carbuncle. *Chaucer.*

CAR′BUNCLE (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Lat. carbunculus *a little coal*) The anthrax, an elegant gem ſhining in the dark like a lighted coal.

CAR′BUNCLE (*s. in ſurgery*) A red ſpot or pimple, the inflammation that ariſes in the plague.

CAR′BUNCLE (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing conſiſting of eight rays.

Car′buncled (*adj. from* carbuncle) Set with carbuncles, ſpotted or deformed with carbuncles.

Carbun′cular (*adj. from* carbuncle) Belonging to a carbuncle, red like a carbuncle.

Carbuncula′tion (*s. from* carbuncle) A diſeaſe of plants, a blight.

CAR′CANET (*s. from the* French carcan *a collar*) A chain or collar of jewels.

CAR′CAS (*s.*) A man's name. *Eſth.* i. 10.

Car′caſe (*s. a common but incorrect ſpelling*) A carcaſs.

CAR′CASS (*s. from the* French carcaſſe) The dead body of any animal, the decayed part of any thing, the remains, the main part of any thing left naked and unfiniſhed. *In droll ſtyle*, the body. *In gunnery*, A kind of bomb.

CAR′CELAGE (*s. from the* Lat. carcer *a priſon*) Priſon fees.

Car′ceral (*adj. not uſed*) Belonging to priſon.

CAR′CHEDONY (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of carbuncle.

CAR′CHEMISH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a lamb) The name of a city on the banks of the Euphrates.

CARCHES′SUM (*s. in a ſhip*) That part of a maſt which is above the ſail yards.

CARCHES′SUM (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of bandage.

CARCINE′THRON (*s. in botany*) The knotgraſs.

CARCINO′DES (*s. in ſurgery*) A tumor like a cancer. *Scott.*

CARCINO′MA (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek καρκινος *a crab*) A virulent kind of ulcer, a cancer.

Carcinom′atous (*adj. from* carcinoma) Cancerous, tending to a cancer.

CARD (*s. from the* Lat. charta *paper*) A paper painted with figures and uſed in games of chance and skill, an unſealed paper with a meſſage of buſineſs or compliment written upon it, the paper on which the ſeveral points of the compaſs are marked under the mariner's needle.

Card (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To game, to play much at cards.

CARD (*s. from the* Dutch kaarde) The inſtrument with which wool is broken and made fit for ſpinning.

Card (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To break wool with cards.

CARDIMANTI′DA (*s. in botany*) The naſturtium.

CARD′AMINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, lady's ſmock.

Car′damom (*s. from* cardamomum) An aromatic ſeed brought from the Eaſt Indies and uſed in medicine.

CARDAMO′MUM (*s. in medicine*) A ſeed of the aromatic kind, cardamom.

Ca′rded (*p. from* card) Broken or made fit for ſpinning with cards.

Ca′rder (*s. from* card) One that cards or prepares wool for ſpinning.

CAR′DIA (*s. in anatomy*) The heart.

CAR′DIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of ſhell fiſh reſembling the form of a heart.

CAR′DIAC (*adj. from the* Greek καρδια *the heart*) Cordial, chearing.

Car'diac (*s. from the* adj.) A cordial.

CARDI'ACA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, mother wort.

Cardi'acal (*adj. from* cardiac) Cordial, chearing.

CAR'DIACE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone in the form of a heart.

Cardi'acle, Cardi'akill, (*s. obſolete*) Cardialgy, the heart-burn. *Chaucer.*

CARDI'ACUM (*s. in medicine*) A cordial.

CARDIAG'MUS (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek) The heart-burn. *Scott.*

CARDIAGN'OSTIC (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Greek καρδια *the heart*, and γνωσκω *to know*) Knowing the heart.

CAR'DIALGY (*s. from the* Greek, καρδια *the heart, and* αλγος *pain*) The heart-burn.

CAR'DIFF (*s. a modern, but incorrect ſpelling*) Caerdiff.

CAR'DIGAN (*s. a common, but incorrect ſpelling*) Caerdigan.

CAR'DIGANSHIRE (*s. a common, but incorrect ſpelling*) Caerdiganſhire.

CAR'DINAL (*adj. from the* Lat. cardo *a hinge*) Chief, principal.

CAR'DINAL (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of the chief governors of the church of Rome, one of the Pope's council.

Car'dinalate (*s. from* cardinal) Cardinalſhip, the office or dignity of a cardinal.

CAR'DINAL's FLOWER (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the rapuntium.

Car'dinalſhip (*s. from* cardinal) The office or dignity of a cardinal.

Cardinamen'tum (*s. in anatomy*) A ſpecies of articulation.

Car'ding (*p. a. from* card) Playing at cards, breaking wool with cards.

CAR'DIOID (*s. in geometry*) An algebraic curve, ſo called from its reſemblance to a heart.

CARDIOSPER'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the calendula or common marygold.

CARD'ITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The cardia, the heart ſhell.

Card'maker (*s. from* card *and* make) One who makes cards.

Card'match (*s. from* card *and* match) A match to light the fire, made of pieces of cards dipped in ſulphur.

CAR'DO (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The ſecond vertebra or joint of the neck.

CARDOO'N (*s. in botany, from the* Spaniſh) The name of a plant, a kind of artichoke.

CARDOO'N THISTLE (*s. in botany*) An herb uſed in ſallads.

CARDUE'LIS (*s. in ornithology*) The fringilla, the goldfinch.

CAR'DUUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the thiſtle.

CARE (*s. from the* Sax.) Concern, ſolicitude of mind; regard, attention, caution; the object of ſolicitude, that which engages attention.

CARE (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To be in concern about any thing, to be diſpoſed, to be affected; *with* for: *as*, "*He* cared for *none of theſe things.*"

CAREBA'RIA (*s. with phyſicians, but not much uſed*) A heavineſs of the head. *Scott.*

Car'eckes (*s. obſolete*) Characters, marks. *Chaucer.*

Care'crazed (*adj. from* care, *and* craze) Broken with care, overcome with ſolicitude.

Carec'ta (*s. in old records*) A cart.

CAREE'N (*s. a ſea term from* carina) The ſtate of a ſhip when ſhe is hauled down to be refitted.

Caree'n (*v. t. a ſea term, from the* ſubſ.) To lay a veſſel on one ſide, in order to ſtop leaks and refit the other ſide.

Caree'n (*v. int. a ſea term*) To be in a ſtate of careening. *Johnſon.*

Caree'nage (*s. from* careen) A place to careen a ſhip, the expence of careening.

Caree'ned (*p. a ſea term*, careen) Refitted by a careen.

Caree'ning (*p. a. a ſea term, from* careen) Refitting by a careen.

Careen'ing (*s. a ſea term, from* careen) The act of refitting a ſhip by hauling her down.

CAREE'R (*s. from the* French, carriere) A courſe, a race; the ground on which a race is run; full ſpeed, ſwift motion; a courſe of action.

Caree'r (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To run with ſwiftneſs. *Johnſon.*

Caree'ring (*p. from* career) Running with ſwiftneſs. *Milton.*

Care'ful (*adj. from* care) Full of care, anxious, provident, cautious; *with* of: *as*, "*It becomes us to be* careful of *our converſation.*"

Care'fully (*adv. from* careful) In a manner that ſhews

Care'fulneſs (*s. from* careful) Heedfulneſs, caution.

Care'leſly (*adv. from* careleſs) In a careleſs manner.

Care'leſneſs (*s. from* careleſs) Heedleſneſs, inattention.

Care'leſs (*adj. from* care) Void of care, unconcerned, negligent; *with* of, *or* about: *as*, "*A father* careleſs of *his child*" *A woman* careleſs about *her houſe.*"

CAREO'PULI (*s. in botany*) The cambogia, the that produces the gamboge of the ſhops.

CARE'SS (*v. a. from the* French, careſſer) To with fondneſs, to endear.

Care'ſs (*s. from the* verb) An act of endearment, an preſſion of kindneſs.

Careſ'ſed (*p. from* careſs) Treated with kindneſs, ed with reſpect.

Careſ'ſing (*p. a. from* careſs) Treating with treating with reſpect.

CA'RET (*s. from the* Lat. caret *it is wanting*) A writing which ſhews where ſomething interlined to be read.

CARET'TA (*s. in zoology*) The animal which the tortoiſe ſhell ſo much uſed by artificers.

CA'REX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſedge.

CAR'FAX (*s. from the* French, carrefour) A place four ſtreets or roads meet, the market place in city of Oxford.

CARFE (*s. in huſbandry*) Ground untilled.

Carfe (*adj. obſolete*) Cut off.

Car'gaſon (*s. from the* Spaniſh, cargacon) A cargo.

CAR'GO (*s. perhaps from the* French, charge The lading of a ſhip, a carriage or load of any

Cariat'ides (*s. in architecture*) The caryatides order of pillars.

Carib'be (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the

Carib'be (*s.*) A native of the Caribbe iſlands.

CARIB'BE ISLANDS (*s. in geography*) A cluſter of in the Atlantic ocean.

Carib'bes (*s. plu.*) The Caribbe iſlands, the the Caribbe iſlands.

CA'RICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of the plants; the of fig.

CARICATU'RA (*s. in painting*) The concealment of beauty, and the exaggeration of blemiſhes, an comely likeneſs.

Car'ick (*s. obſolete*) A large ſhip of burthen.

CAR'ICOUS (*adj. in ſurgery*) Belonging to a that reſembles the ſhape of a fig.

CA'RICS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Lat.) The or corruption peculiar to a bone.

CARIGO'I (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of opoſſum.

Carigue'ia (*s.*) The carigoi.

CARI'NA (*s. from the* Lat.) The keel of a ſhip.

CARI'NA (*s. in architecture*) Any building that bles the keel of a ſhip.

CARI'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The vertebræ of a chick they appear in the egg after ten or twelve days cubation.

CARI'NA (*s. in botany*) The loweſt petal of a ceous flower.

Cari'nated (*adj. from* carina) Having a bend like keel of a ſhip.

Ca'ring (*p. from* care) Taking care, having an tion, being anxious about any thing; *with* for, "Caring for *the aſſes.*"

CARIN'THIA (*s. in greography*) A dutchy in the of Auſtria in Germany.

Carios'ity (*s. from* carious) The rottenneſs of bones.

Ca'rious (*adj. from* caries) Rotten, decayed in the

CARK (*s. obſolete from the* Sax. ceare) Care, anxiety,

Cark (*v. int. very little uſed, and always in a bad from the* Subſ.) To be careful, to be anxious.

Cark (*s. int. not much uſed*) Forty todd of wool, thirtieth part of a ſarplar.

CAR'KANET (*s. from the* French, carcan) A

Car'king, (*p. from* cark) Taking too much care, plexing, diſtracting.

CARL (*s. not much uſed of late, from the* Sax. churl, a clown.

Carl'cat (*s. a local word*) A boarcat.

Carle (*s. a more modern ſpelling*) A carl, a clown.

CARLI'NA (*s. in botany*) The carline thiſtle, the of which, it is ſaid, preſerved the army of the XIIth from the plague.

Car'line (*s. in ſhip building*) A carling, a piece of ber framed into the beams of the ſhip.

CAR'LINE THISTLE (*s. in botany*) The name plant, the carlina.

CAR'LING (*s. in ſhip building*) A piece of timber into the beams of the ſhip.

'LINGFORD (s.) A port town in Ireland in the unty of Louth and province of Leinſter.

LI'SLE (s.) A ſmall fortified city in the county of mberland; it is a biſhop's ſee, has a market on edneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to par- ment, and is 301 miles from London.

'ſle (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Carliſle, de at Carliſle.

'LOCK (s. *in botany*) The name of a plant, the phaniſtrum.

'LOCK (s. *in commerce*) A kind of iſinglaſs, made m the bladder of the ſturgeon.

man (s. *from* car, *and* man) A man whoſe em- ployment it is to drive a car.

MAR'THEN (*s. a modern, but incorrect ſpelling*) ermarthen.

'MEL (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a choice vineyard.) mountain and diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

melite (s. *from* Carmel) A native or inhabitant of rmel.

'MELITE (s. *from the* French.) A kind of pear.

melites (s. *in the church of* Rome) One of the four ders of Mendicants, the order of White Friars.

'MI (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my vineyard) A n's name.

MIN'ATIVE (s. *in pharmacy*, *ſuppoſed to be from the* t. carmen, *a verſe or charm*) Belonging to thoſe dicines that diſpel wind and promote perſpiration.

nin'ative (s. *in pharmacy*, *from the* adj.) A medi- e that diſpels wind and promotes inſenſible perſpi- ion.

mine (s. *in painting*) A powder of a very beautiful colour, uſed by painters in miniature.

mis (s. *obſolete*) Carmelites. *Chaucer.*

MOU'SAL (s. *with the* Turks) A merchant ſhip.

'NAGE (s. *from the* Lat. caro *fleſh*) Slaughter, maſ- re; heaps of fleſh.

'NAL (adj. *from the* Lat. caro carnis *of fleſh*) Fleſhly, ſual, libidinous.

naliſt (s. *not much uſed*, *from* carnal) A ſenſualiſt.

nality (s. *from* carnal) The ſtate of being carnal, ſuality, fleſhly luſt.

nally (*adv. from* carnal) According to the fleſh, in arnal manner.

nalneſs (s. *from* carnal) Carnality.

NA'RIUM (s. *in old records*) A charnel houſe, a e houſe.

'NAVAL (s. *from the* French) Shrovetide, a time rejoicing.

NAR'VON (*s. a modern but incorrect ſpelling*) Caer- von.

NAR'VONSHIRE (*s. a modern but incorrect ſpelling*) ernarvonſhire.

NA'TION (s. *from* caro carnis *fleſh*) The natural h colour, the name of a flower of the pink kind.

a'tion colour (s.) The fleſh colour.

'el (s. *from the* Spaniſh) A ſmall ſhip.

NE'LIAN (s. *from* caro carnis *fleſh*) A precious e, ſo called from its fleſh colour.

nel work (s. *in ſhip building*) A particular kind of rk in the conſtruction of a ſhip.

'NEOL (s. *in natural hiſtory and botany*) A preci- ſtone, an herb. *Scott.*

'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. carneous) Fleſhly, con- ng of fleſh.

es (s. *obſolete*) Stones.

'NEY (s. *in farriery*) A diſeaſe in horſes, in which mouth becomes ſo much furrowed as to prevent ir eating.

'NIFY (*v. int. from the* Lat. caro carnis) To ed fleſh, to turn into fleſh.

nival (*s. a common but incorrect ſpelling*, *from* car- al) The feaſt held in popiſh countries before Lent, time of rejoicing.

NI'VOROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. caro *fleſh*, *and* voro *devour*) Eating fleſh, feeding on fleſh.

'NOGAN (s. *from the* Brit.) A wooden diſh, a gin.

'NOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. caro carnis *of fleſh*) Fleſhy.

o'ſity (s. *from* carnoſe) An excreſcence of fleſh.

'NOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. caro carnis *of fleſh*) ſhy, pulpy.

NOU'SE (s. *in gunnery*) The baſe ring on the ech of a gun.

ouſneſs (s. *from* carnous) Fleſhineſs, a fulneſs of h. *Scott.*

ulent (*adj. not much uſed*) Fleſhy, full of fleſh. *Scott.*

O (s. *in anatomy*, *from the* Lat.) Fleſh, the fleſh of mals.

OB (s. *in botany*) The name of a plant, St. n's bread, the fruit of the carob tree.

Ca'robbean (s. *from* carob, *and* bean) The fruit of the carobtree.

Ca'robtree (s. *in botany*) The name of a plant, the ſelique or ceratonica.

CARO'CHE (s. *obſolete*, *from the* French, caroſſe) A coach.

CA'ROL (s. *from the* Italian, carola) a ſong, a ſong of devotion, a ſong of joy.

Ca'rol (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To praiſe, to celebrate.

Ca'rol (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To ſing, to warble, to ſing in joy and feſtivity.

CARO'LA (s. *in old records*) A little pew or cloſet.

Ca'roled (*p. from* carol) Praiſed, celebrated.

CAR'OLI (s. *in ſurgery*) Venereal excreſcences.

CAROLI'NA (s. *in geography*) A province of North America, now divided into three governments, ſubject to *Great Britain.*

CA'ROLINE (s.) The name of a woman.

CA'ROLINE BOOKS (s. *in church hiſtory*) Four books compoſed by the order of Charlemagne, to refute the ſecond council of Nice.

Ca'roling (*p. a. from* carol) Singing carols, praiſing, celebrating.

CAROLOSTA'DIANS (s. *in church hiſtory*) A branch of the Lutherans, who denied the real preſence in the euchariſt.

CARO'LUS (s. *from the* Lat.) Charles; a broad piece of gold ſtruck under Charles the firſt; a French copper coin.

CA'ROS (s. *with phyſicians*, *from the* Greek) A dead ſleep, a lethargy.

CAR'OTA (s. *in botany*) The wild carot.

CAROTE'EL (s. *in commerce*) An uncertain weight or quantity of goods, a caroteel of currants runs, from five to nine hundred weight.

CA'ROTID (*adj. from* caratides) Belonging to the two arteries of the neck which convey the blood to the brain.

CARO'TIDES (s. *plu. in anatomy*, *from the* Lat.) The two arteries of the neck which convey the blood to the brain.

Carou'ſal (s. *from* carouſe) A feſtival.

CAROU'SE (*v. int. from the* French, carouſſer) To drink, to quaff, to drink freely.

Carou'ſe (*v. t.*) To drink. *Shakeſpeare.*

Carou'ſe (s. *from the* verb) A drinking bout, a hearty doſe of liquor.

Carou'ſer (s. *from* carouſe) A toper, a hard drinker.

Carou'ſing (*p. from* carouſe) Drinking freely.

CARP (s. *from the* French, carpe) A pond fiſh, the cyprinus.

CARP (*v. int. from the* Lat.) carpo *to find fault*) To cenſure, to cavil; *with* at: *as*, "*And* at *my actions* carp."

CARPA'THIAN (s. *in geography*) Belonging to the mountains that divide Hungary and Poland.

Carpe (*v. obſolete*) To ſpeak, to jeſt, to deſire. *Chaucer.*

Car'ped (*p. from* carp) Found fault with, cenſured. *Dryden.*

CAR'PENTER (s. *from the* French, charpentier) One that works in wood, a builder of houſes or ſhips.

Car'pentry (s. *from* carpenter) The trade or art of a carpenter, carpenters work.

CARPEN'TUM (s. *in aſtrology*) The throne or ſeat of a planet.

Car'per (s. *from* carp) One that finds fault, a cenſorious perſon.

CARPE'SIUM (s. *in botany*) The plant which bears the fruit called cubebs.

CAR'PET (s. *from the* Dutch) A floor cloth made of woollen, and generally of various colours; the ſurface of the ground variegated with flowers. *To be on the carpet*, to be the ſubject of conſideration, to be in hand.

Car'pet (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Soft, luxurious.

Car'pet (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To ſpread with carpets.

Car'peted (*p. from* carpet) Spread with carpets.

Car'peting (*p. a. from* carpet) Spreading with carpets, furniſhing with carpets.

Car'peting (s. *from* carpet) Stuff to make carpets.

CAR'PHOS (s. *in botany*) The foenugreek.

Carpin'eous (*adj. from* carpinus) Made of hornbeam.

Car'ping (*p. a. from* carp) Finding fault, cenſuring, cenſorious, captious.

Car'pingly (*adv. from* carping) Captiouſly, cenſoriouſly

CARPI'NUS (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, the hornbeam.

CAR'P MEALS (*s. a local word*) A kind of coarſe cloth made inthe north of *England.*

CAR'PO BALSAM (s. *in phyſic*) The fruit of the tree that yields the true oriental balſam.

CARPOCRA'TIANS (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A deteſtable ſect that ſprung up in the ſecond century, a branch of the ancient gnoſtics.

CARPOPHYL'LON (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.

CARPOPH'OROUS (*adj. not much uſed*) Bearing fruit.

Carp'ſtone (*s. from* carp, *and* ſtone) The ſtone found in the mouth of a carp.

CAR'PUS (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name.

CAR'PUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The wriſt.

Car'py (*s. in botany, from* carpinus) The hornbeam.

Carr (*s. a ſpelling nearly obſolete*) A car.

Car'rack (*s. a ſpelling nearly obſolete*) A carack.

Car'rat (*s. a ſpelling nearly obſolete*) A carat.

Car'raway (*s. a ſpelling nearly obſolete*) The caraway. *Scott.*

Car'rein (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Carrion. *Chaucer.*

Car'rel (*s. in old records*) A cloſet, a pew in a Monaſtery.

Car'riage (*s. from* carry) That in which any thing is carried, a quantity of any thing carried at one time, the act of carrying any thing; behaviour, conduct, management; a furrow for the conveyance of water to overflow and improve land.

Car're (*s. a local word*) Woody, moiſt, or boggy ground.

CARRET'TA (*s. in old records*) A cart load, a waggon load.

CAR'RICK (*s. in geography*) The moſt ſouthern diviſion of the ſhire of Air in Scotland.

CAR'RICK (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Tipperary.

Car'rick (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A carack.

CAR'RICK FERGUS (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter.

Car'ried (*p. from* carry) Conveyed from one place to another, conducted, managed.

Car'rier (*s. from* carry) One who carries, one whoſe buſineſs it is to carry goods for hire, a meſſenger, a kind of pigeon; the tour of a hawk, reckoned one hundred and twenty yards.

Carrie'ring (*adj. from* career) Running, paſſing full ſpeed. *Milton.*

CAR'RION (*s. from the* French, carogne) The carcaſe or fleſh of a beaſt that dies of itſelf or is not fit for food, a worthleſs woman ſo called in reproach.

Car'rion (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to carcaſes or fleſh not fit to be eaten, feeding on carion.

CARRO'ON (*s. in the city of London*) A rent received for the privilege of driving a cart.

CAR'ROT (*s. from the* French, carote) The name of a well known plant, a root uſed for food.

Car'rotineſs (*s. from* carroty) Redneſs of hair, that caſt of the hair which reſembles the colour of a carrot.

Car'roty (*adj. from* carrot) Red, reſembling the colour of a carrot.

CAR'ROWS (*s. plu. an Iriſh word*) People who ſtroll up and down with cards and dice, ſtrolling gameſters.

Carr'ſick (*s. obſolete*) A Kennel.

Car'ry (*v. t. moſt probably from the* Brit. car.) To convey from one place to another; to bear; to manage, to gain, to effect, to go on with; to ſupport; to imply, to contain. *To carry off*, to kill. *To carry on*, to promote, to continue. *To carry through*, to ſupport to the laſt. *To carry it high*, to be proud.

Car'ry (*v. int. in hunting*) To run with dirt ſticking at the feet as the hare commonly does in froſty weather.

Car'ry (*v. int. in horſemanſhip*) To ſet the head and neck, as a horſe, properly or improperly.

Car'rying (*p. from* carry) Conveying from one place to another, managing, behaving, conducting, effecting.

Car'rytale (*s. from* carry, *and* tale) A talebearer.

CARS (*s. in geography*) A diſtrict of Perthſhire in Scotland.

Cart (*s. from* car) A carriage with two wheels uſed chiefly in huſbandry, the carriage on which criminals are conveyed to the place of execution.

Cart (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To expoſe in a cart by way of puniſhment.

Cart (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To uſe carts for carriage.

CARTE'BLANCHE (*s. from the* French) A blank paper, a paper to be filled up with ſuch conditions, as the perſon to whom it is ſent may think proper.

Car'ted (*p. from* cart) Expoſed in a cart, carried in a cart.

CAR'TEL (*s. from the* French) A written agreement between parties at war for the exchange of priſoners, or for ſome mutual advantage.

Car'ter (*s. from* cart) One who drives a cart, a ſervant in a farm houſe who ſuperintends a team of horſes.

Carte'ſian (*adj. from* Carteſius) Belonging to the doctrine or philoſophy of Carteſius.

Carte'ſian (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Carteſius.

CARTE'SIUS (*s. from the* French, Des Cartes, A famou modern, who oppoſed the philoſophy of Ariſtotle.

CARTH'AGE (*s. in ancient geography*) A once famou city of Africa.

Carthagi'nian (*adj. from* Carthage) Belonging to Ca thage.

CARTHAMO'IDES, CARTHA'MUS (*s. in botany*) A ge nus of plants, baſtard ſaffron.

Car'thorſe (*s. from* cart, *and* horſe) A coarſe horſe only for the cart.

CARTHU'SIAN (*s. in the church of Rome*) One of a pa ticular order of friars.

Carthu'ſian (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to a partic lar order of friars in the Roman church.

Car'tjade (*s. from* cart, *and* jade) A very dull horſe only for the cart.

CAR'TILAGE (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. cartilag A ſubſtance of a middle conſiſtence between a bo and a ſinew, a griſtle.

Cartilagi'neous (*adj. from* cartilage) Belonging to cartilage, conſiſting of griſtles.

Cartilag'inoſe (*adj. from* cartilage) Cartilaginous.

Cartilag'inous (*adj. from* cartilage) Griſtly, having t nature of a griſtle.

Car'ting (*p. from* cart) Expoſing in a cart, driving cart.

Car'tload (*s. from* cart, *and* load) A quantity of a thing loaded on a cart, a quantity ſufficient to load cart.

CART'MEL (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a ma ket on Monday, and is 258 miles from London.

Cart'mel (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Cartm made at Cartmel.

CARTO'N (*s. in painting, from the* Italian, carto *thick paper*) A cartoon.

CARTOO'N (*s. in painting*) A perfect drawing on thi paper, one of the repreſentations of St. Paul prea ing at Athens, done by Raphael.

CARTOU'CHE (*s. in architecture and ſculpture, fr the* French) An ornament repreſenting a ſcroll paper. *In the military art*, a caſe of wood filled wi ball or ſhot to be diſcharged on particular occaſio eſpecially in defence of a paſs, againſt an enemy; cartridge.

Cartou'ſe (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cartouch. Sc

Cartou'ſes (*s. in architecture*) A kind of modillions.

Car'trage (*s. from* cartouche) A cartridge.

Car'tridge (*s. from* cartouche) A caſe of paper parchment filled with powder for the greater ex dition in diſcharging guns in time of action.

Car'tridgebox (*s. from* cartridge, *and* box) A caſe wood or iron covered with leather, large enou to contain a dozen cartridges, worn by the ſoldi on a belt, a little lower than the right pocket hole.

Car'troute (*s. from* cart, *and* route) The impreſſ made on the road by a cart wheel.

Cart'rut (*s. from* cart, *and* route) The track of a c wheel.

Car'tſaddle (*s. from* cart, *and* ſaddle) The ſaddle w by the horſe that draws in the ſhafts of a cart.

Cart'taker (*s. from* cart, *and* take) An officer of the ki houſhold who is to provide carts for the king's b gage. Sc

CA'RTULARY (*s. from the* Lat. charta *paper*) A p where papers or records are kept.

Car'tway (*s. from* cart, *and* way) A way thro which a cart or waggon may conveniently travel.

Car'twheel (*s. from* cart *and* wheel) The wheel o cart.

Cart'wright (*s. from* cart, *and* wright) A maker of ca

CAR'VA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of cinnamon tree.

CAR'VA (*s. in old records*) The carue; a ploughland.

Car'uage (*s. obſolete*) The ploughing of land, a h of land.

Car'uage (*s. an old law term*) A tax laid on a carue hide of land, an exemption from that tax.

CAR'UCA (*s. in old records*) A plough.

Car'ucage (*s. obſolete, from* carue) The ploughin land, a tax laid on the carue of land, an exemp from that tax.

Carucata'rius (*s. in old records, from* carue) One held land in carue or by plough tenure.

Car'ucate (*s. obſolete, from* carue) A carue or hide land, as much land as one team can plough in year.

CA'RUE (*s. obſolete*) A plough land, a hide of land, much land as one team can plough in the year, much land as is ſufficient to maintain a family.

Carve (*s. from* carva) A ploughland.

ve (*adj. from* carve) Ploughed, belonging to plough-lands.

RVE (*v. t. from the* Sax. ceorfan) To cut into elegant rms, to make any thing by carving, to cut meat at ble, to chooſe one's own part; to cut, to hew.

ve (*v. int.*) To exerciſe the trade of a carver, to do e honors of the table.

ve (*v. int. a local word*) To grow ſour.

ved (*p. from* carve) Cut into an elegant form, made cutting; cut, hewed.

vel (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A caravel, a ſmall ſhip.

ven (*v. obſolete*) To carve.

ver (*s. from* carve) A ſculptor, one that cuts up the eat at table, one that chooſes for himſelf.

RUI (*s. in botany*) The caraway.

ving (*p. a. from* carve) Cutting into elegant forms, tting up the meat at table, chooſing for one's ſelf.

ving (*s. from* carve) Any thing carved, ſculpture.

viſt (*s. in falconry*) A hawk in the beginning of e year, ſo called from its being carried on the t.

um (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the caraway.

'UNCLE (*s. in ſurgery*) A ſmall protuberance of ſh either natural or morbid.

U'NCULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A little gland, or bit fleſh, a natural protuberance.

'OS, CA'RUS (*s. in phyſic*) A ſudden deprivation of nſe and motion, a kind of apoplectic lethargy.

YA'TES, CARYA'TIDES (*s. in architecture*) An order of columns under the repreſentation of women oathed in long robes and ſerving to ſupport entablares.

YOCATAC'TES (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the ow kind of a grey colour variegated with white ots,

YOCOSTI'NUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A warm electuary iefly prepared of cloves.

YOPHYL'LATA (*s. in botany*) The avens.

yophyll'eous (*adj. from* caryophillus) Belonging to wers of the pink kind.

YOPHIL'LUS (*s. in botany*) The pink.

YOPHIL'LUS AROMA'TICUS (*s. in botany, from* Lat.) The clove tree.

'YOTA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A caſe. *Chaucer.*

SCABEL (*s. in gunnery*) The button or knob at the d of the breech of a cannon.

CA'DE (*s. from the* French) A fall of water either tural or artificial.

CAN (*s. in fortification*) A hole dug in the ground in m of a well intended to give vent to the mines of enemy.

CARIL'LA (*s. in botany*) The tree that produces the uites bark.

(*s. from the* French caiſſe *a box*) A covering, a box, heath; the outer part of a building, a building unniſhed.

(*s. from the* Lat. caſus) A ſtate, a condition, the preſentation of any fact, a contingence. *In caſe*, on poſition. *A form of ſpeech not much uſed of late.*

(*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put into a caſe or cover, to ver on the outſide with materials different from the ide.

(*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To put caſes, to draw up epreſentation of any fact,

(*s. in phyſic*) The ſtate of the body, the ſtate or cirmſtances of a diſeaſe.

(*s. in grammar*) The variation or different endings a word, the variation of a noun.

(*s. in droll ſtyle*) The ſtate of the body as to health plumpneſs.

d (*p. from* caſe) Covered over with a caſe.

harden (*v. t. from* caſe, *and* harden) To harden the tſide.

hardened (*p. from* caſeharden) Hardened on the tſide.

hardenedneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* caſehardened) duracy. *Scott.*

hardening (*p. a. from* caſeharden) Hardening on outſide.

hardening (*s. from* caſeharden) A method of preing iron ſo as to render its ſurface hard.

knife (*s. from* caſe, *and* knife) A large knife ſuch s commonly uſed at table.

'MATE (*s. in fortification*) A platform in the flank baſtion; a caſcan.

ment (*s. from* caſe) A window or part of a window ning on hinges.

EOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. caſeus ſe) Cheeſy, reſembling cheeſe.

CA'SEM (*s. in fortification*) A lodging near the rampart.

Caſe'ſhot (*s. from* caſe, *and* ſhot) Shot of various kinds made up in caſes to be diſcharged from cannon on extraordinary occaſions.

Caſe'worm (*s. from* caſe, *and* worm) The cadis worm, a grub that makes itſelf a caſe.

CASH (*s. from the* French caiſſe *a cheſt*) Money, ready money, money in the cheſt or at hand.

Caſh'book (*s. from* caſh, *and* book) A book in which the account of caſh is entered.

CA'SHEWNUT (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree or ſhrub.

Caſhie'r (*s. from* caſh) The perſon that has the charge of the caſh.

CASHIE'R (*v. t. from the* French caſher) To diſcharge, to diſmiſs from a poſt, to diſmiſs with reproach.

Caſhie'red (*p. from* caſhier) Diſcharged, diſmiſſed with reproach.

Caſhie'ring (*p. a. from* caſhier) Diſcharging, diſmiſſing with reproach.

Caſh'keeper (*s. from* caſh, *and* keep) A perſon entruſted with the charge of the caſh.

CA'SHOO (*s. in medicine*) The juice or gum of a tree in the Eaſt Indies.

Ca'ſing (*p. a. from* caſe) Putting into a caſe, covering with a caſe.

Ca'ſing (*s. from* caſe) The covering of any thing, that which is uſed for covering.

Ca'ſings (*s. a local word*) Cakes of cow dung dried for fuel.

CASI'PHIA (*s.*) The name of a place. *Ezra* viii. 17.

CASK (*s. from the* French caſque) A barrel, a cloſe wooden veſſel.

CASK (*s. in poetic ſtyle*) A helmet, a piece of armour for the head.

Cas'ket (*s. from* cask) A ſmall box or cheſt, a little cask.

Cas'ket (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put in a casket. *Johnſon.*

Cas'keted (*p. from* casket) Put up in a casket. *Shakeſp.*

Cas'kets (*s. on board a ſhip*) Small ropes faſtened to the yards.

CAS'LEU (*s. in* Heb. *chronology*) The ninth month of the eccleſiaſtical year of the Jews anſwering to the moon of our November.

Ca'ſpian (*adj. from* Caſpii) Belonging to the country inhabited by the Caſpii.

Ca'ſpian (*s. from the adj.*) The Caſpian ſea, a large lake or ſea in Aſia.

CAS'PII (*s. plu. in ancient geography*) A people of Hyrcania near the Caſpian ſea.

CAS'PIS (*s.*) The name of a place. 2 *Mac.* xii. 3.

CASQUE (*s. in poetic ſtyle, from the* French) A helmet, a piece of armour for the head.

Caſs (*v. t. not much uſed*) To caſſate. *Scott.*

CA'SSADA (*s. in botany*) The caſſavi, an American plant.

CASSAN'DRA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

CASSANCUNAI'R (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of galanga, an aromatic vegetable brought from the Eaſt and much valued in medicine.

CAS'SATE (*v. t. from the* French, caſſer, *but not much uſed*) To make null, to vacate. *Ray.*

Caſſa'tion (*s. from* caſſate, *but not much uſed*) The act of making null or void.

CASSA'TUM (*s. in old records*) A houſe and land ſufficient to maintain a family.

CA'SSAVE, CA'SSAVI (*s. in botany*) An American plant the root of which, when dried and ground to flour, is made into bread.

CA'SSAWARE (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The caſſiowary.

CASSERO'LE (*s. in cookery*) A loaf ſtuffed with the haſh of roaſted pullets, and dreſſed in a ſtew pan, a copper pan.

CA'SSIA (*s. in botany, and medicine*) A genus of plants, a purgative fruit brought from the Eaſt; a ſweet ſpice mentioned in Scripture ſuppoſed to be the bark of a tree reſembling cinnamon.

CASSIA'GO (*s. in botany*) The plantain.

CA'SSIDA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the ſcutellaria.

CA'SSIDA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of inſects.

CASSIDO'NA (*s. in botany*) The lavender.

CA'SSIDONY (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of chalcedony, a precious ſtone.

CA'SSIDONY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, ſtickadore.

CA'SSINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the caſſia berry tree uſed in South America as tea.

CA'SSIOWARY (*s. in ornithology*) A large bird of prey in the Eaſt-Indies with feathers reſembling camel's hair.

CASSIOPE′A (*s. in aſtronomy*) A northern conſtellation.

CASS′IQUE (*s.*) A chief governor in ſome parts of the Weſt Indies.

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CASSITE′RION (*s. plu.* caſſiteria, *in the hiſtory of foſſils*) A genus of cryſtals frequently found in Devonſhire and Cornwall.

CA′SSITERON (*s. from the* Greek) Tin, white lead.

CA′SSOCK (*s. from the* French, caſaque) A cloſe kind of garment, the garment worn by clergymen under the gown.

CA′SSONADE (*s. in commerce*) Sugar put into a caſk after the firſt refining.

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Caſt (*v. int.*) To deviſe, to take a form by melting, to warp.

Caſt (*s. from the verb*) A throw, the act of throwing, the thing thrown, a ſtroke or touch, a form, a manner, a ſhade or tendency to any colour, a glance of the eye, a flight of young hawks.

Caſt (*p. from the verb*) Thrown, brought forth before the time; contrived; condemned; modelled, formed, computed.

Cas′taldick (*s. obſolete*) A ſtewardſhip.

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Caſt′away (*s. from* caſt, *and* away) A loſt perſon, one abandoned by Providence.

Caſt′away (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Uſeleſs, refuſe, of no value.

Cas′ted (*p. from* caſt, *but not uſed*) Caſt, thrown off.

CAS′TELBAR (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught.

Cas′tellain (*s. from* caſtle) The captain or governor of a caſtle.

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Whitaker.

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CASTI′LE (*s. in geography*) A province in Spain.

Cas′ting (*p. from* caſt) Throwing, bringing forth before the time, contriving, computing, forming, running metal into a mould, bending, warping.

Cas′ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of running any thing into a mould.

Cas′ting (*s. in falconry*) A kind of medicine to cleanſe the gorge of a hawk.

Cas′tingnet (*s. from* caſt, *and* net) A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fiſh.

CAS′TLE (*s. from the* Lat. caſtellum) A fortification, a fortified houſe. *Caſtles in the air*, projects, fruitleſs attempts.

Cas′tle (*v.*) A term uſed at Cheſs.

Ca′ſtled (*adj. from* caſtle) Furniſhed with caſtles, fortified.

CAS′TLECARY (*s.*) A ſmall town in Somerſetſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 117 miles from London.

Cas′tlecary (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caſtlecary, made at Caſtlecary.

Cas′tleguard (*s. from* caſtle, *and* guard) A tax heretofore laid on ſuch as dwelt within a certain diſtance of a caſtle.

CAS′TLE RISING (*s.*) An ancient borough town in Norfolk; it ſends two members to parliament, and is 10 miles from London.

Cas′tleriſing (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caſtleriſing, made at Caſtleriſing.

Cas′tleſteed (*s. obſolete*) A caſtle, a bulwark.

Cas′tleward (*s. from* caſtle, *and* ward) The juriſdictio of a caſtle, a tax formerly laid on thoſe that dwe within a certain diſtance of a caſtle for the ſupport the garriſon.

Caſtlework (*s. from* caſtle, *and* work) The work done b inferior tenants towards the building and repairing caſtles.

Caſtle′ſoap (*s. from* Caſtile, *and* ſoap) A kind of ſoap.
Addiſo

Caſt′ling (*s. from* caſt) The young of a beaſt broug forth before its time.

CAS′TON (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market Monday, and is 112 miles from London.

Cas′ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caſton, ma at Caſton.

CAS′TOR (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a mark on Monday, and is 155 miles from London.

Cas′tor (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caſtor, ma at Caſtor.

CAS′TOR (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds, t beaver.

CAS′TOR (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the tw ſons of Jupiter by Leda.

CAS′TOR (*s. in meteorology*) One of the two fiery b called Caſtor and Pollux which appear in a ſtorm at ſometimes in ſwift motion at other times ſticking ſome part of the ſhip.

CAS′TOR (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the ſecond mag tude in the conſtellation of Gemini.

Caſto′rean (*s. in pharmacy, from* caſtor) A liquid ma encloſed in bags near the anus of the Caſtor.

CASTRAMETA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. caſtra *a ca* *and* metior *to meaſure*) The art or practice of encam ing.

CAS′TRANGULA (*s. in botany*) A kind of betony.

CASTRA′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. caſtro) To geld, take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

Cas′trated (*p. from* caſtrate) Gelded.

Cas′trating (*p. a. from* caſtrate) Gelding.

Caſtra′tion (*s. from* caſtrate) The act of gelding, act of taking off the obſcene parts of a writing.

Caſtrature (*s. from* caſtrate) A caſtration.

Cas′trel (*s. in falconry*) A caſterel, a kind of hawk.

Caſtren′ſian (*adj. from the* Lat. caſtra *a camp*) Belong to a camp.

CA′SUAL (*adj. from the* Lat. caſus) Accidental, un tain, coming by chance.

Ca′ſually (*adv. from* caſual) Accidentally.

Cas′ualneſs (*s. from* caſual) Accidentalneſs.

Cas′ualty (*s. from* caſual) An accident, an accident ducing unnatural death.

CASU′BLE (*s. from the* French chaſuble) The caſula.

Cas′uell (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Caſual.

Cas′uiſt (*s. from* caſual) One that ſtudies caſes of ſcience, one that ſettles difficult caſes.

Caſuis′tic (*adj. from* caſuiſt) Belonging to a caſuiſt, lating to caſes of conſcience.

Caſuis′tical (*adj. from* caſuiſt) Belonging to a ca relating to caſuiſtry.

Ca′ſuiſtry (*s. from* caſuiſt) The ſcience of a caſuiſt, doctrine of caſes of conſcience.

CA′SULA, CA′SULE (*s.*) A kind of cope or veſtm with ſhort ſleeves worn by the Romiſh prieſts in t attendance at maſs.

CA′SURE (*s. from the* Lat. caſura) A falling.

CAT (*s. from the* French chat) A domeſtic animal, loweſt claſs of the leonic ſpecies.

Cat (*s.*) A kind of ſhip.

Cat (*s. on board a ſhip*) The cat head, a piece of ti lying aloft over the hawſe.

CATABA′PTIST (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek inſt, and ϐαπτιζω to baptize) One who is againſt or ſes the ordinance of baptiſm.

ABI′BAZON (*s. in aſtronomy*) The ſouth node, the gon's tail.

AG (*s. in botany*) Agrimony.

ACATHAR′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek κατα *through*, καθαιρω *to purge*) Purging downwards.

athar′tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to purge wnward.

ACAU′STIC (*adj. in geometry*) Belonging to that cies of cauſtic curves which are formed by reflection.

ACHRE′SIS (*s. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* σις *uſe*) A figure in rhetorick, the abuſe of a trope, which a word leſs proper is uſed inſtead of one that more proper.

ACLA′SIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A fracture, a diſtortion, nvulſion of the eye.

ACLEIS (*s. in anatomy*) The firſt rib.

AC′LIDA (*s. in anatomy*) The ſubclavian.

ACLYSM (*s. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* ζω *to waſh*) The deluge, an inundation.

ACOMB (*s. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* βος *a hollow place*) A ſubterraneous cavity or vault the burial of the dead.

ACO′NUM (*s. in ancient architecture*) The want of ght proportionable to the breadth in the chapiter pillar.

ACOUS′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* ω *to hear*) Relating to echoes or reflected ſounds.

ous′tics (*s. from* catacouſtic) The doctrine of reflect- ſounds.

re′ſtic, Catacres′tical (*adj. from* catacreſis) Contrary proper uſe, far fetched.

ADIOP′TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek κατα *againſt,* διοπτομαι *to look through*) Belonging to a reflecting eſcope.

iop′trical (*adj. from* catadioptric) Belonging to a ecting teleſcope.

ADROME (*s. in mechanics*) An engine like a crane, raiſing weights.

ADU′PA (*s.*) A water fall, a cataract.

AFAL′CO (*s.*) A kind of ſcaffold to ſhew a coffin or nb in a funeral proceſſion.

AGRAPH (*s. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* γραφω *write*) The firſt draught of a picture, a profile.

AGLOT′TISM (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek) hruſting out of the tongue in giving a ſalute.

AGMA(*s. in ſurgery*)A fracture of a bone, or cartilage.

ma′tic (*adj. from* catagma) Good in fractures, hav- the quality of conſolidating the parts.

ma′tical (*adj. from* catagma) Good in fractures, ing a quality of conſolidating the parts.

A′IAN (*s. a kind of temporary word*) A perſon of no dit. *Shakeſpeare.*

lan (*s. from* Catalonia) A native or inhabitant of alonia.

ALEC′TIC (*adj. in poetry*) Wanting a ſyllable.

ALE′PSIS (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek κατα *againſt,* λειπω *to fail*) A lighter ſpecies of apoplexy, a kind pilepſis.

A′LLA (*s. an old law word*) A chattel.

logize (*v. t. not uſed, from* catalogue) To put into talogue.

ALOGUE (*s. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* λογος *word*) A liſt, a regiſter of things one by one.

ALO′NIA (*s. in geography*) A province in Spain.

ALO′TIC (*adj. in ſurgery*) Belonging to thoſe ap- ations that cicatrize or bring an eſcar on ulcers.

AME′NIA (*s. from the* Greek κατα *according to, and* *a month*) The menſes.

AMITE (*s. from the* Greek) A Ganymede, a boy t for unnatural purpoſes.

A′MPO (*s.*) A kind of play, ſhuttlecock.

AMOU′NTAIN (*s. from* cat, *and* mountain) A moun- cat, a fierce animal reſembling a cat.

ANADO′RMOUS (*adj. in ichthyology*) Anadormous, ing alternately once a year from the ſalt water the freſh.

ANANCE, CA′TANANCHE (*s. in botany*) A genus lants.

APASM (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek κατα *againſt,* πασσω *to ſprinkle*) A dry medicine conſiſting of a ure of powders to be applied externally to any of the body.

APELTA (*s. in antiquity*) An inſtrument of puniſh- t, a kind of preſs.

APHO′NIC (*adj. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* *a voice*) Belonging to the doctrine of reflected ds.

ho′nics (*s. from* cataphonic) The doctrine of re- ed ſounds.

CATA′PHARA (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* φερω *to bear*) A perpetual propenſity to ſleep, a profound ſleep, a coma.

CA′TAPHRACT (*s. from the* Lat. cataphracta) A horſeman in compleat armour.

Cataphrac′tic (*adj. from* cataphract) Belonging to a horſeman in complete armour.

CATAPHRI′GIAN (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a ſect which ſprang up in Phrygia, A. D. 181, diſtinguiſhed from other Chriſtians by many deteſtable principles and practices.

Cataphrig′ian (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the ſect or doctrine of the Cataphrigians.

CATAPHRI′GIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of chriſtians which brought in many ſuperſtitions and amongſt the reſt the doctrine of purgatory.

CA′TAPLASM (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* πλασσω *to paint*) A poultice, a ſoft application, a ſoft plaiſter.

CATAPO′TIUM (*s. in medicine*) A pill or potion to be ſwallowed at once without chewing.

CATAP′TOSIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of epilepſy.

CAT′APUCE (*s. in botany*) An herb, a kind of ſpurge.

CA′TAPULTA (*s. from the* Lat. catapulta) An engine anciently uſed to throw ſtones.

CA′TAPULTIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpurge.

CA′TARACT (*s. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* ρασσω *to daſh*) A fall of water from a high place, a caſcade.

CA′TARACT (*s. in medicine and ſurgery*) A diſorder of the humours in the eye by which the pupil is rendered opake, and viſion impeded or totally deſtroyed.

CATA′RIA (*s. in botany*) Cats mint.

CATAR′RH (*s. in medicine and ſurgery, from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* ρεω *to flow*) A defluction of humours from the head, mouth, windpipe and lungs.

Catar′rhal (*adj. from* catarrh) Relating to a catarrh.

Catar′rhous (*adj. from* catarrh) Relating to a catarrh.

CATASAR′CA (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of dropſy. *Scott.*

CATAS′CHESMOS (*s. with ſurgeons*) A ſcarification. *Scott.*

CATA′STASIS (*s. in ancient poetry, from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* ιϛημι *to ſtand*) The third part of the drama, in which the intrigue or action is ſupported and heightened till it is ripe for the cataſtrophe.

CATA′STROPHE (*s. from the* Greek κατα *againſt, and* ϛρεφω *to turn*) The change or revolution which produces the final event in a piece of dramatic poetry, a final event, an unhappy concluſion.

CAT′CAL (*s. from* cat, *and* call) A ſqueaking inſtrument uſed in the play-houſe to condemn plays.

CATCH (*v. t. from the* Dutch, ketſen) To lay hold of, to ſeize, to kindle, to receive infection, to enſnare, to engage. —

Catch (*v. int.*) To ſpread infection, to kindle.

Catch (*s. from the verb*) The act of ſeizing, a ſpeedy ſeizure, an alternate action, a poſture for ſeizing, the thing ſeized, that which is formed for catching, a taint, a ſlight contagion, an advantage taken; a ſong in which one catches a part from another; a ſmall ſwift ſailing ſhip.

Catch′ed (*p. from* catch) Laid hold of, ſeized, enſnared.

Ca′tchend (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Catching. *Chaucer.*

Catch′er (*s. from* catch) One that catches, that in which any thing is caught.

CATCH′FLY (*s. in botany*) A plant, a ſpecies of lychnis.

Ca′tch′ing (*p. a. from* catch) Laying hold of, ſeizing, kindling.

Catch′ing (*adj. from* catch) Infectious, apt to catch.

Catch′land (*s. from* catch, *and* land) Land lying in ſuch a manner that it is not known to what pariſh it belongs, and therefore the clergyman who firſt ſeizes the tythes enjoys them, for that year, by the right of preoccupation.

Catch′poll (*s. from* catch, *and* poll) A ſergent, a bumbailiff.

Catch′word (*s. with printers, from* catch, *and* word) The word at the lower corner of a page which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHET′IC (*adj. from the* Greek, κατα *againſt, and* ηχεω *to ſound*) Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers, catechizing.

Catechet′ical (*adj. from* catechetic) Belonging to queſtions and anſwers, catechizing.

Catechet′ically (*adv. from* catechetical) In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

CAT′ECHISE (*v. t. from the* Greek, κατα *againſt, and* ηχεω *to ſound*) To inſtruct by asking queſtions and correcting the anſwers, to queſtion, to examine.

Cat′echiſe (*s. not much uſed, from the verb*) A catechiſm.

Cat′echiſed

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CASS'IQUE (*s.*) A chief governor in ſome parts of the Weſt Indies.

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Caſt'away (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Uſeleſs, refuſe, of no value.

Caſ'ted (*p. from* caſt, *but not uſed*) Caſt, thrown off.

CAS'TELBAR (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught.

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Cas'ting (*s. in falconry*) A kind of medicine to cleanſe the gorge of a hawk.

Cas'tingnet (*s. from* caſt, *and* net) A net to be thrown into the water by hand to catch fiſh.

CAS'TLE (*s. from the* Lat. caſtellum) A fortification, a fortified houſe. *Caſtles in the air*, projects, fruitleſs attempts.

Cas'tle (*v.*) A term uſed at Cheſs.

Ca'ſtled (*adj. from* caſtle) Furniſhed with caſtles, fortified.

CAS'TLECARY (*s.*) A ſmall town in Somerſetſhire; has a market on Tueſday, and is 117 miles from London.

Cas'tlecary (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caſtlecary made at Caſtlecary.

Cas'tleguard (*s. from* caſtle, *and* guard) A tax heretofore laid on ſuch as dwelt within a certain diſtance a caſtle.

CAS'TLE RISING (*s.*) An ancient borough town in Norfolk; it ſends two members to parliament, and is 1 miles from London.

Cas'tleriſing (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caſtleriſing, made at Caſtleriſing.

Cas'tleſteed (*s. obſolete*) A caſtle, a bulwark.

Cas'tleward (*s. from* caſtle, *and* ward) The juriſdictio of a caſtle, a tax formerly laid on thoſe that dw within a certain diſtance of a caſtle for the ſupport the garriſon.

Caſtlework (*s. from* caſtle, *and* work) The work done inferior tenants towards the building and repairing caſtles.

Caſtle'ſoap (*s. from* Caſtile, *and* ſoap) A kind of ſoap.
Addiſ

Caſt'ling (*s. from* caſt) The young of a beaſt broug forth before its time.

CAS'TON (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market Monday, and is 112 miles from London.

Cas'ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caſton, m at Caſton.

CAS'TOR (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a mar on Monday, and is 155 miles from London.

Cas'tor (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caſtor, m at Caſtor.

CAS'TOR (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds, beaver.

CAS'TOR (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the tw ſons of Jupiter by Leda.

CAS'TOR (*s. in meteorology*) One of the two fiery b called Caſtor and Pollux which appear in a ſtorm at ſometimes in ſwift motion at other times ſticking ſome part of the ſhip.

CAS'TOR (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the ſecond mag tude in the conſtellation of Gemini.

Caſto'rean (*s. in pharmacy, from* caſtor) A liquid ma encloſed in bags near the anus of the Caſtor.

CASTRAMETA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. caſtra *a ca* *and* metior *to meaſure*) The art or practice of enca ing.

CAS'TRANGULA (*s. in botany*) A kind of betony.

CASTRA'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. caſtro) To geld, take away the obſcene parts of a writing.

Cas'trated (*p. from* caſtrate) Gelded.

Cas'trating (*p. a. from* caſtrate) Gelding.

Caſtra'tion (*s. from* caſtrate) The act of gelding, act of taking off the obſcene parts of a writing.

Caſtrature (*s. from* caſtrate) A caſtration.

Cas'trel (*s. in falconry*) A caſterel, a kind of hawk.

Caſtren'ſian (*adj. from the* Lat. caſtra *a camp*) Belong to a camp.

CA'SUAL (*adj. from the* Lat. caſus) Accidental, un tain, coming by chance.

Ca'ſually (*adv. from* caſual) Accidentally.

Cas'ualneſs (*s. from* caſual) Accidentalneſs.

Cas'ualty (*s. from* caſual) An accident, an accident p ducing unnatural death.

CASU'BLE (*s. from the* French chaſuble) The caſula.

Cas'uell (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Caſual.

Cas'uiſt (*s. from* caſual) One that ſtudies caſes of ſcience, one that ſettles difficult caſes.

Caſuis'tic (*adj. from* caſuiſt) Belonging to a caſuiſt, lating to caſes of conſcience.

Caſuis'tical (*adj. from* caſuiſt) Belonging to a c relating to caſuiſtry.

Ca'ſuiſtry (*s. from* caſuiſt) The ſcience of a caſuiſt, doctrine of caſes of conſcience.

CA'SULA, CA'SULE (*s.*) A kind of cope or veſ with ſhort ſleeves worn by the Romiſh prieſts in attendance at maſs.

CA'SURE (*s. from the* Lat. caſura) A falling.

CAT (*s. from the* French chat) A domeſtic animal, loweſt claſs of the leonic ſpecies.

Cat (*s.*) A kind of ſhip.

Cat (*s. on board a ſhip*) The cat head, a piece of t lying aloft over the hawſe.

CATABA'PTIST (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek

inſt, and ϐαπτιζω to baptize) One who is againſt or
ſes the ordinance of baptiſm.

BI'BAZON (*s. in aſtronomy*) The ſouth node, the
gon's tail.

AG (*s. in botany*) Agrimony.

ACATHAR'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *κατα through,*
καθαιρω to purge) Purging downwards.

athar'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to purge
nward.

ACAU'STIC (*adj. in geometry*) Belonging to that
ies of cauſtic curves which are formed by reflection.

ACHRE'SIS (*s. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and*
σις uſe) A figure in rhetorick, the abuſe of a trope,
hich a word leſs proper is uſed inſtead of one that
ore proper.

ACLA'SIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A fracture, a diſtortion,
nvulſion of the eye.

ACLEIS (*s. in anatomy*) The firſt rib.

AC'LIDA (*s. in anatomy*) The ſubclavian.

ACLYSM (*s. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and*
ζω to waſh) The deluge, an inundation.

ACOMB (*s. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and*
ϐος a hollow place) A ſubterraneous cavity or vault
the burial of the dead.

ACO'NUM (*s. in ancient architecture*) The want of
ght proportionable to the breadth in the chapiter
pillar.

ACOUS'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and*
ω to hear) Relating to echoes or reflected ſounds.

ous'tics (*s. from* catacouſtic) The doctrine of reflect-
ounds.

re'ſtic, Catacres'tical (*adj. from* catacreſis) Contrary
roper uſe, far fetched.

ADIOP'TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek *κατα againſt,*
διοπτομαι to look through) Belonging to a reflecting
ſcope.

iop'trical (*adj. from* catadioptric) Belonging to a
cting teleſcope.

ADROME (*s. in mechanics*) An engine like a crane,
raiſing weights.

ADU'PA (*s.*) A water fall, a cataract.

AFAL'CO (*s.*) A kind of ſcaffold to ſhew a coffin or
b in a funeral proceſſion.

AGRAPH (*s. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and γραφω*
write) The firſt draught of a picture, a profile.

AGLOT'TISM (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek)
hruſting out of the tongue in giving a ſalute.

AGMA (*s. in ſurgery*) A fracture of a bone, or cartilage.

ma'tic (*adj. from* catagma) Good in fractures, hav-
the quality of conſolidating the parts.

ma'tical (*adj. from* catagma) Good in fractures,
ing a quality of conſolidating the parts.

IAN (*s. a kind of temporary word*) A perſon of no
it. *Shakeſpeare.*

an (*s. from* Catalonia) A native or inhabitant of
lonia.

ALEC'TIC (*adj. in poetry*) Wanting a ſyllable.

ALE'PSIS (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek *κατα againſt,*
λειπω to fail) A lighter ſpecies of apoplexy, a kind
pilepſis.

'LLA (*s. an old law word*) A chattel.

ogize (*v. t. not uſed, from* catalogue) To put into
talogue.

ALOGUE (*s. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and λογος*
ord) A liſt, a regiſter of things one by one.

ALO'NIA (*s. in geography*) A province in Spain.

ALO'TIC (*adj. in ſurgery*) Belonging to thoſe ap-
tions that cicatrize or bring an eſcar on ulcers.

AME'NIA (*s. from the* Greek *κατα according to, and*
a month) The menſes.

AMITE (*s. from the* Greek) A Ganymede, a boy
for unnatural purpoſes.

'MPO (*s.*) A kind of play, ſhuttlecock.

MOU'NTAIN (*s. from* cat, *and* mountain) A moun-
cat, a fierce animal reſembling a cat.

NADO'RMOUS (*adj. in ichthyology*) Anadormous,
ing alternately once a year from the ſalt water
the freſh.

NANCE, CA'TANANCHE (*s. in botany*) A genus
ants.

APASM (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek *κατα againſt,*
πασσω to ſprinkle) A dry medicine conſiſting of a
ure of powders to be applied externally to any
of the body.

APELTA (*s. in antiquity*) An inſtrument of puniſh-
, a kind of preſs.

PHO'NIC (*adj. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and*
a voice) Belonging to the doctrine of reflected
ds.

o'nics (*s. from* cataphonic) The doctrine of re-
d ſounds.

CATA'PHARA (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and φερω to bear*) A perpetual propenſity to ſleep, a profound ſleep, a coma.

CA'TAPHRACT (*s. from the* Lat. cataphracta) A horſeman in compleat armour.

Cataphrac'tic (*adj. from* cataphract) Belonging to a horſeman in complete armour.

CATAPHRI'GIAN (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a ſect which ſprang up in Phrygia, A. D. 181, diſtinguiſhed from other Chriſtians by many deteſtable principles and practices.

Cataphrig'ian (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the ſect or doctrine of the Cataphrigians.

CATAPHRI'GIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of chriſtians which brought in many ſuperſtitions and amongſt the reſt the doctrine of purgatory.

CA'TAPLASM (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and πλασσω to paint*) A poultice, a ſoft application, a ſoft plaiſter.

CATAPO'TIUM (*s. in medicine*) A pill or potion to be ſwallowed at once without chewing.

CATAP'TOSIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of epilepſy.

CAT'APUCE (*s. in botany*) An herb, a kind of ſpurge.

CA'TAPULTA (*s. from the* Lat. catapulta) An engine anciently uſed to throw ſtones.

CA'TAPULTIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpurge.

CA'TARACT (*s. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and ρασσω to daſh*) A fall of water from a high place, a caſcade.

CA'TARACT (*s. in medicine and ſurgery*) A diſorder of the humours in the eye by which the pupil is rendered opake, and viſion impeded or totally deſtroyed.

CATA'RIA (*s. in botany*) Cats mint.

CATAR'RH (*s. in medicine and ſurgery, from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and ρεω to flow*) A defluction of humours from the head, mouth, windpipe and lungs.

Catar'rhal (*adj. from* catarrh) Relating to a catarrh.

Catar'rhous (*adj. from* catarrh) Relating to a catarrh.

CATASAR'CA (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of dropſy. *Scott.*

CATAS'CHESMOS (*s. with ſurgeons*) A ſcarification. *Scott.*

CATA'STASIS (*s. in ancient poetry, from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and ιϛημι to ſtand*) The third part of the drama, in which the intrigue or action is ſupported and heightened till it is ripe for the cataſtrophe.

CATA'STROPHE (*s. from the* Greek *κατα againſt, and ϛρεφω to turn*) The change or revolution which produces the final event in a piece of dramatic poetry, a final event, an unhappy concluſion.

CAT'CAL (*s. from* cat, *and* call) A ſqueaking inſtrument uſed in the play-houſe to condemn plays.

CATCH (*v. t. from the* Dutch, ketſen) To lay hold of, to ſeize, to kindle, to receive infection, to enſnare, to engage. —

Catch (*v. int.*) To ſpread infection, to kindle.

Catch (*s. from the verb*) The act of ſeizing, a ſpeedy ſeizure, an alternate action, a poſture for ſeizing, the thing ſeized, that which is formed for catching, a taint, a ſlight contagion, an advantage taken; a ſong in which one catches a part from another; a ſmall ſwift ſailing ſhip.

Catch'ed (*p. from* catch) Laid hold of, ſeized, enſnared.

Ca'tchend (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Catching. *Chaucer.*

Catch'er (*s. from* catch) One that catches, that in which any thing is caught.

CATCH'FLY (*s. in botany*) A plant, a ſpecies of lychnis.

Ca'tch'ing (*p. a. from* catch) Laying hold of, ſeizing, kindling.

Catch'ing (*adj. from* catch) Infectious, apt to catch.

Catch'land (*s. from* catch, *and* land) Land lying in ſuch a manner that it is not known to what pariſh it belongs, and therefore the clergyman who firſt ſeizes the tythes enjoys them, for that year, by the right of preoccupation.

Catch'poll (*s. from* catch, *and* poll) A ſergent, a bum-bailiff.

Catch'word (*s. with printers, from* catch, *and* word) The word at the lower corner of a page which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CATECHET'IC (*adj. from the* Greek, *κατα againſt, and ηχεω to ſound*) Conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers, catechizing.

Catechet'ical (*adj. from* catechetic) Belonging to queſtions and anſwers, catechizing.

Catechet'ically (*adv. from* catechetical) In the way of queſtion and anſwer.

CAT'ECHISE (*v. t. from the* Greek, *κατα againſt, and ηχεω to ſound*) To inſtruct by aſking queſtions and correcting the anſwers, to queſtion, to examine.

Cat'echiſe (*s. not much uſed, from the verb*) A catechiſm.

Cat'echiſed (*p. from* catechiſe) Inſtructed by means of a catechiſm, examined.

Cat'echiſer (*s. from* catechiſe) One who catechiſes.

Cate'chiſing (*p. a. from* catechiſe) Inſtructing by way of queſtion and anſwer; interrogating.

Cate'chiſm (*s. from* catechiſe) A form of inſtruction by queſtion and anſwer concerning religion.

Cat'echiſt (*s. from* catechiſe) One who inſtructs in religion by way of queſtion and anſwer.

Catechis'tical (*adj. from* catechiſt) Belonging to a catechiſt, relating to the method of inſtruction by queſtion and anſwer.

CAT'ECHU (*s. in medicine*) A concreted vegetable juice between a gum and a reſin.

CATECHU'MEN (*s. from the* Greek, κατηχημενος *inſtructed*) One who attends on catechiſtical lectures, the firſt order of chriſtians in the primitive church.

Catechume'nial (*adj. from* catechumen) Belonging to the catechumens.

CATE'GATE (*s. in geography*) The ſtreight or paſſage into the Baltic.

CAT'EGOREM, CATEGOR'EMA (*s. in logic, from the* Greek, κατα *according to, and* αγορεω *to ſpeak*) A predicament, a category.

Categorema'tical (*adj. from* categorema) Belonging to a categorema, belonging to a predicament.

Categor'ical (*adj. from* category) Poſitive, direct, adequate.

Categor'ically (*adv. from* categorical) Expreſsly, poſitively.

CAT'EGORY (*s. from the* Greek κατα *according to, and* αγορεω *to ſpeak*) A claſs, rank, or order of ideas, a predicament,

CA'TENA (*s. in ſcientific ſtyle, from the* Lat.) A chain, a bond of union.

Catena'ria (*s. in geometry, from* catena) A curve formed by a rope or chain hanging from two points of ſuſpenſion.

Catena'rian (*adj. from* catenaria) Belonging to the catenaria, relating to a chain.

Cat'enate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* catena) To chain.

Catena'tion (*s. from* catenate) A link, a regular connexion.

Ca'ter (*v. int. from* cates) To buy in victuals, to provide food.

CA'TER (*s. from the* French, quatre) The four of cards and dice.

Ca'ter (*s. from the verb*) A provider, a caterer.

Ca'tercouſin (*s. in droll ſtyle, from* cater, *and* couſin) A fourth couſin.

Ca'terer (*s. from* cater) One employed to ſelect and buy in proviſions for the family.

Ca'tereſs (*s. from* cater) A woman employed to cater.

CAT'ERLAUGH (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the province of Leinſter.

CAT'ERPILLAR (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A fly or butterfly in its reptile ſtate, a grub or worm which afterward becomes a fly.

Cat'erpillareater (*s. from* caterpillar, *and* eat) A ſmall worm bred from the egg of a fly, and lodged in the body of a larger caterpillar.

Cat'erpillarplant (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the ſcarpeurus.

Cat'erpillarſhell (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of turbo, a ſhell in form of a caterpillar.

Cat'erwaul (*v. int. from* cat) To make a noiſe as cats in rutting time, to make any ſqualling diſagreeable noiſe.

Cat'erwauling (*p. from* caterwaul) Making a noiſe as cats, making any ſqualling offenſive noiſe.

CATES (*s. plu. of uncertain derivation*) Dainties, viands, nice food.

CATESB'ÆA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cat'fiſh (*s. from* cat, *and* fiſh) A ſea fiſh ſo called from the reſemblance of its head and eyes to thoſe of a cat.

Cat'gut (*s. from* cat, *and* gut) The kind of cord or gut of which fiddle ſtrings are made, a kind of canvas for ladies work.

CATHÆ'RESIS (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek, καθαιρω *to purge*) A conſumption of the body without any manifeſt evacuation.

Cathære'tic (*adj. in ſurgery*) Corroſive.

Catha'rian (*s. in church hiſtory*) A kind of Manichee.

CATH'ARINE (*s.*) A woman's name.

Cath'arinepear (*s.*) A kind of pear.

Cath'ariſt (*s. in church hiſtory*) A catharian, one who holds himſelf free from ſin.

CATHA'RMA (*s. in antiquity*) A ſacrifice to the gods to avert the peſtilence, or any other calamity.

Cat'harpings (*s. on board a ſhip*) Small ropes runni in blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other.

CATHA'RSIS (*s. not much uſed in medicine*) A purging.

CATHA'RTIC (*adj. in medicine, from the* Greek καθαι *to purge*) Purgative.

Catha'rtic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to purge dow wards.

Catha'rtical (*adj. from* cathartic) Purgative.

Catha'rticalneſs (*s. from* cathartic) The purgative qu lity of any medicine.

Cat'head (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of foſſil reſem bling the head of a cat.

Cat'head (*s. on board a ſhip, from* cat, *and* head) Th cat, the piece of timber that lies over the hawſe.

CATHE'DRA (*s. with eccleſiaſtical writers, from* th Greek, καθεδρα *a chair*) The ſee of a biſhop, th pope's chair.

Cathe'dral (*adj. from* cathedra) Epiſcopal, belonging an epiſcopal church; antique, old, venerable. Th *laſt ſenſe is low.*

Cathe'dral (*s. from* cathedra) The head church of diocefe.

Cathedra'tic (*adj. in phyſic*) Belonging to medicines, a corroding quality, eating off proud fleſh. *Sco*

Cathedra'tic (*s. a law term, from* cathedra) The ſu of two ſhillings paid by the inferior clergy to th biſhop of the dioceſe, in token of ſubjection and reſpe

Cathere'tic (*adj. from* cathæretic) Corroſive.

Cath'erinepear (*s.*) A kind of pear.

CATHE'TER (*s.*) *in ſurgery, from the* Greek, καθιημ *let out*) An inſtrument to be introduced into the bla der in order to ſearch for the ſtone, or diſcharge ſuppreſſion of urine.

CATHETO'LIPES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſe nitæ with perpendicular plates, and obtuſe angles.

Cathetopla'teous (*adj. with naturaliſts*) Flatted, com preſſed.

Cathe'tuiſm (*s. from* catheter) The operation of injec ing a medicinal liquor into the bladder by means the catheter.

CATH'ETUS (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek) A pe pendicular line, an axis.

CATHEDRU'SIS (*s. in ſurgery*) The reduction of fracture.

CATH'NESS (*s.*) The moſt northern county in Scotlan

Cat'holes (*s. in a ſhip*) Two little holes aſtern to brin in a cable or hawſer to the capſtan.

CATH'OLIC (*adj. from the* Greek, καθολικος gener Univerſal, general.

Cath'olic (*s. from the* adj.) A papiſt.

Cathol'iciſm (*s. from* catholic) The ſtate of being c tholic, adherence to the univerſal church.

Cathol'icon (*s. from* catholic) An univerſal medicine, ſoft purgative electuary, ſo called as being ſuppoſ to purge away all humours.

Cat'hook (*s. on board a ſhip*) The hook of the c which is uſed to trice up the anchor from the haw to the top of the forecaſtle.

CA'THORE, CATHO'RIUS (*s. in the laws of Scotla* A fine or penalty for breaking the peace.

Cathypo'ria (*s. with phyſicians*) A profound ſleep, ſleep procured by opiates, a kind of lethargy. *Sc*

CA'TIAS (*s. in midwifry*) An inſtrument to extr a dead child from the womb. *Sc*

Ca'tife (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A caitiff. *Chauc*

CA'TILINE (*s.*) The name of a Roman who conſpi againſt his country.

Catilin'iſm (*s. from* Catiline) The practice of a Catili a conſpiracy againſt one's own country.

CATI'NI (*s. plu.*) The ancient inhabitants of Catho in Scotland.

CA'TIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The power wh was ſuppoſed to make men wiſe and circumſpect.

CAT'KIN (*s. in botany, from the* Dutch kattekens) aſſemblage of flowers hanging from a tree, like rope or cats tail.

Cat'like (*adj. from* cat, *and* like) Like a cat.

Cat'lin (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The catkin.

CAT'LING (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of diſſecting knife.

Cat'ling (*s. from* cat) Catgut, the materials of wh fiddle ſtrings are made; the down or moſs growi on walnut trees reſembling the hair of a cat.

Cat'mint (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the nepe

CA'TO (*s.*) The name of a man, an illuſtrious Rom

CATOCATHAR'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek, κατω *wards, and* καθαιρω *to purge*) Purging by ſtool.

Catocathar'tics (*s. plu. from* catocathartic) Medic that purge by ſtool.

CA'TOCHE, CA'TOCHUS (*s. in medicine*) A di which renders the patient immovable as a ſtatue.

ODON (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes, the le kind.

nian (*adj. from* Cato) Grave, circumſpect, like Cato.

P'SIS (*s. in medicine*) A dimneſs of ſight, the myopia.

'ter (*s. from* catoptron) An optical inſtrument, a d of mirror.

P'TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek, κατα *againſt, and* ομαι *to ſee*) Belonging to viſion by reflection.

'trical (*adj. from* catoptric) Relating to viſion by ection.

'trics (*s. plu. from* catoptric) The ſcience of re- ed viſion.

PTROM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek, κατοπτρον *a ing glaſs, and* μαντεια *divination*) Divination by ans of a ſpeculum or looking glaſs.

P'TRON (*s. from the* Greek, κατα *againſt, and* ομαι *to ſee*) A kind of optical glaſs, a kind of rror.

ec'tic (*s. not much uſed*) A cathartic.

ur (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A cater, one that pro- es for the family. *Chaucer.*

ear (*s.*) A kind of pear.

ipe (*s. from* cat, *and* pipe) A cat call.

ewawed (*adj. obſolete*) Caterwauling. *Chaucer.*

ope (*s. on board a ſhip*) The rope that hauls up cat.

(*s. from* cats) A place where the nicer ſort of uals are kept.

eye (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone reſembling the r of a cat's eye.

oot (*s. in botany*) An herb, alehoof or ground ivy.

ead (*s.*) A kind of apple.

ver (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of foſſil.

ail (*s. in botany*) A catling, a long round ſubſtance grows on nut-trees; a kind of reed bearing a e like the tail of a cat.

SUP (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pickle made of hrooms.

e (*s. in commerce*) A foreign weight different in erent places.

lcatching (*adj. obſolete*) Uſing all methods to get . *Chaucer.*

rwawl (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To caterwawl. ;

TLE (*s. of doubtful etymology*) Beaſts of paſture an kind by way of reproach.

ULI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. catulus, *a little dog*) deſire in bitches after the male.

ULO'TICA (*s. in phyſic*) Medicines to cicatrize unds. *Scott.*

ULUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the ſqualus or k kind.

US PARDUS (*s. in zoology*) The catamountain.

urus (*s. in old records*) A hunting horſe.

(*s. in anatomy*) The vena cava, the largeſt vein he human body.

LCA'DE (*s. from the* Italian, cavallo, *a horſe*) A ceſſion on horſeback.

ca'de (*v. int.*) To skirmiſh, as horſemen when y march and fire by way of diverſion.

cadom (*s. in France*) The maſter of the horſe.

LIE'R (*s. from the* French) A horſeman, a gay mi- y man, one of the party of Charles the firſt.

ie'r, Cavalier, (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Warlike, gay, erous, brave; haughty, diſdainful.

ie'rly (*adv. from* cavalier) Haughtily, diſdainfully.

LRY (*s. from the* French, cavalerie) Horſe troops, ies of men furniſhed with horſes for war.

TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. cavo *to make hollow*) hollow out, to dig into a hollow.

ed (*p. from* cavate) Hollowed, made hollow.

teneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* cavate) Hollowneſs. *Scott.*

TION (*s. not much uſed, from* cavate) The act of ing hollow.

ZION (*s. in architecture, from the* Lat. cavo *to e hollow*) The hollowing, or under digging of the h for cellarage.

CALIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the baſ- parſley.

CASUS (*s. in geography*) The vaſt ridge of moun- s that run from the leſſer Aſia to the Eaſt Indies.

r (*s. obſolete*) A cauſe, one that cauſes. *Chaucer.*

CON (*s. with old botaniſts*) The horſetail.

DA (*s. from the* Lat.) The tail of an animal.

DEBEEK (*s. in commerce*) A kind of light *French Phillips.*

DEX (*s. in botany*) The main ſtem or trunk of a

DLE (*s. perhaps from* cordial) A mixture of wine other ingredients.

Cau'dle (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To make caudle, to treat with caudle.

CAVE (*s. from the* French) A cavern, a den, any hollow place.

Cave (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To dwell in a cave.

Cave (*v. t. a local word*) To ſeparate chaff from corn, to ſeparate larger coals from ſmaller.

CA'VEA (*s. in chiromancy*) The triangular hollow in the palm of the hand, included within the three principal lines.

Ca'vear (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Caviare, the ſpawn of a ſturgeon pickled.

CA'VEAT (*s. from the* Lat. *let him beware*) A kind of proceſs in the ſpiritual courts to ſtop the proving of a will, or granting letter of adminiſtration; a caution, a hint to ſtop proceedings.

Ca'veating (*s. in fencing*) The art of ſhifting the ſword from one ſide of the adverſary to the other.

CAV'ERN (*s. from the* Lat. caverna) A hollow place in the ground, a cave.

Cav'erned (*adj. from* cavern) Full of caverns, ſhut up in a cavern.

Cav'ernoſe (*adj. from* cavern) Full of caverns, ſpongy.

Ca'vernous (*adj. from* cavern) Full of caverns.

Cav'ernouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* cavernous) Fullneſs of holes. *Scott.*

Ca'vers (*s. with miners*) People that come to ſteal ore.

CAVES'SON (*s. in horſemanſhip*) A noſe band.

Cavet'to (*s. in architecture*) A hollow member, a concave moulding conſiſting of a quarter of a circle.

Cave'zon (*s. in the manage, rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A caveſſon.

CAUF (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A cheſt with holes to keep fiſh alive in the water.

Caught (*v. pret. of* catch) Did catch.

Caught (*p. from* catch) Laid hold of, taken.

CAVIA'RE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The ſpawn of fiſh, eſpecially of ſturgeon, wrought into a maſs and pickled.

Cavia'ry (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Caviare.

Cav'ier (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Caviare.

CAV'IL (*v. int. from* Lat. cavilor) To quarrel, to raiſe captious and frivolous objections.

CAV'IL (*v. t.*) To treat captiouſly.

Cavilla'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* cavil) The practice of objecting, the art of cavilling.

Cav'illed (*p. from* cavil) Treated with objections, found fault with.

Cav'iller (*s. from* cavil) One that cavils, an unfair diſputant.

Cav'illing (*p. a. from* cavil) Raiſing captious and frivolous objections, finding fault; *with* at; *as*, "*He was* cavilling at *every thing.*"

Cav'illing (*s. from the* adj.) The practice of raiſing frivolous objections.

Cav'illingly (*adv. from* cavilling) In a cavilling manner.

Cav'illous (*adv. from* cavil) Full of objections.

CAV'IN (*s. in the art of war, from the* French) A natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and facilitate their approach to a place; a hollow way.

Cav'ity (*s. from* cave) A hollow place, a hollowneſs.

CAUK (*v. in natural hiſtory*) A coarſe kind of ſpar frequently found in lead mines. *Woodward.*

Cau'king (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Calking.

Cau'king (*s. in architecture*) The method of joining any thing by dovetailing.

Cau'kingiron (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A calking-iron.

Cau'kingtime (*s. in falconry*) The time of a hawk's treading.

Cau'ky (*adj. from* cawk) Conſiſting of cauk, like cauk.

CAUL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The hinder part of a woman's cap, any kind of ſmall net, the net-work in the inſide of a wig.

CAUL (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane in which the inteſtines are incloſed, the omentum.

Cau'ldron (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A caldron.

CAU'LEDON (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of fracture, in which the parts of the bone are ſo ſeparated as not to be ſet ſtrait.

CAULIC'OLES (*s. plu. in architecture, from* caulis) Eight leſſer ſtalks in the Corinthian capital, which ſpring out from four greater or principal ſtalks.

CAULIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. caulis *a ſtalk*, d fero *to bear*) Having a ſtalk, having a perfect ſtem.

Cau'liflower (*s. from* caulis, *and* flower) A ſpecies cabbage.

Cau'line (*adj. in botany, from* caulis) Belonging to the caulis or ſtalk.

CAU'LIS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The ſtalk of herbaceous plants.

Caulk (*v. t. an antique ſpelling*) To calk, to ſtop the leaks of a ſhip.

CAULO'DES (*s. in botany*) A kind of colewort.

Ca'vous (*adj. from* cave) Hollow. *Scott.*

Ca'vouſneſs (*s. from* cavous, *but not much uſed*) Hollowneſs. *Scott.*

Cau'pes (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A gift or acknowledgment to the head of a clan for protection and maintenance.

CAU'PONATE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. caupono) To keep a victualling-houſe, to ſell wine or victuals.

CAUR'SINS (*s. plu.*) Italian merchants who practiſed uſury and extortions, and were baniſhed from *England* in the reign of Henry the third.

CAU'RUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The north-weſt wind.

Cau'ſable (*adj. not much uſed, from* cauſe) Capable of being effected by a cauſe.

CAU'SAL (*adj. from* cauſe) Relating to cauſes, implying cauſes.

Cauſa'lity (*s. from* cauſe) The agency of a cauſe, the quality of cauſing.

Cau'ſally (*adv. from* cauſal) In the order or ſeries of cauſes.

Cau'ſalty (*s. in tin mines*) The earth or ſtony matter which is ſeparated from the ore.

Cau'ſation (*s. from* cauſe) The act or power of cauſing.

Cau'ſative (*adj. a term in grammar*) Expreſſive of a cauſe or reaſon.

Cauſa'tor (*s. from* cauſe) A cauſer, the author of any effect.

CAUSE (*s. from the* Lat. cauſe) That which produces any effect, an efficient; the reaſon moving to any action; a ſubject of debate; a party, an intereſt.

Cauſe (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To effect, to produce.

Cau'ſed (*p. from* cauſe) Effected, brought about.

Cau'ſeleſs (*adj. from* cauſe) Without cauſe, without juſt cauſe, ground or motive.

Cau'ſeleſsly (*adv. from* cauſeleſs) In a manner without any juſt ground or motive.

Cau'ſen (*v. obſolete*) To argue, to debate.

Cau'ſer (*s. from* cauſe) An agent, one that cauſes.

CAU'SEY (*s. from the* French, chauſsée) A way pitched with ſtones, a way raiſed above the reſt of the ground.

Cau'ſeway (*s. a modern, but ſuppoſed to be an incorrect ſpelling*) A cauſey.

Cau'ſidick (*s. obſolete*) One that pleads cauſes, an advocate.

Cau'ſing (*p. a. from* cauſe) Effecting, producing.

CAUSO'DES (*s. with phyſicians*) A continual burning fever.

CAU'SON (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat.) A cauſus, a burning fever.

CAU'STIC (*adj. from the* Greek, *καιω to burn*) Burning, hot, conſuming like fire.

Cau'ſtic (*adj. in geometry*) Belonging to a curve, formed by the coincidence of the ray of light reflected from ſome other curve.

Cau'ſtic (*s. in ſurgery, from the* adj.) A burning application.

Cau'ſtical (*adj. from* cauſtic) Having the properties of a cauſtic.

Cau'ſticneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* cauſtic) The quality of being cauſtic. *Scott.*

CAU'SUS (*s. in phyſic, from* cauſon) A great heat, a continued fever.

CAU'TEL (*s. not uſed*) A caution, ſcruple. *Chaucer.*

Cau'telous (*adj. not much uſed, from* cautel) Cautious, cunning, wily.

Cau'telouſly (*adv. not much uſed, from* cautelous) Cunningly, ſlily.

Cau'teriſm (*s. not uſed*) The act or method of ſearing with the cautery.

Cauteriza'tion (*s. from* cauterize) The act of burning the fleſh with hot irons, the act of burning the fleſh with cauſtic applications.

Cau'terize (*v. t. from* cautery) To burn with the cautery, to burn with a cauſtic medicine.

Cau'terized (*p. from* cauterize) Burnt with a cautery.

Cau'terizing (*p. a. from* cauterize) Burning with a cautery.

CAU'TERY (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek, *καιω to burn*) An iron for burning the fleſh, a medicine for corroding any ſolid part of the body, a cauſtic.

Cau'tingiron (*s. in farriery*) An iron to burn the fleſh.

CAU'TION (*s. from the* Lat. caveo *to take care*) Prudence, foreſight, warineſs in hazardous affairs; a warning; a ſecurity.

Cau'tion (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To warn, to give notice of danger.

Cau'tional (*adj. not uſed*) Relating to caution.

Cau'tionary (*adj. from* caution) Given in pledge or curity.

Cau'tioned (*p. from* caution) Warned, apprized danger.

Cau'tioning (*p. a. from* caution) Warning, givi notice of danger.

CAU'TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. cautus a caveo *to care*) Wary, watchful.

Cau'tiouſly (*adv. from* cautious) Warily, watchfully,

Cau'tiouſneſs (*s. from* cautious) Caution, warineſs.

Caut'leſs (*adj. obſolete*) Incautious.

Cau'tor (*s. not uſed*) One who foreſees or is aware danger.

CAW (*v. int. from the ſound*) To make a noiſe as a or crow.

Caw'ing (*p. from* caw) Making a noiſe as a rook crow.

Caw'ing (*s. from the part.*) The crying of a rook, or crow.

Caw'kingtime (*s. in falconry, an antique ſpelling*) time.

Cawl (*s. an antique ſpelling*) A caul.

CA'WOOD (*s.*) A town in the Weſt Riding of it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 188 miles London.

Ca'wood (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to made at Cawood.

CAX'ON (*s. with miners*) A cheſt of any oar prepared refining.

CAX'TON (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeſhire where Paris the hiſtorian and William Caxton the firſt in England were born; it has a market on and is 49 miles from London.

Cax'ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Caxton, at Caxton.

CAY'A (*s. in old records*) A key, a water lock, a

Caya'gium (*s. in old records, from* caya) Wharfage, ty for landing goods on a key or wharf.

Cay'er (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A quire of paper.

CAY'MAN (*s. in zoology*) The American name alligator or crocodile.

Caz'emate (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A caſemate.

Caz'ern (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A caſern.

CAZI'MI (*s. in aſtrology*) The centre of the ſun, neſs to the ſun.

CEAR'MENT (*s. from the* Italian ceramento) The dage that encloſes an embalmed body. *Shakeſp*

CEASE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ceſſo) To ſtop, to fail, be at an end, to reſt.

Ceaſe (*v. t.*) To ſtop, to put an end to any thing.

Ceaſe (*s. not much uſed, from the verb*) A failure, an tinction.

Ceas'ed (*p. from* ceaſe) Stopped, interrupted. *Shakeſp*

Ceaſe'leſs (*adj. from* ceaſe) Inceſſant, perpetual.

Ceas'ing (*p. from* ceaſe) Stopping, failing, reſting.

CE'BRATANE (*s. obſolete*) An inſtrument to ſhoot at with clay pellets.

CE'CIL (*s.*) A man's name.

CECI'LIA (*s.*) A woman's name.

CE'CILY (*s.*) Cecilia, a woman's name.

CE'CITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cæco *to* Blindneſs, a privation of ſight.

CECU'TIENCY (*s. from the* Lat. cæco *to blind*) A neſs of ſight, a tendency to blindneſs.

CE'DAR (*s. in botany*) A tree of the juniper kind green and growing to a very large ſize.

Ce'dar (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to cedar, cedar.

Ceda'ria (*s. from* cedar) The gum or roſin that from the cedar.

Ce'dartree (*s. from* cedar, *and* tree) The cedar.

Ce'darwood (*s. from* cedar, *and* wood) The wood timber of the cedar tree.

CEDMA'TA (*s. with phyſicians*) The humour that into the joints.

Ce'drated (*adj. from* cedar) Anointed with the juic cedar.

Ce'drelate (*s. from* cedar) A large ſort of cedar.

Ced'rine (*adj. from* cedar) Belonging to the cedar.

Ce'drium (*s.*) The oil that iſſues out of the cedar

CE'DRON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* black) The of a brook near to Jeruſalem, the name of a city. *1 Mac.* xv.

CEDROS'TIS (*s. in botany*) The white vine, briony.

CE'DRUS (*s. in botany*) The cedar tree.

CEGI'NUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) The name of a fixed the left ſhoulder of Boötes.

CEIL (*v. t. from the* Lat. cælo) To overlay the roof of a building, to plaiſter the upper part of a (*p. from* ceil) Having the inner roof overlaid, ng the upper part plaiſtered.

g (*p. a. from* ceil) Overlaying the inner roof, ering the upper part of a room.

g (*s. from the part.*) The overlaying of the inner the plaiſter of the upper part of a room.

DINE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, pilewort, donium.

nt (*adj. in logic*) Belonging to a particular ſort of giſm.

TRUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

TURE (*s. from the* Lat. cælatura) The act of en- ing on metals.

(*s. with ancient phyſicians*) A ſwelling in any part e body, a ſwelling in the ſcrotum, a rupture.

rable (*adj. not much uſed, from* celebrate) Worthy ing celebrated.

BRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. celebro) To praiſe, to e famous; to diſtinguiſh by ſolemn rites.

rated (*p. from* celebrate) Praiſed, made famous, nguiſhed by ſolemn rites.

ratedneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* celebrated) The of being celebrated. *Scott.*

rateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* celebrate) The of being celebrated. *Scott.*

rating (*p. a. from* celebrate) Praiſing, making fa- s, diſtinguiſhing by ſolemn rites.

ra'tion (*s. from* celebrate) The act of celebrating, a norial or ſolemn remembrance.

'BRIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. celebro *to celebrate*) brated, famous, renowned.

riouſly (*adv. from* celebrious) In a celebrious man-

riouſneſs (*s. from* celebrious) The ſtate of being ce- ated.

'BRITY (*s. from the* Lat. celebro *to celebrate*) The mnization, the celebration of any thing.

iack (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of parſley, a kind of ry.

pe'dian (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. celer *ſwift, and* *a foot*) Swift of foot.

'RITY (*s. from the* Lat. celeritas) Swiftneſs, ſpeed, ocity.

ERY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, an herb d in winter ſallads.

ES'TIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. celeſtis *belonging to hea-*) Heavenly, high, excellent.

'tial (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of the heaven- world.

'tially (*adv. from* celeſtial) In a celeſtial manner.

'tialneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* celeſtial) The ſtate being celeſtial. *Scott.*

ES'TIFY (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. celeſtis *venly*) To make heavenly.

'tified (*p. not much uſed, from* celeſtify) Made hea- ly. *Brown.*

IAC (*s. from the* Greek κοιλια *the belly*) Belonging to lower belly.

'BACY (*s. from the* Lat. cælebs *a ſingle or unmarried ſon*) An unmarried ſtate, a ſingle life.

bate (*s. not much uſed*) Single life.

bateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* celebate) The ſtate a ſingle life.

bateſhip (*s. from* celebate) Batchelorſhip. *Scott.*

DO'GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek κηλις *a ſpot, and* φω *to write*) A deſcription of the ſpots in the ſun or nets.

L (*s. from the* Lat. cella *a ſmall cavity*) A ſmall hol- place, a cavity, a cave, a cloſe place in a priſon, mall apartment in a religious houſe, a ſmall place reſidence.

'LA (*s. from the* Lat.) A cell.

ar (*s. from* cell) A place or room under ground ere ſtores are depoſited, a place where liquor is pt.

arage (*s. from* cellar) The part of a building which uſed for cellars.

arer (*s. from* cellar) One that keeps a cellar, a butler a religious houſe.

ariſt (*s. from* cellar) A butler in a religious houſe.

LE'PORA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of petrified nts.

ular (*adj. from* cellule) Conſiſting of little cells.

'LULE (*s. from the* Lat. cellula) A little cell.

'OSIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

OSYR'IA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province of Sy- 2 *Mac.* iv. 4.

'SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

'SITUDE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. celſitudo) ight, altitude.

'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CEM'ENT (*s. from the* Lat. cæmentum) A kind of glue or mortar, that by which two bodies are made to cohere, a bond of union or friendſhip.

Ceme'nt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To unite by means of ſome glutinous ſubſtance, to unite in friendſhip or intereſt.

Ceme'nt (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To unite together, to cohere.

Cementa'tion (*s. from* cement) The act of cementing.

Cemen'ted (*p. from* cement) United by means of ſome glutinous matter, united in friendſhip or intereſt.

Cemen'ting (*p. from* cement) Joining with cement, uniting.

CEM'ETERY (*s. from the* Greek κοιμητηριον *a place to ſleep in*) A church yard, the place where the dead are repoſited.

CEN (*s. chiefly uſed in compound names, from the* Sax.) Kin, kinsfolk.

CENA'TICAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ceno *to ſup*) Relating to ſupper.

CE'NATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. ceno *to ſup*) Relating to ſupper.

CENCHRE'A (*s. in geography*) A ſea port town on the iſthmus of Corinth.

Cen'chrias (*s. in phyſic, from* cenchros) A ſpreading inflammation, the ſhingles.

CEN'CHRIS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of ſerpents, a green ſnake.

CENCHRI'TIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone variegated as though ſprinkled with millet.

CEN'CHROS (*s. in botany*) The hirſe or millet, a kind of grain.

CEN'CHRUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CENDEBE'US (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Mac.* xv. 38.

CEN'DULA (*s. in old records*) Shendles, ſmall pieces of wood to cover a houſe inſtead of tiles.

CENEAN'GIA (*s. with old phyſicians, from the* Greek κενος *empty, and* αγγος *a veſſel*) The act of emptying the veſſels by letting blood.

CEN'EGILD (*s. in old records*) An expiatory mulct or fine which was formerly paid by one who killed another to the relations of the murdered perſon.

CENEL'LÆ (*s. in old records*) Acorns.

CE'NOBITE (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Greek κοινος *common, and* βιος *life*) One of that order of monks who lived, as the primitive Chriſtians, in common ſociety.

Cenobi'tic (*adj. from* Cenobite) Belonging to thoſe Chriſtians who lived in common ſociety.

Cenobi'tical (*adj. from* Cenobitic) Cenobitic, living in community.

CENO'SIS (*s. with ancient phyſicians, from the* Greek κενος *empty*) The act of cleanſing the body by the diſcharge of humours, a diſcharge of humours.

CE'NOTAPH (*s. from the* Greek κενος *empty, and* ταφος *a ſepulchre*) An empty monument, a monument erected for a perſon who was buried at another place.

CE'NOTZQUI (*s. in ornithology*) An American bird, ſaid to be always clamorous before a fall of ſnow.

CEN'SAL (*s. in commerce*) A Levant broker.

CENSA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A houſe or farm let at a certain rent.

CENSA'RII (*s. in doomſday book*) Perſons liable to be aſſeſſed or taxed.

CENSE (*s. from the* Lat. cenſus *the account of a man's eſtate*) The public rates.

CENSE (*v. t. from the* French encenſer) To perfume, to make odoriferous.

Cen'ſed (*p. from* cenſe) Perfumed, made odoriferous.

Cen'ſer (*s. from* cenſe) The veſſel or pan in which incenſe is burned.

Cen'ſing (*s. from the p.*) The act of perfuming with incenſe.

Cen'ſing (*p. a. from* cenſe) Perfuming with odors.

Cen'ſion (*s. not much uſed, from* cenſor) The puniſhment inflicted by the cenſor.

CEN'SOR (*s. from the* Lat.) An officer among the Romans who had power of correcting the manners of the people, one who is given to cenſure the conduct of others.

Cenſo'rian (*adj. from* cenſor) Belonging to the office of cenſor.

Cenſo'rious (*adj. from* cenſor) Given to cenſure, ſevere, apt to reflect on others; *with* of, on *or* upon: *as,* "—Cenſorious of *his neighbours.*" "Cenſorious upon *all his brethren of the gown.*"

Cenſo'riouſly (*adv. from* cenſorious) In a cenſorious manner.

Cenſo'riouſneſs (*s. from* cenſorious) A diſpoſition to cenſure, a habit of cenſuring.

Cen'ſorſhip (*s. from* cenſor) The dignity or office of a cenſor, the time in which any one bore the office of cenſor.

Cen'ſurable (*adj. from* cenſure) Liable to cenſure, blameable.

Cen'ſurableneſs (*s. from* cenſurable) A liableneſs to cenſure, blameableneſs.

Cen'ſural (*adj. from* cenſe) Belonging to public rates.

CEN'SURE (*s. from the* Lat. cenſura) Reproach, blame; opinion, judgment; the puniſhment inflicted by the ſentence of a judge.

Cen'ſure (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To blame, to condemn, by a judicial ſentence.

Cen'ſured (*p. from* cenſure) Blamed, condemned by a judicial ſentence.

Cen'ſurer (*s. from* cenſure) One that cenſures.

Cen'ſuring (*p. a. from* cenſure) Blaming, condemning.

Cen'ſuring (*s. from the p.*) The act of blaming, the act of condemning.

CENT (*s. a contraction from the* Lat. centum *hundred*) A hundred; *per cent.* by the hundred.

Cen'tar (*s. with* aſſayers) A weight, the centner.

CEN'TAUR (*s. in poetry, from the* Lat.) An imaginary creature ſuppoſed to be compounded of a man and a horſe.

Cen'taur (*s. in aſtronomy*) Sagittarius, the archer, one of the ſigns of the zodiac.

CEN'TAURY (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Centena'rious (*adj. from* centenary) Belonging to a hundred years.

CEN'TENARY (*s. from the* Lat. centenarius) The number of a hundred, the ſpace of a hundred years.

Cen'tenary (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to an hundred.

Cen'ter (*s. a common but incorrect ſpelling*) A centre, a middle point.

Cen'terfiſh (*s. from* center, *and* fiſh) A kind of ſea fiſh.

CEN'TESM (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. centeſimum) The hundredth part of any thing.

Cente'ſimal (*adj. from* centeſm) Belonging to the hundredth part.

Cente'ſimal (*s. from the adj.*) The hundredth part of an integer.

Centeſima'tion (*s. from* centeſm) The taking of one man in a hundred to be puniſhed.

CENTICIP'ITOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. centum *a hundred, and* caput *a head*) Having a hundred heads. *Sc.*

CENTIF'IDOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. centum *a hundred, and* findo *to cleave*) Divided into a hundred parts. *Scott.*

CENTIFO'LIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. centum *a hundred, and* folium *a leaf*) Having a hundred leaves.

CENTI'LOQUY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. centum *a hundred, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A ſpeech repeated an hundred times over, a tireſome and needleſs prolixity.

CENTIN'ADY (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. centum *a hundred, and* nodus *a knot*) Knotgraſs.

CEN'TIPEDE (*s. from the* Lat. centum *a hundred, and* pes *a foot*) A poiſonous inſect, the forty legs.

Cent'ner (*s. with aſſayers, from* cent) A weight divided into a hundred parts.

CEN'TO (*s. from the* Lat. *ſignifying* a patched garment) A compoſition made up of many ſcraps and fragments taken from various authors.

CENTOC'ULATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. centum *a hundred, and* oculus *an eye*) Having an hundred eyes.

Cen'ton (*s. not uſed*) A patched coat.

CEN'TONALIS (*s. in botany*) The wild rue.

Cen'tral (*adj. from* centre) Relating to the centre, containing the centre.

Cen'trally (*adv. from* central) In a central manner.

Centra'tion (*s. from* centre) The act of fixing the centre.

CEN'TRE (*s. from the* Lat. centrum) The middle point, that point which is equally diſtant from the extremities.

Cen'tre (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To fix on the centre.

Cen'tre (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To reſt or repoſe as on a centre.

Cen'tred (*p. from* centre) Fixed on the centre.

Cen'trice (*adj. from* centre) Placed in the centre, belonging to the centre.

CENTRIF'UGAL (*adj. from the* Lat. centrum *the centre, and* fugio *to fly*) Flying off from the center.

Cen'tring (*p. a. from* centre) Fixing on the centre, reſting as on a centre.

CENTRI'PETAL (*adj. from the* Lat. centrum *a centre, and* peto *to ſeek*) Inclining to the centre, ſeeking the centre.

CENTROBA'RIC, CENTROBA'RICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. centrum *a centre, and the* Greek βαρος *a weight*) Relating to the centre of gravity.

CENTRO'NIA (*s in zoology*) The ſea hedge hog, a genus of ſhell fiſh

CENTROPHA'GIA (*s. in botany*) Pennyroyal.

CEN'TRUM (*s. in geometry, from the* Lat.) The cent of any figure, ſuperficies, or ſolid.

Cen'try (*s. an incorrect ſpelling, from the* Lat. ſentio *perceive*) A ſentry, a ſentinel, one that is ſet to wat on the outlines of a camp or garriſon.

Cen'trybox (*s. from* centry, *and* box) The box or pla in which a ſoldier keeps ſentry.

Centumgem'inous (*adj. not much uſed*) Repeated hundred times. Sco

Centum'viral (*adj. from* centumviri) Belonging to th centumviri.

Centum'virate (*s. from* centumviri) The office or dignit of the centumviri.

CENTUM'VIRI (*s. plu. from the* Lat. centum *a hundre and* vir *a man*) A hundred men, Roman magiſtrat or judges who were choſen to decide controverſi amongſt the people.

CENTUN'CULUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, co tonweed.

CEN'TUPLE (*adj. from the* Lat centuplex) One hun fold.

CENTU'PLICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. centum *a hu dred, and* plico *to wind up*) To make an hundred fol to repeat a hundred times.

Centu'plicated (*p. from* centuplicate) Repeated an hu dred times.

Cen'ture (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A centre.

CENTU'RICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. centurio) To d vide into hundreds.

Centu'riator (*s. from* centuriate) One that divides in hundreds, an hiſtorian who divides his hiſtory in centuries.

CENTU'RION (*s. from the* Lat. centurio) An officer wh had the command of a hundred men.

CEN'TURY (*s. from the* Lat. centuria) A hundred, th ſpace of a hundred years.

CEO'AN (*s. in ornithology*) An American bird about th bigneſs of a thruſh eſteemed for imitating the huma voice.

CE'OL (*s. uſed chiefly in compound names, from the* Sax A ſhip.

CE'PA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the onion.

CEPH'EA (*s. in botany*) Water brook lime.

CEPHALO'EA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek κεφα *the head*) The head ach.

Cephala'lgic (*adj. from* cephalalgy) Belonging to a ce phalalgy or pain in the head.

CEP'HALALGY (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Gree κεφαλη *the head, and* αλγος *pain*) The head ach.

CEPHALAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CEPHALAR'TIC (*adj. with phyſicians, from the* Gree κεφαλη *the head, and* καθαιρω *to purge*) Purging th head.

Cephalar'tics (*s. from the adj.*) Medicines to purge th head.

CEPHA'LIC (*adj. from the* Greek κεφαλη *the head*) Be longing to the head, medicinal to the head.

Cepha'lica (*s. in anatomy*) The cephalic vein.

Cepha'lics (*s. from the adj.*) Medicines for the head.

CEPHALOI'DES (*s. in botany*) Plants which bear flowe reſembling the head and on that account ſuppoſed t have a cephalic quality.

CEPHALOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek κεφαλη *the hea and* μαντεια *divination*) Divination by the head of aſs.

CEPH'ALON (*s. in botany*) The date tree.

CEPHALOPHARYNGA'EUM (*s. in anatomy*) One of th two muſcles which take their riſe from the part whe the head is joined to the firſt vertebra of the neck.

CEPHALO'PONY (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Gree κεφαλη *the head, and* πονος *pain*) The head ach, a he vineſs in the head.

CEPHA'LUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The mullet, the chub.

CE'PHAS (*s. from the* Syriac *ſignifying* a ſtone) The nam given to Peter the apoſtle, the name of a man.

CE'PHEUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation in the no thern hemiſphere.

CE'PI (*s. plu. of* capus, *in zoology*) The name given the particoloured monkeys.

CEPIONI'DAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſto clear as cryſtal.

CEPI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone of the moc kind.

CEP'PHUS (*s. in ornithology*) A bird ſuppoſed to be light as to be blown about with every puff of wind

CE'PUS (*s. in zoology*) A particoloured monkey.

CE'RA (*s. from the* Greek κεραω *a horn*) A ſort of itchin ſcab, the horns of the uterus in brutes.

ACHA'TES (s. in natural hiſtory) A kind of yellow ate reſembling wax.

AM'BIT (s. in zoology) A genus of beetles, the ca- icorn beetle.

AMI'TES (s. in natural hiſtory) A kind of precious ſtone.

aſt (s. a contraction of ceraſtes) The horned ſnake.

AS'TES (s. in zoology, from the Greek) The horned pent, a ſerpent ſuppoſed to have horns.

ATACHA'TES (s. in natural hiſtory) A kind of agate th veins reſembling a horn.

AS'TIUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

A'SUS (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the cherrytree.

ATAMAL'GAMA (s. in pharmacy) A ſoftening com- ſition made of wax and other ingredients.

ATE (s. from the Lat. cera wax) A ſoft kind of ve made with wax.

ted (adj. from cerate) Waxed, covered with wax cerate.

A'TIA (s. in botany) An herb that has but one leaf.

A'TIAS (s. from the Greek κερας a horn) A ſort of rned comet; a ſophiſtical argument.

ATINE (adj. from the Greek κερας a horn) Subtle, wily.

ATINE (adj. not much uſed, from the Lat. cera wax) de of wax.

'tion (s. in botany, from ceratonia) The ſmall ſeeds the ceratonia.

'tion (s. from cerate) The act of applying wax or ce- e.

ti'tes (s. in natural hiſtory) The foſſil commonly led the unicorn's horn.

A'TIUM (s. in botany) The husk of any fruit, the it of the carob tree.

'tium (s.) A Roman ſilver coin, a carat, a kind of ight.

ATOCAR'PUS (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

ATO'DES (s. not much uſed, in anatomy) The cornea horny coat of the eye.

ATOGLOS'SUM (s. in anatomy, from the Greek κερας orn, and γλωσσα the tongue) One of the two muſcles t draw the tongue directly into the mouth.

ATOI'DES (s. in anatomy) The cornea, the horny t of the eye.

ATO'NIA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

ATOPHYL'LUM (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

'tum (s. not uſed) A cerate, a cere cloth.

ture (s. in ſurgery) A dreſſing for a wound.

AU'NIAS (s. in natural hiſtory) The thunder ſtone.

AU'NIUM (s. in botany) A kind of ſungus, a puff or ſhroom.

AUNOCHRY'SOS (s. from the Greek) A ſort of chy- cal powder. *Scott.*

BERA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

BERUS (s. in heathen mythology) The three headed , the porter of hell.

CA'RIA (s. in zoology) A claſs of animalcules with s but no viſible limbs.

el (s. a local word) A teal, a fowl of the duck kind.

CELE' (adj. in heraldry) Turning each way at the s like a ram's horn.

CIS (s. in anatomy) The ſecond bone of the elbow re commonly called the radius.

le (v. t. an obſolete ſpelling) To circle.

COPI'THECUS (s. in zoology) The marmoſet, a d of monkey.

CO'SIS (s. in ſurgery) An excreſcence from the ori- of the womb.

DO (s. in church hiſtory) The head of a ſect who that two principles a good and a bad were the ſe of every thing.

'nians, Cerdo'niſts (s. in church hiſtory, from Cerdo) followers of Cerdo.

(v. t. from the Lat. cera wax) To wax.

EA (s. in ſurgery, from the Lat.) An achor, a kind lcer.

l (adj. from Ceres) Belonging to Ceres, pertaining read corn.

bel (s. a contraction of cerebellum) The brain.

BEL'LUM (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) The in, the hinder part of the brain.

brated (adj. not much uſed) Having one's brains out. *Scott.*

broſe (adj. not much uſed) Brainſick, mad, wilful, born. *Scott.*

bro'ſity (s. not much uſed, from cerebrum) The ſtate eing crack brained.

BRUM (s. in anatomy, from the Lat.) The brain.

cloth (s. in ſurgery, from cere, and cloth) A kind of ſter, a cloth ſmeared over with glutinous matter.

ac'tion (s. a chymical term, not much uſed) A cera- n.

FO'LIUM (s. in botany) A kind of chervil.

CERELÆ'UM (s. in ſurgery, not much uſed) A compoſition of wax and oil.

Ce'rement (s. from cere) Cloth dipt in melted wax, the bandage of an embalmed body.

Ceremo'nial (s. from ceremony) The outward form, the external rite; the order of the rites and forms in religious worſhip; the order to be obſerved in approaching ſome great perſonage.

Ceremo'nial (adj. from ceremony) Formal, relating to ceremony.

Ceremo'nialneſs (s. from ceremonial) The quality of being ceremonious.

Ceremo'nious (adj. from ceremony) Conſiſting of outward rites, attentive to external forms, full of ceremony, formally civil.

Ceremo'niouſly (adv. from ceremonious) In a ceremonious manner.

Ceremo'niouſneſs (s. from ceremonious) The quality of being ceremonious, fondneſs of ceremony.

CER'EMONY (s. ſuppoſed to be from the Lat. cera wax, becauſe wax is apt to take any form) An external rite or form in religion, an outward form of ſtate, a formal kind of civility.

CE'RES (s. in heathen mythology) The goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to preſide over the ſeveral branches of agriculture; corn.

CE'REUS (s. in botany) The torch thiſtle.

CE'RIGO, CE'RIGON (s. in zoology) The opoſſum.

CER'IGON (s. in zoology) A wild beaſt in America with a skin under its belly like a ſack in which it carries its young.

CERIL'LA (s. in printing) A mark ſometimes ſet under the letter *c* to ſhew that it ought to be ſounded ſoft like *s*.

CERIN'THE (s. in botany) A genus of plants, the honey-wort.

Cerin'thian (adj. from Cerinthus) Belonging to Cerinthus, belonging to the doctrine taught by Cerinthus.

Cerin'thian (s. from the adj.) A follower of Cerinthus.

Cerin'thianiſm (s. not much uſed, from Cerinthian) The doctrine taught by Cerinthus.

Cerin'thianize (v. int. from Cerinthian) To advance the doctrine of Cerinthus. *Scott.*

CERIN'THUS (s. in church hiſtory) The head of a ſect, a kind of Arian who appeared towards the latter end of the firſt century.

CERNE (s.) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 124 miles from London.

Cerne (adj. from the ſubſ.) Belonging to Cerne, made at Cerne.

CER'NUA (s. in ichthyology) A ſpecies of pearch, the ruff; a kind of ſparus.

CER'NUOUS (adj. in botany, from the Lat. cernuus) Bending downwards, having the flower bent towards the ground.

CEROG'RAPHY (s. from the Lat. cera wax, and the Greek γραφω to write, but not much uſed) The art of writing in wax. *Scott.*

CERO'MA (s. from the Greek) An ointment made of oil and wax uſed by ancient wreſtlers or perſons addicted to athletic exerciſes.

CEROM'ANCY (s. from the Lat. cera wax, and the Greek μανλεια divination) A ſpecies of divination by means of wax melted in water.

Ceroma'tic (adj. from ceroma) Anointed.

CE'RONS (s.) The ancient inhabitants of a diſtrict in Scotland.

Cerope'gia (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

Ceroſtro'tum (s. with cabinet makers) The act of inlaying. *Scott.*

Ce'rote (s. rather an incorrect ſpelling) Cerate.

Cer'otum (s. in ſurgery) A cere cloth.

Cer'rial (adj. from cerrus) Belonging to the cerrus.

CER'RUS (s. with ancient botaniſts) A kind of oak, the ægillops.

CER'RUS (s. in ichthyology) A kind of ſparus.

CER'TAIN (adj. from the Lat. cerno to ſift) Sure, unqueſtionable, undoubted, determined; ſome.

Cer'tain (adv. obſolete) Certainly.

Cer'tainly (adv. from certain) Without doubt, without fail.

Cer'tainneſs (s. from certain) Certainty.

Cer'tainty (s. from certain) Reality, that which has no doubt.

Certa'minate (v. int. not uſed, from the Lat. certamen ſtrife) To ſtrive, to fight.

Cer'tein (adj. an obſolete ſpelling) Certain. *Chaucer.*

Cer'tes (adv. obſolete) Certainly, in truth. *Spenſer.*

Cer'teyne (adj. an obſolete ſpelling) Certain. *Chaucer.*

CERTI'FICATE (s. from the Lat. certus certain, and fio

to

to be made) A writing to certify any thing, a teſtimony.

Certifica'tion (*s. not uſed, from* certify) The act of certifying.

Cer'tified (*p. from* certify) Informed, made certain; *with* of: *as*, "*He was fully* certified of *that thing*."

CER'TIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. certus *certain, and* fio *to be made*) To give certain information of any thing.

Cer'tifying (*p. a. from* certify) Giving certain information.

CERTIORA'RI (*s. a law term, from the* Lat.) A writ iſſuing from the court of chancery to call up the records of a cauſe depending in that court.

Cer'tis (*adv. obſolete*) Certainly. *Chaucer.*

CER'TITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. certitudo, *but not much uſed*) Certainty.

Cert'money (*s.*) Headmoney, the common fine paid to the lord of the leet.

CER'VELAS, CER'VELAT (*s. in cookery*) A large kind of ſauſages.

Cer'velle (*s. obſolete*) The brain. *Chaucer.*

Cer'vical (*adj. from* cervix) Belonging to the neck.

CERVICA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, throatwort.

Cer'vine (*adj. from* cervus) Belonging to a ſtag or deer, tawny.

CER'VIX (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The neck, the hinder part of the neck; the neck of the uterus.

CERU'LEAN, CERU'LEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ceruleus) Blue, sky coloured.

CERULIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. ceruleus *blue, and* facio *to make*) Having the power to produce a blue colour.

CERU'MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) The wax of the ear.

Ce'rura (*s. in old records*) A mound, a fence.

CE'RUSE (*s. from the* French) Whitelead.

Ce'ruſs (*s. from the* Lat. ceruſſa) Whitelead.

CE'RVUS (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat.) A genus of quadrupeds, the ſtag, the deer kind.

CE'SAR (*s. a modern ſpelling*) A man's name, a name common to the Roman Emperors, from Julius Cæſar to the deſtruction of the empire.

CESA'RE (*s. in logic*) A kind of ſyllogiſm.

CESA'REA (*s.*) A city in the land of Iſrael.

Ceſa'rian (*adj. from* Ceſar) Belonging to that operation in which the child is cut out of the womb of the mother, which circumſtance, it is ſuppoſed, firſt gave the name of Cæſar to the Roman family ſo called.

Ceſa'ricated (*adj. not much uſed, from* Cæſar, *who, it is ſaid, was born with long hair*) Wearing long hair.

Ceſe (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To ſeize. *Chaucer.*

Ce'ſon (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A Seaſon. *Chaucer.*

Ceſ'piate (*v. int. not uſed*) To ſtumble.

CESS (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A levy on the inhabitants of a pariſh, an aſſeſſment.

Ceſs (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To rate, to charge by levy.

Ceſ'ſant (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. ceſſo *to ceaſe*) Loitering, idle.

CESSA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ceſſo *to ceaſe*) A ſtop, a reſpit.

CESSA'VIT (*s. in law, from the* Lat.) A writ brought againſt a perſon who hath omitted for two years to perform ſuch ſervice, or pay ſuch rent as he is obliged to do by his tenure, and hath not ſufficient goods or chattels on his land or tenement for that purpoſe.

CESSE (*v. int. obſolete*) To ceaſe. *Chaucer.*

Ceſſe (*v. t. in law*) To exact proviſions at a certain rate for the family of a deputy or ſoldier of a garriſon.

Ceſ'ſed (*p. from* ceſs) Aſſeſſed.

Ceſſibi'lity (*s. from* ceſſible) The quality of receding, the quality of giving way without much reſiſtance.

CES'SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. cedo *to yield*) Eaſy to give way, yielding.

Ceſ'ſin (*v. int. obſolete*) To ceaſe. *Chaucer.*

Ceſ'ſing (*p. a. from* ceſs) Aſſeſſing.

CES'SION (*s. from the* Lat. cedo *to yield*) The act of giving way, a retreat, a reſignation.

Ceſ'ſionary (*adj. from* ceſſion) Giving up to another, given up to another.

Ceſ'ſment (*s. not much uſed, from* ceſs) An aſſeſſment.

Ceſ'ſor (*s. in law*) One who hath neglected his duty and is liable to have the writ ceſſavit brought againſt him, one who aſſeſſes.

Ceſ'ſure (*s. a law term*) A ceſſion.

Ceſ'ſus (*s. in old records*) Aſſeſſments, taxes.

Ceſt (*s. from* ceſtus) A marriage girdle.

Ceſt (*v. pret. obſolete*) Did ceaſe. *Chaucer.*

CES'TRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CES'TUI (*s. a law term, from the* French) A perſon to or for whom any thing is committed in truſt.

CES'TUS (*s. in ancient poetry*) The girdle of Venus, the girdle worn by virgins and untied by the huſband the firſt night after the marriage.

Ce'ſurate (*adj. not much uſed*) Cut, notched.

Ceſ'ure (*s. not uſed*) The cæſura.

Ceta'ceous (*adj. from* cetus) Of the whale kind.

CE'TE (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes of the whale kind.

Ce'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A city. *Chaucer.*

CE'TERACH (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſpleenwort.

CE'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes of the whale kind, a whale.

CE'TUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

CEVA'DO (*s. in commerce*) A foreign meaſure of different lengths in different places.

C faut (*s.*) A note in the ſcale of muſic.

CHA (*s.*) Tea, the common drink of the Chineſe; thin light ſilk made in china.

Chaba'ne (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A cabin.

Cha'ble (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A cable.

Cha'bot (*s. in heraldry*) A fiſh with a great head, the miller's thumb.

Chace (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To chaſe. *Chaucer.*

Chack (*v. in the manage*) To toſs up the noſe in order to avoid the ſubjection of the bridle.

CHACK'SHIRES (*s. with the* Turks) A kind of long breeches, trouſers.

CHACON'E, CHACO'ON (*s. the* ch *pronounced like* ſh) A kind of dance.

CHAD (*s. the* ch *pronounced like* ſh.) A kind of fiſh.

CHÆROPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, chervil.

CHÆ'TIA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of inſects, the hair worm.

CHÆTO'DON (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

Cha'fare (*s. obſolete*) Wares, merchandize. *Chaucer.*

Cha'fare (*v. obſolete*) To trade, to chaffer. *Chaucer.*

CHAFE (*v. t. from the* French, echauffer) To heat, heat with rubbing, to perfume, to make angry.

Chafe (*v. int.*) To fret, to fume, to rub againſt any thing.

Chafe (*s. from the verb*) A heat, a rage, a paſſion.

Cha'fed (*p. from* chafe) Heated, fretted, made angry.

CHA'FER (*s. from the* Sax. ceafor) An inſect, a kind beetle.

Cha'fery (*s. from* chafe) A kind of forge.

Chafe'wax (*s. from* chafe, *and* wax) An officer in chancery who fits the wax for ſealing writs.

CHAFF (*s. from the* Sax. ceaf) The husks of corn; a light worthleſs thing.

Chaf'fare (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Wares, merchandize. *Chaucer.*

Chaf'fare (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To chaffer, to buy. *Chaucer.*

CHAF'FER (*v. int. from the* German, kauffen) To bargain, to treat about a bargain, to haggle.

Chaf'fer (*v. t. obſolete*) To buy, to exchange.

Chaf'fer (*s. not much uſed*) Wares, merchandize.

CHAF'FERCOUNCES (*s. in commerce*) A kind of printed linens manufactured in the Mogul's dominions.

Chaf'ferer (*s. from* chaffer) A purchaſer, a dealer.

Chaf'fering (*p. a. from* chaffer) Bargaining, treating about a bargain, dealing.

CHAF'FERN (*s. from the* French, echaffer *to heat*) A veſſel for heating water.

Chaf'fery (*s. from* chaffer) The practice of buying and ſelling, traffic.

CHAF'FINCH (*s. from* chaff, *and* finch) The name of a ſmall ſinging bird.

Chaf'fleſs (*adj. from* chaff) Void of chaff.

Chaf'fred (*adj. from* chaffer) Sold, exchanged.

Chaf'fren (*v. t. obſolete*) To cheapen, to buy. *Chaucer.*

CHAFF'WEED (*s. in botany*) Cudweed, the gnaphalium.

Chaf'fy (*adj. from* chaff) Full of chaff, light, like chaff.

Cha'fing (*p. a. from* chafe) Heating, fretting, putting to a paſſion.

Cha'fingdiſh (*s. from* chafe, *and* diſh) A utenſil for warming a plate or diſh, a kind of portable grate for coals.

Chaft (*v. pret. of* chafe, *not much uſed*) Chafed, chafe.

Chaft (*p. from* chafe, *not much uſed*) Chafed.

Cha'green (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Chagrin.

CHAGRI'N (*s. the* ch *pronounced like* ſh *from the* French chagrine) Ill humour, vexation, peeviſhneſs.

Chagri'n (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To vex, to teaze, to put out of humour.

Chagri'ned (*p. from* chagrin) Vexed, fretted, put out of humour.

N (*s. from the* French, chain) A number of links
ened one within another, a line of links for mea-
ng land four poles in length ; a bond, a fetter ; a
ies of any thing linked together.

n (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To faſten with chains, to put
a chain ; to bring into ſlavery ; to unite, to faſten
ether.

'ed (*p. from* chain) Faſtened with a chain, wearing
hain.

'ing (*p. a. from* chain) Faſtening with a chain, put-
g on a chain.

'pump (*s. from* chain, *and* pump) A particular kind
pump uſed eſpecially at ſea.

'ſhot (*s. from* chain, *and* ſhot) Two bullets, or half
lets faſtened together by a chain.

'ſtitch (*s. from* chain, *and* ſtitch) A kind of ſtitch or
rk reſembling a chain.

n'wales (*s. on board a ſhip*) Broad timbers jutting
on the ſides of a ſhip.

'work (*s. from* chain, *and* work) Work with open
ces like the links of a chain.

IR (*s. from the* French) A moveable ſeat with four
s and a back, a vehicle drawn by one horſe, a ſedan,
eat of juſtice.

(*adj. obſolete*) Chary, nice.

'man (*s. from* chair, *and* man) The preſident of an
mbly ; a man whoſe buſineſs is to carry a ſedan.

SE (*s. pronounced* ſhaiſe; *from the* French) A kind of
riot, a carriage for pleaſure.

LAS'TIC (*adj. in pharmacy*) Relaxing, ſupplying.

s'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A ſuppling, or relaxing me-
ine.

LAZA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A knotty ſort of ſtring
each end of an egg by which the yolk and white are
nected together.

LAZA (*s. in ſurgery*) A ſmall ſwelling in the eyelid
mbling a hail ſtone.

LBOT (*s. in heraldry*) A fiſh with a great head, a

LCAN'THUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of com-
nd ſalt.

L'CEDONY (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of ſemi-
lucid gems, a kind of precious ſtone, a defect or
in a precious ſtone.

LCI'DICA, CHALCID'ICUM (*s. in ancient architec-
e*) A magnificent hall or court of juſtice ; a mint or
e for coinage ; the place where the gods were ima-
ed to eat.

LCI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone reſembling
s.

LCITES (*s. in ancient natural hiſtory*) The browniſh
calcanthum, a kind of natural ſalt.

LCOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek, χαλκος *braſs, and*
φω *to write*) An engraver in braſs.

LCO'GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek, χαλκος *braſs, and*
φια *a writing*) The art of engraving in braſs, a
ting in braſs.

LCOPHO'NUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone ſounding
braſs.

L'COL (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

LCOLIBA'NUM (*s.*) Fine braſs.

LCOSMARAG'DUS (*s. in antient natural hiſtory*)
pecies of emerald, a kind of precious ſtone.

aic (*adj. from* Chaldea) Belonging to Chaldea,
nging to the language of the Chaldeans.

aic (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Chaldeans,
alect of the Hebrew.

LDE'A (*s. in ancient geography*) A country of Aſia.

e'an (*adj. from* Chaldea) Belonging to Chaldea.

e'an (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Chaldea.

dee (*adj. from* Chaldea) Belonging to Chaldea, be-
ging to the language of the Chaldeans.

dee (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Chaldeans,
alect of the Hebrew.

'DER, CHAL'DERN (*s.*) A dry meaſure of coals con-
g of thirty-ſix buſhels which ought to weigh two
ſand pounds.

diſe (*v. not uſed*) To tell fortunes.

LDRON (*s.*) A chalder, a dry meaſure of coals ; a
of the entrails of a calf.

'ICE (*s. from the* Lat. calix) A cup or bowl ; the
munion cup, the veſſel uſed to adminiſter the
e in the Lord's ſupper.

ced (*adj. now obſolete, from* calix) Having a calix
up.

'IZA (*s. in Hebrew antiquity*) The ceremony in
ch a woman, left a widow, pulled off the ſhoes of
husband's brother who ſhould have eſpouſed her,
which ſhe was at liberty to marry any other

CHALK (*s. from the* Brit. calk) A white foſſil, a very ſoft ſtone dug out of the earth.

Chalk (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To rub with chalk, to mark or trace out with chalk, to manure with chalk.

Chalk'cutter (*s. from* chalk, *and* cut) A man that digs chalk.

Chal'ked (*p. from* chalk) Rubbed with chalk, marked out as with chalk, manured with chalk.

Chal'king (*p. a. from* chalk) Rubbing with chalk, marking out with chalk, manuring with chalk.

Chal'king (*s. from the* p.) The practice or method of manuring with chalk.

Chalk'land (*s. from* chalk, *and* land) Land producing chalk, land having a mixture of chalk.

Chalk'pit (*s. from* chalk *and* pit) A pit in which chalk is dug.

Chal'ky (*adj. from* chalk) Conſiſting of chalk, impregnated with chalk.

CHAL'LENGE (*v. t. from the* French, challenger) To call to anſwer for an offence by combat, to call to a trial or combat, to claim as due, to accuſe ; to object to any one on account of ſuppoſed partiality.

Chal'lenge (*s. from the* verb) A call or ſummons to combat, a demand of ſomething due, an exception taken againſt a perſon or thing.

Chal'lenged (*p. from* challenge) Called or ſummonſed to combat, demanded as due, excepted againſt on account of ſuppoſed partiality.

Chal'lenger (*s. from* challenge) One that challenges.

Chal'lenging (*p. a. from* challenge) Calling or ſummonſing to combat, claiming as due, excepting againſt on account of ſuppoſed partiality.

Chal'mer (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chamber.

Chal'merlain (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chamberlain.

CHA'LOUP (*s. an uncommon but correct ſpelling, from the* French, chaloupe) A ſmall veſſel or boat.

CHALYB'EATE (*adj. from the* Lat. chalybs *ſteel*) Impregnated with iron or ſteel, having the qualities of ſteel.

Chaly'beate (*s. from the* adj.) Water impregnated with ſteel, a medicine in which there is a preparation of ſteel.

CHAM (*s.*) The ſovereign prince of Tartary, one of the chief nobility in Perſia.

CHA'MA (*s. in the hiſtory of ſhell fiſh*) A ſpecies of concha.

CHAMAD'E (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* ſh. *from the* French) A ſignal by beat of drum or ſound of trumpet, for a conference with the enemy.

CHAMÆBOLA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The earth nut.

Chamæbo'tus (*s. in botany*) The heath bramble.

CHAMÆBU'NUS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf box.

CHAMÆCE'DRYS (*s. in botany*) The ground ivy.

CHAMÆCERA'SUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the dwarf honey ſuckle.

CHAMÆCYPERIS'SUS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf cypreſs, the heath.

CHAMÆDA'PHNE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the dwarf boy.

CHAMÆ'DRYS (*s. in botany*) The germander, the heath.

CHAMÆFI'LIX (*s. in botany*) The ſtone fern.

CHAMÆI'RIS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf flower-de-luce.

CHAMÆI'TEA (*s. in botany*) The dwarf willow.

CHAMÆ'LEON (*s. in zoology, from the* Greek, χαμαιλεων) A ſpecies of lizard ſuppoſed to live on the air.

CHAMÆ'LEONTHISTLE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the ixia.

CHAMÆ'LINUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the linum.

CHAMÆ'LUCE (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the tuſſilago.

CHAMÆMES'PILUS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf medlar.

CHAM'ÆMILE (*s. in botany, from the* Greek χαμαιμηλον) The name of an oderiferous plant, the chamomile.

Cha'mæmileflowers (*s. plu. from* camomile, *and* flower) The flowers of camomile.

CHAMÆMO'RUS (*s. in botany*) The knotberry buſh.

CHAMÆNE'RION (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the padded willow herb.

Chamæpericlym'enum (*s. in botany*) The dwarf honey ſuckle.

CHAMÆPI'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ground pine.

CHAMÆPLANTA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The dwarf roſebay.

CHAMÆRHODODE'NDROS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHAM'ÆROPS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHAMÆ'SYCHE (*s. in botany*) The ſpurge time.

CHAM′ANIM (*s. plu. in Jewiſh antiquities*) Idols expoſed to the ſun on the tops of houſes; portable temples made in the form of chariots.

CHAM′BER (*s. from the* French, chambre) An apartment in a houſe, an upper room, a lodging room; any hollow or cavity; a court of juſtice; a ſpecies of great gun.

Cha′mber (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To reſide in a chamber, to intrigue.

Cham′ber (*v. t.*) To make a chamber, to make a hollow place.

Cha′mberdekin (*s. in old writings*) An Iriſh beggar cloathed in the habit of a ſcholar.

Cha′mbered (*p. from* chamber) Shut up in a chamber, made hollow.

Cha′mberer (*s. from* chamber) A man of intrigue.

Cham′berere (*s. obſolete*) A chambermaid, a chamberlain. Chaucer.

Cha′mberfellow (*s. from* chamber, *and* fellow) One that ſleeps in the ſame chamber.

Cha′mbering (*p. a. from* chamber) Reſiding in a chamber, intriguing.

Cha′mbering (*s. from the adj.*) Riot, intrigue.

Cha′mberlain (*s. from* chamber) An officer at court who has the care of the king's chambers, a kind of ſteward, a ſervant who has the care of the chambers.

Cha′mberlainſhip (*s. from* chamberlain) The office of chamberlain.

CHA′MBERLARIA (*s. in old records*) The chamberlainſhip.

Cham′berlye (*s. from* chamber, *and* lye) Urine.

Cha′mbermaid (*s. from* chamber, *and* maid) A maid ſervant who has the care of the lodging-rooms.

Cham′blet (*v. t. from* camelot) To vary, to variegate. *Johnſon.*

Cham′bleted (*p. from* chamblet) Variegated. *Bacon.*

Cham′blet (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Camelot, a kind of watered ſtuff.

CHAM′BRANEL (*s. in architecture*) An ornament of ſtone or wood round the three ſides of chimnies, doors, and windows.

CHAM′BREL (*s. in the manage*) The joint or bending of the upper part of a horſe's hinder leg.

CHAME′LEON (*s. in zoology, the modern ſpelling*) The chamæleon, a kind of lizard ſaid to live on the air.

CHAM′FER (*v. t. with joiners, from the* French, chambrer) To channel, to make furrows on a column; to ſlope off the edge.

Cham′fer (*s. from the verb*) A ſmall channel or furrow on a column.

Cham′fered (*p. from* chamfer) Channeled, furrowed; ſloped off at the edge.

Cham′feret (*s. from* chamfer) A ſmall channel or furrow.

Cham′fering (*p. a. from* chamfer) Making ſmall channels or furrows on a column; ſloping off the edge.

Cham′fred (*adj. obſolete*) Crooked, bent.

Cham′let (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Camelot.

CHA′MOIS (*s. in zoology, the* ch *pronounced like* ſh, *from the* French) An animal of the goat kind from whoſe ſkin we have the leather which we call ſhammy.

CHA′MOMILE (*s. the common ſpelling*) Chamœmile, the name of a well known odoriferous plant.

CHAMP (*v. t. from the* French, champoyer) To bite with the frequent action of the teeth as a horſe does the bit of the bridle, to eat, to devour.

CHAMPA′DA (*s. in botany*) A genus of trees.

CHAMPAI′GN (*s. from the* French campagne) Open fields, a flat open country.

CHAMPA′GN (*s. in geography*) A province in France.

Champa′ign (*s. from the foregoing*) A kind of wine.

Champai′n (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a point or mark of diſhonour in a coat armorial of one who has killed a priſoner of war.

CHAM′PART (*s. in old law books, from the* Lat. campus *a field, and* pars *a part*) A part or portion of a large field.

Cham′partor (*s. from* champart) One who moves the ſuit of another at his own proper coſt on condition of receiving a part of the property ſued for.

Cham′party (*s. from* champart) The maintenance of any man in his ſuit while depending, on condition of having a part of the property recovered.

Cham′perter (*s. from* champart) A champarter.

Cham′perty (*s. from* champart) Champarty.

CHAMPIG′NON (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* ſh. *from the* French) A kind of muſhroom.

CHAM′PING (*p. a. from* champ.) Biting with frequent action of the teeth, chewing, devouring.

CHAM′PION (*s. from the* French) A hero, a ſtout warrior; one who undertakes a cauſe in ſingle combat, one who fights in his own cauſe or that of another.

Cham′pion (*v. t. from the* ſubſ. *but not much u* To challenge to the combat. *Shakeſpea*

CHAN (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The Cham, the ſo reign prince of Tartary.

CHA′NAAN (*s. a ſpelling that occurs but ſeldom*) Cana

CHANCE (*s. from the* French) An accident, a caſual currence; the cauſe of accidental events, fortu an event fortunate or unfortunate, the poſſibility any occurrence.

Chance (*adj. from the* ſubſ. *but ſeldom uſed except in co poſition*) Accidental.

Chance (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To happen, to fall to come to paſs.

Chance′able (*adj. not much uſed, from* chance) Accid tal. *S.d*

Chan′ced (*p. from* chance) Happened, fell out, c to paſs.

Chan′cing (*p. a. from* chance) Happening, falling coming to paſs.

Chance′medley (*s, a law term, from* chance, *and* m ley) The caſual killing of a man, manſlaughter.

CHAN′CEL (*s. from the* Lat. cancelli *lattice work*) T eaſtern part of a church where the altar is pla ſo called becauſe incloſed from the reſt of the chu an incloſed place ſurrounded with bars, to defend judges or other officers from the preſs or crowd the people.

Chan′cellor (*s. from* chancel, *a place encloſed with le work*) An officer of the higheſt power and dignity the court where he is appointed to preſide.

Chan′cellorſhip (*s. from* chancellor) The office or dig of a chancellor.

Chan′cellour (*s. the old ſpelling*) A chancellor.

Chan′cery (*s. ſuppoſed to be a contraction from* c cellery) The grand court of equity and conſcie inſtituted to moderate the rigor of the other co which are bound by the letter of the law.

CHAN′CRE (*s. in ſurgery, from the* French, *pronou as though it were written* ſhanker) An ulcer uſu ariſing from venereal cauſes.

Chan′crous (*adj. from* chancre) Ulcerous, having qualities of a chancre.

CHAN′DELIER (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* ſh. *in fo cations*) A kind of moveable parapet.

CHAN′DELIER (*s. the* ch. *to be pronounced like* ſh. *f the* French) A branch for candles, a candleſtick.

Chan′dler (*s. from* chandelier) One who makes cand one who ſells candles, one who ſells divers ſort wares.

Chan′dry (*s.*) An apartment where candles are ke

CHAN′FRIN (*s. in the manage, from the old* Fre The fore part of the head or the face of a horſe.

CHANGE (*v. t. from the* French, changer) To put thing in the place of another, to alter, to amend diſcount a large piece of money into ſeveral ſma *with* for *before the thing received, and* with *befor perſon with whom the exchange is made*; *as*, "*I* changed with *you a better* for *a worſe.*"

Change (*v. int.*) To ſuffer ſome alteration, to begi the moon a new monthly revolution.

Change (*s. from the* verb) An alteration in the ſta order of any thing, novelty, any thing that ma variety, the time in which the moon begins, a monthly revolution, ſmall money which may given for larger pieces.

Chan′geable (*adj. from* change) Subject to change conſtant, capable of changing, having the quali ſhewing different ſhades or colors.

Chan′geableneſs (*s. from* changeable) Inconſtancy, li neſs to change.

Chan′geably (*adv. from* changeable) Inconſtantly.

Chan′ged (*p. from* change) Altered, put in the of another, converted into ſmaller pieces.

Chan′geful (*adj. from* change) Full of change, i ſtant, fickle.

Chan′geling (*s. from* change) One apt to chang idiot, a child ſuppoſed to be taken or left in the of another by fairies.

Chan′ger (*s. from* change) One that is employ changing or diſcounting money.

Chang′ing (*p. a. from* change) Altering, puttin thing in the place of another, converting into ler pieces.

CHAN′NEL (*s. from the* French, canal) The hollo of running waters, any cavity drawn lengthwa ſtrait narrow ſea, the gutter or furrow of a pi

Chan′nel (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To cut any thing chan′nels.

Chan′nelled (*p. from* channel) Cut into channels.

T (*v. t. from the* French, chanter) To ſing, to in the cathedral ſervice, to celebrate in ſong.

(*v. int.*) To ſing, to make melody with the e.

(*s. from the* verb) Song, melody.

ed (*p. from* chant) Sung, celebrated in ſong.

eplure (*s. obſolete*) One that ſings and weeps at ſame time. *Chaucer.*

er (*s. from* chant) A ſinger, a ſongſter.

TICLE′ER (*s. from the* French, chanter, *and*) A cock ſo called from the ſtrength or clearneſs is crow.

id (*adj. obſolete*) Enchanted. *Chaucer.*

late (*s. in building*) A piece of wood faſtened near ends of the rafters, a kind of weather-board.

or (*s. from* chant) A ſinger in the choir of a cal, the maſter of the choir.

reſs (*s. from* chant) A woman ſinger.

ry (*s. from* chant) A church or chapel endowed land or yearly revenues, for the maintenance of or more prieſts to ſing maſs for departed ſouls.

ryrent (*s. from* chantry, *and* rent) A rent paid e crown by the purchaſers of lands belonging to antry.

L′OGY (*s. from the* Greek χαος *a confuſed maſs,* λογος *a deſcription*) A hiſtory or deſcription of the s.

M′ANCY (*s. from the* Greek χαος *air, and* μαντεια c) Prognoſtics drawn from obſervations on the

S (*s. the* ch *pronounced like* k. *from the* Greek *a confuſed maſs*) The rude confuſed maſs of mat- which was produced out of nothing in the begin- of the creation, confuſion, a confuſed unnatural ure.

ic (*adj. the* ch *pronounced like* k. *from* chaos) nging to the chaos, confuſed.

(*v. t. from the* Dutch, kappen) To divide the ce of the ground by exceſſive heat, to divide the of the face or hands with cold.

(*s. from the* verb) An opening, an aperture, a k.

(*s. uſed in the ſingular by anatomical writers only*) upper or lower part of the mouth, the upper or r part of the beak of a bird.

E (*s. from the* French) The hook or catch by h any thing is held in its place, the tip or caſe etal at the end of the ſheath of a ſword, the tip fox's bruſh.

EAU′ (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* ſh. *in heraldry*) p.

EL (*s. from the* Lat. capella) A part of a church, om ſet apart for divine worſhip in a family, a of worſhip built for the eaſe of thoſe who live diſtance from the pariſh church, a diſſenting place orſhip.

eleſs (*adj. from* chape) Without a chape.

let (*s. in the manage*) Stirrups with leathers to w over a ſaddle.

EL-IN-FIRTH (*s.*) A town in Derbyſhire; it has rket on Thurſday, and is 163 miles from London.

llany (*s. from* chapel) A chapel depending on a ch.

o′nian (*s. with printers*) One who is free of the ters office.

lry (*s. from* chapel) The juriſdiction or bounds chapel.

r (*adj. obſolete*) Dry, thirſty.

ERO′N (*s. from the* French) A kind of hood or worn by the knights of the garter in the habit eir order.

aln (*adj. from* chap, *and* fall) Having the mouth k.

ITER (*s. in architecture*) The upper part or al of a pillar.

ain (*s. from* chapel) One that performs divine ce in a chapel, one who attends the king or r great perſon to perform divine worſhip.

ainſhip (*s. from* chaplain) The office or dignity chaplain.

eſs (*adj. from* chap) Having no fleſh about the th.

LET (*s. from the* French, chapelet) A garland or th to be worn about the head, a ſtring of beads.

et (*s. in architecture*) A ſmall ornament carved round pearls or beads.

et (*s. in the manage*) A pair of ſtirrups with leas to throw over a ſaddle.

MAN (*s. from the* Sax. cheapman) One that pens.

Cha′pmanhede, Cha′pmanhode (*s. obſolete*) The profeſſion or buſineſs of a tradeſman or merchant. *Chaucer.*

Cha′pmanry (*s. from* chapman) The employment of a chapman. *Scott.*

Cha′pmanſhip (*s. from* chapman) The occupation of a chapman.

CHAP′OURNET (*s. in heraldry*) A little hood.

CHAP′PAR (*s.*) A Perſian courier who carries diſpatches from the court to the provinces.

CHAPPE′ (*s. in heraldry*) The diviſion of an eſcutcheon into three parts, by lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the corners of the field below.

Chappe′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Cloked.

Chap′ped (*p. from* chap) Divided as ground by exceſſive heat, divided as the skin of the face or hands by exceſſive cold.

Chap′pel (*s. an old ſpelling*) A chapel.

Chap′perone (*adj. in heraldry*) Hooded.

Chap′peroon (*s. from* chapperone) Devices placed on the foreheads of the horſes that draw the hearſe at a funeral.

Chap′ping (*p. from* chap) Dividing the ſurface of the ground, breaking the face and hands in ſmall chaps.

Chaps (*s. plu. from* chap) The mouth of a beaſt of prey. *In droll or contemptuous ſtyle,* the mouth of a man. *In geography,* the enterance of a channel or narrow ſea.

Chapt (*p. from* chap) Chapped, divided into chaps.

CHA′PTER (*s. from* Lat. caput *a head*) The diviſion of a book; an aſſembly, eſpecially of the clergy belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church; the place where aſſemblies of the clergy are held; the place where delinquents receive correction, a decretal epiſtle.

Cha′pterhouſe (*s. from* chapter, *and* houſe) The place where the chapter is held.

CHA′PTREL (*s. in architecture*) A chapiter, an impoſt.

CHAR (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh ſaid to be found only in a certain river in Lancaſhire.

CHAR (*s. pronounced* chare, *from the* Sax. cyrre *work*) Work done by the day, a job, a ſmall buſineſs.

CHAR (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To do work at a houſe by the day, or not as a hired ſervant.

Char (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from* chark) To burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR (*s. obſolete*) A chariot. *Chaucer.*

CHA′RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHAR′ABE (*s. in natural hiſtory and medicine*) Amber, the juice of the poplar tree.

CHA′RACTER (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* k. *from the* Greek, χαρακτηρ) A mark, a letter uſed in writing or printing, a repreſentation of perſonal qualities, an account of any thing, a profeſſion, a perſon with all his qualities.

Characteri′ſtic (*adj. from* character) Conſtituting or pointing out the true character.

Characteri′ſtic (*s. from the* adj.) That which conſtitutes the character, that which points the true character.

Characteri′ſtical (*adj. from* characteriſtic) Conſtituting or pointing out the true character.

Characteri′ſticalneſs (*s. from* characteriſtical) The ſtate or quality of being characteriſtic. *Scott.*

Char′acteriſm (*s. not much uſed, from* character) A mark, a ſign, a deſcription of any perſon by his character.

Char′acterize (*v. t. from* character) To give a character, to give an account of perſonal qualities; to mark with a particular ſtamp or token; to engrave, to imprint.

Char′acterized (*p. from* characterize) Pointed out by proper characters, diſtinguiſhed from others.

Char′acterizing (*p. a. from* characterize) Pointing one by proper characters, diſtinguiſhing from others.

Char′acterleſs (*adj. from* character) Void of character.

Char′actery (*s. from* character) Diſtinction, marks, impreſſion.

CHARA′DRIUS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

CHAR′AG (*s. in commerce*) The tribute which the Jews and Chriſtians pay to the Grand Signior.

CHAR′BON (*s. in the manage*) The black ſpot or mark that remains in the cavity of the corner teeth of a horſe about the ſeventh or eighth year.

Char′coal (*s. from* char, *and* coal) Coal made by burning wood under turf.

CHARD (*s. in gardening*) The leaf of an artichoke tied up in the winter in order to make it grow white and loſe part of its bitterneſs, the plant of a white beet tranſplanted into a well prepared bed and producing a large top.

CHARD (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire, it has a market on Monday, and is 141 miles from London.

Chard (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to chard, made at chard.

CHARE (*s. from the* Sax. cyrre work) Work done by the day, a job, a trifling buſineſs to be done about the houſe.

Chare (*s. from* char) A kind of fiſh.

Chare (*s. obſolete*) A chariot. *Chaucer.*

Chare (*v. t. a local word*) To ſeparate the larger chaff from the corn by a rake, to ſtop or turn a cow.

Cha'rea (*s. in old records*) A cart, a car.

Chare'woman (*s. from* chare, *and* woman) A woman hired by the day to do the drudgery work of a houſe.

CHARGE (*v. t. from the* French, charger) To intruſt, to impoſe, to burden, to accuſe, to fill, to load; *with* with, *as*, "*What you have* charged *me* with, that *I have done.*" To command, to challenge; to attack, to ſet upon; to impute, to put to any one's account; *with*, on; *or*, upon; *as*, "Charge *the crime* on *me.*"

Charge (*s. from the* verb) A command, a truſt, a commiſſion; care, cuſtody; *with* on *or* upon, of *or* over; *as*, "*A* charge *was laid* on *us.*" "*You have* charge *of it.*" "*I gave my brother* charge over *Jeruſalem.*" The thing committed to care or management; an accuſation, an onſet; an expence or coſt, the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

Charge (*s. in farriery*) A kind of ſoft warm plaiſter.

Charge (*s. in heraldry*) That with which the field or any colour upon it is charged.

Charge (*s. in painting*) An extravagant or overcharged repreſentation.

Char'geable (*adj. from* charge) Expenſive, coſtly, liable to be charged.

Charg'eableneſs (*s. from* chargeable) The ſtate of being chargeable.

Charg'eably (*adv. from* chargeable) coſtly, of great expence.

Char'ged (*p. from* charge) Commanded, exhorted, entruſted, imputed, accuſed, attacked, burdened, loaded; *with* on, upon, to *and* with; as "*It was* charged upon *him.*" *That was* charged to *you. The gun was* charged with *a double quantity of powder.*"

Char'ged (*adj. in heraldry*) Impreſſed with ſome figure or figures.

Char'ger (*s. from* charge) A large diſh.

Char'ging (*p. a. from* charge) Giving a charge, bringing a charge, laying a charge, loading with a charge, impreſſing with a charge.

CHAR'IENTISM (*s. in rhetoric*) A kind of figurative expreſſion in which a taunt or inſult is ſoftened by a jeſt.

Cha'rier (*adj. comp. of* chary) Chary in a greater degree.

Cha'rieſt (*adj. ſup. of* chary) Chary in the greateſt degree.

Cha'rily (*adv. from* chary) Carefully, frugally.

Cha'rineſs (*s. from* chary) Caution, carefulneſs, nicety.

CHAR'IOT (*s. from the* Brit. carrhod *a car*) A carriage for pleaſure or ſtate, a car or carriage for war.

Char'iot (*v. t. from the* ſub. *but not much uſed*) To convey in a chariot.

Chariote'er (*s. from* chariot) The driver of a chariot.

Char'ioting (*p. from* chariot) Driving in a chariot. *Milton.*

Char'iotrace (*s. from* chariot, *and* race) A place where chariots were driven for a prize.

Chari'ticary (*s. in antiquity*) One who enjoined the revenues of an hoſpital or monaſtery, without being accountable for them.

CHARISTOLO'CHIA (*s. in botany*) Mugwort.

Char'itable (*adj. from* charity) Given to charity, kind, candid, benevolent.

Char'itably (*adv. from* charitable) In a charitable manner, kindly, candidly.

Char'itative (*adj. not much uſed, from* charity) Belonging to charity, charitable.

CHAR'ITY (*s. from the* Greek, χαρις *favor*) Tenderneſs, kindneſs, love; liberality to the poor; alms, that which is given to the poor.

CHARITY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Char'ityſchool (*s. from* charity, *and* ſchool) A ſchool where children are taught on ſome charitable foundation.

Chark (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To burn to a black cinder, to make wood into charcoal.

Chark (*s. from the* ſubſ. *a local word*) Coal that has been charked, coke.

Char'ked (*p. from* chark) Burnt to a black cinder, made into charcoal.

Char'king (*p. a. from* chark) Burning to a black cinder, making charcoal.

Char'king (*s. from the* p.) The proceſs of making

CHAR'LATAN (*s. from the* French, *a*
quack, a mountebank.

Charlata'nic (*adj. from* charlatan) Belonging
quack.

Charlata'nical (*adj. from* charlatan) Quackiſh,

Char'latanry (*s. from* charlatan) The art of a
bank, the art of deceiving with fair words.

CHAR'LEMONT (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the
of Armagh, and province of Ulſter.

CHARLES (*s.* A man's name.

CHARLES'ESWAIN (*s. in aſtronomy*) The ſeven
cipal ſtars in the conſtellation of the great bear.

CHARLES'TOWN (*s. in geography*) The chief
South Carolina in North America.

CHAR'LEY (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire, it has a
on Tueſday, and is 201 miles from London.

Char'ley (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging
made at Charley.

CHAR'LOCK (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild
common weed in corn fields.

CHAR'LOTTE (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* ſh.) The
of a woman.

CHARM (*s. from the* Lat. carmen *a ſong*) Words or
racters ſuppoſed to have ſome ſecret or
power, an attractive quality, a continued noiſe.

Charm (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To cure or
ſome ſecret power, to ſubdue the mind by

Char'med (*p. from* charm) Fortified by charms,
powerful by charms; captivated by attractive
lities.

Char'mer (*s. from* charm) One that has the
charming.

Char'mereſs (*s. from* charmer) A female who
power of charming.

Charm'ing (*p. a. from* charm) Exerciſing ſome
power, making a continued noiſe.

Charm'ing (*adj. from* charm) Having the
charms, captivating, pleaſing.

Charm'ingly (*adv. from* charming) In a very
manner, engagingly.

Charm'ingneſs (*s. from* charming) The
charming, the power or quality of pleaſing.

Char'nel (*adj. from the* French) Containing
taining dead carcaſes.

Char'nelhouſe (*s. from* charnel, *and* houſe) A
room where the bones of the dead are
bonehouſe.

Char'neco (*s. a cant word*) Any kind of ſtrong
which is like to bring drunken fellows to the

CHA'RON (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* k. *in heathen*
thology) The ferryman who was ſuppoſed to
departed ſpirits over the Stygian lake.

Charr (*s. in commerce*) Thirty pigs of lead.

CHAR'RAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſong)
name of a country. Acts. 7. 2.

CHARRE (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſalmon.

Chart (*s. from* charter) A kind of map, a
of the coaſts of a country.

CHAR'TA (*s. from the* Lat.) Paper or any thing
write on.

Char'ta (*s. in old records*) A charter, a deed, or
by which an eſtate is held.

Char'tel (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A
challenge.

Char'ter (*s. from* charta) A deed or written
a deed or grant beſtowing privileges; privilege,
munity.

Char'tered (*adj. from* charter) Privileged, inveſted
privileges by charter.

Char'terer (*s. obſolete from* charter) A freeholder.

Char'terhouſe (*s. a corruption of* charterſe) A
ble foundation in London.

Char'terland (*s. from* charter, *and* land) Land
charter, a freehold.

Char'terparty (*s. from* charter, *and* party) A
paper relating to a contract of which each
a copy.

CHAR'TREUSE (*s. from the* French) The
famous monaſtry in France, the charterhouſe in
don.

Char'tulary (*s. from* charta) The keeper of a

Char'vel (*s. in botany, an incorrect ſpelling*)

Cha'ry (*adj. from* care) Careful, cautious, frugal.

CHARYB'DIS (*s. in geography*) A rock in the
between Italy and Sicily, much celebrated
writings of the ancient poets.

CHASE (*v. t. from the* French, chaſſer) To
follow any thing in hunting, to purſue an
drive, to drive away.

e (*v. t.*) To enchaſe.

e (*s. from the* verb) The purſuit of game in hunt- g, that which is chaſed, that which is uſually aſed; an eager purſuit; open ground ſtored with me, a kind of park or foreſt.

e (*s. with gunſmiths*) The whole bore or length of e piece withinſide.

ſable (*adj. from* chaſe) Capable of being chaſed, to be hunted.

ſed (*p. from* chaſe) Purſued, driven away, en- aſed.

ſegun (*s. from* chaſe, *and* gun) A gun in the fore rt of a ſhip, to be fired in the purſuit of an enemy.

ſer (*s. from* chaſe) A hunter, a purſuer, a driver, e that enchaſes.

ſing (*p. a. from* chaſe) Purſuing, driving away, chaſing.

ASM (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* k. *from the* Greek, *ασμα*) A clift, an opening; a place not filled, a vity.

ſma'tical (*adj. not much uſed, from* chaſm) Belong- g to a chaſm.

AS'SELAS (*s. from the* French) A ſort of grape.

AS'SERY (*s.*) A kind of pear.

AS'SIE (*s. not much uſed, from the* French) The rdes of the eyes, blearedneſs.

s'ſy (*s. from the* French, chaſſie) The frame of a indow. *Scott.*

t (*v. t. obſolete*) To chaſtiſe. *Chaucer.*

ASTE (*adj. from the* Lat. caſtus *pure*) Pure, void of bſcenity, true to the marriage-bed, uncorrupt, not ixed with barbarous phraſes.

'ſtelaine (*s. obſolete*) The governor of a caſtle. *Chaucer.*

a'ſtely (*adv. from* chaſte) Purely, uncorruptly.

'ſtelyne (*s. obſolete*) A gentleman, a lady under the egree of a counteſs.

A'STEN (*v. t. from the* Lat. caſtigo *to correct*) To ortify, to correct, to puniſh.

a'ſtened (*p. from* chaſten) Corrected, mortified.

a'ſteneſs (*s. from* chaſte) Chaſtity.

a'ſtening (*p. a. from* chaſten) Correcting, mortifying.

a'ſtening (*s. from the* p.) Correction, chaſtiſement.

a'ſteplant (*s. in botany*) The ſenſible plant.

a'ſter (*adj. comp. from* chaſte) Chaſte in a greater egree.

a'ſteſt (*adj. not much uſed, ſup. of* chaſte) Chaſte in he greateſt degree, very chaſte.

A'STETREE (*s. in botany*) A kind of willow, the itex.

A'STEWOOD (*s. in botany*) A plant.

a'ſtie (*v. t. obſolete*) To chaſtiſe. *Chaucer.*

AS'TISE (*v. t. from the* Lat. caſtigo *to correct*) To uniſh, to correct by puniſhment, to reduce to order, educe to obedience.

aſti'ſed (*p. from* chaſtiſe) Puniſhed, corrected by uniſhment, reduced to order.

as'tiſement (*s. from* chaſtiſe) Puniſhment, correction, arental correction.

aſti'ſer (*s. from* chaſtiſe) The perſon that chaſtiſes, a corrector.

aſti'ſing (*p. a. from* chaſtiſe) Puniſhing, correcting.

as'tity (*s. from* chaſte) Purity, chaſteneſs.

a'ſtly (*adv. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chaſtely.

a'ſtneſs (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chaſteneſs.

A'SUBLE (*s. in the Romiſh church*) That part of the abit which the prieſt puts over his alb when he ſays aſs.

at (*v. int. contracted from* chatter) To prate, to chatter, to talk to little purpoſe; to converſe at eaſe.

at (*s. from the verb*) Inſignificant tattle, chitchat.

at (*s. the derivation unknown*) The key or ſeed of ſome ſorts of trees, a little twig of bruſhwood.

HAT'ELLANY (*s. from the* French chatelanie) The juriſdiction of a caſtle.

HA'THAM (*s.*) A port in Kent, one of the ſuburbs of Rocheſter and a principal ſtation of the royal navy.

at'pard (*s. in zoology*) The cat of the mountain.

at'tel (*s. a law term, from* cattle) Any moveable property or poſſeſſion.

HAT'TER (*v. int. from the* French caqueter) To make a noiſe, to make a noiſe by ſtriking the teeth one againſt another, to talk much and to little purpoſe.

at'ter (*s. from the verb*) A chattering noiſe, inſignificant prattle.

at'terer (*s. from* chatter) One that chatters.

at'tering (*p. from* chatter) Making a noiſe as a pie or a monkey, talking much and to little purpoſe.

at'terpie (*s. from* chatter, *and* pie) The name of a bird; a magpie.

Chat'wood (*s. from* chat, *and* wood) Small bruſhwood for fuel.

CHAUD'MILLE (*s. in the cuſtoms of Scotland*) An offence committed in a ſudden tumult or uproar.

Chau'dron (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A chaldron, a meaſure of capacity.

CHAV'ENDER (*s. in ichthyology*) The cheven or chub.

Chauf (*s. obſolete*) Heat, wrath, anger.

Chau'fineſs (*s. obſolete*) Paſſionateneſs.

Chau'fings (*s. obſolete*) Heats, commotions. *Chaucer.*

Chauf'wax (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Chafewax, an officer in chancery.

Chav'iſh (*s. a local word*) A prating noiſe amongſt men.

Chaul (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A ſhoal.

CHAUMONTEL'LE (*s. from the* French) A kind of pear.

Chaum'part (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A champart, a portion of a large field.

Chaun'celler (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chancellor.

Chaun'cellere (*s. obſolete*) A woman chancellor. *Ch.*

Chaun'cery (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Chancery.

Chaun'dler (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chandler, a candleſtick.

Chauntecle're (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) One that ſings clearly, a cock. *Chaucer.*

Chaun'ter (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chanter.

Chaun'tment (*s. obſolete*) An enchantment.

Chaun'try (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chauntry.

Chau'ſetrape (*s. in the military art*) A caltrop.

CHAUSSE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Shod.

Chauſſe' (*s. in fortification*) The level of the field.

CHAW (*v. t. from the* German kawen) To champ, to chew.

Chaw (*s. from the verb*) The chap, the upper part of the mouth.

CHAW'DRON (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The entrails of a beaſt.

CHEA'DLE (*s.*) A town in Staffordſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 145 miles from London.

Chea'dle (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cheadle, made at Cheadle.

Cheap (*s. not much uſed, from the adj.*) A market, a purchaſe, a bargain.

CHEAP (*adj. from the* Sax. cheapan *to buy*) Coming at a low price, of ſmall value, eaſy to be had.

Chea'per (*adj. comp. of* cheap) Cheap in a greater degree.

CHEA'PEN (*v. t. from the* Sax. cheapan) To aſk the price, to attempt to purchaſe, to leſſen the value.

Chea'pening (*p. from* cheapen) Aſking the price, endeavouring to purchaſe.

Chea'peſt (*adj. ſup. of* cheap) Very cheap, cheap in the higheſt degree.

Cheap'gild (*s. a law term*) A reſtitution made by the hundred for a wrong done by one for whom ſureties were given for his good behaviour.

Cheap'ly (*adv. from* cheap) At a low price.

Cheap'neſs (*s. from* cheap) Lowneſs of price.

Chear (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Cheer.

CHEAT (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To defraud, to trick, to impoſe upon; *with* of: *as*, "*He will* cheat *you* of *your good name.*"

Cheat (*s. from the verb*) A fraud, a trick, an impoſture, a perſon guilty of fraud.

Chea'ted (*p. from* cheat) Defrauded, deceived, impoſed upon; *with* of: *as*, "*He was* cheated of *all the profit.*"

Chea'ter (*s. from* cheat) A cheat, one that practices fraud.

Chea'ting (*p. a. from* cheat) Defrauding, tricking, impoſing upon.

Chea'ting (*s. from the part.*) The art of defrauding.

Chea'tingneſs (*s. not much uſed*) The quality of cheating. *Scott.*

CHE'BAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrength) A river of Chaldea.

CHECHINQUA'MIN (*s.*) An Indian fruit like a cheſnut.

CHECK (*v. t. from the* French echecs *cheſs*) To hold in, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning; to compare a bank note or other bill by its correſponding cypher.

Check (*v. int.*) To claſh, to interfere; to ſtop, to make a ſtop; *with* at: *as*, "*The mind* checks at *every vigorous undertaking ever after.*"

Check (*s. from the verb*) A ſtop, a reſtraint, a rebuff, a reproof, a diſlike, the perſon or thing that checks, the correſpondent cypher of a bill, an impediment in the game of cheſs.

Check (*s. in falconry*) The act of the hawk when ſhe forſakes her proper game and flies after any other bird that comes in her way.

Chard (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to chard, made at chard.

CHARE (*s. from the* Sax. cyrre work) Work done by the day, a job, a trifling buſineſs to be done about the houſe.

Chare (*s. from* char) A kind of fiſh.

Chare (*s. obſolete*) A chariot. *Chaucer.*

Chare (*v. t. a local word*) To ſeparate the larger chaff from the corn by a rake, to ſtop or turn a cow.

Cha′rea (*s. in old records*) A cart, a car.

Chare′woman (*s. from* chare, *and* woman) A woman hired by the day to do the drudgery work of a houſe.

CHARGE (*v. t. from the* French, charger) To intruſt, to impoſe, to burden, to accuſe, to fill, to load; *with* with, *as*, "*What you have* charged *me* with, that *I have done.*" To command, to challenge; to attack, to impute, to put to any one's account; *with*, on; *or*, upon; *as*, "Charge *the crime* on *me.*"

Charge (*s. from the* verb) A command, a truſt, a commiſſion; care, cuſtody; *with* on *or* upon, of *or* over; *as*, "*A* charge *was laid* on *us.*" "*You have* charge of *it.*" "*I gave my brother* charge over *Jeruſalem.*" The thing committed to care or management; an accuſation, an onſet; an expence or coſt, the quantity of powder and ball put into a gun.

Charge (*s. in farriery*) A kind of ſoft warm plaiſter.

Charge (*s. in heraldry*) That with which the field or any colour upon it is charged.

Charge (*s. in painting*) An extravagant or overcharged repreſentation.

Char′geable (*adj. from* charge) Expenſive, coſtly, liable to be charged.

Charg′eableneſs (*s. from* chargeable) The ſtate of being chargeable.

Charg′eably (*adv. from* chargeable) coſtly, of great expence.

Char′ged (*p. from* charge) Commanded, exhorted, entruſted, imputed, accuſed, attacked, burdened, loaded; *with* on, upon, to *and* with; as "*It was* charged upon *him.*" "*That was* charged to *you. The gun was* charged with *a double quantity of powder.*"

Char′ged (*adj. in heraldry*) Impreſſed with ſome figure or figures.

Char′ger (*s. from* charge) A large diſh.

Char′ging (*p. a. from* charge) Giving a charge, bringing a charge, laying a charge, loading with a charge, impreſſing with a charge.

CHAR′IENTISM (*s. in rhetoric*) A kind of figurative expreſſion in which a taunt or inſult is ſoftened by a jeſt.

Cha′rier (*adj. comp. of* chary) Chary in a greater degree.

Cha′rieſt (*adj. ſup. of* chary) Chary in the greateſt degree.

Cha′rily (*adv. from* chary) Carefully, frugally.

Cha′rineſs (*s. from* chary) Caution, carefulneſs, nicety.

CHAR′IOT (*s. from the* Brit. carrhod *a car*) A carriage for pleaſure or ſtate, a car or carriage for war.

Char′iot (*v. t. from the* ſub. *but not much uſed*) To convey in a chariot.

Chariote′er (*s. from* chariot) The driver of a chariot.

Char′ioting (*p. from* chariot) Driving in a chariot. *Milton.*

Char′iotrace (*s. from* chariot, *and* race) A place where chariots were driven for a prize.

Chari′ticary (*s. in antiquity*) One who enjoined the revenues of an hoſpital or monaſtery, without being accountable for them.

CHARISTOLO′CHIA (*s. in botany*) Mugwort.

Char′itable (*adj. from* charity) Given to charity, kind, candid, benevolent.

Char′itably (*adv. from* charitable) In a charitable manner, kindly, candidly.

Char′itative (*adj. not much uſed, from* charity) Belonging to charity, charitable.

CHAR′ITY (*s. from the* Greek, χαρις *favor*) Tenderneſs, kindneſs, love; liberality to the poor; alms, that which is given to the poor.

CHARITY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Char′ityſchool (*s. from* charity, *and* ſchool) A ſchool where children are taught on ſome charitable foundation.

Chark (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To burn to a black cinder, to make wood into charcoal.

Chark (*s. from the* ſubſ. *a local word*) Coal that has been charked, coke.

Char′ked (*p. from* chark) Burnt to a black cinder, made into charcoal.

Char′king (*p. a. from* chark) Burning to a black cinder, making charcoal.

Char′king (*s. from the* p.) The proceſs of making ch

CHAR′LATAN (*s. from the* French, *a chatt*
quack, a mountebank.

Charlata′nic (*adj. from* charlatan) Belonging to
quack.

Charlata′nical (*adj. from* charlatan) Quackiſh, ignora

Char′latanry (*s. from* charlatan) The art of a moun
bank, the art of deceiving with fair words.

CHAR′LEMONT (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the coun
of Armagh, and province of Ulſter.

CHARLES (*s.* A man's name.

CHARLES′ESWAIN (*s. in aſtronomy*) The ſeven pri
cipal ſtars in the conſtellation of the great bear.

CHARLES′TOWN (*s. in geography*) The chief town
South Carolina in North America.

CHAR′LEY (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire, it has a mar
on Tueſday, and is 201 miles from London.

Char′ley (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Charle
made at Charley.

CHAR′LOCK (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild muſtard
common weed in corn fields.

CHAR′LOTTE (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* ſh.) The na
of a woman.

CHARM (*s. from the* Lat. carmen *a ſong*) Words or c
racters ſuppoſed to have ſome ſecret or unintelligi
power, an attractive quality, a continued noiſe.

Charm (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To cure or ſubdue
ſome ſecret power, to ſubdue the mind by attracti

Char′med (*p. from* charm) Fortified by charms, m
powerful by charms; captivated by attractive q
lities.

Char′mer (*s. from* charm) One that has the power
charming.

Char′mereſs (*s. from* charmer) A female who has
power of charming.

Charm′ing (*p. a. from* charm) Exerciſing ſome ſe
power, making a continued noiſe.

Charm′ing (*adj. from* charm) Having the power
charms, captivating, pleaſing.

Charm′ingly (*adv. from* charming) In a very plea
manner, engagingly.

Charm′ingneſs (*s. from* charming) The power
charming, the power or quality of pleaſing.

Char′nel (*adj. from the* French) Containing fleſh,
taining dead carcaſes.

Char′nelhouſe (*s. from* charnel, *and* houſe) A place
room where the bones of the dead are depoſited
bonehouſe.

Char′neco (*s. a cant word*) Any kind of ſtrong li
which is like to bring drunken fellows to the ſto

CHA′RON (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* k. *in heathen*
thology) The ferryman who was ſuppoſed to c
departed ſpirits over the Stygian lake.

Charr (*s. in commerce*) Thirty pigs of lead.

CHAR′RAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſong)
name of a country. Acts. 7. 2.

CHARRE (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſalmon.

Chart (*s. from* charter) A kind of map, a delinea
of the coaſts of a country.

CHAR′TA (*s. from the* Lat.) Paper or any thing
write on.

Char′ta (*s. in old records*) A charter, a deed, or t
by which an eſtate is held.

Char′tel (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A carte
challenge.

Char′ter (*s. from* charta) A deed or written evide
a deed or grant beſtowing privileges; privilege,
munity.

Char′tered (*adj. from* charter) Privileged, inveſted
privileges by charter.

Char′terer (*s. obſolete from* charter) A freeholder.

Char′terhouſe (*s. a corruption of* chartereſe) A cha
ble foundation in London.

Char′terland (*s. from* charter, *and* land) Land hel
charter, a freehold.

Char′terparty (*s. from* charter, *and* party) A de
paper relating to a contract of which each part
a copy.

CHAR′TREUSE (*s. from the* French) The name
famous monaſtry in France, the charterhouſe in
don.

Char′tulary (*s. from* charta) The keeper of a regi

Char′vel (*s. in botany, an incorrect ſpelling*) Chervel

Cha′ry (*adj. from* care) Careful, cautious, frugal.

CHARYB′DIS (*s. in geography*) A rock in the
between Italy and Sicily, much celebrated i
writings of the ancient poets.

CHASE (*v. t. from the* French, chaſſer) To hu
follow any thing in hunting, to purſue an enem
drive, to drive away.

ſe (*v. t.*) To enchaſe.

ſe (*s. from the* verb) The purſuit of game in hunt-
g, that which is chaſed, that which is uſually
haſed; an eager purſuit; open ground ſtored with
ame, a kind of park or foreſt.

ſe (*s. with gunſmiths*) The whole bore or length of
he piece withinſide.

′ſable (*adj. from* chaſe) Capable of being chaſed,
t to be hunted.

′ſed (*p. from* chaſe) Purſued, driven away, en-
haſed.

′ſegun (*s. from* chaſe, *and* gun) A gun in the fore
art of a ſhip, to be fired in the purſuit of an enemy.

′ſer (*s. from* chaſe) A hunter, a purſuer, a driver,
ne that enchaſes.

′ſing (*p. a. from* chaſe) Purſuing, driving away,
nchaſing.

ASM (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* k. *from the* Greek,
ασμα) A clift, an opening; a place not filled, a
avity.

aſma′tical (*adj. not much uſed, from* chaſm) Belong-
ng to a chaſm.

AS′SELAS (*s. from the* French) A ſort of grape.

AS′SERY (*s.*) A kind of pear.

AS′SIE (*s. not much uſed, from the* French) The
ordes of the eyes, blearedneſs.

as′ſy (*s. from the* French, chaſſie) The frame of a
indow. *Scott.*

aſt (*v. t. obſolete*) To chaſtiſe. *Chaucer.*

ASTE (*adj. from the* Lat. caſtus *pure*) Pure, void of
bſcenity, true to the marriage-bed, uncorrupt, not
ixed with barbarous phraſes.

a′ſtelaine (*s. obſolete*) The governor of a caſtle. *Chaucer.*

a′ſtely (*adv. from* chaſte) Purely, uncorruptly.

a′ſtelyne (*s. obſolete*) A gentleman, a lady under the
egree of a counteſs.

A′STEN (*v. t. from the* Lat. caſtigo *to correct*) To
ortify, to correct, to puniſh.

a′ſtened (*p. from* chaſten) Corrected, mortified.

a′ſteneſs (*s. from* chaſte) Chaſtity.

a′ſtening (*p. a. from* chaſten) Correcting, mortifying.

a′ſtening (*s. from the* p.) Correction, chaſtiſement.

a′ſteplant (*s. in botany*) The ſenſible plant.

a′ſter (*adj. comp. from* chaſte) Chaſte in a greater
egree.

a′ſteſt (*adj. not much uſed, ſup. of* chaſte) Chaſte in
the greateſt degree, very chaſte.

A′STETREE (*s. in botany*) A kind of willow, the
vitex.

A′STEWOOD (*s. in botany*) A plant.

a′ſtie (*v. t. obſolete*) To chaſtiſe. *Chaucer.*

HAS′TISE (*v. t. from the* Lat. caſtigo *to correct*) To
puniſh, to correct by puniſhment, to reduce to order,
reduce to obedience.

haſti′ſed (*p. from* chaſtiſe) Puniſhed, corrected by
puniſhment, reduced to order.

has′tiſement (*s. from* chaſtiſe) Puniſhment, correction,
parental correction.

haſti′ſer (*s. from* chaſtiſe) The perſon that chaſtiſes,
a corrector.

haſti′ſing (*p. a. from* chaſtiſe) Puniſhing, correcting.

has′tity (*s. from* chaſte) Purity, chaſteneſs.

ha′ſtly (*adv. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chaſtely.

ha′ſtneſs (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chaſteneſs.

HA′SUBLE (*s. in the Romiſh church*) That part of the
habit which the prieſt puts over his alb when he ſays
maſs.

hat (*v. int. contracted from* chatter) To prate, to
chatter, to talk to little purpoſe; to converſe at eaſe.

hat (*s. from the verb*) Inſignificant tattle, chitchat.

hat (*s. the derivation unknown*) The key or ſeed of
ſome ſorts of trees, a little twig of bruſhwood.

HAT′ELLANY (*s. from the* French chatelanie) The ju-
riſdiction of a caſtle.

HA′THAM (*s.*) A port in Kent, one of the ſuburbs of
Rocheſter and a principal ſtation of the royal navy.

hat′pard (*s. in zoology*) The cat of the mountain.

hat′tel (*s. a law term, from* cattle) Any moveable pro-
perty or poſſeſſion.

HAT′TER (*v. int. from the* French caqueter) To make
a noiſe, to make a noiſe by ſtriking the teeth one
againſt another, to talk much and to little purpoſe.

hat′ter (*s. from the verb*) A chattering noiſe, inſignifi-
cant prattle.

hat′terer (*s. from* chatter) One that chatters.

hat′tering (*p. from* chatter) Making a noiſe as a pie
or a monkey, talking much and to little purpoſe.

hat′terpie (*s. from* chatter, *and* pie) The name of a
bird; a magpie.

Chat′wood (*s. from* chat, *and* wood) Small bruſhwood for fuel.

CHAUD′MILLE (*s. in the cuſtoms of Scotland*) An offence committed in a ſudden tumult or uproar.

Chau′dron (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A chaldron, a meaſure of capacity.

CHAV′ENDER (*s. in ichthyology*) The cheven or chub.

Chauf (*s. obſolete*) Heat, wrath, anger.

Chau′fineſs (*s. obſolete*) Paſſionateneſs.

Chau′fings (*s. obſolete*) Heats, commotions. *Chaucer.*

Chauf′wax (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Chafewax, an officer in chancery.

Chav′iſh (*s. a local word*) A prating noiſe amongſt men.

Chaul (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A ſhoal.

CHAUMONTEL′LE (*s. from the* French) A kind of pear.

Chaum′part (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A champart, a portion of a large field.

Chaun′celler (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chancellor.

Chaun′cellere (*s. obſolete*) A woman chancellor. *Ch.*

Chaun′cery (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Chancery.

Chaun′dier (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chandler, a candleſtick.

Chauntecle′re (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) One that ſings clearly, a cock. *Chaucer.*

Chaun′ter (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chanter.

Chaun′tment (*s. obſolete*) An enchantment.

Chaun′try (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chauntry.

Chau′ſetrape (*s. in the military art*) A caltrop.

CHAUSSE′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Shod.

Chauſſe′ (*s. in fortification*) The level of the field.

CHAW (*v. t. from the* German kawen) To champ, to chew.

Chaw (*s. from the verb*) The chap, the upper part of the mouth.

CHAW′DRON (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The entrails of a beaſt.

CHEA′DLE (*s.*) A town in Staffordſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 145 miles from London.

Chea′dle (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cheadle, made at Cheadle.

Cheap (*s. not much uſed, from the adj.*) A market, a purchaſe, a bargain.

CHEAP (*adj. from the* Sax. cheapan *to buy*) Coming at a low price, of ſmall value, eaſy to be had.

Chea′per (*adj. comp. of* cheap) Cheap in a greater degree.

CHEA′PEN (*v. t. from the* Sax. cheapan) To aſk the price, to attempt to purchaſe, to leſſen the value.

Chea′pening (*p. from* cheapen) Aſking the price, endeavouring to purchaſe.

Chea′peſt (*adj. ſup. of* cheap) Very cheap, cheap in the higheſt degree.

Cheap′gild (*s. a law term*) A reſtitution made by the hundred for a wrong done by one for whom ſureties were given for his good behaviour.

Cheap′ly (*adv. from* cheap) At a low price.

Cheap′neſs (*s. from* cheap) Lowneſs of price.

Chear (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Cheer.

CHEAT (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To defraud, to trick, to impoſe upon; *with* of: *as*, "*He will* cheat *you* of *your good name.*"

Cheat (*s. from the verb*) A fraud, a trick, an impoſture, a perſon guilty of fraud.

Chea′ted (*p. from* cheat) Defrauded, deceived, impoſed upon; *with* of: *as*, "*He was* cheated of *all the profit.*"

Chea′ter (*s. from* cheat) A cheat, one that practices fraud.

Chea′ting (*p. a. from* cheat) Defrauding, tricking, impoſing upon.

Chea′ting (*s. from the part.*) The art of defrauding.

Chea′tingneſs (*s. not much uſed*) The quality of cheating. *Scott.*

CHE′BAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrength) A river of Chaldea.

CHECHINQUA′MIN (*s.*) An Indian fruit like a cheſnut.

CHECK (*v. t. from the* French echecs *cheſs*) To hold in, to curb; to reprove, to chide; to controul by a counter reckoning; to compare a bank note or other bill by its correſponding cypher.

Check (*v. int.*) To claſh, to interfere; to ſtop, to make a ſtop; *with* at: *as*, "*The mind* checks at *every vigorous undertaking ever after.*"

Check (*s. from the verb*) A ſtop, a reſtraint, a rebuff, a reproof, a diſlike, the perſon or thing that checks, the correſpondent cypher of a bill, an impediment in the game of cheſs.

Check (*s. in falconry*) The act of the hawk when ſhe forſakes her proper game and flies after any other bird that comes in her way.

Check (*s. in commerce, from* checker) Checkered linen, checkered ſtuff.

Che'cked (*p. from* check) Stopped, repreſſed, controled.

CHEC'KER (*v. t. from the* French echecs *cheſs*) To variegate, to diverſify in the manner of a cheſs board.

Chec'ker (*s. from the verb*) Any thing varied alternately in colour or quality.

Chec'kere (*s. obſolete*) The cheſs board. *Chaucer.*

Chec'kered (*p. from* checker) Variegated, alternately diverſified in colour or quality.

Chec'kering (*p. a. from* checker) Diverſifying, variegating.

Chec'kerrol (*s. from* check, *and* roll) A checkrol.

Chec'kerwork (*s. from* checker, *and* work) Work alternately varied as to its colour or quality.

Chec'king (*p. a. from* check) Stopping, controling, repreſſing.

Checkla'tion (*s. from* checker) A kind of checkered ſtuff.

CHECK'MATE (*s. from the* French echec, *and* mat) The movement on the cheſs board that kills the oppoſite men or hinders them from moving.

Check'rol (*s. from* check, *and* roll) A roll or book containing the names of ſuch perſons as are attendants on great perſonages as their houſehold ſervants.

Chec'ky (*adj. in heraldry*) Checkered, divided into ſquares like a cheſs board.

CHED'DER (*s.*) A village in Somerſetſhire, famous for exceeding large and fine cheeſe: all the cows belonging to this village feed together on one large common, and all the milk produced by them at one meal is brought together and immediately converted into one large cheeſe.

Ched'dercheeſe (*s. from* Chedder, *and* cheeſe) The large fine cheeſe made at Chedder in Somerſetſhire.

CHEDORLA'OMER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the offſpring of ſervitude) The name of a man, one of the ancient kings in the land of Canaan.

Chee'ſetain (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chieftain. *Ch.*

CHEEK (*s. from the* Sax. ceac) The ſide of the face below the eye, any broad piece of metal or wood which anſwers to another of the ſame ſort oppoſed to it in any utenſil, machine or building.

Cheek'bone (*s. from* cheek, *and* bone) The bone of the cheek.

Cheek'tooth (*s. from* cheek, *and* tooth) The hinder tooth or tusk in beaſts.

CHEER (*s. from the* French chere) That which is provided for an entertainment, cheerfulneſs, gaiety.

CHEER (*s. from the* Spaniſh cera *the countenance, but not much uſed*) The countenance, the air of the countenance.

Cheer (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To refreſh, to comfort, to gladden.

Cheer (*v. int. a ſea term*) To face.

Chee'red (*p. from* cheer) Refreſhed, comforted, gladdened.

Chee'rer (*s. from* cheer) The perſon or thing that cheers.

Chee'rful (*adj. from* cheer) Gay, full of life, having the appearance of gaiety.

Chee'rfully (*adv. from* cheerful) In a cheerful manner.

Chee'rfulneſs (*s. from* cheerful) The ſtate of being cheerful, gaiety.

Chee'ring (*p. a. from* cheer) Refreſhing, comforting, making glad.

Chee'rleſs (*adj. from* cheer) Void of cheerfulneſs.

Chee'rly (*adj. not much uſed, from* cheer) Gay, cheerful, void of gloom.

Chee'rly (*adv. from* cheer) Cheerfully.

Chee'rte (*s. obſolete*) Charity. *Chaucer.*

Chee'ry (*adj. from* cheer) Gay, ſprightly, making glad.

CHEESE (*s. from the* Lat. caſeus) A kind of food prepared from the curd of milk.

Chee'ſebowl (*s. from* cheeſe, *and* bowl) A bowl uſed in making cheeſe.

Chee'ſebowl (*s. in botany*) A plant, the flower of a certain plant.

Chee'ſecake (*s. from* cheeſe, *and* cake) A delicious kind of cake made of ſoft curd and other ingredients.

Chee'ſemonger (*s. from* cheeſe, *and* monger) One that deals in cheeſe.

Chee'ſepreſs (*s. from* cheeſe, *and* preſs) A machine in which the whey is preſſed from the curd in making cheeſe.

Chee'ſerunnet (*s. in botany*) A herb, ladies bed ſtraw.

Chee'ſevat (*s. from* cheeſe, *and* vat) A wooden caſe in which the curds are confined to be preſſed into cheeſe.

Chee'ſlip (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The cheſlip or hog louſe.

Chee'ſlip (*s. a local word*) The maw of a ſucking calf which produces the runnet for making cheeſe.

Chee'ſlipbag (*s. from* cheeſlip, *and* bag) The cheeſli the bag in which the cheeſlip is kept.

Chee'ſy (*adj. from* cheeſe) Having the nature of chee like cheeſe.

CHEF (*s. obſolete*) The head, the chief.

Cheff (*s. obſolete*) A calf, a chevin.

CHEI'LOCASE (*s. with phyſicians*) A canker in th mouth or lip. Sc

Cheine (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chain, a bar acroſs ſtreet.

CHEIRAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Chek (*s. obſolete*) An unlucky trick.

Chekela'tion (*s. obſolete*) A motley kind of ſtuff.

Chelan'dry (*s. obſolete*) A goldfinch, a kind of lark.

CHE'LIDON (*s. in ornithology, from the* Greek) A ſw low.

CHE'LIDON (*s. in farriery*) The hollow of a horſe's foot.

CHELIDO'NIA (*s. in botany*) Swallow wort.

Chelido'nias (*s. from* chelidon) The weſt wind.

CHELIDO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Chelido'nius (*s. in natural hiſtory, from* chelidon) T ſwallow ſtone, a little ſtone ſaid to be found in the ſt mach of a ſwallow.

Chel'mer (*s. a local word*) The reflux of the ſea.

CHELMS'FORD (*s.*) A populous town in Eſſex ſituat about the middle of the county; it has a good mark on Friday, and is 29 miles from London.

Chelms'ford (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Chelms ford, made at Chelmsford.

CHE'LONE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHELO'NIAN (*s. not much uſed*) A humpback.

CHELONI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The ſwallow ſton

CHEL'TENHAM (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire now f mous for its mineral waters; it has a market Thurſday, and is 100 miles from London.

Chel'tenham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Chelte ham, made at Cheltenham.

CHE'LY (*s. from the* Lat. chela) The claw of a ſhell fiſ

CHE'LYDRUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of water ſnake.

CHE'LYS (*s. with the ancients*) A muſical inſtrumen ſaid to be invented by Mercury and made of a ſhell fi found in the river Nile.

CHE'MA (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) A meaſure contai ing two ſpoonfuls.

CHE'MARIMS (*s.*) The prieſts of Baal.

Cheme (*s.*) The chema.

Che'mic (*adj. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chymic.

Che'mical (*adj. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chymiſt.

Che'mically (*adv. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chym cally.

CHE'MICE (*s.*) The act of caſting figures in metal.

Che'min (*s. from the* French) A way, a road.

CHE'MISE (*s. in fortification, from the* Ital. camiſa *a ſhir* The wall with which the baſtion is lined for its great er ſecurity and ſtrength.

Che'miſt (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chymiſt.

Chem'iſtry (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Chymiſtry.

CHE'MOSH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a taking away The name of a country, the name of an idol worſhip ed in the land of Canaan.

CHEMO'SIS (*s. in ſurgery*) A diſeaſe of the eye proceed ing from an inflammation, in which the white of th eye is much ſwollen.

CHENA'NIA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* preparation) man's name.

CHENA'LOPEX (*s. in ornithology*) A fowl of the gooſ kind, a barnacle.

CHENOPO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHENO'PUS (*s. in botany*) The herb gooſe foot, the ar rach.

Chepe (*v. t. obſolete*) To buy, to cheapen. *Chaucer*

Che'ping (*s. obſolete*) A market. *Scot*

CHEP'STOW (*s.*) A large populous town in Monmouth ſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 134 mile from London.

Chep'ſtow (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Chepſtow made at Chepſtow.

Che'quer (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To checker.

Cherche (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A church. *Chaucer*

Chere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cheer. *Chaucer*

CHE'REAS (*s.*) The name of a man. 1 *Mac.* x. 3

Che'relicke (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Churl-like, churliſh. Ch

CHE'REM (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) The ſecond or greate kind of excommunication.

CHE'RETHIMS (*s. from* Cherith) The inhabitants o Cherith.

Che'rethites (*s. from* Cherith) The inhabitants of Che rith.

CHE'RIFF (*s. with the Mahomedans*) The ſoverei pontiff of the Muſſulmen.

ire (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To cheriſh. *Chaucer.*

iſance (*s. obſolete*) That which cheriſhes. *Chaucer.*

RISH (*v. t. from the* French cherir) To nurſe up,
heer, to ſhelter.

iſhed (*p. from* cheriſh) Nurſed up, ſheltered,
ered.

iſher (*s. from* cheriſh) One that cheriſhes.

iſhing (*p. a. from* cheriſh) Nurſing up, ſheltering,
ering, helping.

iſhment (*s. obſolete*) Support, comfort, encourage-
t. *Spenſer.*

RITH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* cutting) A diſtrict
he land of Canaan.

(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A churl. *Chaucer.*

LE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

RMES (*s. in zoology*) A genus of fourfooted inſects,
s.

(*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A churn.

'NITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſtone like
y uſed by the ancients for coffins.

'RY (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. ceraſus) A well
wn fruit of which there are diverſe kinds.

y (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Like a cherry, of the colour
cherry.

'RYBAY (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.

ybrandy (*s. from* cherry, *and* brandy) Brandy in
ch cherries have been ſteeped.

ycheeked (*adj. from* cherry, *and* cheek) Having
y cheeks.

ypit (*s. from* cherry, *and* pit) A child's play in
ch cherry ſtones are thrown into a hole.

yſtone (*s. from* cherry, *and* ſtone) The ſtone of a
ry, the ſeed of the cherry tree.

ytree (*s. in botany, from* cherry, *and* tree) The
that bears cherries, the wood of the tree that
s cherries.

ywine (*s. from* cherry, *and* wine) Wine made of
ries.

et (*s. obſolete*) A certain meaſure of wheat which
y man formerly gave to the church.

SI'NA (*s. in zoology*) An inſect, the land ſnail.

SONE'SE (*s. from the* Greek χερσονησος) A peninſula,
ct of land nearly ſurrounded by the ſea.

T (*s. from the* German quartz) A kind of flint,
ſtone lying in thin ſtrata.

s (*s. plu. obſolete*) Merry people.

TSEY (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on
neſday, and is 20 miles from London.

ſey (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Chertſey,
at Chertſey.

UB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fulneſs of know-
) A celeſtial ſpirit, an angel next in order to a ſe-

bic (*adj. from* cherub) Belonging to a cherub,
lic.

bical (*adj. from* cherubic) Belonging to a cherub,
lic.

bim (*s. the plu. of* cherub, *corruptly written che-
s*) The order of angels next to the ſeraphim.

i'mical (*adj. not much uſed, from* cherubim) Be-
ng to a cherub, angelic.

bin (*adj. from* cherub) Belonging to a cherub, an-

VIL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the chæ-
yllum.

(*v. int. a corrupt ſpelling, from* cherup) To cher-

ing (*p. from* cherip) Cheruping.

(*v. int. from* cheer, *and* up) To chirp, to uſe a
ful voice.

ping (*p. from* cherup) Chirping, making a cheer-
iſe.

WEL (*s.*) A river which takes its riſe in North-
onſhire, runs by Banbury, and falls into the Iſis
Oxford.

WIT (*v. int. from the ſound*) To cry like a par-
, to call as a partridge.

. obſolete) Did chooſe.

v. obſolete) To chooſe. *Chaucer.*

D (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a deſtroyer) A
name.

AM (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamſhire; it has a
t on Wedneſday, and is 29 miles from London.

m (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cheſham,
at Cheſham.

IRE (*s.*) A maritime county of England opening
Iriſh ſea; its chief commodities are ſalt and

e (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cheſhire,
ed in Cheſhire.

Ches'lip (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A ſmall vermin found under ſtones and tiles.

Ches'nut (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cheſtnut.

CHESS (*s. from the* French echecs) A nice and abſtruſe game, in which two ſets of men or bits of wood ſo called are moved in oppoſition to each other.

Cheſs'apple (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of wild ſervice.

Cheſs'board (*s. from* cheſs, *and* board) The board on which the game of cheſs is played.

Cheſs'man (*s. from* cheſs, *and* man) A puppet or round bit of wood for the game at cheſs.

Cheſs'player (*s. from* cheſs, *and* play) A gameſter at cheſs.

CHES'SOM (*s. in husbandry*) A tender kind of earth, a ſoil between ſand and clay.

Cheſs'trees (*s. in ſhipbuilding*) Two bits of wood on the ſides of the ſhip with a hole in each through which the main tack runs.

CHEST (*s. from the* Sax. cyrt) A kind of box, a trunk, a coffer.

CHEST (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. ciſta) The trunk of the body, the cavity from the ſhoulders to the belly.

Cheſt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To lay up in a cheſt, to hoard up.

Cheſt (*p. obſolete*) Chaſed, purſued. *Chaucer.*

Cheſte (*s. obſolete*) A coffin. *Chaucer.*

Ches'ted (*adj. from* cheſt) Having a cheſt, laid up in a cheſt.

Ches'ten (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The cheſtnut tree. *Ch.*

CHES'TER (*s.*) A large, ancient and wealthy city in Cheſhire, ſituate on the river Dee, the ſee of a biſhop; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 181 miles from London.

Ches'ter (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cheſter, made at Cheſter.

Ches'ter (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Caſtor.

CHES'TERFIELD (*s.*) A town in Derbyſhire; it has a market on Saturdays, and is 147 miles from London.

Ches'terfield (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cheſterfield, made at Cheſterfield.

Cheſt'foundered (*adj. in farriery*) Diſeaſed in the cheſt, affected with the diſeaſe called cheſtfoundering.

Cheſt'foundering (*s. in farriery, from* cheſt, *and* founder) A diſeaſe in horſes not unlike the pleuriſy in men.

Ches'ting (*s. from* cheſt) The proceſs of filling dead bodies with ſpices in order to preſerve them from putrifaction.

Ches'ting (*p. not much uſed, from* cheſt) Laying up in a cheſt.

CHEST'NUT (*s. in botany*) The cheſtnut tree, the fruit of the cheſtnut tree.

Ches'tnut (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Brown, having the colour of a cheſtnut.

Ches'tnuttree (*s. from* cheſtnut, *and* tree) The tree that produces the cheſtnut.

CHES'TON (*s.*) A ſpecies of plumb.

Cheſt'rope (*s. a ſea term*) A rope added to the breaſtrope when a boat is towed at the ſtern of a ſhip in order to keep it ſteady.

Cheſt'trap (*s. from* cheſt, *and* trap) A trap in the form of a cheſt.

CHET'TIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* gold) The name of a country. 1 *Mac.* i. 1.

Che'vage (*s. obſolete, from* chef) A ſum of money paid by tenants to their lords as an acknowledgement of ſubjection.

CHE'VAL DE FRIZE (*s. ſing. not much uſed, from the* French) The Frieſland horſe, a piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, pointed with iron, a termagant.

CHEV'ALIER (*s. from the* French) A knight, a brave man, a horſeman.

CHEV'ALIER (*s. in the manage*) A particular kind of throw with one of the forelegs in pacing.

CHEV'ALIER (*s. in heraldry*) A horſeman armed at all points.

Che'valrous (*adj. not much uſed*) Belonging to a knight, belonging to chevalry.

Che'valry (*s. not much uſed, from* chevalier) Knighthood.

Chevan'tia (*s. in old writings*) A loan of money on credit.

Chev'aux de friſe (*s. plu. in the military art, more commonly uſed than the ſingular* cheval de frize) Long pieces of timber traverſed with ſpikes of wood pointed with iron, generally uſed to defend a paſs and keep off the enemy's horſe; *with the ladies*, a kind of trimming.

Cheve (*v. int. obſolete*) To thrive. *Chaucer.*

CHEVELEU'RES (*s. in botany, from the* French) Small threads or fibres of plants.

Cheve'lle (*adj. in heraldry*) Streaming, having a beard like a comet.

CHE'VEN (*s. in ichthyology*) A river fiſh, a chub.

CHEV'ERIL (*s. from the* French chevereau) A kid, kid leather.

CHEVERIL'LUS (*s. in old records*) A young cock.

Chev'eron (*s. in heraldry, rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A chevron.

Cheve'ſail (*s. obſolete*) A gorget, a necklace. *Chaucer.*

Che'vils (*s. in ſhipbuilding*) Pieces of timber faſtened to the inſide of the ſhip to which the tacks are ſecured.

Chev'in (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cheven, a chub.

CHEV'IOT, CHEV'IOTHILLS (*s. in geography*) A ridge of hills running from north to ſouth through the county of Cumberland, formerly the boundary between England and Scotland.

CHEV'ISANCE (*s. from the* French, *but now grown obſolete*) An enterprize, an atchievement.

Chev'iſance (*s. obſolete*) An acquiſition, merchandize. *Chaucer.*

Chev'iſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To redeem.

CHEVI'TIÆ (*s. in old records*) The heads of ploughed lands.

CHEVRET'TE (*s. in the military art, from the* French) An engine to raiſe a piece of ordnance on the carriage.

CHEV'RON (*s. in heraldry, from the* French) One of the honourable ordinaries in a coat of arms, repreſenting two rafters on the gable end of a houſe.

Chev'roned (*adj. in heraldry*) Charged with chevrons.

Chev'ronel (*s. from* chevron, *in heraldry*) A ſmall chevron.

Chev'ronne, Chev'ronny (*adj. in heraldry, from* chevron) Parted ſeveral times by chevrons, parted ſeveral times chevronwiſe.

Chev'ronwiſe (*adv. from* chevron) After the manner of a chevron.

Chew (*v. t. from* chaw) To grind with the teeth, to conſider, to ruminate.

Chew (*v. int.*) To champ upon, to ruminate upon, to turn over in the mind.

Chew'ed (*p. from* chew) Ground with the teeth, maſtigated, ruminated.

CHEW'ET (*s. from the* French cheuette) The magpie.

Chew'ing (*p. from* chew) Grinding with the teeth, ruminating.

Chew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grinding with the teeth, the act of ruminating in the mind.

Chew'ingball (*s. in farriery, from* chew, *and* ball) A medicine made up in a ball to be tied to the bit of a horſe's bridle.

CHIA'VE (*s. in muſic, from the* Italian *ſignifying* a key) A cliff.

CHI'BOL (*s. in botany, from the* French ciboule) A ſmall kind of onion.

CHICA'NE (*s. the* ch *pronounced like* ſh, *from the* French) The act of protracting a diſpute by trifling objections, the act of lengthening out a debate by meer artifice.

Chica'ne (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To prolong a debate by meer quibbles.

Chica'ner (*s. from* chicane) An artful diſputant, a quibbler.

Chica'nery (*s. from* chicane) The mean arts of a wrangler, ſophiſtry.

CHI'CHAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a round lump) A talent, three thouſand ſhekels.

Chiche (*s. obſolete*) A niggard.

Chich'eface (*s.*) A meagre hungry fellow, a hobgoblin.

CHI'CHES (*s. in botany*) Chickpeaſe.

CHICH'ESTER (*s.*) A city in the county of Suſſex, the ſee of a biſhop; it has a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 63 miles from London.

Chich'eſter (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Chicheſter, made at Chicheſter.

CHICH'LINGVETCH (*s. in botany*) The ſweet pea, the lathyrus.

CHICK (*s. from the* Sax. cicen) The young of poultry, the young of a bird; a young girl, a darling.

Chic'ken (*s. from* chick) A chick.

Chic'kenhearted (*adj. from* chicken, *and* heart) Fearful, timorous, fainthearted.

Chic'kenpox (*s. from* chicken, *and* pox) A puſtulous diſtemper ſo called from its being of no very great danger.

Chick'ling (*s. from* chick) A ſmall chicken.

CHICK'LINGVETCH (*s. in botany*) The ſweet pea, the lathyrus.

CHICK'PEAS (*s. in botany, from* chick, *and* pea) The name of a plant.

CHICK'ROOT (*s. in botany, from* chick, *and* root) Purſlain.

CHICK'WEED (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Chid (*v. pret. of* chide) Did chide.

Chid'den (*p. from* chide) Reproved, corrected wi
words.

CHID'DINGFORD (*s.*) A town in Suſſex; it has a m
ket on Wedneſday and Saturday, and is 41 miles fr
London.

Chid'dingford (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Chi
dingford, made at Chiddingford.

CHIDE (*v. t. from the* Sax. cidan) To reprove, to c
rect with words, to ſcold; to blame, to reproach.

Chide (*v. int.*) To clamour, to ſcold at, to quarrel wi
to make a noiſe.

Chi'der (*s. from* chide) One that chides.

Chi'ding (*p. from* chide) Rebuking, correcting w
words, ſcolding; reproving, reproaching.

Chi'ding (*s. from the part.*) The act of rebuking, the
of correcting with words.

Chi'dreſs (*s. obſolete*) A woman that chides.

Chief (*s. from* chef) A commander, a leader. *In la*
An abſolute tenure. *In heraldry*, The upper third
of the field.

Chief (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Principal, capital, eminent.

Chief'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* chief, *but not much uſed*) Chie
the higheſt degree.

Chief'leſs (*adj. from* chief) Having no head, having
leader or chief.

Chief'ly (*adv. from* chief) Principally, eminently.

Chief'pledge (*s. in law*) A headborough.

Chief'point (*s. in heraldry*) The upper part of an e
cheon.

Chief'rie, Chief'ry (*s. from* chief) A ſmall rent paid
the Lord Paramount. *Spe*

Chief'tain (*s. from* chief) A leader, a commander;
head of a clan.

CHIE'GO (*s. in Barbadoes*) An inſect that gets into
feet and is very troubleſome.

CHIE'FA (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſhad, the mother of
ring.

CHI'ERE (*s. in botany*) The wall flower.

CHIE'SE (*s. in muſic books*) A mark to diſtinguiſh ch
muſic.

Chie'vance (*s. obſolete*) A kind of traffic in which m
is extorted.

Chieve (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſucceed.

Chike (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A chick.

Chil'blain (*s. from* chill, *and* blain) A ſore or ſwe
occaſioned by cold weather.

CHILD (*s. from the* Sax. cild) An infant, a very y
perſon; a ſon or daughter; the deſcendant of a
however remote; one that is in ſome reſpect or
like an infant or young perſon; one that is like an
who is conſidered as a father; a female infant;
thing which is the product or effect of another; a
of tenderneſs and reſpect.

Child (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To bring children.

Child'bearing (*s. from* child, *and* bear) The act of
ing children.

Child'bed (*s. from* child, *and* bed) The ſtate of a w
in the month of childbearing.

Child'birth (*s. from* child, *and* birth) The act of be
a child.

Child'ed (*adj. from* child) Provided with a child,
ing a child.

Chil'dermas, Chil'dermasday (*s. from* child, *and*
The feaſt obſerved on the twenty-eighth of Dec
in commemoration of the children murdered b
rod.

Child'hood (*s. from* child) The ſtate of infants, the
in which we are children.

Child'ing (*adj. from* child) Bringing children, pro

Child'ingneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* childing) Th
of frequent childbearing.

Child'iſh (*adj. from* child) Having the qualities of a
trivial, puerile.

Child'iſhly (*adv. from* childiſh) In a childiſh t
manner.

Child'iſhneſs (*s. from* childiſh) The ſtate of being
iſh, harmleſſneſs.

Child'leſs (*adj. from* child) Having no child, havi
offspring.

Child'like (*adj. from* child, *and* like) Reſembling a
filial, becoming a child.

Chil'dren (*s. plu. of* child) Infants, young perſo
deſcendants of a man however remote.

CHILD'WIT (*s. a law term*) A fine paid by a bond
gotten with child without the conſent of her
Within the manor of Writtle in the county of
the reputed father of every baſeborn child pay

d the childwit or fine of three ſhillings and four pence.
e (*s. a modern but incorrect ſpelling*) The chyle. *Johnſ.*
'LEAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the perfection of
e father) One of the ſons of David, a man's name.
'LI (*s. in geography*) A province of South America,
ch in gold mines, ſubject to the Spaniards.
'LIAD (*s. from the* Greek χιλια *a thouſand*) A collec-
on or ſum containing a thouſand.
ILIAE'DRON (*s. in geometry*, *from the* Greek χιλια *a
ouſand*, *and* εδρα *a baſe*) A figure of a thouſand equal
des.
ILIA'GON (*s. in geometry*, *from the* Greek χιλια *a
ouſand*, *and* γονια *a corner*) A plain figure having a
ouſand ſides and angles.
'LIARCH (*s. from the* Greek, χιλια *a thouſand*, *and*
χος *a chief*) A commander of a thouſand men, the
ommander of a regiment.
'LIAST (*s. in church hiſtory*, *from the* Greek, χιλιας
thouſand) One who holds that Chriſt will come and
eign perſonally a thouſand years with his ſaints on
rth before the general judgment.
lifac'tion (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Chylifaction, the
roceſs of making chyle.
lifa'ctive (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Chylifactive, pro-
ucing chyle.
lifa'ctory (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Producing chyle,
hylifactory.
ILIODY'NAME (*s. in botany*, *from the* Greek, χιλια
thouſand, *and* δυναμις *power*) An herb ſuppoſed to
ave a thouſand virtues, a kind of gentian.
'LION (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* perfect) A man's
ame.
ILIOPHYL'LON (*s. in botany*, *from the* Greek, χιλια
thouſand, *and* φυλλον *a leaf*) A herb having a thou-
nd leaves, milfoil.
ILL (*adj. from the* Sax. cele) Cold, cold to the
ouch; ſhivering with cold; diſcouraged, dejected.
ill (*s. from the* adj.) A chilneſs.
ill (*v. t. from the* adj.) To make cold, to blaſt with
old; to depreſs, to diſcourage.
l'led (*p. from* chill) Made cold, blaſted with cold;
epreſſed, diſcouraged.
l'lier (*adj. comp. of* chilly) Chilly in a greater degree.
l'lieſt (*adj. ſup. of* chilly) Chilly in the greateſt degree.
l'lineſs (*s. from* chilly) The ſtate of being chilly, a
ivering ſenſation of cold.
l'ling (*p. a. from* chill) Making cold, blaſting with
ld, diſcouraging.
l'ly (*adj. from* chill) Somewhat cold, inclined to
hillineſs.
IL'MAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* teaching) A
an's name.
IL'MINAR (*s. from the* Perſian, *ſignifying* forty
wers) The ruins of the famous palace of Perſepolis,
t on fire by Alexander the Great, in a drunken fit,
the inſtigation of a favourite miſtreſs.
l'neſs (*s. from* chill) Coldneſs, want of warmth.
'LO (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name, one of the
ven wiſe men of Greece.
LO'CACE (*s. in ſurgery*, *from the* Greek, χειλος *the*
, *and* κακος *bad.*) The canker in the mouth.
lo'nian (*adj. from* Chilo) Belonging to Chilo, brief,
mpendious.
lo'nic (*adj. from* Chilo) Brief, compendious.
L'TERN (*s. in the geography of England*) A chain of
alky hills running from eaſt to weſt through Buck-
ghamſhire.
IMÆ'RA (*s. a correct ſpelling*, *from the* Lat. *the* ch
onouned like k) A chimera.
IME (*s. from the* Dutch, kime) The end of a barrel
r tub.
IME (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The agreement of
und; the ſound of bells ſtruck with hammers, *in
hich ſenſe it is uſed only in the plural*; the correſpon-
ence of action or diſpoſition.
me (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To move or ſtrike with
orreſpondence or harmony, to ſtrike bells with a
ammer in orderly ſucceſſion.
me (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To ſound in harmony,
agree, to gingle, to agree in action or diſpoſition.
IME'RA (*s. the common and modern ſpelling*, *from the
reek*, χιμαιρα *a goat*) A poetical monſter feigned to
ave had the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and
e tail of a dragon; a vain and wild fancy.
me'rical (*adj. from* chimera) Fanciful, imaginary, fan-
ſtic.
me'rically (*adv. from* chimerical) Fancifully, wildly,
ntaſtically.
M'HAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* like to them)
man's name.
'MIN (*s. obſolete*, *a law term*) A way through which any one may paſs, though the ground on either ſide be private property.

Chi'minage (*s. from* chimin) A toll for paſſage through a foreſt.

Chi'ming (*p. from* chime) Agreeing in ſound, ſtriking bells with a hammer, falling in with.

CHIM'LEIGH (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 193 miles from London.

Chim'leigh (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Chimleigh, made at Chimleigh.

CHIM'MAR (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of veſtment worn by biſhops between the gound and rocket.

CHIM'NEY (*s. from the* French cheminée) The paſſage through which the ſmoke aſcends from the fire, the turret raiſed above the roof of the houſe for the conveyance of the ſmoke, the fire place.

Chim'neycorner (*s. from* chimney, *and* corner) The fire ſide, the ſeat or corner at each end of the fire grate.

Chim'neymoney (*s. from* chimney, *and* money) A tax laid on chimnies.

Chim'neypiece (*s. from* chimney, *and* piece) The ornamental piece of wood or ſtone ſet about the fire place.

Chim'ney ſweeper (*s. from* chimney, *and* ſweep) One whoſe buſineſs it is to ſweep chimneys, one of mean occupation.

CHIN (*s. from the* Sax. cinne) That part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHI'NA (*s. in geography*) A large and populous Empire in the Eaſt.

Chi'na (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to the Empire of China.

Chi'na (*s. in commerce*) Fine porcelain, chinaware.

Chi'naorange (*s. from* china, *and* orange) The ſweet orange.

Chi'naroot (*s. from* china, *and* root) A medicinal root brought originally from China.

Chi'naware (*s. from* China, *and* ware) Fine porcelain.

CHINCH (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A ſort of inſect, the bug.

CHIN'COUGH (*s. from the* Dutch, kincken *to plant*) A violent convulſive cough.

CHINE (*s. from the* French, echine) The ſpine or back bone, a piece of the back of any eatable animal, the back or ridge of a horſe, the end of a barrel.

Chine (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To cut into chines, to cut through the length of the back bone.

Chi'ned (*p. from* chine) Cut into chines, cut through the length of the back bone.

Chi'neſe (*adj. from* China) Belonging to China.

CHI'NESE (*s. from the* adj.) A native of China.

CHINK (*s. from the* Sax. cinan *to gape*) An opening between the parts of any thing, a crevice.

CHINK (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the ſound*) To ſhake ſo as to make a ſound.

Chink (*v. int.*) To ſound as pieces of money by ſtriking one againſt another.

Chin'king (*p. from* chink) Shaking ſo as to make a ſound, ſounding as pieces of money ſtruck one againſt another.

Chin'ky (*adj. from* chink) Gaping, full of chinks.

Chin'ſcab (*s. from* chin, *and* ſcab) A ſcabby diſeaſe in ſheep.

CHINSE (*v. t. a ſea term*) To thruſt oakum into a ſeam or chink with the point of a knife or chiſel.

CHINTS (*s. in commerce*) Fine printed callico, cotton cloth made in India and printed with fine colors.

CHIONAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſnowdrop tree.

Ch'iopear (*s. in gardening*) A kind of pear.

CHI'OPPINE (*s. from the* Spaniſh, chapin) A high ſhoe formerly worn by ladies.

CHI'OS (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Mediterranean Sea ſubject to the Turks.

Chip (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* chop) To cut into ſmall pieces, to leſſen by cutting away a little at a time.

Chip (*s. from the* verb) A ſmall piece, a ſmall piece cut off by ſome keen inſtrument.

Chip'ped (*p. from* chip) Cut into ſmall pieces, diminiſhed by having ſmall pieces cut off.

Chip'ping (*p. from* chip) Cutting into ſmall pieces, diminiſhing by cutting off ſmall pieces.

Chip'ping (*s. from the* p.) A ſmall piece cut off, a fragment.

CHIP'PINGHAM (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 94 miles from London.

Chip'pingham (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Chippingham, made at Chippingham.

CHIP'PING NORTON (*s.*) A town in Oxfordſhire, it has

has a market on Wedneſday, and is 74 miles from London.

Chip′ping Norton (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Chipping Norton, made at Chipping Norton.

CHIP′PING ONGAR (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 21 miles from London.

CHIP′PING WICKHAM (*s.*) High Wickham.

CHIRA′GRA (*s. from the* Greek, χειρ *a hand, and* αγρα *a capture*) The gout in the hand.

Chira′grical (*adj. from* chiragra) Belonging to the gout in the hand, having the gout in the hand.

CHIRA′PSY (*s. from the* Greek, χειρ *the hand, and* απτω *to touch*) The act of feeling with the hand.

Chirc′gemote (*s. obſolete*) A chirchegemote.

Chirch (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A church.

Chirche′gemote (*s. an obſolete law term*) A certain eccleſiaſtical court.

Chirk (*v. int. obſolete*) To chirp, to make a noiſe.

Chir′king (*s. obſolete*) A diſagreeable kind of noiſe.

CHI′ROGRAPH (*s. the* ch. *pronounced like* k. *from the* Greek, χειρ *the hand, and* γραφω *to write*) A hand writing, a bond or bill of one's own hand writing.

Chirog′raphum (*s. an old law term*) A public conveyance, a deed of gift.

Chirog′rapher (*s. from* chirograph) An officer who engroſſes the fines acknowledged in the court of common pleas, one that exerciſes the buſineſs of writing.

Chirog′raphiſt (*s. from* chirograph) A chirographer; one that tells fortunes by examining the lines of the hand. *Arbuthnot.*

Chirog′raphy (*s. from* chirograph) The art of writing.

CHIROL′OGY (*s. from the* Greek, χειρ *the hand, and* λογος *a word*) The art of talking by ſigns made with the hands.

CHIROM′ANCER (*s. from* chiromancy) One who pretends to tell fortunes by the lines of the hand.

CHIROM′ANCY (*s. from the* Greek, χειρ *the hand, and* μαντεια *magic*) The art of palmiſtry, the art of telling fortunes by the lines of the hand.

Chiroman′tical (*adj. from* chiromancy) Belonging to the art of palmiſtry, belonging to chiromancy.

CHI′RON (*s. in heathen mythology*) The fabulous ſon of Saturn half man and half horſe, ſuppoſed to have taught the art of phyſic to Eſculapius.

CHIRO′NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, wild briony.

CHIRO′NION (*s. in botany*) The centaury.

CHIRO′NOMY (*s. from the* Greek, χειρ *the hand, and* νομος *a law*) A ſignificant geſture with the hand.

CHI′RONS (*s. plu. from the* Greek, χειρες *the hands*) A kind of puſtules in the palms of the hands, the ſirones.

CHIROTH′ESY (*s. from the* Greek, χειρ *the hand, and* τιθημι *to place*) The act of laying on of hands.

CHIROTONI′A (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Greek, χειρ *the hand, and* τεινω *to extend*) The impoſition of hands in conferring prieſts orders, the act of lifting up the hand in chooſing miniſters or other officers in the church.

CHIRP (*v. t. perhaps from* cheer up) To make a cheerful noiſe as birds when they call without ſinging.

Chirp (*v. t.*) To make cheerful.

Chirp (*s. from the* verb) The voice of birds or inſects.

Chir′per (*s. from* chirp) One that chirps, one that is cheerful.

Chirp′ing (*p. from* chirp) Making a cheerful noiſe, making cheerful.

Chir′ping (*s. from the* p.) The noiſe of birds or inſects.

CHIRRE (*s. from the* Sax. ceorian) To coo, to coo as a pigeon.

CHIR′RICHOTE (*s. from the* Spaniards) A Frenchman, ſo called in deriſion of his ſoft pronunciation.

CHIR′URGEON (*s. from the* Greek, χειρ *the hand, and* εργον *work*) A ſurgeon.

Chirur′gery (*s. from* chirurgeon) Surgery, the art of healing by external applications.

Chirur′gic (*adj. from* chirurgeon) Belonging to a ſurgeon, belonging to the art of ſurgery.

Chirur′gical (*adj. from* chirurgic) Belonging to ſurgery.

Chirur′gically (*adv. from* chirurgical) In a chirurgical manner.

CHIS′EL (*s. from the* Lat. ſciſſum *cleaned*) A tool with which wood or ſtone is chipped.

Chiſ′el (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To cut with a chiſel, to form with a chiſel.

Chiſ′eled (*p. from* chiſel) Cut with a chiſel, formed with a chiſel.

Chiſ′eling (*p. a. from* chiſel) Cutting with a chiſel, forming with a chiſel.

CHIS′LEU (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* confidence) The month caſleu.

Chis′ley (*adj. in huſbandry*) Belonging to a ſoil betwe ſand and clay, mixed.

CHIT (*s. of uncertain derivation, and uſed chiefly familiar or droll ſtyle*) A child, a baby, a youn perſon.

Chit (*s. from the* foregoing) A young ſprout, a ſhoo as from corn at the end of the grain.

Chit (*s. obſolete*) A freckle.

Chit (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To ſprout, to ſhoot as co at the end of the grain.

Chit′chat (*s. from a corrupted reduplication of* chat, *a uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle*) Prattle, trifli converſation.

Chit′chat (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Prattling, talking little purpoſe.----" *The* chitchat *Club.*"

Chite (*v. obſolete*) Did chide.

Chit′ted (*p. from* chit) Sprouted, as corn at the end the grain.

Chit′teface (*s. from* chit, *and* face) A meagre ſtarv ling child.

Chit′terlings (*s. plu. of uncertain etymology*) The gu of an eatable animal; the frill at the boſom of ſhirt.

CHIT′TIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* gold) The na of a country.

Chit′ting (*p. a. from* chit) Sprouting as corn at t end of the grain.

Chit′ty (*adj. from* chit) Childiſh, like a baby.

Chi′vage (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Chieſage.

Chi′valrous (*adj. from* chivalry, *but now grown obſole* Belonging to chivalry, brave, adventurous.

CHI′VALRY (*s. from the* French, cheval *a horſe*) Knig hood, the body or order of knights, the qualificatio of a knight; an adventure, an exploit. *In law*, t tenure of lands by knights ſervice.

Chi′vaunche (*s. obſolete*) Chivalry, a riding in ſtate.

CHIVE (*s. in botany, from the* French, cive) The fi thread of a flower, the little knob that grows at t top of the thread.

Chi′ver (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To ſhiver, to clea into ſmall ſplinters.

Chives (*s. plu. in botany*) The threads or ſmall filame riſing in flowers with ſeeds at the end; a ſmall ki of onions.

Chi′vets (*s. plu. in botany*) The ſmall parts of the ro of plants by which they are propagated.

CHI′UN (*s.*) The name of an Egyptian idol, whi ſome ſuppoſe to have been Saturn.

CHLEUAS′MUS (*s. from the* Greek, χλευαζω *to deri* A figure in rhetoric expreſſive of ſcorn or deriſion.

CHLO′E (*s.*) The name of a woman.

CHLO′RIS (*s. in ornithology*) The canary bird, green finch.

CHLO′RITIS (*s. from the* Greek) A precious ſtone beautiful green.

CHLORO′SIS (*s. from the* Greek, χλωριζω *to app green*) The green ſickneſs.

Choak (*v. t. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) To choke.

CHO′ANE (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) A kin tunnel in the baſis of the brain; the pelvis or ba of the reins.

CHOA′SPITES (*s. from the* Greek) A precious ſton a green color.

CHOCK (*v. t. from the* French, choquer *to ſtrike*) give a light touch under the chin in token of reſ

Chock (*v. int. from the* foregoing) To play at pitc money into a hole.

Chock (*s. from the* verb) The play at pitching mo into a hole.

Choc′ked (*p. from* chock) Touched under the chi way of reſpect; played at chock.

Chocking (*p. a. from* chock) Touching lightly u the chin in token of reſpect.

CHOCOLATE (*s. from the* Spaniſh) The nut of the coa tree, the cake or maſs made by grinding cocoa nut with other ingredients, the liquor mad the diſſolution of the ſubſtance of the cocoa nu hot water.

Chocolate (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to choco uſed for making or drinking chocolate.

Chode (*v. the old* pret. *from* chide) Did chide.

CHOE′NIX (*s. in antiquity*) A meaſure uſed by th cients ſuppoſed to contain three pints, a kin ſtocks or fetters for the legs.

CHOICE (*s. from the* French, choix) The act of c ing, the power of chooſing, care in chooſing, thing choſen, ſeveral things propoſed as the obj choice, the beſt part of any thing.

Choice (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Select, valuable; fr careful, chary.

Choi

i′celeſs (*adj. from* choice) Having no power of choice, aving no right of choice.

ic′ely (*adv. from* choice) Carefully, curiouſly, with act choice; valuably, excellently.

ic′eneſs (*s. from* choice) The ſtate of being choice.

OIR (*s. from the* Lat. chorus) An aſſembly or band of ngers, the ſingers in divine worſhip, that part of the urch where the ſingers are placed.

OKE (*v. t. from the* Sax. ceoca *the cheek*) To ſuffocate, kill by ſtopping the breath; to ſtop up, to obſtruct, ſuppreſs, to overpower.

ke (*s. a cant word*) The hairy part of an artichoke.

′ked (*p. from* choke) Suffocated, ſtopped up, ſup- eſſed.

′keling (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Chuckling, making a ivering noiſe in the throat.

′kepear (*s. from* choke, *and* pear) A rough harſh un- latable kind of pear.

′kepear (*s. from the foregoing, uſed only in low lan- uage*) An aſperſion or ſarcaſm by which a perſon is put ſilence.

′ker (*s. from* choke) One that chokes, one that puts other to ſilence, any thing that cannot be anſwered.

O′KEVETCH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

O′KEWEED (*s. in botany*) The chokevetch.

′king (*p. a. from* choke) Suffocating, ſtopping up, ppreſſing.

′ky (*adj. from* choke) Having the power of choking.

OLAG′OGUES (*s. from the* Greek χολη *bile, and* αγω *drive away*) Medicines which have the power of ſcharging the bile.

OLE′DOCUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek χολη *the le, and* δεχομαι *to receive*) The gall bladder, the duct y which the gall is communicated to the duodenum.

OL′ER (*s. from the* Greek χολη *the bile*) The bile, the all; that humour in the body which is ſuppoſed to roduce a diſpoſition to anger and revenge; anger, ge.

ol′eric (*adj. from* choler) Abounding with choler, an- ry, offenſive.

ol′ericneſs (*s. from* choleric) Anger, peeviſhneſs.

OLIAM′BI (*s. in poetry*) A kind of Iambic verſe hav- g a ſpondee in the ſixth or laſt place.

′lic (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The colic.

OME′LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

O′MER (*s. from the* Heb.) A meaſure containing about ree pints, an homer.

ONDRIL′LA (*s. in botany*) Wild indive, gum ſuc- ory, a genus of plants.

ON′DRIS (*s. in botany*) The baſtard dittany.

ONDROGLOS′SUM (*s. in anatomy*) One of a pair of mall muſcles belonging to the tongue.

ONDROPTERY′GII (*s. in ichthyology, from the* Greek ονδρος *a cartilage, and* πτερυγιον *a wing*) One of the ve orders of fiſhes.

ndroptery′gious (*adj. from* chondropterygii) Having cartilaginous fin.

ON′DROS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) A cartilage, griſtle.

ON′DROS (*s. from the* Greek) A grain of any thing.

ONDROSYN′DESMOS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek ονδρος *a cartilage,* συν *with, and* δεω *to bind*) A carti- ginous ligament, the cartilage or griſtle that unites e bones.

OOSE (*v. t. from the* Sax. ceoſan) To ſelect, to pick ut of a number, to elect, to make choice of.

oſe (*v. int.*) To have the power of choice, to exer- ſe the power of choice; to do otherwiſe: *as,* "*I uld not* chooſe *but go.*"

oo′ſer (*s. from* chooſe) One that chooſes, an elector.

oo′ſing (*p. from* chooſe) Selecting, making choice of.

OP (*v. t. from the* Dutch keappen) To cut with a uick blow, to cut into ſmall pieces, to break into hinks; *with* up, to devour: *as,* "*He* chops *it up.*"

op (*v. int.*) To turn ſuddenly, to do any thing with a uick and unexpected motion. *With* upon, to light on thing ſuddenly: *as,* "*He* chopped upon *it unawares.*"

op (*v. a.*) To exchange, to purchaſe by way of barter, put one thing in the place of another, to bandy, to tercate.

op (*s. from the verb*) A piece cut off, a ſmall piece of eſh, a crack or cliff.

op′church (*s. from* chop, *and* church) A clergyman who makes a practice of exchanging livings.

op′houſe (*s. from* chop, *and* houſe) A houſe of enter- inment where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed.

O′PIN (*s. from the* French) A liquid meaſure in France ontaining about a pint Wincheſter; in Scotland, a quart wine meaſure.

op′ped (*p. from* chop) Cut with a quick motion, cut into ſmall pieces, broken into cracks; exchanged, bought or ſold by way of barter.

Chop′ping (*p. a. from* chop) Cutting with a quick motion, cutting into ſmall pieces, exchanging, purchaſing by way of barter; changing on a ſudden, happening on any thing unexpectedly.

Chop′ping (*adj. uſed in a kind of droll ſtyle*) Plump, luſty, growing, healthy. "*A* chopping *child.*"

Chop′pingblock (*s. from* chopping, *and* block) A log of wood on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

Chop′pingknife (*s. from* chopping, *and* knife) A knife uſed in chopping any thing.

Chop′pings (*s. from* chop) The pieces cut off from any thing.

Chop′pings (*s.*) A ſort of ſhoes with very high heels.

Chop′py (*adj. from* chop) Full of cracks.

Chops (*s. plu.*) The mouth of a beaſt. *In familiar or droll ſtyle,* The mouth of a man. *Figuratively,* The mouth of any thing; *as,* "*The* chops *of the channel.*"

CHORA′GIUM (*s. in antiquity*) The dreſſing room belonging to the theatre, the dreſs of the actors; furniture, dreſs, equipage.

CHORA′GUS (*s. in antiquity*) The manager of a theatre, the leader of a dance.

Cho′ral (*adj. from* chorus) Belonging to a choir, ſinging in a choir.

CHORA′ZIN (*s.*) The name of a town in the land of Iſrael.

CHORD (*s. from the* Greek χορδη, *the* ch *ſounded like* k) The ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, the harmony of two ſounds in muſic, a concord.

CHORD (*s. in geometry*) The right line which joins the two extremities of the arch of a circle.

Chord (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtring, to furniſh with chords.

Chord (*v. int. in muſic*) To make harmony, to make a concord.

CHOR′DA (*s. from the* Greek χορδη) A bowel, a gut; the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument made of a gut.

CHOR′DA (*s. in anatomy*) A tendon, a nerve, a painful extention of the penis.

CHORDAP′SUS (*s. in medicine*) A moſt painful diſeaſe of the bowels, commonly called the twiſting of the guts.

Chor′ded (*p. from* chord) Furniſhed with chords.

Chorde′e (*s. in medicine, from* chorda) The contraction of the frænum.

CHOREPIS′COPI (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Greek χωρος *the country, and* επισκοπος *a biſhop*) Rural biſhops anciently appointed by the chief dioceſan.

CHO′REUS (*s. in poetry*) A foot conſiſting of three ſhort ſyllables.

CHORIAM′BIC (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a foot conſiſting of four ſyllables, one long at each end, and two ſhort in the middle.

CHO′RION (*s. in midwifery, from the* Greek χωρεω *to contain*) The outmoſt membrane that covers the fœtus or child in the womb.

Chor′iſt (*s. from* chorus) A choriſter.

Cho′riſter (*s. from* choriſt) One that ſings in a choir, a ſinging boy, one that ſings in a concert.

Chorl (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A churl.

Chor′liſh (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Churliſh.

Cho′ro (*s. from* chorus, *in ſinging books*) A chorus in which all the parts join.

CHOROBA′TES (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of level uſed by the ancients in taking heights and depths.

Choro′grapher (*s. from* chorography) One that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

Chorogra′phical (*adj. from* chorography) Deſcriptive of particular countries.

Chorogra′phically (*adv. from* chorographical) In a chorographical manner, according to the rules of chorography.

CHORO′GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek χωρη *a region, and* γραφω *to write*) The art or practice of deſcribing particular countries, a deſcription of the limits or boundaries of a province or country.

Cho′roid (*s. from* choroides) The choroides.

Cho′roid (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the choroides.

Cho′roidal (*adj. from* choroid) Pertaining to the choroides.

CHOROI′DES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek χοριον *a skin, and* ειδον *a ſhape*) One of the coats of the eye, any internal membrane like the chorion, the foldings of the carotid artery in which the pineal gland is ſituated.

CHOROM′ETRY (*s. from the* Greek χωρη *a country, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) The art of ſurveying countries.

CHO′RUS (*s. from the* Greek χορος *a dance*) A company of ſingers joining in concert, the ſong between the acts of a tragedy, thoſe verſes of a ſong in which the company join the ſingers.

Choſe (*v. t. pret. of* chooſe) Did chooſe.

Choſe (*s. a law term*) A thing, a kind of chattel.

Cho′ſen (*p. from* chooſe) Selected, made choice of, elected.

CHOU′AN (*s. in commerce and medicine*) Carmine ſeed.

CHOUGH (*s. in ornithology*) A bird reſembling a jackdaw, a kind of crow.

Choule (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The crop of a bird, the jowl.

CHOUSE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To cheat, to impoſe upon, to trick; *with* of: *as*, "*She* chouſed *him* of *his bacon*."

Chouſe (*s. from the verb*) A fool, a man fit to be cheated; a bubble, a trick.

Chou′ſed (*p. from* chouſe) Cheated, impoſed upon, tricked; *with* of: *as*, "---Chouſed of *her pigs*."

Chou′ſing (*p. a. from* chouſe) Cheating, tricking.

Chowſe (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A chouſe, a fool, a fraud.

Chow′ter (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To mutter or grumble as a froward child.

CHRISM (*s. from the* Greek χρισμα *an unguent*) An ointment, an unction for ſacred purpoſes.

Chris′male (*s. from* chriſm) A cloth anciently laid over the face of a child at baptiſm.

Chris′matory (*s. from* chriſm) The veſſel in which the chriſm is kept.

Chrism′pence (*s. from* chriſm, *and* pence) A tribute anciently paid to the biſhop by the inferior clergy for chriſm once a year.

Chri′ſom (*s. from* chriſm) The linen cloth formerly laid over the child's head when chriſtened; the ancient cuſtom of anointing children as ſoon as born; a child dying before it was chriſtened or within the month.

Chris′omcalf (*s. from* chriſom, *and* calf) A calf killed before it is a month old.

Chris′omcloth (*s. from* chriſom, *and* cloth) The linen cloth laid over a child's head after baptiſm.

Chriſcroſsrow (*s. from the croſs uſually ſet before it*) The alphabet.

CHRIST (*s. from the* Greek Χριστος *anointed*) The Meſſiah, the Saviour.

CHRIS′TCHURCH (*s.*) A borough town in Hampſhire; it has a market on Monday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 102 miles from London.

Chris′tchurch (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Chriſtchurch, made at Chriſtchurch.

Chris′ten (*v. t. from* Chriſt) To initiate into Chriſtianity by baptiſm, to name.

Chris′ten (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A Chriſtian.

Chris′tendom (*s. from* Chriſt) The regions of which the inhabitants profeſs the Chriſtian religion.

Chris′tened (*p. from* chriſten) Initiated into the Chriſtian religion by baptiſm, named.

Chris′tening (*p. a. from* chriſten) Initiating into Chriſtianity by baptiſm, naming, giving a name.

Chris′tening (*s. from the part.*) The ceremony of initiating into Chriſtianity by baptiſm, the ceremony of giving a name.

Chris′tenmeſſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Chriſtmas.

Chris′tian (*adj. from* Chriſt) Belonging to Chriſt, profeſſing Chriſtianity.

Chris′tian (*s. from the adj.*) One profeſſing Chriſtianity, one who has the ſpirit of Chriſtianity.

CHRIS′TIAN (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Chris′tianiſm (*s. not much uſed, from* Chriſtian) The Chriſtian religion, the nations profeſſing Chriſtianity.

Chris′tianity (*s. from* Chriſtian) The religion of Chriſtians.

Chris′tianize (*v. t. from* Chriſtian) To convert to Chriſtianity, to make Chriſtian.

Chris′tianized (*p. from* Chriſtianize) Converted to the Chriſtian religion.

Chris′tianizing (*p. a. from* Chriſtianize) Converting to Chriſtianity, making Chriſtian.

Chris′tianly (*adj. from* Chriſtian) In the manner of a Chriſtian, in the manner that becomes one who profeſſes Chriſtianity.

CHRISTI′COLIST (*s. from the* Greek Χριστος *Chriſt, and the* Lat. colo *to worſhip*) A worſhipper of Chriſt, a Chriſtian.

Chriſt′inmeſſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Chriſtmas.

Chriſt′mas (*s. from* Chriſt, *and* maſs) The feſtival of Chriſt's nativity.

Chriſt′mas (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the feſtival of Chriſt's nativity.

Chriſt′masbox (*s. from* Chriſtmas, *and* box) A box in which little preſents are collected at Chriſtmas, a ſmall preſent given at Chriſtmaſs.

Chriſt′masflower (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of hellebore.

CHRIS′TOLYTES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of Chriſtians who held that Chriſt aſcended into heaven with his divinity only, having left his body and ſoul in hell.

CHRIS′TOPHER (*s. from the* Greek Χριστος *Chriſt, and* φερω *to bear*) A man's name.

Chris′topherherb (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Chriſtophorian′a (*s. in botany*) The herb ſaint chriſtopher, a genus of plants.

Chriſts′thorn (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub that flowers about Chriſtmas.

Chriſts′wort (*s. in botany*) An herb.

CHRO′MA (*s. from the* Greek) A colour.

CHRO′MA (*s. in muſic*) A graceful way of ſinging with quivers and trilloes.

CHRO′MA (*s. in rhetoric*) A colouring, an elegance of expreſſion.

Chroma′tic (*adj. from* chroma) Relating to colour, relating to an ancient kind of muſic unknown to the moderns.

Chroma′tics (*s. from the adj.*) A delightful kind of muſical compoſition.

Chro′matiſm (*s. from* chroma) The natural colour or tincture of any thing.

Chro′matiſm (*s. with phyſicians*) The natural colour of the ſeveral juices of the body.

CHROMATO′GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek χρωμα *colour, and* γραφω *to write*) A treatiſe of colours, the art of painting in colours.

CHROMATOPO′IA (*s. from the* Greek χρωμα *colour, and* ποιεω *to work*) The art of making and compounding colours.

CHRO′NIC (*adj. from the* Greek χρονος *time*) Relating to time, of ſome continuance.

Chro′nical (*adj. from* chronic) Relating to time, of ſome continuance.

Chro′nicalneſs (*s. from* chronical) The quality of being chronical.

Chro′nicle (*s. from* chronic) A regiſter of events in order of time, a hiſtory.

Chro′nicle (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To regiſter, to record in hiſtory.

Chro′nicled (*p. from* chronicle) Regiſtered, recorded in hiſtory.

Chro′nicler (*s. from* chronicle) A writer of chronicles, an hiſtorian.

Chro′nicles (*s. plu.*) The title of two hiſtorical books of ſcripture.

Chro′nicling (*p. a. from* chronicle) Regiſtering, recording in hiſtory.

CHRO′NODIX (*s. from the* Greek χρονος *time, and* δεικνυμι *to ſhew*) A ſort of dial or inſtrument to ſhew the time.

CHRO′NOGRAM (*s. from the* Greek χρονος *time, and* γραμμα *a letter*) A verſe or inſcription in which the numeral letters joined together ſhew the date of the year.

Chronograma′tical (*adj. from* chronogram) Belonging to a chronogram.

Chronogra′matiſt (*s. from* chronogram) A writer of chronograms.

Chrono′loger (*s. from* chronology) A writer of chronicles, one ſkilled in chronology.

Chronolog′ical (*adj. from* chronology) Relating to chronology.

Chronolo′gically (*adv. from* chronological) In a chronological manner, according to the exact ſeries of time.

Chronolo′gics (*s. from* chronology) Books treating of chronology.

Chrono′logiſt (*s. from* chronology) A chronologer.

CHRONO′LOGY (*s. from the* Greek χρονος *time, and* λογος *a deſcription*) The ſcience of computing and adjuſting the periods of time.

CHRONO′METER (*s. from the* Greek χρονος *time, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) An inſtrument for the exact menſuration of time.

CHRO′NOSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek χρονος *time, and* σκοπεω *to view*) A chronometer, a pendulum to meaſure time.

CHROSTAS′IMA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of pellucid gems.

CHRYP′SORCHIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek κρυπτω *to hide, dnd* ορχις *a teſticle*) The hiding of the teſticles in the abdomen.

CHRYSÆ′TOS (*s. in ornithology*) The eagle that has a yellow membrane covering the baſe of the beak.

CHRY′SALIS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from* χρυσος *gold*) The ſtate of ſeeming inſenſibility which butterflies and many

many other inſects paſs through before they come to perfection; the aurelia.

CHRYSANTHE′MUM (*s. in botany*) Goldknops, crowfoot, a genus of plants.

CHRYSAR′GYRUM (*s. from the* Greek χρυσος *gold, and* αργυριον *ſilver*) A tribute anciently levied on courtezans.

CHRYSELEC′TUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Amber of a gold colour.

CHRY′SEUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A kind of comet.

CHRYSI′TIS (*s. from the* Greek) Gold foam, the ſcum that riſes from refined lead which is of a gold colour.

HRYSI′TIS (*s. in botany*) Milfoil, yarrow.

CHRYSOBALA′NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHRYSOBER′YL (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of beryl, beryl with a yellow tincture.

CHRYSOCAR′PUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of ivy, ivy whoſe berries are of a gold colour.

CHRYSO′COLLA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A mineral ſubſtance uſed in ſoldering gold, a kind of borax.

CHRYSO′COME (*s. in botany*) The herb milfoil.

CHRYSO′GONUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, mothmullin.

CHRYSOLACA′NUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of orach, the white garden beet.

CHRYSOLAM′PIS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek χρυσος *gold, and* λαμπω *to ſhine*) A precious ſtone that ſhines in the night like fire.

CHRY′SOLITE (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Greek χρυσος *gold, and* λυθος *a ſtone*) A precious ſtone of a dusky green with a caſt of yellow.

CHRYSO′LITHES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The chryſolite.

CHRYSOM′ELA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of inſects.

CHRYSOPHYL′LUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſtar apple.

CHRYSOPŒ′IA (*s. from the* Greek χρυσος *gold, and* ποιεω *to make*) The ſuppoſed art of making gold.

CHRYSO′PRASUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a bright yellow and green.

CHRYSOP′TERUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of topaz.

CHRYSOR′CHIS (*s. with phyſicians, ſuppoſed to be a corrupt ſpelling*) A chrypſorchis. *Scott.*

CHRYSOS′PASTUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone ſprinkled with ſand of a gold colour.

CHRYSOS′PHERMON (*s. in botany*) The herb ſemper vivum.

CHRYSOS′PERME (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The ſeed of gold.

CHRYSOSPLE′NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the golden ſaxifrage.

CHRYSOS′PSIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone like gold.

CHRYSO′THALES (*s. in botany*) The leſſer ſort of penny royal, penny wort.

CHRYSOS′TOM (*s.*) A man's name.

CHRY′STAL (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Cryſtal.

Chry′ſtalline (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Cryſtalline.

Chryſtalliza′tion (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Cryſtallization.

CHRYSU′LCA (*s. from the* Greek χρυσος *gold, and* ελκω *to draw*) A kind of water with which refiners waſh off the gold that ſticks to other metals, a chymical liquor which diſſolves gold.

CHUB (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a river fiſh, the chevin.

Chub′bed (*adj. from* chub) Having a large head like a chub.

Chub′bedneſs (*s. from* chubbed) The quality of having full cheeks.

Chu′bcheeked (*adj. from* chub, *and* cheek) Having full cheeks.

CHUBMESSA′LITES (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory*) A ſect amongſt the Mahometans who believe that Chriſt is God and the true Meſſiah, but do not publickly acknowledge him.

CHUCK (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the ſound*) To call as a hen her young; to give a gentle blow under the chin ſo as to make the mouth ſtrike together with a little noiſe.

Chuck (*v. int.*) To make a noiſe like a hen when ſhe calls her chickens together.

Chuck (*s. from the verb*) The voice of a hen when ſhe calls her young; a ſudden, ſmall noiſe; chuckfarthing.

Chuck (*s. corrupted from* chick, *and uſed only in familiar ſtyle*) A young perſon ſo called by way of endearment.

Chuc′kfarthing (*s. from* chuck, *and* farthing) A play at which the money falls with a chuck into a hole.

Chuc′king (*p. from* chuck) Calling as a hen her chickens, giving a gentle chuck under the chin.

Chuc′kle (*v. t. from* chuck) To call as a hen, to fondle.

Chuc′kle (*v. int. from* chuck) To laugh vehemently, to laugh convulſively.

Chuc′kle, Chuc′klehead (*s. uſed only in low ſtyle*) A dull heavy fellow.

Chuc′kling (*p. from* chuckle) Calling as a hen, laughing vehemently.

Chuc′kling (*s. from the part.*) The call of a hen, the noiſe that is made in laughing.

CHUD′LEIGH (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.

Chud′leigh (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Chudleigh, made at Chudleigh.

Chu′et (*s. obſolete*) Forced meat.

CHUFF (*s. from the* Brit. cwf *a ſtock*) A fat-headed blunt fellow.

Chuff (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Coarſe, ſurly, clowniſh.

Chuf′fer (*adj. from* chuff) Chuff in a greater degree.

Chuf′feſt (*adj. ſup. of* chuff) Chuff in the greateſt degree.

Chuf′fily (*adv. from* chuff) Surlily, moroſely.

Chuf′fineſs (*s. from* chuff) Clowniſhneſs, ſurlineſs.

Chuf′fly (*adv. from* chuffy) Chuffily.

Chuf′fy (*adj. from* chuff) Blunt, ſurly, fat.

CHUM (*s. in the univerſities, from the* Armoric chom *to live together*) One that lodges in the ſame room.

Chum (*s. in low language*) Tobacco to chew.

CHUMP (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A thick heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH (*s. from the* Sax. circe) The collective body of Chriſtians, a body of Chriſtians adhering to ſome particular opinion or form of worſhip, a company of faithful men or real Chriſtians formed into a religious ſociety according to the order of the Goſpel, a place ſet apart for religious worſhip.

Church (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To give thanks in the church for one who has been recovered from ſickneſs or childbirth.

Church (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Pertaining to the church.

Church′ale (*s. from* church, *and* ale) A wake or revel to commemorate the conſecration of a church.

Church′attire (*s. from* church, *and* attire) The habit in which the clergy officiate at divine ſervice.

Church′authority (*s. from* church, *and* authority) Eccleſiaſtical power, ſpiritual juriſdiction.

Church′burial (*s. from* church, *and* burial) Burial according to the rites of the church.

Church′diſcipline (*s. from* church, *and* diſcipline) The order or diſcipline of the church.

Church′ed (*p. from* church) Preſented in the church to give thanks after recovery from ſickneſs or childbirth.

Church′eſed, Churches′ſet (*s. from* church, *and* ſeed) A certain meaſure of ſeed which formerly every man was to give to the church on Saint Martin's day.

Church′founder (*s. from* church, *and* founder) One who builds or endows a church.

Church′government (*s. from* church, *and* govern) The government of the church.

Church′ing (*p. a. from* church) Giving thanks in the church for one recovered from ſickneſs or childbirth.

Church′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or ceremony of giving thanks in the church for one recovered from ſickneſs or childbirth.

Church′letter (*s. a local word*) The church yard.

Church′man (*s. from* church, *and* man) A clergyman, one who adheres to the church of England.

Church′member (*s. from* church, *and* member) A member of any particular church or ſociety of Chriſtians.

Church′power (*s. from* church, *and* power) The power of the church, the juriſdiction of the church.

Church′reeve (*s. obſolete*) A churchwarden.

Church′robber (*s. from* church, *and* rob) One that robs a church.

Church′ſcot (*s. from* church, *and* ſcot) A certain quantity of corn paid to the prieſts on St. Martin's day.

Church′ſeed, Church′ſet (*s. from* church, *and* ſeed) Churchſcot.

CHURCH′STRETTON (*s.*) A town in Shropſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 153 miles from London.

Church′thane (*s. obſolete*) A prieſt, one who officiated at the altar.

Church′warden (*s. from* church, *and* warden) An officer annually choſen by the conſent of the miniſter and pariſhioners to take care of the church.

Church′yard (*s. from* church, *and* yard) The ground adjoining to the church in which the dead are buried.

CHURL (*s. from the* Sax. ceorl) A ruſtic or countryman; a rude ſurly man; a miſer, a niggard.

Chur′liche (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Churliſh.

Chur′liſh (*adj. from* churl) Rude, brutal, uncivil; ſelfiſh, avaritious, croſs grained, unpliant, vexatious.

Chur′liſhly (*adv. from* churliſh) Rudely, brutally, Chur′liſhneſs (*s. from* churliſh) Ruggedneſs, brutality.

Churme (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A churm, a confuſed noiſe.

CHURN (*s. more properly* chern, *from the* Sax. cerene) The veſſel in which butter is made.

Churn (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To agitate or ſhake by a violent motion, to make butter by agitating the cream.

Churn′ed (*p. from* churn) Agitated by a violent motion, made as butter by a violent agitation in the churn.

Churn′ing (*p. a. from* churn) Agitating by a violent motion, making butter in a churn.

Churn′ing (*s. from the* p.) The act or proceſs of making butter in a churn.

CHURN′OWL (*s. in ornithology*) The goat ſucker, a ſpecies of ſwallow.

CHURR′WORM (*s. in zoology*) The fancricket, an inſect that turns about with a very quick motion.

Chur′ſot (*s. obſolete*) Churchſcot.

Chuſe (*v. t. rather an incorrect ſpelling, but found in many good authors*) To chooſe.

CHUSHAMRI′SHATHAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying an* Ethiopian) A man's name.

CHU′ZA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying the* ſeer) A man's name.

Chyla′ceous (*adj. from* chyle) Belonging to chyle, conſiſting of chyle.

CHYLE (*s. from the* Greek, χυλος) The white juice formed in the ſtomach by digeſtion of the food and afterwards converted into blood.

Chylifa′ctous (*adj. from* chyle) Producing chyle.

Chylifa′ction (*s. from* chyle) The act or proceſs of making chyle in the body.

CHYLIFA′CTIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. chylis, *and* facio *to make*) Having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek, χυλος *the chyle, and* ποιεω *to make*) Having the power of producing chyle.

CHY′LOSIS (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek) The action by which the food is converted into chyle, chylifaction.

CHY′LOUS (*adj. from* chyle) Conſiſting of chyle, partaking of chyle.

CHYME (*s. from the* Greek, χυμη) The chyle, the chyle refined by a ſecond digeſtion.

CHYME′RE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of jacket, a herald's coat.

CHY′MIA (*s. from the* Greek, χυω *to melt*) A kind of chymiſtry.

CHY′MIC (*adj. from the* Greek, χυω *to melt*) Belonging to chymiſtry.

Chy′mica (*s. from* chymic) Medicines prepared by chymiſts to be taken in a leſs or more grateful quantity.

Chy′mical (*adj. from* chymic) Belonging to chymiſtry.

Chymica′lia (*s. from* chymical) Medicines prepared by the art of the chymiſt.

Chy′mically (*adv. from* chymical) In a chymical manner.

Chy′miſt (*s. from* chymiſtry) One that practiſes the art of chymiſtry, one verſed in chymiſtry.

CHY′MISTRY (*s. from the* Greek, χυμος *a juice, or* χυω *to melt*) The art or proceſs by which the different ſubſtances found in mixed bodies are ſeparated from each other.

Chym′oſis (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A chemoſis.

CHYM′OSIS (*s. from the* Greek) The act or proceſs of making chyme.

CHY′MUS (*s. from the* Greek, χυμος) Any kind of juice, eſpecially that of meat, after the ſecond digeſtion, which, mixing with the blood, repairs the waſte of every part of the body.

Chyn′ys (*s. plu. obſolete*) Chinks, crevices.

CIACO′NA (*s. in muſic*) A chacoon, a particular kind of air always in treble time, a kind of dance.

CIBA′RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. cibus *food*) Relating to food, fit for food, eatable.

CIBDELOPLA′CIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of ſpars debaſed by a large mixture of earth.

CIBDELOSTRA′CIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſpar deſtitute of all brightneſs and tranſparence.

CIB′OIR (*s. from the* French, ciboire) The pix, the cup in which the hoſt is kept in popiſh countries.

Cib′ol (*s. from* ciboul) A ſmall kind of onion.

CIBO′SITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cibus) Store of food.

CI′BOUL (*s. from the* French) A ſmall or degenerate kind of onion.

Ci′boulet (*s. from* ciboul) A young cibol.

CICA′DA (*s. in zoology*) The baum cricket, a genus of four winged inſects.

Cica′dula (*s. from* cieada) The locuſta pulux.

Ci′catrice (*s. from the* Lat. cicatrix) The ſcar remaining after a wound is healed, a mark or impreſſure.

Ci′catricoſe (*adj. from* cicatrice) Full of ſcars.

Cicatri′cula (*s. with naturaliſts*) A little ſcar in any thing; the white ſpeck in the coat of the yolk of an egg, the treddle.

Cicatri′ſant (*s. from* cicatrice) An application inducing a cicatrice.

Cicatriſan′tia (*s. in ſurgery*) Applications which have the properties requiſite for cicatrization.

Ci′catriſive (*adj. from* cicatrice) Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

CI′CATRIX (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſcar remaining after a great wound or ulcer is healed, a cicatrice.

Cicatriza′tion (*s. from* cicatrice) The act of healing a wound, the ſtate of being healed.

Ci′catrize (*v. t. from* cicatrics) To heal or induce the skin over a ſore, to apply ſuch medicines to wounds as have a tendency to heal them.

Ci′catrized (*p. from* cicatrize) Healed, skinned over.

Ci′catrizing (*p. a. from* cicatrize) Healing, skinning over.

CI′CELY (*s. in botany*) The name of a herb, a genus of plants.

CI′CELY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

CI′CER (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulſe, vetches, a genus of plants.

CI′CERA (*s. in botany*) Cicer, vetches.

CICER′BITA (*s. in botany*) The ſowthiſtle.

CI′CERO (*s. in biography*) The name of a famous Roman orator, the name of a man.

Cicero′nian (*adj. from* Cicero) Like Cicero, belonging to Cicero, maſterly, eloquent.

Cicero′nical (*adj. not uſed, from* Cicero) Ciceronian.

CICH (*s. in botany, from the* French chiches, *vetches*) A ſort of pulſe.

Cich′es (*s. in botary*) Vetches.

Cich′lings (*s. from* cich) Small ciches.

Cichora′ceous (*adj. from* cichory) Having the qualities of ſuccory.

CIC′HORY (*s. in botany, from the* Italian, cicerea) Succory, wild endive.

Cich′peas (*s. in botany*) Chiches, vetches.

CICIN′DELA (*s. in zoology*) The glowworm, a genus of inſects.

CIC′LA (*s. in botany*) The white beat.

CIC′LA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

CICO′NIA (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the heron kind, the ſtork.

CI′CURATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. cicuro) To tame, to make tame and tractable.

Ci′curated (*p. from* cicurate) Tamed, made tractable.

Ci′curating (*p. a. from* cicurate) Taming, making tractable.

Cicura′tion (*s. from* cicurate) The act of taming.

CICU′TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, water hemlock.

CICUTA′RIA (*s. in botany*) Hemlock.

CID (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A valiant man, a captain.

CID′ARIS (*s. in antiquity*) The mitre worn by the Jewiſh high prieſt.

CI′DER (*s. nearly the ſame in almoſt all languages*) The juice of apples expreſſed and fermented, a liquor made of the juice of fruits.

Ci′der (*s. now obſolete*) All kinds of ſtrong liquors except wine.

Ci′deriſt (*s. from* cider) A maker of cider, a dealer in cider.

Ci′derkin (*s. from* cider, *a low word*) A liquor made of the murk or groſs of apples after the cider is preſſed out.

Ci′eling (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A ceiling.

CIERGE (*s. from the* French) A candle carried in proceſſions, a lamp.

CI′LIA (*s. in anatomy*) The eyelaſhes.

CILI′ARE (*s. in anatomy*) A collection of ſmall fibres which ſurround the chryſtalline humor of the eye.

CILI′ARIS (*s. in anatomy*) The orbicular muſcle of the eye.

Ci′liary (*adj. in anatomy, from* cilia) Belonging to the eyelids.

Ci′liated (*adj. in botany, from* cilia) Surrounded with parallel filaments like the hair of the eyelids.

CILI′CIA (*s. in geography*) A province of the Leſſer Aſia.

Cili′cian (*adj. from* Cilicia) Belonging to Cilicia.

Cili′cian (*adj. from* cilicium) Belonging to hair cloth, made of hair.

Cili′cious (*adj. from* cilicium) Made of hair.

LI′CIUM (*s. in Hebrew antiquity*) A habit made of ny coarſe ſtuff, ſackcloth, cloth made of hair.

i′nder (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cylinder.

LIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The eyelid, that part of the yelid on which the hair grows.

MA (*s. in architecture*) An ogee.

mar (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A ſimar, a woman's own.

MA′TIUM (*s. in architecture*) An ogee with the hol-ow downwards.

m′atum (*s. in architecture*) The cimatium.

m′bal (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cymbal.

m′bick (*s. not uſed*) A niggard.

ME′LIARCH (*s. from the* Greek, κειμηλιον *ſome thing aid up, and* αρχων *a ruler*) The chief keeper of hings of value in a church, a church warden.

me′liarchy (*s. from* cimeliarch) A veſtry in a church, place where jewels are kept.

me′liare (*s. in church architecture*) A veſtry.

ME′LIUM (*s. from the* Greek, κειμηλιον) A repoſitory or medals.

′METER (*s. from the* Turkiſh, chimeteir) A ſhort heavy ſword bent backwards, uſed chiefly by the Turks.

MICA′RIA (*s. in botany*) The herb fleabane.

′MEX (*s. in zoology*) A genus of four winged flies, the bug.

mme′rian (*adj. from* Cimmerii, *a fabulous people of Scythia, ſuppoſed to have lived in a country where the ſun never ſhines*) Obſcure, dark, without the ſhining of the ſun.

IMME′RII (*s.*) *ſuppoſed to be from the* Heb.) A fabulous people who were ſuppoſed to inhabit a country where the ſun never ſhines.

′NA (*s. in medicine*) The quinquina, the jeſuit's bark.

′NARA (*s. in botany*) The artichoke.

NC′ATER (*s. from the* Lat. quinquaginta *fifty*) A man fifty years old.

NCHO′NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

NC′TURE (*s. from the* Lat. cinctura *a girdle*) Something worn round the body, an incloſure.

n′cture (*s. in architecture*) A ring or liſt at the top or bottom of the ſhaft of a column.

n′daliſm (*s. from* cinder) Daſt point, a boyiſh play.

N′DER (*s. from the* Lat. cineres) A maſs of any thing burnt in the fire but not reduced to aſhes, a hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

n′derwench (*s. from* cinder *and* wench) A girl that rakes in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

n′derwoman (*s. from* cinder, *and* woman) A woman who rakes in heaps of aſhes for cinders.

nefa′ction (*s. not uſed*) Cineration, the act of reducing any thing to a cinder.

′nefy (*v. t. not uſed*) To reduce to a cinder.

nera′tion (*s. in chymiſtry, from* cineres) The reduction of any ſubſtance by fire to aſhes.

ne′reous (*adj. in botany, from* cinis) Aſh colour, having the appearance of aſhes, ſprinkled as with aſhes.

IN′ERES (*s. from the* Lat.) Aſhes, any thing like aſhes.

NERI′TIA (*s. in anatomy*) The outward ſoft glandulous ſubſtance of the brain.

neri′tious (*adj. from* cineres) Having the form of aſhes, being in the ſtate of aſhes.

neri′tiouſneſs (*s. from* cineritious) A likeneſs to aſhes, aſhineſs.

ne′rulent (*adj. from* cineres) Full of aſhes.

IN′GLE (*s. from the* Lat. cingulum) A girth for a horſe.

IN′GULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A girth, a girdle.

IN′GULUM (*s. in botany*) A ſea weed, the ſea belt.

′niph (*s. not much uſed*) A gnat.

IN′NABAR (*s. from the* Lat. cinnabaris) Vermilion, a mineral conſiſting of mercury and ſulphur.

IN′NAMON (*s. from the* Lat. cinnamomum) A kind of ſpice, the bark of the cinnamon tree.

in′namon (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to cinnamon, conſiſting of cinnamon.

in′namontree (*s. in botany, from* cinnamon, *and* tree) The ſhrub that produces cinnamon.

IN′NOR (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) The cinyra, a kind of harp.

in′oper (*s. not much uſed*) Cinnabar.

n′ople (*s. not much uſed*) Cinnabar, rudle, a red kind of earth.

IN′QUAIN (*s. a military term*) An ancient order of battle, the manner in which five battalions are drawn up ſo as to make eight lines.

n′quater (*s.*) A man fifty years old.

nque (*s. with gameſters*) A five.

CIN′QUEFOIL (*s. in botany, from the* French, cinquefeuille) A kind of five leaved clover.

CIN′QUEPACE (*s. from the* French, cinquepas) A kind of grave dance.

Cin′queport (*s. with ſportſmen*) A fiſhing net, with five enterances into it.

CIN′QUEPORT (*s. from the* French cinque, *five, and* port) One of the five ſea ports on the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex, formerly of great importance, and endowed with ſpecial privileges; each of them ſends two members to parliament called the barons of the cinqueports.

Cin′queſpotted (*adj. from* cinque, *and* ſpot) Having five ſpots, marked with five ſpots.

CIN′YRA (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) A kind of harp, a muſical inſtrument ſaid to be uſed before the flood.

CI′ON (*s. from the* French, Sion) A ſprout, a ſhoot from a plant; the ſhoot engrafted on a ſtock.

CI′ON (*s. in anatomy*) The uvula, the valve or fleſhy ſubſtance that covers the orifice of the windpipe.

CI′PERUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of ruſh.

CI′PHER (*s. from the* French, chiffre *a number*) An arithmetical character, a figure, an arithmetical mark which ſtands for nothing itſelf but increaſes the value of other figures tenfold, an intertexture of two or more letters generally the initials of a name, a ſecret way of writing, the key to a ſecret way of writing.

Ci′pher (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To practice arithmetic.

Ci′pher (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To write in occult or ſecret characters.

Ci′phered (*p. from* cipher) Struck with a cipher, bearing a cipher.

Ci′phering (*p. a. from* cipher) Practicing arithmetic, putting on a cipher.

Ci′phering (*s. from the* p.) The practical part of arithmetic.

CIP′PUS (*s. in architecture*) A pillar with an inſcription, a grave ſtone.

CIP′PUS (*s. in antiquity*) An inſtrument of wood by which ſlaves and criminals were puniſhed.

CIR′CÆA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, enchanters, nightſhade.

CIRCA′SSIA (*s. in geography*) A country bordering on the Caſpian Sea inhabited by the Tartars.

Circa′ſſian (*adj. from* Circaſſia) Belonging to Circaſſia.

Circa′ſſian (*s. from the* adj.) A native of Carcaſſia.

CIRCE (*s. in heathen mythology*) A famous enchantreſs.

CIRCEN′SIAN (*adj. from the* Lat. circus) Belonging to thoſe games or exerciſes which were exhibited in the circus at Rome.

CIR′CINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. circino) To turn round, to compaſs round, to make a circle.

Cir′cinated (*p. from* circinate) Turned round, compaſſed about.

Cir′cinating (*p. a. from* circinate) Turning round, making a circle.

Circin′ation (*s. from* circinate) An orbicular motion, a turning round, a meaſuring with the compaſſes.

CIR′CLE (*s. from the* Lat. circulus) A curve line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equally diſtant from a common centre; the ſpace included in a circular line; an orb; a compaſs or incloſure; an aſſembly; a company ſurrounding the principal perſon; a ſeries perpetually repeated and ending as it began; an inconcluſive form of argument, a circumlocution.

Cir′cle (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To move round any thing, to encloſe, to ſurround. *With* in, to keep together, to confine: *as*, "*They* circled *him* in *on every ſide.*"

Cir′cle(*v. int.*) To move circularly, to end where it begins.

Cir′cled (*p. from* circle) Incloſed, ſurrounded.

Cir′cled (*adj. from* circle) Having the form of a circle, round.

Cir′clet (*s. from* circle) A circle, an orb; an utenſil to ſet a diſh on at the table.

Cir′cling (*p. from* circle) Incloſing, ſurrounding.

Cir′cling (*adj. from the* p.) Having the form of a circle, round.

CIRCO′CELE (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek, κιρκος *a circle, and* κηλη *a tumor*) A ſwelling of the ſeminal veſſels in the ſcrotum.

CIR′CUIT (*s. from the* Lat. circuitus) The act of moving round any thing, the ſpace incloſed by a circle, any extent meaſured by traveling round, a ring or diadem, the tract of country viſited by the judges.

Cir′cuit (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To move circularly.

Circuite′er (*s. from* circuit) One that travels a circuit.

Cir′cuiting (*p. from* circuit) Going round, moving circularly.

Circui′tion (*s. from* circuit) The act of going round any thing; a compaſs, a maze of argument.

Circ′uity (*s, from* circuit) Circuition, the act of going round about.

Cir′cular (*adj. from* circle) Round, like a circle; ſucceſſive, always returning.

Circula′rity (*s. from* circular) A circular form.

Cir′cularly (*adv. from* circular) In form of a circle, with a circular motion.

Cir′cularneſs (*s. from* circular) The ſtate of being circular.

CIR′CULATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. circulus) To move in a circle.

Cir′culate (*v. t.*) To put about, to put from one to another.

Cir′culated (*p. from* circulate) Put about.

Cir′culating (*p. a. from* circulate) Moving round, putting about.

Circula′tion (*s. from* circulate) Motion in a circle, a courſe of motion tending to the ſame point from which it began.

Cir′culatory (*adj. from* circulate) Belonging to circulation, circular.

Cir′culatory (*s. from the* adj.) A chymical veſſel in which the vapour is made to circulate.

CIR′CULUS (*s. in chymiſtry*) A round inſtrument to cut off the necks of glaſs veſſels.

Circumaggera′tion (*s. not much uſed*) A heaping round about.

Circumam′biency (*s. from* circumambient) The act of encompaſſing.

CIRCUMAM′BIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* ambio *to go*) Surrounding, encompaſſing.

Circumam′bientneſs (*s. from* circumambient) The ſtate of being circumambient.

CIRCUMAM′BULATE (*v. t. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* ambulo *to walk*) To walk round about.

Circumam′bulating (*p. from* circumambulate) Walking round about.

CIRCUMCE′LLIO (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat.) A vagrant.

CIRCUMCE′LLION (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of chriſtians in Africa who it is ſaid ſtrolled about from place to place, and, in order to ſhew their contempt of death, would lay violent hands on themſelves or deſire others to kill them.

CIRCUMCI′SE (*s. t. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* cædo *to cut*) To cut the prepuce or foreskin according to the law which was given to Abraham and his poſterity.

Circumci′ſed (*p. from* circumciſe) Admitted to the rite of circumciſion, having the foreskin cut off.

Circumci′ſing (*p. a. from* circumciſe) Performing the rite of circumciſion.

Circumci′ſion (*s. from* circumciſe) The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin, the people admitted to the rite of circumciſion.

CIRCUMCLU′SION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* claudo *to ſhut*) The act of ſhutting or encloſing all about.

CIRCUMDU′CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* duco *to lead*) To fruſtrate, to make void.

Circumdu′cted (*p. from* circumduct) Fruſtrated, made void.

Circumdu′ctile (*adj. from* circumduct) Capable of being led about.

Circumdu′ction (*s. from* circumduct) The act of making void, the act of leading about.

CIRCUMERRA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* erro *to err*) The act or ſtate of wandering about.

CIRCUM′FERENCE (*s. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* fero *to bear*) The line including any thing, the periphery, an orb, a circle.

Circum′ference (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To include in a circular ſpace.

Circum′ferenced (*p. from* circumference) Included in a circular ſpace.

Circumferen′ter (*s. from* circumference) An inſtrument for meaſuring angles uſed in ſurveying land.

CIR′CUMFLEX (*s. in grammar*) A mark or accent uſed to regulate the pronunciation of ſyllables.

CIR′CUMFLEX (*adj. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* flecto *to bend*) Bended, turned about.

CIRCUM′FLUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* fluo *to flow*) Flowing round about.

Circum′fluous (*adj. from* circumfluent) Flowing about.

Circum′fluouſneſs (*s. from* circumfluous) The ſtate of flowing about.

Circumfora′neous (*adj. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* forum *a market*) Wandering, going from houſe to houſe, exhibiting in the market.

CIRCUMFUL′GENT (*adj. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. circum *about*, *and* fulgo *to ſhine*) Shining round about.

CIRCUMFU′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *an* fundo *to pour*) To pour round, to ſpread every where

Circumfu′ſed (*p. from* circumfuſe) Poured round, ſprea every where.

Circumfuſile (*adj. from* circumfuſe) Capable of bein poured round, ſpreading round.

Circumfu′ſing (*p. a. from* circumfuſe) Pouring round ſpreading every where.

Circumfu′ſion (*s. from* circumfuſe) The act of pourin round, the ſtate of being ſpread round.

CIRCUMGY′RATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *abou* *and* gyrus *a circuit*) To roll round.

Circumgy′rated (*p. from* circumgyrate) Rolled round.

Circumgyra′tion (*s. from* circumgyrate) The act rolling or running round.

CIRCUMJA′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. circum *abou* *and* jaceo *to lie*) Lying round, lying near, borderin

CIRCUMINCES′SION (*s. in ſchool theology*, *from t* Lat. circum *about*, *and* incedo *to go in*) The manne in which the three divine perſons in the Godhe are ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt in each other.

CIRCUMJO′VIALISTS (*s. in aſtronomy*) The ſatellit of Jupiter, the four moons attendant on the plan Jupiter.

CIRCUMI′SION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. circu *about*, *and* eo *to go*) The act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *abou* *and* ligo *to bind*) The act of binding round, the bon with which any thing is encompaſſed.

CIRCUMLINA′TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* La circum *about*, *and* linio *to anoint*) The act of anoint ing round about.

CIRCUMLOCU′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *abou* *and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A circuit of words, the uſe indirect expreſſions, a periphraſis.

CIRCUMMU′RED (*adj. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *an* murus *a wall*) Encompaſſed with a wall, walle round.

Circumna′vigable (*adj. from* circumnavigate) Capab of being ſailed round.

CIRCUMNA′VIGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *abou* *and* navis *a ſhip*) To ſail round.

Circumna′vigated (*p. from* circumnavigate) Saile round.

Circumna′vigating (*p. a. from* circumnavigate) Sailin round.

Circumnaviga′tion (*s. from* circumnavigate) The act ſailing round.

CIRCUMPLICA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *abou* *and* plico *to fold*) The act of wrapping round, t ſtate of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO′LAR (*adj. from the* Lat. circum *abo* *and* polaris *of the pole*) Near the pole, moving rou the pole.

CIRCUMPOSI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *about*, *a* pono *to put*) The act of placing round about, t ſtate of being placed round about.

CIRCUMPOTA′TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* L circum *about*, *and* poto *to drink*) The act of drinki round from one to another.

CIRCUMPUL′SION (*s. in philoſophy*, *from the* Lat. ci cum *about*, *and* pello *to drive*) The act of movi bodies forward by means of other bodies that ſu round them.

CIRCUMRA′SION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. ci cum *about*, *and* rado *to ſhave*) The act of pari round.

CIRCUMRESI′STENCY (*s. in natural philoſophy*) T act of reſiſtance made to a moving body by oth bodies round about, the act of reſiſtance by a ſu rounding medium.

CIRCUMROTA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *abo* *and* roto *to turn*) The act of whirling round, t ſtate of being whirled round.

CIRCUMSCRI′BE (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *abo* *and* ſcribo *to write*) To write round about, to incl in certain limits, to confine.

Circumſcri′bed (*p. from* circumſcribe) Incloſed in c tain limits, confined.

Circumſcri′bedneſs (*s. from* circumſcribe) The ſtate being circumſcribed.

Circumſcri′bing (*p. a. from* circumſcribe) Incloſi within certain bounds, confining.

Cir′cumſcript (*adj. not much uſed*, *from* circumſcrib Incloſed within certain bounds, circumſcribed.

Circumſcri′ption (*s. from* circumſcribe) A limitation, boundary, a confinement, a particular determinati of parts.

Circumſcri′ptive (*adj. from* circumſcript) Marking t external form or limits.

mſcrip′tively (*adv. from* circumſcriptive) In a cumſcribed manner, as ſurrounded by other bodies.

CUMSO′NATE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. cir- m *about, and* ſono *to ſound*) To ſound round about.

CUMSPECT (*adj. from the* Lat. circum *about, and* cio *to ſee*) Attentive to every thing, cautious, pru- nt.

umſpec′tion (*s. from the adj.*) Attention to every ing, watchfulneſs on all ſides, caution, prudence.

umſpec′tive (*adj. from* circumſpect) Attentive, vi- ant, cautious.

umſpec′tively (*adv. from* circumſpective) Cautiouſ- vigilantly, attentively, circumſpectly.

cumſpectly (*adv. from* circumſpect) Attentively, utiouſly, prudently.

cumſpectneſs (*s. from* circumſpect) Circumſpection, ution.

umſpic′uous (*adj. from* circumſpect) Capable of be- g ſeen on every ſide.

CUMSTANCE (*s. from the* Lat. circum *about, and to ſtand*) Something relative to a more principal t or event; an incident, an accident not eſſential to e main thing; a condition or ſtate of affairs.

cumſtance (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To place in ſome par- ular ſituation.

cumſtanced (*p. from* circumſtance) Placed in ſome rticular ſituation.

cumſtant (*adj. from* circumſtance) Surrounding, ſtand- g about.

umſtan′tial (*adj. from* circumſtance) Accidental, not ential; particular, minute.

umſtantia′lity (*s. from* circumſtantial) The combina- on of circumſtances, the ſtate of any thing as modified its ſeveral circumſtances.

cumſtan′tially (*adv. from* circumſtantial) According circumſtances, minutely, accidentally.

cumſtan′tiate (*v. t. from* circumſtance) To place in rticular circumſtances, to place in a particular con- tion.

cumſtan′tiated (*p. from* circumſtantiate) Placed in rticular circumſtances, placed in a particular condi- on.

CUMSTAN′TIBUS (*s. a law term, from the* Lat.) he people ſtanding about in a court of judicature out which a juryman may be occaſionally taken.

cumſta′tion (*s. not much uſed*) The act or ſtate of ſtand- g round about.

CUMVA′GANT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. rcum *about, and* vagor *to wander*) Wandering about.

CUMVAL′LATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *about,* d vallo *to incloſe*) To incloſe with a trench, to fortify.

cumvalla′tion (*s. from* circumvallate) The act or art caſting up a trench round a place, the fortification trench thrown up round a place beſieged.

CUMVEC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *about, and* eho *to carry*) The act of carrying round, the ſtate of ing carried round.

CUMVE′NT (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *about, and* enio *to come*) To deceive, to impoſe upon, to cheat.

cumven′ted (*p. from* circumvent) Deceived, impoſed pon, cheated, diſappointed.

cumven′ting (*p. a. from* circumvent) Deceiving, im- oſing upon, preventing by clandeſtine methods.

cumven′tion (*s. from* circumvent) The act of de- iving, an impoſition; a prevention by clandeſtine eans.

CUMVE′ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *about, and* eſtio *to clothe*) To cover round with a garment.

CUMUNDULA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *about,* d undo *to riſe in waves*) The act of flowing round ter the manner of waves.

CUMVOLA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. circum *about,* d volo *to fly*) The act of flying round.

CUMVO′LVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. circum *about, and* olvo *to turn round*) To roll round, to give a circular otion.

cumvo′lved (*p. from* circumvolve) Rolled round.

cumvo′lving (*p. a. from* circumvolve) Rolling round.

cumvolu′tion (*s. from* circumvolve) The act of rolling ound, the ſtate of being rolled round.

cumvolu′tion (*s. in architecture*) The turns of the iral line in the Ionic order.

′CUS (*s. from the* Lat.) An open place for ſports ated round for the convenience of the ſpectators.

′ENCESTER (*s.*) A borough town in Glouceſterſhire; has a market on Monday and Friday, ſends two embers to parliament, and is 87 miles from London.

encefter (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cirenceſter.

que (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A circus.

′RA (*s. from the* Lat. cirrus) A lock of hair.

′RI (*s. in botany*) The fine hairs or little roots by which ſome plants faſten themſelves to any thing near them for their ſupport.

CIRRI′GEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. cirrus *a lock of hair, and* gero *to bear*) Having curled locks, bearing a creſt or tuft of feathers.

CIRSO′CELE (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek κιρσος *the dilatation of a veſſel, and* κηλη *a rupture*) A dilatation of the ſpermatic veſſels.

CIR′SOS (*s. in ſurgery*) A crooked or ſwollen vein.

CIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of worm breeding in corn, a weevil.

CISAL′PINE (*adj. from the* Lat. cis *on this ſide, and* Alpes *high mountains between France and Italy*) Lying on this ſide the Alps.

Ci′ſars (*s. perhaps more properly written* ſciſſars) A ſmall pair of ſheers.

CI′SLEU (*s. more commonly ſpelled* Caſleu) The ninth month of the Jews eccleſiaſtical year, anſwering to the moon of our November.

CISSAME′THOS (*s. in botany*) The herb helxine.

CISSAM′PELOS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CISSAN′THEMOS (*s. in botany*) Briony, the wild vine.

CIS′SITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone white and ſhining, having the figure of ivy leaves all over it.

CIS′SOID (*s. in geometry*) An algebraical curve of the ſecond order.

CIS′SOS (*s. in botany*) The ivy.

CIST (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Lat. ciſta) A caſe, a tegument; the coat or incloſure of a tumor.

CIS′TA (*s.*) A ciſt, a caſe.

Cis′ted (*adj. from* ciſt) Incloſed in a ciſt or bag.

CISTER′CIAN (*adj. in church hiſtory*) Belonging to a particular order of monks founded in the year 1098.

CIS′TERN (*s. from the* Lat. ciſterna) A receptacle of water for common uſes, a reſervoir, an incloſed fountain.

CIS′TIC (*adj. in anatomy, an incorrect ſpelling*) Belonging to the arteries or veins which open into the gall bladder, cyſtic.

CIS′TULA (*s. in catoptrics*) A machine or apparatus by which ſmall bodies are repreſented extremely large, or otherwiſe diverſified according to the intention of the artiſt.

CIS′TUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) A ciſt, a caſe, a bag.

CIS′TUS (*s. in botany*) The rockroſe.

Cit (*s. contracted from* citizen) An inhabitant of a city, a low townſman, a pert peddling trader.

CI′TADEL (*s. from the* French citadelle) A fortreſs, a caſtle, a place of arms in a city.

Ci′tal (*s. from* cite) A ſummons, a citation, an impeachment; a quotation.

Cita′tion (*s. from* cite) A quotation, the words quoted, an enumeration, a recital.

Cita′tion (*s. a law term*) A ſummons to appear before an eccleſiaſtical judge, the call of a perſon before a judge to try the cauſe commenced againſt him, a kind of viſitation amongſt the clergy.

Cita′tory (*adj. from* cite) Having the form or power of citing.

CITE (*v. t. from the* Lat. cito) To ſummon, to anſwer in court, to enjoin, to quote.

Ci′te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A city.

Ci′ted (*p. from* cite) Summoned to anſwer in court, enjoined, quoted.

Ci′ter (*s. from* cite) One that cites.

Cit′eſs (*s. from* cit) A city woman. *Dryden.*

CIT′HARA (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of harp.

CITHAREXYL′ON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cit′hariſt (*s. obſolete, from* cithara) One that plays on the harp.

Cithari′ze (*v. int. obſolete, from* cithara) To play on the harp.

CIT′HARUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The dab.

Cit′hern (*s. from* cithara) A kind of harp.

Ci′ting (*p. from* cite) Summoning to anſwer in court, enjoining, quoting.

CI′TILLE (*s. in zoology*) A kind of mouſe.

Cit′izen (*s. from* city) A free man of a city; a townſman, a man of trade; an inhabitant, a dweller in any place.

Citi′zen (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Having the qualities of one that dwells in a city, mean, cowardly.

Cit′izenſhip (*s. from* citizen) The dignity or privilege of a citizen.

CITRA′GO (*s. in botany*) Balm.

Cit′rean (*adj. obſolete*) Citrine.

Cit′rial (*s. obſolete*) The cithern, a kind of muſical inſtrument.

Ci′trin (*adj. obſolete*) Citrine.

Citrina′cion, Citrination (*s. obſolete*) A perfect digeſtion, a ſup-a ſuppoſed colour which was to prove the philoſopher's ſtone.

CI'TRINE (*adj. from the* Lat. citrinus) Of a dark yellow.

CI'TRINE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The pureſt cryſtal.

CITRINEL'LA (*s. in ornithology*) The yellow hammer.

CI'TRON (*s. from the* Lat. citrum) A large kind of lemon, the citron tree.

Cit'ron (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the citron.

Cit'rontree (*s. in botany*) A kind of lemon tree.

CIT'RUL (*s. from the* Lat. citrulum) A kind of pumpkin.

CIT'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the citron tree.

Cit'ryn (*adj. obſolete*) Citrine, yellow.

CIT'TA (*s. with phyſicians*) A fault in the appetite, a deſire of unnatural food.

Cit'tadel (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A citadel.

Cit'tren (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cithern.

CIT'ULA (*s. in ichthyology*) The doree, the john doree.

CI'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The bull head.

CIT'Y (*s. from the* French cité) A town corporate being the ſee of a biſhop, a large collection of houſes and inhabitants, the people of a city.

Cit'y (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a city, reſembling the manners of thoſe that live in a city.

Cives (*s. in botany*) A ſmall kind of onions.

CIV'ET (*s. from the* French civette) A kind of perfume taken from a bag under the tail of a little animal called the civet cat, the animal producing that perfume.

Civ'et (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Producing civet.

Civ'etcat (*s. from* civet, *and* cat) The animal that produces the civet.

CIV'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. civicus) Pertaining to civil honors and practices as diſtinguiſhed from military.

CIV'IL (*adj. from the* Lat. civilis) Political, relating to policy and government; belonging to a community, reſpecting ſociety in general; civilized, gentle, ſober, complaiſant; not criminal, not eccleſiaſtical, not natural.

Ci'viler (*adj. comp. from* civil) Civil in a greater degree.

Civ'ileſt (*adj. ſup. from* civil) Civil in the greateſt degree.

Civi'lian (*s. from* civil) A doctor or profeſſor of civil law.

Civiliſa'tion (*s. from* civilize) The law or act which renders a criminal proceſs civil.

Civili'ſed (*p. from* civilize) Reclaimed from ſavageneſs, inſtructed in the arts of civil life.

Civi'lity (*s. from* civil) The ſtate of being civilized, complaiſance, kindneſs, decency.

Civiliza'tion (*s. from* civilize) The ſtate of being civilized, the act of civilizing.

Civili'ze (*v. t. from* civil) To reclaim from ſavageneſs, to inſtruct in the arts of civil life.

Civili'zed (*p. from* civilize) Reclaimed from ſavageneſs, inſtructed in the arts of civil life.

Civili'zer (*s. from* civilize) One that civilizes.

Civili'zing (*p. a. from* civilize) Reclaiming from ſavageneſs, inſtructing in the arts of civil life.

Civ'illy (*adv. from* civil) Politically, in a manner relative to policy and government, kindly, politely.

Ci'vilneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* civil) Civility.

Cize (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Size, the dimenſion or bulk of any thing.

CLACK (*s. from the* French claque *a flap*) Any thing that makes a continued and importunate noiſe, the tongue, the bell or clapper of a mill.

Clack (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To let the tongue run, to make a continued noiſe.

Clack (*v. t. a local word*) To cut off the ſheep's mark from wool.

Clack'gooſe (*s. from* clack, *and* gooſe) The barnacle.

Clac'king (*p. from* clack) Making a continued noiſe, letting the tongue run, cutting off the ſheep's mark from wool.

CLACK'MANNAN (*s.*) A county in Scotland, which with the county of Kinroſs ſend each in their turn one member to parliament.

CLACK'MANNAN (*s.*) A town in Scotland, the capital of the county of Clackmannan.

CLACK'MANNANSHIRE (*s.*) The county of Clackmannan in Scotland.

Clad (*v. pret. from* clothe) Did clothe.

Clad (*p. from* clothe) Clothed.

CLA'DUS (*s. in old records*) A hurdle, a wattle.

CLAIM (*v. t. from the* Lat. clamo *to cry*) To demand of right, to require.

Claim (*s. from the verb*) A demand, a title to any privilege or poſſeſſion in the hands of another.

Claim'able (*adj. from* claim) Demandable, capable of being claimed.

Clai'mant (*s. from* claim) One who demands any thing in the poſſeſſion of another.

Clai'med (*p. from* claim) Demanded, required as of right.

Clai'mer (*s. from* claim) One that claims.

Clai'ming (*p. a. from* claim) Demanding, requiring as of right.

Clair'obſcure (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Clare obſcure, light and ſhade in painting.

Clambe (*v. int. obſolete*) To climb.

Clam'bin (*v. pret. from* clambe *obſolete*) Did climb, climbed. *Chaucer.*

Clam'ber (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be a corruption from* climb) To climb, to climb with difficulty.

Clamber'ing (*p. from* clamber) Climbing, climbing with difficulty.

Clamm (*v. t. from the* Sax. clæmian) To clog with any glutinous matter.

Clam'med (*p. from* clamm) Clogged with glutinous matter.

Clam'mineſs (*s. from* clamm) The quality of being clammy, vicidity, ropineſs.

Clam'ming (*p. a. from* clamm) Clogging with viſcous matter.

Clam'my (*adj. from* clamm) Viſcous, glutinous, ropy.

Cla'mor (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Outcry, noiſe, vociferation.

Cla'mor (*v. int. a modern ſpelling, from the ſubſ.*) To clamour, to make a noiſe.

Clamo'ring (*p. from* clamor) Making a clamor.

Clam'orous (*adj. from* clamor) Noiſy, loud, vociferous.

Clam'orouſly (*adv. from* clamor) In a clamorous manner.

Clam'orouſneſs (*s. from* clamor) The quality of being clamorous.

CLA'MOUR (*s. from the* French) Clamour, noiſe, outcry.

Clam'our (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To make a noiſe, to complain of, to cry out turbulently.

CLAMP (*s. from the* French) A piece of wood joined to another to ſtrengthen it, a piece of iron uſed to join ſtones together, a quantity of brick.

Clamp (*s. a ſea term*) A piece of timber in the ſide of the ſhip to ſuſtain the end of a beam.

Clamp (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtrengthen by means of a clamp.

Clam'ped (*p. from* clamp) Faſtened with a clamp.

Clam'ping (*p. a. from* clamp) Faſtening with a clamp

CLAMPONIE'R (*s. with horſemen*) A looſe long jointe horſe.

CLAN (*s. from the* Scotch claan *children*) A family, race; a deſpicable body or company of people.

CLAN'CULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. clancularius) Clandeſtine, ſecret, hidden, obſcure.

Clancula'rious (*adj. not much uſed, from* clancular) Clandeſtine.

CLANDES'TINE (*adj. from the* Lat. clam *privately*, *an* deſtino *to deſign*) Secret, hidden, done craftily.

Clandes'tinely (*adv. from* clandeſtine) In a clandeſtin manner.

CLANG (*v. int. from the* Lat. clango *to make a noiſ* To make a loud diſagreeable noiſe, to clatter.

Clang (*s. from the verb*) A diſagreeable noiſe, a ſhar ſhrill noiſe.

Clang (*v. t.*) To ſtrike together with a diſagreeab noiſe. *Prio*

Clan'ging (*p. from* clang) Making a ſhrill diſagreeab noiſe.

CLAN'GOR (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling, from th* Lat.) A loud ſhrill diſagreeable noiſe.

Clan'gour (*s. the old ſpelling, from the* French) A cla gor, a diſagreeable noiſe.

Clan'gous (*adj. from* clangor) Making a clang.

Clank (*s. from* clang) A clangor, a loud ſhrill diſagree ble noiſe.

Clank (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To make a loud ſhri noiſe. *Scot*

CLAP (*v. t. from the* Sax. clappan) To ſtrike togeth ſo as to make a noiſe, to put one thing to another a hurry, to do any thing with a ſudden motion, to a plaud by clapping the hands, to infect with the vene real diſeaſe. *With* up, to compleat in a ſudden ha manner. "*They* clapped up *a peace.*"

Clap (*v. int.*) To move ſuddenly with a noiſe, to ent upon any thing at once.

Clap (*s. from the verb*) A loud noiſe made by a ſudd colliſion, an exploſion of thunder, a ſudden unexpe ed motion, an act of applauſe, a venereal infectio the nether part of the beak of a hawk.

p'board (*s. from* clap, *and* board) A board ready cut or making casks.

p'bread (*s. from* clap, *and* bread) Thin hard oat cake.

p'net (*s. from* clap, *and* net) A net to catch larks.

ppe (*v. int. obſolete*) To chatter, to prate. *Chaucer.*

p'ped (*p. from* clap) Put together in haſte, done ith a ſudden motion, applauded, infected with the enereal diſeaſe.

p'pen (*v. int. obſolete*) To prate, to chatter. *Chaucer.*

p'per (*s. from* clap) One that claps, one that applauds, he tongue of a bell, the clack of a mill.

pperdug'eons (*s. a low word*) Beggars born and red. *Scott.*

pperclaw' (*v. t. a low word, from* clap, *and* claw) o ſcold, to tongue beat.

pperclaw'ing (*p. from* clapperclaw) Scolding. *Shakeſpeare.*

AP'PERS (*s. from the* French clapier) The buries here rabbits breed.

p'ping (*p. from* clap) Putting together in haſte, do- ng any thing with a ſudden motion, applauding.

p'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſtriking the ands together.

p'pir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A clapper, the cover of a up with which beggars were uſed to make a noiſe. *Chaucer.*

p'ſid (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Claſped. *Chaucer.*

pt (*v. pret. from* clap) Did clap.

pt (*p. from* clap) Clapped.

ARE (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Fri- ay, and is 35 miles from London.

ARE (*s.*) The chief town of the county of Clare in reland.

ARE (*s.*) A county in Ireland.

re (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Clare, made at lare.

re (*s. obſolete*) A kind of wine. *Chaucer.*

AR'ENCEUX, CLAR'ENCIEUX (*s.*) The ſecond king t arms, one of the heralds.

ARE OBSCU'RE (*s. from the* Lat. clarus *clear*, *and* obcurus *obſcure*) Light and ſhade in painting.

AR'ET (*s. from the* French clairet) A kind of French ine.

ARE'TUM (*s. in old law books*) A liquor made of ine and honey clarified by boiling.

AR'ICORD (*s. from the* Lat. clarus *clear*, *and* chorda *ſtring*) A kind of old faſhioned ſpinette.

'ric (*s.*) A kind of wine. *Chaucer.*

rifica'tion (*s. from* clarify) The act or proceſs of aking liquors fine.

r'ified (*p. from* clarify) Made clear, made fine.

AR'IFY (*v. t. from the* French clarifier) To make quor fine.

r'ify (*v. t. not much uſed*) To brighten, to illumi- ate. *South.*

r'ifying (*p. from* clarify) Making clear, purifying.

ARIGA'TION (*s. in the Roman law*) A demand of tisfaction for an injury with a declaration of war in aſe of refuſal, a letter of repriſal.

AR'INE (*adj. in heraldry*) Furniſhed with a collar of ells. *Scott.*

A'RION (*s. from the* Spaniſh clarin) A trumpet, an ſtrument of martial muſic.

ARISO'NOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. clarus *clear*, *and* onus *a ſound*) Sounding clear. *Scott.*

AR'ITUDE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. claritudo) rightneſs, ſplendor.

AR'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. claritas) Brightneſs, clear- eſs.

rk (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A clerk.

ARMAR'THEN (*s. in the Scotch law*) The warranting ſtolen goods.

A'RO OBSCU'RO (*s. in painting*) A proper diſpoſition light and ſhade in a picture.

A'RY (*s. in botany*) An herb.

ASH (*v. int. from the* Dutch clatſen) To make a noiſe y ſtriking one againſt another, to act with oppoſite rection, to oppoſe, to interfere.

h (*v. t.*) To ſtrike one thing againſt another ſo as to ake a noiſe. *Dryden.*

h (*s. from the verb*) The noiſe occaſioned by the olliſion of bodies, oppoſition.

ſh'ing (*p. from* claſh) Making a noiſe by ſtriking one hing againſt another, interfering.

A'SIS (*s. in anatomy*) A fracture. *Scott.*

ſ'mium (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of gyſums or me ſtones.

ASP (*v. from the* Dutch cheſpe) A kind of hook to old any thing together, an embrace.

p (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſhut with a claſp, to hold ith the hands, to incloſe, to embrace.

Clas'ped (*p. from* claſp) Shut with a claſp, infolded, embraced.

Clas'pers (*s. in botany*) The tendrels or threads of plants by which they faſten to other things for their ſupport.

Clas'ping (*p. from* claſp) Shutting with a claſp, encloſing, embracing.

Claſpkn'ife (*s. from* claſp, *and* knife) A knife that ſhuts the blade into the haft.

Claſp'nail (*s. from* claſp, *and* nail) A nail with a head to ſink into the wood.

Claſs (*s. from the* Lat. claſſis) A rank or order of perſons, a number of boys learning the ſame leſſon, a rank or order of any kind.

Claſs (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To range according to ſome ſtated method or order.

Clas'ſic (*adj. from* claſs) Of the firſt order or rank; celebrated in ancient authors. “Claſſic *ground*.”

Clas'ſic (*s. from the adj.*) An author of the firſt rank.

Clas'ſical (*adj. from* claſſic) Of the firſt rank or order.

CLAS'SIS (*s. from the* Lat.) An order, a ſort, a body of men.

CLATH'RATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. clathrum *a bar*) Croſsbarred. *Scott.*

CLATH'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of muſhrooms.

CLATTE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Irregular, belonging to lines not commonly uſed.

CLAT'TER (*s. from the* Sax. cleadur) A confuſed noiſe made by the quick and repeated colliſion of ſounding bodies, a tumultuous confuſed noiſe.

Clat'ter (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To make a noiſe by repeatedly ſtriking two or more ſounding bodies together, to talk faſt.

Clat'ter (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtrike any thing ſo as to make it rattle; to diſpute, to clamor; *but this ſenſe is low.*

Clat'terdin (*v. obſolete*) Clattered. *Chaucer.*

Clat'tered (*p. from* clatter) Struck ſo as to make a clatter. *Milton.*

Clat'tering (*p. from* clatter) Making a clatter.

Clat'tering (*s. from the part.*) A clatter, a rattling noiſe, a continual talk.

CLAVAR'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of muſhrooms.

CLAVA'TA (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ray fiſh.

CLA'VATED (*adj. from the* Lat. clavatus) Having knobs, ſet with knobs. *Woodward.*

Claud (*s. a local word*) A ditch, fence.

CLAU'DA (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea.

CLAU'DENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. claudo *to ſhut*) Incloſing, confining.

CLAUDE'RE (*v. t. a law term*) To incloſe open fields.

CLAU'DIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

CLAU'DICATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. claudico) To halt, to limp.

Claudica'tion (*s. from* claudicate) The act or habit of halting.

CLAU'DIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Clave (*v. pret. of* cleave) Did cleave.

CLAVECYM'BAL (*s. not much uſed*) The harpſichord.

CLA'VELLATED (*adj. in chymiſtry*) Made of burnt tartar.

CLAVELLA'TUS (*s. in botany*) The herb trinity, heart's eaſe.

CLA'VER (*s. now written*) Clover.

Claver (*adj.*) Of the clover kind.

CLA'VES (*s. plu. in the iſle of Man*) Twelve perſons to whom all doubtful matters are referred.

CLA'VIA (*s. a law term*) A mace, a ſerjeant of the mace.

CLA'VICLE (*s. in anatomy*) The collar bone.

CLAVIC'ULA (*s. in botany*) The tendril of a vine.

CLAVIC'ULÆ (*s. plu. in anatomy*) Two little bones ſituated at the baſe of the neck.

CLAVI'GEROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. clava *or* clavis, *and* gero *to bear*) Bearing a club, bearing a key. *Scott.*

CLA'VIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A pain in the ſmall part of the head.

CLA'VIS (*s. from the* Lat.) A key, an explanation.

CLAUSE (*s. from the* Lat. clauſula) A ſentence, a part of a diſcourſe; an article, a ſtipulation.

Clau'ſic (*s. a local word*) The foot rot, a diſeaſe in ſheep.

CLAU'STRAL (*adj. from the* Lat. clauſtrum) Belonging to a cloiſter.

CLAUSTU'RA (*s. in old records*) Wood for making fences.

CLAUS'TURE (*s. from the* Lat. clauſura) A confinement, the act of ſhutting, the ſtate of being ſhut up.

Cla'vus (ſ. *in antiquity*) A band or fillet, a kind of ornament worn by perſons of rank and dignity.

CLA'VUS (ſ. *in medicine and ſurgery*) A ſhooting pain in the head, a callous tubercle on the white of the eye, a corn on the foot, an induration of certain glands.

CLAW (ſ. *from the* Sax. clawan) The foot of a beaſt or bird armed with ſharp nails, the pincers of a ſhell fiſh; the hand by way of contempt.

Claw (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To tear with nails or claws, to ſcratch, to tickle; to flatter; *but this ſenſe is obſolete. With* off *or* away, to ſcold, to rail at.

CLAW'A (ſ. *in old records*) A ſmall incloſure.

Claw'back (ſ. *from* claw, *and* back) A flatterer. *Jewel.*

Claw'ed (*p. from* claw) Torn with claws, flattered.

Claw'ed (*adj. from* claw) Furniſhed with claws.

Claw'ing (*p. from* claw) Tearing with claws, ſcratching.

Claw'ing (ſ. *from the* p.) The act of tearing with claws.

Claw'ing off (ſ. *a ſea term*) The act of turning to windward from a lee ſhore.

Claw'ſick (ſ. *a local word, from* claw, *and* ſick) The foot rot, a diſeaſe in ſheep. *Scott.*

CLAY (ſ. *from the* Brit. clai) A tenacious kind of earth. *In poetry*, earth in general.

Clay (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To cover with clay, to manure with clay.

CLAY'COLD (*adj. from* clay, *and* cold) Cold as clay, lifeleſs.

Clay'ed (*p. from* clay) Covered with clay, manured with clay.

Clayes (ſ. *in fortification*) A ſort of wattles made of oſiers.

Clay'ey (*adj. from* clay) Conſiſting of clay, abounding with clay.

Clay'iſh (*adj. from* clay) Tending to clay, partaking of clay.

CLAY'LANDS (ſ. *from* clay, *and* land) A clayey ſoil, lands abounding with clay.

Clay'marl (ſ. *from* clay, *and* marl) A chalky clay.

Clay'pit (ſ. *from* clay, *and* pit) A pit out of which clay is dug.

CLAYTO'NIA (ſ. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cleam (*v. t. a local word, from the* Sax. clamian) To glue together.

CLEAN (*adj. from the* Sax. clæne) Free from dirt, not foul with any diſeaſe, elegant, free from moral pollution.

Clean (*adv. not much uſed, from the* adj.) Fully, compleatly. "Clean overblown."

Clean (*v. t. from the* adj.) To free from dirt, to purify.

Clean'ed (*p. from* clean) Made clean.

Clean'er (*adj. comp. of* clean) Clean in a greater degree.

Clean'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* clean) Clean in the greateſt degree.

Clean'lily (*adj. from* cleanly) In a cleanly manner.

Clean'lineſs (ſ. *from* cleanly) Freedom from dirt, neatneſs of dreſs.

Clean'ly (*adj. from* clean) Free from dirt, careful to avoid filth, neat in perſon; making clean; pure, innocent.

Clean'ly (*adv. from the* adj.) Elegantly, neatly, in a cleanly manner. *Shakeſpear.*

Clean'neſs (ſ. *from* clean) Neatneſs, freedom from filth; correctneſs.

CLEANSE (*v. t. from the* Sax. clænſian) To clean, to free from any noxious tumors, to purify.

Clean'ſed (*p. from* cleanſe) Cleanſed, purified.

Clean'ſer (ſ. *from* cleanſe) One that cleanſes, that which has the quality of cleanſing foul humors.

Clean'ſing (*p. from* cleanſe) Purifying, purging off bad humors.

CLEAR (*adj. from the* Lat. clarus) Bright, tranſparent; pure, unmingled; ſerene, fine; apparent, manifeſt; indiſputable, undeniable; unſpotted, guiltleſs; free from embarraſſment, free from incumberance; free from doubt, ſonorous, ſounding diſtinctly. *With* from *or* of, free, guiltleſs. "*I am* clear from *the blood of this woman.*"

Clear (*adv. a law word, from the* adj.) Quite, compleatly. *L'Eſtrange.*

Clear (*v. t. from the* adj.) To make bright, to free from obſcurity, to cleanſe, to free from any thing offenſive, to free from the imputation of guilt, to purify, to gain without deduction, to free from embarraſſment.

Clear (*v. int.*) To grow bright, to become diſengaged.

Clear (ſ. *with builders*) The inſide work of a houſe, the length or breadth of any room from wall to wall.

Clear'ance (ſ. *from* clear) A certificate that a ſhip ha been cleared at the cuſtom houſe.

Clear'ed (*p. from* clear) Made clear, ſet clear, freed from encumbrance.

Clear'er (ſ. *from* clear) One that makes clear, a brightener, a purifier.

Clear'er (*adj. comp. from* clear) Clear in a greater degree.

Clear'eſt (*adj. ſup. from* clear) Clear in the greate degree.

Clear'ing (*p. from* clear) Making clear.

Clear'ing (ſ. *from the* p.) The act of clearing one's ſel

Clear'ly (*adv. from* clear) In a clear manner.

Clear'neſs (ſ. *from* clear) Brightneſs, tranſparency, diſtinctneſs, perſpicuity, ſplendor, luſtre.

Clearſigh'ted (*adj. from* clear, *and* ſight) Diſcerning, judicious.

Clear'ſtarch ((*v. t. from* clear, *and* ſtarch) To ſtiffe with ſtarch. *Addiſo*

Clear'ſtarched (*p. from* clearſtarch) Stiffened with ſtarch.

Clear'ſtarcher (ſ. *from* clearſtarch) One that clearſtarches, one that waſhes fine linen.

Clear'ſtarching (*p. from* clearſtarch) Stiffening with ſtarch.

Clear'ſtarching (ſ. *from the* p.) The act or proceſs o ſtiffening fine linen with ſtarch.

Cleat (ſ. *a ſea term*) A piece of wood faſtened to the yard arm, to keep the ropes from ſlipping off the yard.

CLEAVE (*v. t. from the* Sax. cleofan) To divide, t divide with violence, to ſplit.

Cleave (*v. int.*) To ſtick, to adhere, to unite, to hold together.

Cleave (*v. int.*) To part aſunder.

Clea'ved (*p. from* cleave) Parted aſunder, cloven.

Clea'ver (ſ. *from* cleave) One that cleaves, a butcher' inſtrument to cut a carcaſe into parts.

Clea'ver (ſ. *in botany*) The name of an herb.

Clea'ving (*p. from* cleave) Parting by violence, ſplitting; adhering, holding together.

CLE'BURY (ſ.) A town in Suffolk; it has a market o Thurſday, and is 117 miles from London.

Cle'bury (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Clebury made at Clebury.

CLECHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Pierced through ſo as t have the out lines only remaining.

Cled (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Clad, dreſſed. *Chaucer*

CLEDGE (ſ. *with miners*) The uppermoſt ſtratum o fullers earth.

CLE'DONISM (ſ. *from the* Greek, κληδὼν) A kind o divination among the ancients, ſuppoſed to be, b the flight of birds.

Clees (ſ. *a corruption from* claw, *uſed in the country* The two parts of the cloven foot of a beaſt.

CLEF (ſ. *from the* French) The key, the mark at th beginning of the lines of a piece of muſic.

Cleft (*p. from* cleave) Cloven.

Cleft (ſ. *from* cleave) A creviſe, a crack, a ſpace mad by the ſeparation of parts, a piece of wood made b cleaving.

Cleft (ſ. *in farriery*) A crack in the heel of a horſe.

Cleft'graft (*v. t. from* cleave, *and* graft) To graft b cleaving the ſtock.

Cleft'grafted (*p. from* cleftgraft) Grafted by havin the ſtock cloven. *Mortimer*

Cleft'grafting (*p. from* cleftgraft) Grafting by cleavin the ſtock.

Cleft'grafting (ſ. *from the* adj.) The method of graftin by cleaving the ſtock.

Cle'ick (ſ. *not much uſed*) A parſon. *Shakeſpea*

CLEI'DES (ſ. *in anatomy*) The clavecles, the coll bone.

CLEI'DION (ſ. *in anatomy, from the* Greek) The cl vicula.

Clem (*v. t. a local word*) To ſtarve with hunger. *Sco*

CLE'MA (ſ. *in botany, from the* Greek) The ſprig o ſpray of a tree.

CLEMA'TIS (ſ. *in botany*) Virgin's bower, a genus o plants.

CLEMATI'TIS (ſ. *in botany*) The twig of a tree, plant full of twigs.

CLE'MENCY (ſ. *from the* Lat. clementia) Mildneſ mercifulneſs, tenderneſs.

CLE'MENT (*adj. from the* Lat. clemens) Mild, gentl merciful, tender.

CLE'MENT (ſ.) A man's name.

CLEMENTI'NA (ſ.) The name of a woman.

CLE'MENTINE (ſ. *in church hiſtory*) A monk und particular orders.

E'MENTINES (*s. plu.*) The conſtitutions of Pope Clement which make up the body of the canon law.

'mentneſs (*s. from* clement) Clemency.

'meth (*v. t. obſolete*) Claimeth. *Chaucer.*

ench (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To clinch.

ench (*s. from the* verb) A pun, a quibble. *Scott.*

ench'bolt (*s. a ſea term*) An iron pin clinched at the end where it comes through.

ench'ed (*p. from* clench) Clincked. *Scott.*

ench'nail (*s. from* clench, *and* nail) A ſort of nail that will drive without ſplitting the board.

'neneſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cleanneſs. *Chaucer.*

enge (*adj. obſolete*) Factious, diſorderly. *Coles.*

LE'OMA (*s. in botany*) Spearwort.

LEO'ME (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LEOPA'TRA (*s.*) The name of a woman, a queen of Egypt celebrated in hiſtory.

LE'OPHAS (*s.*) The name of a man.

LEP (*s. a Scotch law term*) The form of claim, libel, or petition.

epe (*v. t. obſolete*) To call. *Chaucer.*

'ped (*p. from* clepe *obſolete*) Called.

LEPSY'DRA (*s. from the* Greek, κλεπτω *to ſteal, and* ὑδωρ *water*) A contrivance to meaſure time by the dropping of water, a waterclock.

erc (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A clerk.

ere (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Clear. *Chaucer.*

er'ge (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The clergy. *Chaucer.*

er'gial (*adj. obſolete*) Clerical. *Cole.*

LER'GY (*s. from the* Greek, κληρος *a lot*) A body of men ſet apart for the chriſtian miniſtry.

er'gyman (*s. from* clergy, *and* man) A man in holy orders.

ler'gymen (*s. plu. from* clergyman) Men in holy orders.

LER'ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. clericus) Belonging to the clergy.

LER'ICUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſecular prieſt.

LERK (*s. from the* Sax. cleric) A clergyman, a ſcholar; a man employed under another as a writer; an officer in various capacities; a petty writer in a public office; a layman who reads the reſponſes in the church; a man who leads the pſalm or tune in a religious aſſembly.

lerke (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A clerk. *Chaucer.*

ler'kſhip (*s. from* clerk) The office of a clerk, ſcholarſhip.

LERODE'NDEUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LERO'MANCY (*s. from the* Greek, κληρος *a lot, and* μαντεια *magic*) Divination by caſting lots.

LERO'NOMY (*s. from the* Greek) κληρος *a lot, and* νεμω *to diſtribute*) A patrimony, a heritage.

LETCHE'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Cleche.

LE'THRA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LE'VELAND (*s.*) A diſtrict in the north riding of Yorkſhire.

LE'VER (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Skilful, dextrous, ſmart, ſprightly.

le'verer (*adj. comp. of* clever) Clever in a greater degree.

le'vereſt (*adj. ſup. of* clever) Clever in the greateſt degree.

lev'erly (*adv. from* clever) In a clever manner.

lev'erneſs (*s. from* clever) Dexterity, ſkilfulneſs, the ſtate of being clever.

le'vis (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cliffs. *Chaucer.*

CLEW (*s. from the* Sax. clywe) Thread or yarn wound on a bottom; a guide, a direction, the corner of a ſail.

lew (*v. t. a ſea term*) To raiſe the ſails, by drawing the clewgarnet.

lewgarnet (*s. a ſea term, from* clew) A rope faſtened to the clew of the ſail.

CLEW'LINE (*s. a ſea term, from* clew, *and* line) A rope faſtened to the clew of the top and ſprit ſails.

Cley (*s. a local word*) A hurdle for penning ſheep.

CLE'YES (*s. plu. from the* Greek, χηλαι *crabs claws*) The claws of a lobſter.

CLICK (*v. int. from the* Dutch, clicken) To make a ſharp ſmall ſucceſſive noiſe.

Clic'ker (*s. a local word, from* click) The ſervant of a tradeſman who ſtands at the door to invite cuſtomers.

Clic'ket (*s. from* click) The knocker of a door, that part which lifts up the latch of a door.

Clic'keting (*s. with hunters*) The act or deſire of copulation in foxes.

Clic'king (*p. from* click) Making a ſharp ſmall continued noiſe.

CLI'ENT (*s. from the* Lat. cliens) One who applies to an advocate for counſel or defence, a dependent.

Cli'ental (*adj. obſolete*) Belonging to a client. *Cole.*

Cli'ented (*adj. from* client) Provided with clients.

Cliente'le (*s. nearly obſolete*) The condition or office of a client. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Cli'entſhip (*s. from* client) The condition of a client.

CLIFF (*s. from the* Sax. clif) A ſteep rock, a rock or high land on the ſea ſhore.

Cliff (*s. in muſic, rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A clef.

CLIFF (*s.*) A town in Northamptonſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 73 miles from London.

Cliff (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Cliff, made at Cliff.

CLIFFO'RTIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Clift (*s. nearly obſolete*) A cliff, a craggy rock. *Spenſer.*

Clift (*s. in farriery*) A deficiency on the hoofcaſt.

Clift (*s. obſolete*) The opening to the fundament. *Chaucer.*

CLIMAC'TER (*s. from the* Greek) A ſpace of time or progreſſion of years, ſuppoſed to end in a critical or dangerous time of life.

Climac'tric (*adj. from* climacter) Belonging to a climacter.

Climac'tric (*s. from the* adj.) One of the climactrical or critical years of a man's life.

Climac'trical (*adj. from* climacter) Belonging to the critical or dangerous periods of a man's life.

Cli'mate (*s. from the* Greek, κλιμα *a clime*) One of the ſpaces on the ſurface of the earth meaſured from the equator to the polar circles, in each of which the longeſt day exceeds that in the preceeding by half an hour; a region or tract of land differing from another in the temperature of the air.

Cli'mate (*v. int. not much uſed*) To inhabit. *Shakeſpear.*

CLIMA'TIAS (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of earthquake, in which the earth moves horizontally. *Scott.*

Cli'mature (*s. not uſed*) A climate.

CLI'MAX (*s. from the* Greek) A gradation, an aſcent; a figure in rhetoric in which the ſenſe riſes by gradation.

CLIMB (*v. int. from the* Sax. climan) To aſcend, to get up on any thing by laying hold with the hands and feet.

Climb (*v. t.*) To aſcend.

Climb'ed (*p. from* climb) Aſcended. "*The tree had been* climbed *long before.*"

Climb'er (*s. from* climb) One that climbs.

Climb'er (*s. in botany, from* climb) An herb commonly called old man's beard, any plant that creeps on other ſupports.

Climb'er (*v. int. not uſed*) To go down by gradation. *Carew.*

Clime (*s. a contraction from climate, chiefly uſed by the poets*) A climate.

CLINCH (*v. t. from the* Sax. clyniga) To hold in the hand with the fingers bent over, to contract the hand into a fiſt, to bend the point of a nail on the other ſide; to confirm, to fix.

Clinch (*s. from the* verb) A pun, an ambiguous expreſſion.

Clinch (*s. a ſea term*) That part of the cable which is faſtened to the anchor.

Clinch'ed (*p. from* clinch) Held faſt in the hand with the fingers over, bent, confirmed, fixed.

Clinch'er (*s. from* clinch) One that clinches, a cramp of iron, a holdfaſt.

Clinch'er (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall veſſel whoſe boards are laid one over another.

Clinch'erwork (*s. a ſea term*) The method of conſtructing the ſides of a veſſel by laying the edges of the boards one over another.

Clinch'ing (*p. from* clinch) Holding faſt in the hand with the fingers over, bending, fixing, confirming.

Clinch'ing (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of ſlight caulking.

CLING (*v. int. from the* Daniſh, clynger) To hang on any thing by twining round it, to ſtick to, to hold faſt.

Cling (*v. t. not much uſed*) To dry up, to conſume. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cling'ing (*p. from* cling) Sticking to, holding faſt.

Cling'y (*adj. from* cling) Apt to cling, adheſive.

CLIN'IC (*adj. from the* Greek, κλινω *to lie down*) Belonging to a bed, bedridden, ſick.

Clin'ic (*s. from the* adj.) One confined to a bed, a ſick perſon, one who attends the ſick.

Clin'ical (*adj. from* clinic) Belonging to a bed, bedridden, ſick, belonging to ſick people, belonging to thoſe who attend the ſick.

Cli'nice (*s. from* clinic) That part of phyſic that reſpects bedridden people. *Scott.*

CLINK (*v. t. perhaps from the ſound*) To ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp ſmall noiſe.

Clink (*v. int.*) To utter a ſmall ſharp ſound.

Clink (*s. from the* verb) A ſhort ſucceſſive noiſe, that which makes a ſmall ſhort noiſe.

Clin'ker (*s. with bricklayers*) A very hard burnt brick, a brick that lay next to the fire in the kiln.

Clin'ker (*s. a cant word*) A crafty tricking fellow, a fetter.

Clin'king (*p. from* clink) Making a ſharp ſucceſſive noiſe.

CLINOPO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLIN'QUANT (*s. from the* French) Finery, embroidery, falſe glitter.

CLI'O (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the nine muſes, the ſuppoſed inventreſs of hiſtory.

CLIP (*v. t. from the* Sax. clippan) To embrace, to enfold in the arms; to curtail, to cut ſhort; to cut off, to diminiſh; to confine.

Clip (*v. int. in falconry*) To fly with a ſudden turn.

Clip'pe, Clip'pen (*v. obſolete*) To embrace. *Chaucer.*

Clip'ped (*p. from* clip) Cut off, diminiſhed.

Clip'per (*s. from* clip) One that clips coin.

Clip'ping (*p. from* clip) Embracing, cutting off, diminiſhing.

Clip'ping (*s. from the* p.) The part cut off.

Clips (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An eclipſe. *Chaucer.*

Clip'ſy (*adj. obſolete*) Eclipſed. *Chaucer.*

CLITH'ERO (*s.*) A borough town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 207 miles from London.

Clith'ero (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Clithero, made at Clithero.

CLITO'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLITO'RES (*s. in anatomy*) The two ſmall glands, ſituate at the entrance of the womb.

Cli'ver (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling, in botany*) The herb cleaver.

CLI'VUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſteep deſcent of a hill. *Scott.*

CLO'ACA (*s. in old records, from the* Lat.) The kennel, the common ſhore, a jakes; the cloſeſt part of a priſon.

Clo'acal (*adj. from* cloaca, *not uſed*) Belonging to the common ſhore, belonging to a jakes.

CLOACA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) The keeper of a jakes.

CLOAK (*s. from the* Sax. clach) An outer garment covering all the reſt; a concealment, a cover.

Cloak (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To cover with a cloak, to put on a cloak, to cover, to conceal.

Cloa'kbag (*s. from* cloak, *and* bag) A portmanteau, a bag in which cloaths are carried.

Cloa'ked (*p. from* cloak) Furniſhed with a cloak) wearing a cloak; covered, concealed.

Cloa'king (*p. from* cloak) Putting on a cloak, concealing.

CLOATH (*v. t. a ſpelling nearly antiquated, from the* Sax. cloth) To clothe, to furniſh with clothes.

Cloa'thed (*p. from* cloath) Furniſhed with clothes.

Cloa'thing (*p. from* cloath) Furniſhing with clothes.

Cloaths (*s. plu. from* cloath) Garments.

CLOCK (*s. from the* Brit. clou) A machine to meaſure time and tell the hour of the day; an inverted kind of work in the leg of a ſtocking; the name of an inſect, a ſort of beetle.

Cloc'kmaker (*s. from* clock, *and* make) One who makes clocks.

Cloc'kwork (*s. from* clock, *and* work) Work like that of a clock.

CLOD (*s. from the* Sax. clud) A lump of earth or clay, a turf, the ground; any thing vile and baſe; a dull ſtupid fellow.

Clod (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To gather into a clot, to coagulate.

Clod (*v. t.*) To pelt with clods.

Clod'ded (*p. from* clod) Gathered into a clot, coagulated.

Clod'dineſs (*s. from* clod) The ſtate of being cloddy.

Clod'ding (*p. from* clod) Gathering into a clot) coagulating.

Clod'dy (*adj. from* clod) Full of clods, muddy, baſe.

Clod'pate (*s. from* clod, *and* pate) A ſtupid fellow, a dolt.

Clod'pated (*adj. from* clodpate) Stupid, dull, thoughtleſs.

Clod'poll (*s. from* clod *and* poll) A clodpate, a ſtupid fellow, a blockhead.

Clod'ſalt (*s. in ſalt works*) A cake of ſalt taken out of the bottom of the boiler.

CLOFF (*s. in commerce*) A bag or caſe in which goods are carried.

CLOG (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A load, a weight, any incumbrance laid on an animal; an obſtruction, an impediment; a wooden ſhoe, a kind of additiona ſhoe.

Clog (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To load with ſomething, to retard motion; to hinder, to obſtruct.

Clog (*v. int.*) To adhere, to coaleſce; to be encumbered.

Clog'ged (*p. from* clog) Furniſhed with a clog, hindered, obſtructed, embarraſſed.

Clog'gineſs (*s. from* clog) The ſtate of being clogged.

Clog'ging (*p. from* clog) Putting on a clog, hindering, obſtructing, embarraſſing.

Clog'gingneſs (*s. from* clogging) An aptneſs to clog, the ſtate of being clogged. *Scott.*

Clog'gy (*adj. from* clog) Apt to clog.

CLO'GHER (*s.*) A city and ſee of a biſhop in Ireland in the county of Tirone and province of Ulſter.

CLOI'STER (*s. from the* Sax. clouſter) A moneſtry, a nunnery, a religious retirement; a piazza, a periſtile.

Cloi'ſter (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To ſhut up in a religious houſe, to ſeclude from the world, to confine.

Cloi'ſteral (*adj. from* cloiſter) Solitary, belonging to a cloiſter.

Cloi'ſtered (*p. from* cloiſter) Shut up in a cloiſter, ſecluded from the world, inhabiting a cloiſter; built with piazzas.

Cloi'ſtre (*s. obſolete*) An incloſure. *Chaucer.*

Cloi'ſtreſs (*s. from* cloiſter) A nun, a lady who has vowed religious retirement.

Cloke (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A cloak.

Clomb (*v. pret. of* climb, *but now obſolete*) Climbed, did climb. *Milton.*

Clom'ben (*p. obſolete, from* climb) Climbed.

Cloom (*v. t. corrupted from* cleam) To cloſe or ſhut up with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.*

Cloos (*adj. obſolete*) Cloſe. *Chaucer.*

CLOSE *v. t. the* s. *ſounded ſoft, from the* Armorick, cloſa) To ſhut, to lay together; to join, to unite parts; to incloſe, to repoſit; to end, to conclude; *with* up, *as*, "*To* cloſe up *and unite its parts.*"

Cloſe (*v. int.*) To coaleſce, to join its own parts together. *With* upon, to agree upon. *With*, with *or* in with, to comply with, to unite with, to grapple with.

Cloſe (*s. the* s. *ſounded hard, from the* verb) Any thing ſhut up, a ſmall field encloſed.

Cloſe (*s. the* s. *ſounded hard, from the* verb) A pauſe, a concluſion, the time of ſhutting up.

Cloſe (*adj. the* s. *ſounded hard, from the* verb) Shut faſt, private, not to be ſeen through; confined, ſtagnant; ſolid, compact; conciſe, brief; contiguous, admitting but a ſmall diſtance; reſerved, covetous; full to the point; dark, cloudy.

Cloſe (*adv. the* s. *ſounded hard, from the* adj.) Attentively. "Cloſe *obſerve him.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

Cloſebond'ed (*adj. from* cloſe, *and* bond) In cloſe order, thickly ranked, ſecretly leagued.

Cloſe'bodied (*adj. from* cloſe, *and* body) Made to fit cloſe to the body.

Clo'ſed (*p. from* cloſe) Shut up, laid together, joined, concluded.

Cloſe'handed (*adj. from* cloſe, and hand) Covetous, ſaving.

Cloſehau'led (*adj. a ſea term*) Brought as near to the wind as poſſible.

Clo'ſely (*adv. from* cloſe) In a cloſe manner.

Clo'ſeneſs (*s. from* cloſe) The ſtate of being cloſe.

Cloſe'pent (*adj. from* cloſe, *and* pen) Shut cloſe, having no vent.

Clo'ſer (*s. the* s. *ſounded ſoft, from* cloſe) One that cloſes, that which concludes.

Clo'ſer (*adj. the* s. *ſounded hard, comp. of* cloſe) Cloſe in a greater degree.

Clos'eſt (*adj. ſup. from* cloſe) Cloſe in the greateſt degree.

Clo'ſeſtool (*s. from* cloſe, *and* ſtool) A conveniency for a chamber.

Clos'et (*s. from* cloſe) A ſmall room for privacy, a repoſitory for curioſities.

Clos'et (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To ſhut up in a cloſet, to take into a cloſet for ſecret conſultation.

Clos'etted (*p. from* cloſet) Shut up in a cloſet, taken into a cloſet for ſecret conſultation.

Clos'etting (*p. a. from* cloſet) Shutting up in a cloſet, taking into a cloſet for ſecret conſultation.

CLOSH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A diſtemper in the feet of cattle, the founder.

Clo'ſing (*p. a. from* cloſe) Shutting up, uniting the parts of any thing, concluding.

Clos'ir (*s. obſolete*) An incloſure. *Chaucer.*

Clo'ſit (*adj. obſolete*) Incloſed. *Chaucer.*

o'ſure (*s. from* cloſe) The act of ſhutting up, that by which any thing is cloſed, an incloſure, a concluſion.

OT (*s. perhaps from* clod) Something clotted together, concretion.

t (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To form into clots, to hang together, to coagulate.

t'bird (*s. in ornithology*) The œnanthe.

OT'BURR (*s. in botany*) The clothburr.

te'leſe (*s. obſolete*) A burdock leaf. *Chaucer.*

OTH (*s. from the* Sax. clath) Any thing woven for dreſs or covering, a piece of linen ſpread on a table, he canvaſs on which pictures are drawn.

OTH'BURR (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

the (*v. t. from* cloth) To furniſh with clothes, to dreſs, to adorn with dreſs; to inveſt as with dreſs.

'thed (*p. from* clothe) Furniſhed with clothes, dreſſed, ornamented with dreſs, inveſted.

thes (*s. plu. from* cloth) Garments, dreſs.

'thier (*s. from* cloth) A maker of woollen cloth.

'thing (*p. a. from* clothe) Furniſhing with clothes, dreſſing, ornamenting with dreſs.

'thing (*s. from the part.*) Garments, veſtures of all kinds.

th'leſſe (*adj. obſolete*) Naked, having no clothes. *Ch.*

O'THO (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the three deſtinies, who, as the poets feign, cuts the thread of human life.

ths (*s. plu. from* cloth) Pieces of cloth garments, dreſs.

th'ſhearer (*s. from* cloth, *and* ſhear) One who ſhears cloth.

th'worker (*s. from* cloth, *and* work) A clothier.

t'poll (*s. from* clot, *and* poll) A blockhead, a head, *in contempt.*

OT'TER (*v. int. from the* Dutch clotteren) To clot, to gather into lumps, to coagulate.

t'tered (*p. from* clotter) Clotted. *Dryden.*

t'ting (*p. a. from* clot) Forming into clots, coagulating.

t'ty (*adj. from* clot) Full of clots, full of concretions.

OUD (*s. of unknown etymology*) The dark collection of vapours in the air, a ſtate of obſcurity, a dark vein in any thing, a croud, a multitude.

oud (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To darken with clouds, to obſcure, to variegate with dark veins.

oud(*v. int.*)To grow cloudy, to grow dark with clouds.

oud'berry (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the knotbury.

oud'capt (*adj. from* cloud, *and* cap) Topped with clouds, reaching the clouds.

oudcompel'ling (*adj. from* cloud, *and* compel) Compelling the clouds.

ou'ded (*p. from* cloud) Darkened with clouds, obſcured, variegated with dark veins.

ou'dily (*adv. from* cloudy) Darkly, obſcurely.

ou'dineſs (*s. from* cloudy) The ſtate of being cloudy.

ou'ding (*p. a. from* cloud) Darkening with clouds, obſcuring, variegating with dark veins.

ou'dleſs (*adj. from* cloud) Void of clouds, clear, bright, pure.

ou'dy (*adj. from* cloud) Overſpread with clouds, obſcure, dark; gloomy, melancholy; marked with ſpots or veins.

ove (*v. pret. of* cleave) Did cleave.

OVE (*s. from the* French clou *a nail*) A valuable ſpice brought from the eaſt; a diviſion of a head of garlick. *Tate.*

o've (*s. in botany*) A clove gillyflower.

ovegel'ofer, Clovegel'ofre (*s. obſolete*) A clovegillyflower. *Chaucer.*

ovegil'lyflower (*s. in botany, from* clove) A kind of carnation ſo called from the ſmell.

o'ven (*p. from* cleave) Cleaved.

o'venfooted (*adj. from* clove, *and* foot) Having a cloven foot.

o'venhoofed (*adj. from* cleave, *and* hoof) Having the hoof cloven.

O'VER (*s. from the* Sax clœfar) A kind of graſs, a ſpecies of trefoil.

o'ver (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to clover. "Clover *graſs.*"

o'vered (*adj. from* clover) Covered with clover.

OUGH (*s. from the* Sax.) A clift, the clift of a hill, a deep deſcent between hills.

ough (*s. in commerce*) An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight.

OUT (*s. from the* Sax. clut) A cloth for any mean uſe, a patch on the ſhoe, an iron plate to keep the axel tree from wearing.

out (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To cover with a cloth, to patch, to mend coarſely, to join together in a bungling manner.

Clou'ted (*p. from* clout) Covered with a clout, patched up in a bungling manner.

Clou'ted (*adj. corruptly uſed*) Clotted.

Clou'terly (*adj. from* clout) Clumſy, awkward.

Clou'ting (*p. a. from* clout) Putting on a clout, patching, mending in a clumſy manner.

Clou'ting (*s. from the part.*) Cloth uſed for making clouts.

Clout'nail (*s. from* clout, *and* nail) A nail with which the clout is faſtened to the axel tree.

Clowe (*s. obſolete*) A clove. *Chaucer.*

CLOWN (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A ruſtic, a country-fellow, a churl, an ill bred man.

Clow'nery (*s. from* clown) Ill breeding, churliſhneſs, rudeneſs.

Clow'niſh (*adj. from* clown) Having the manners of a clown, producing clowns.

Clow'niſher (*adj. comp. from* clowniſh) Clowniſh in a greater degree.

Clow'niſhly (*adv. from* clowniſh) In a clowniſh manner.

Clow'niſhneſs (*s. from* clowniſh) Rudeneſs, ruſticity.

Clowns'muſtard (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Clowns'treacle (*s. in botany*) Garlick.

CLOY (*v. t. from the* French encloüer *to nail up*) To ſurfeit, to ſatiate, to fill beyond deſire, to nail up guns by driving a ſpike into the touchhole.

Cloy'ed (*p. from* cloy) Surfeited, ſatiated, filled beyond deſire; ſpiked up by having a nail driven into the touchhole.

Cloy'ed (*adj. in farriery*) Pricked in ſhoeing.

Cloy'ing (*p. a. from* cloy) Satiating, filling beyond deſire.

Cloy'leſs (*adj. from* cloy) Belonging to that which will not cloy.

Cloy'ment (*s. not much uſed, from* cloy) Satiety. *Shakeſp.*

CLOYNE (*s.*) A city and ſee of a biſhop in Ireland in the county of Cork and province of Munſter.

CLUB (*s. from the* Brit. clwppa) A heavy ſtick, a ſtaff of office; a ſuit of cards; an aſſembly of good fellows meeting under certain regulations; the ſhot or ſhare of a reckoning, joint charge.

Club (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To pay to a common reckoning, to pay to any joint charge.

Club (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To contribute to a common expence, to join in a common deſign.

Club'bid (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Having a clubhead. *Chaucer.*

Club'bing (*p. a. from* club) Joining in the expence of a common charge.

Club'headed (*adj. from* club, *and* head) Having a thick head, having a head like that of a club.

Club'law (*s. from* club, *and* law) Regulation by force, the law of arms. *Addiſon.*

Club'room (*s. from* club, *and* room) The room in which a club meets.

CLUCK (*v. int. from the* Sax. clouan) To call chickens as a hen, to call together. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cluc'king (*p. a. from* cluck) Calling as a hen her chickens.

Cluc'king (*s. from the part.*) The noiſe which the hen makes when ſhe calls her chickens.

Clue (*s. a ſea term*) The lower corner of a ſail.

Cluegar'nets (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of tackle faſtened to the clue to truſs up the ſails.

Clue'ing (*adj. a ſea term, from* clue) Truſſing up the ſails by means of the clue.

Clue'ing (*s. a ſea term, from* clue) The act or method of truſſing up the ſails.

Clue'line (*s. a ſea term, from* clue, *and* line) A kind of clue garnet.

Clum (*interj. obſolete*) A note of ſilence. *Chaucer.*

Clump (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* clump) A lump, a ſhapeleſs piece of wood.

Clumps (*s. a local word*) A numbſcull, a dull heavy fellow. *Skinner.*

Clum'ſier (*adj. comp. from* clumſy) Clumſy in a greater degree.

Clum'ſieſt (*adj. ſup. from* clumſy) Clumſy in the greateſt degree.

Clum'ſily (*adv. from* clumſy) Awkwardly, unreadily, without grace.

Clum'ſineſs (*s. from* clumſy) Awkwardneſs, the want of dexterity.

CLUM'SY (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch compſet *ſtupid*) Aukward, heavy, unhandy.

Clunch (*s. a local word*) A ſubſtance found next the coal in ſinking a pit; an awkward fellow.

Clung (*v. pret. of* cling) Did cling.

Clung (*p. from* cling) Dried up, waſted away.

CLUNG (*v. int. from the* Sax. clingan) To dry as wood. *Johnſon.*

CLU'NIAC (*adj. in church hiſtory*) Belonging to an order of monks.

CLU'PEA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes, the herring kind.

CLUSH (*s. a local word*) A diſtemper incident to cattle, a ſwelling in the neck.

CLU'SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLUS'TER (*s. from the* Sax. clyſter) A bunch, a number of things growing together, a number of animals gathered together, a body or collection of people.

Clus'ter (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To collect any thing into bodies.

Clus'ter (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To grow in bunches, to collect into bunches.

Clus'tered (*p. from* cluſter) Gathered into a cluſter. *Thompſon.*

Clus'tergrape (*s. from* cluſter, *and* grape) The ſmall black grape.

Clus'tering (*p. a. from* cluſter) Gathering into cluſters, growing in bunches.

Clus'tery (*adj. from* cluſter) Growing in cluſters.

CLU'TA (*s. in old records*) Clouted ſhoes, horſe ſhoes, the tire of a cart wheel.

CLUTA'RIUM (*s. in old records*) A ſmithery, a forge for making horſe ſhoes.

CLUTCH (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To hold in the hand, to gripe, to contract the hand.

Clutch (*s. from the verb*) The gripe, the paw; the hand that gripes without mercy.

Clut'ches (*s. plu.*) Paws, talons, hands that gripe unmercifully.

Clutchfis'ted (*adj. from* clutch, *and* fiſted) Having great clumſy hands.

CLUT'TER (*s. uſed in low or droll ſtyle, from the* Sax. clatrunge) A noiſe, a buſtle, a clamour. *Swift.*

Clut'ter (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To make a noiſe, to make a buſtle.

Clut'tering (*p. a. from* clutter) Making a noiſe, making a buſtle.

Clut'tering (*s. from the part.*) A noiſe, a clutter.

CLU'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLYDE (*s.*) A river in Scotland.

CLY'DON (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of floating in the ſtomach, a ſpecies of indigeſtion.

CLYME'NON, CLYME'NOS (*s. in botany*) Water betony, tutſon.

CLYPEIFO'RMIS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A kind of comet, a comet having the form of a ſhield.

CLYPEO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CLYPE'US (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſhield, a buckler.

CLYS'MA, CLYS'MUS (*s. with phyſicians*) A purgation, a waſhing, a clyſter.

CLYS'SUS (*s. in chymiſtry*) A mixture of the moſt perfect and efficacious principles of any body.

CLYS'TER (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek) An injection into the anus.

Clyſteri'ze (*v. t. in low or droll ſtyle, from* clyſter) To adminiſter a clyſter.

CLY'TO (*s.*) A title of honour anciently given to the ſons of the king of England.

CNEMODAC'TYLUS (*s. in anatomy*) The muſcle that extends the middle joint of the fingers.

CNEO'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CNI'CUS (*s. in botany*) Mock ſaffron.

CNI'DUS (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Mac.* xv. 23.

COACER'VATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* acervo *to heap*) To heap up, to heap together.

Coacer'vate (*adj. from the verb*) Heaped together. *Bacon.*

Coacerva'tion (*s. from* coacervate) The act of heaping together, the ſtate of being heaped together.

Coac'cion (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Coaction. *Chaucer.*

COACH (*s. from the* French coche) A carriage of ſtate or pleaſure having ſeats facing each other.

Coach (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To carry in a coach.

Coach (*s. a ſea term*) An apartment in a large ſhip of war.

Coach'box (*s. from* coach, *and* box) The ſeat on which the driver of a coach ſits.

Coach'ed (*p. from* coach) Carried in a coach.

Coach'hire (*s. from* coach, *and* hire) The money paid for the uſe of a coach.

Coach'horſe (*s. from* coach, *and* horſe) A horſe that draws in a coach.

Coach'houſe (*s. from* coach, *and* houſe) A houſe in which a coach is ſecured from the weather.

Coach'maker (*s. from* coach, *and* make) One whoſe trade is to make coaches.

Coach'man (*s. from* coach, *and* man) The driver of a coach.

Coach'wheel (*s. from* coach, *and* wheel) The wheel of a coach.

COA'CT (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ago *to do*) To act together, to act in concert.

Coac'tion (*s. from* coact) Compulſion, force; concurrent action.

Coac'tive (*adj. not much uſed, from* coact) Endued with a power of compelling; acting in concurrence. *Shakſpeare.*

COADJU'MENT (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* adjumentum *help*) Mutual aſſiſtance.

COADJU'TANT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* adjuto *to aid*) Helping, cooperating.

COADJU'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) An aſſiſtant, an aſſociate.

COADJU'VANCY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* adjuvo *to help*) United help, cooperation.

COADUNA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* aduno *to unite*) The act of uniting ſeveral things together.

COADUNI'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* unitio *a joining*) The act of uniting ſeveral ſubſtances into one maſs.

COÆTAN'EOUS (*adj. ſeldom uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ætas *age*) Living in the ſame age.

COÆTER'NAL (*adj. a correct ſpelling, but chiefly uſed by eccleſiaſtical writers, from the* Lat.) Equally eternal.

CO'ÆVOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ævum *an age*) Of the ſame age, coeval.

COAGME'NT (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* agmen *an army*) To heap together.

Coagmenta'tion (*s. from* coagment) A collection, a conjunction of parts.

Coagment'ed (*p. from* coagment) Joined together. *Glanville.*

Coagment'ing (*p. a. from* coagment) Joining together, collecting into one maſs.

Coag'ulable (*adj. from* coagulate) Capable of being coagulated.

COAG'ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. coagulo *to curdle*) To force into lumps, to force into concretions.

Coag'ulate (*v. int.*) To run into congelations, to form into lumps.

Coag'ulated (*p. from* coagulate) Formed into congelations.

Coag'ulating (*p. a. from* coagulate) Running into congelations. *Johnſon.*

Coagula'tion (*s. from* coagulate) A congelation, the ſubſtance formed into concretions.

Coag'ulative (*adj. from* coagulate) Having the power o coagulating.

Coagula'tor (*s. from* coagulate) That which has th power of coagulation.

COAG'ULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) That which has th power of coagulating.

Coaks (*v. t. a low word and an incorrect ſpelling*) T coax, to fawn upon, to flatter.

COAL (*s. from the* Sax. col) The common foſſil fuel, char coal, any thing of fuel ignited.

Coal (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To burn wood to charcoal, t ſketch out with a coal.

Coal'black (*adj. from* coal, *and* black) Exceedingly black perfectly black.

Coal'box (*s. from* coal, *and* box) A box to carry coal t the fire.

Coa'lery (*s. from* coal) The place where coals are dug.

COALE'SCE (*v. int. from the* Lat. coaleſco) To unit into one maſs, to grow together.

Coales'cence (*s. from* coaleſce) The act of coaleſcing union.

Coaleſ'cing (*p. from* coaleſce) Uniting into one maſs joining.

Coal'fire (*s. from* coal, *and* fire) A fire made of coal.

Coal'houſe (*s. from* coal, *and* houſe) A houſe or place i which coals are kept.

Coali'ſion (*s. from* coaleſce) A union, one maſs or body.

Coal'mine (*s. from* coal, *and* mine) A coal pit.

COAL'MOUSE (*s. in ornithology*) A bird ſo called.

Coal'pit (*s. from* coal, *and* pit) A coal mine, a pit wher coals are dug.

Coal'ſtone (*s. from* coal, *and* ſtone) A ſort of coal.

COAL'TERN (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* alterno *alternate*) Reciprocal, done by turns.

Coal'work (*s. from* coal, *and* work) A coalery, the plac where coals are dug and produced to ſale.

Coa'ly (*adj. from* coal) Containing coal, having the qu lities of coal.

Coa'ming (*s. a ſea term*) The border raiſed about th hatches of a ſhip.

Co'an (*adj. from* Coos) Belonging to Coos, *applied t Hippocrates, who was born in that iſland.*

COAPTA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. co *wit* *with, and* apto *to fit)* The adjuſtment of parts to each other. *Boyle.*

OAR'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* arcto *to ſtraiten)* To contract, to confine in a narrow compaſs.

oarcta'tion (*s. from* coarct) Confinement, contraction, reſtraint.

OARSE (*adj. of unknown etymology)* Of an inferior kind, large in the thread or grain, rough, baſe, groſs, rude, inelegant.

oar'ſely (*adv. from* coarſe) In a coarſe manner.

oar'ſeneſs (*s. from* coarſe) Roughneſs, meanneſs, impurity, inelegance.

oar'ſer (*adj. comp. from* coarſe) Coarſe in a greater degree.

oar'ſeſt (*adj. from* coarſe) Coarſe in the higheſt degree.

oar'ted (*adj. obſolete)* Forced, obliged. *Chaucer.*

oar'ten (*v. t. obſolete)* To force, to compel, to reſtrain. *Lidgate.*

OARTICULA'TION (*s. with medical writers, from the* Lat. con *with, and* artus *a joint)* The ſtructure of the bones in forming a joint.

OAST (*s. from the* Lat. coſta) The edge of the land next the ſea, the ſhore; the bank of any large river or water, the ſide of any thing; the part of the country within view.

oaſt (*v. int. from the ſubſ.)* To ſail within ſight of the land, to ſail near the coaſt.

oaſt (*v. t.)* To ſail by, to ſail near to any place. *Addiſon.*

oas'ter (*s. from* coaſt) One who ſails by the ſhore, a timorous ſailer.

oas'ting (*p. from* coaſt) Sailing near the ſhore, ſailing by the coaſt.

oas'ting (*s. from the part.)* The method of ſailing near the coaſt.

OAT (*s. from the* French cotte) The upper garment, the lower part of a woman's dreſs, the dreſs of a boy in infancy; the particular habit of a profeſſion; the hair or fur of a beaſt; any tunic or covering; the field on which the enſigns armorial are depicted.

oat (*v. t. from the ſubſ.)* To cover, to inveſt, to overſpread.

oa'ted (*p. from* coat) Inveſted with a coat, covered, overſpread.

OA'TI (*s. in zoology)* The rackoon.

oa'ting (*p. a. from* coat) Inveſting with a coat, covering, overſpreading.

oa'ting (*s. from the part.)* A kind of ſtuff for making coats, the covering.

OAX (*v. t. a low word of uncertain derivation)* To flatter, to fawn upon, to wheedle.

oa'xer (*s. from* coax) A flatterer, a wheedler.

oa'xing (*p. from* coax) Flattering, wheedling.

ob (*s. a low word, corrupted from the* Sax. cop) The head, the top, a ball or pellet with which fowls are fed.

OB (*s. in ornithology)* A ſea fowl.

ob (*s.)* A rich miſer, a foreign coin.

ob (*s.)* A forced or made harbour.

O'BALES (*s. in heathen mythology)* A kind of ſatyrs.

O'BALT (*s. in natural hiſtory, and medicine)* A ſort of mineral of a cauſtic quality conſiſting of ſilver and arſenic.

OB'BING (*s. a ſea term)* A puniſhment inflicted on delinquents in a ſhip, which is performed by ſtriking the offender on his breech with a flat piece of wood.

ob'bing board (*s. a ſea term, from* cobbing, *and* board) The board with which the puniſhment of cobbing is inflicted.

OB'BLE (*v. t. from the* Dutch cobler) To mend ſhoes, to mend any thing coarſely, to patch up any thing in a clumſy and imperfect manner.

ob'bled (*p. from* cobble) Mended coarſely, patched up in a clumſy manner.

ob'bler (*s. from* cobble) A mender of ſhoes, one that mends or patches up any thing, a bungler.

ob'bling (*p. a. from* cobble) Mending in a bungling manner, patching up.

ob'blingneſs (*s. from* cobbling) Bunglingneſs. *Scott.*

OBEL'LA (*s. in zoology)* A ſpecies of ſerpents.

ob'iron (*s. from* cob, *and* iron) An handiron.

obish'op (*s. not much uſed)* A helping or joint biſhop.

OBI'TES (*s. in ichthyology)* A genus of malacoptygious fiſhes, the loach.

ob'loaf (*s. from* cob, *and* loaf) A loaf run out to an irregular form in baking. *Shakeſpeare.*

ob'nut (*s. from* cob, *and* nut) A ſpecies of hazel, a boy's play.

O'BOOSE (*s. a ſea term)* A kind of box to cover the chimney in a ſhip.

Cob'ſwan (*s. from* cob, *and* ſwan) The leading ſwan, the maſter ſwan.

COB'WEB (*s. from the* Dutch kopweb) The net or web of a ſpider, any ſnare or trap.

Cob'web (*adj. from the ſubſ.)* Weak, deceitful. "*A* cobweb *argument.*"

CO'CA (*s. in old records)* A ſmall boat.

Co'cacle (*s. a local word, perhaps a corruption of* coricle) A kind of fiſhing boat made of twigs covered over with a kind of leather. *Scott.*

CO'CAO (*s. in botany)* The Indian nut of which chocolate is made.

COCCI'FEROUS (*adj. in botany)* Belonging to thoſe plants or trees that bear berries.

COC'CIGIS (*s. in anatomy)* The coccyx.

COCCINEL'LA (*s. in zoology)* A genus of inſects.

COC'CISM (*s. from the* Lat. coccis *a cuckow)* The ſilly cry or tune of a cuckow. *Scott.*

COCCOTHRAU'STES (*s. in ornithology)* The hawfinch or groſsbeak.

COC'CUS (*s. in zoology)* A genus of two winged inſects.

COC'CYX (*s. in anatomy)* A kind of cartilaginous bone united to the extremity of the ſpine.

Coch'erings (*s.)* A kind of tax or tribute in Ireland.

COCH'INEAL (*s. in commerce)* An inſect uſed in dying ſcarlet and all grain colours.

COCH'LEA (*s. in zoology)* A genus of ſhell fiſh, a ſnail-ſhell. *In anatomy*, The hollow part of the ear. *In mechanics*, A ſcrew. *In architecture*, A winding ſtaircaſe.

COCHLEA'RE (*s. with medical writers)* A ſpoonful.

COCHLEA'RIA (*s. in botany)* Spoonwort, ſcurvy graſs.

Coc'hleary (*adj. from* cochlea) Belonging to a ſcrew.

Coch'leated (*adj. from* cochlea) Having the form of a ſcrew.

COCK (*s. from the* Sax. cocc) A domeſtic fowl remarkable for his galantry, pride and courage; the male of birds; the way in which cocks crow in the morning, *Shakeſpeare*; a leader, the moſt forward man of a company; a machine to ſhew the direction of the wind ſo called from its form; a ſpout to let out water by turning the ſtop; the notch of an arrow; that part of the lock of a gun that holds the flint; a ſmall boat; a ſmall heap of hay; the form of putting up the brim of a hat; the needle of a balance; the ſtyle of a dial.

Cock (*v. t. from the ſubſ.)* To ſet the head erect, to hold bolt upright; to ſet up the hat with an air; to ſet up the brims of the hat; to fix the hammer of a gun ready for a diſcharge; to make ſmall heaps of hay.

Cock (*v. int.)* To ſtrut, to look big; to train up or uſe fighting cocks.

Cocka'de (*s. from* cock) A ribband worn in the hat, a ribband made up in bows and worn by the military.

Cock'ahoop (*adv. from* cock, *and* on the hoop) At the height of mirth and jollitry. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cock'ale (*s. from* cock, *and* ale) A fine pleaſant drink.

COCK'AROUSE (*s. with the Indians in America)* One who has the honour to be of the king's council. *Scott.*

COCK'ATRICE (*s. from the* Sax. cocc *a cock, and* atter *a ſerpent)* A ſerpent ſuppoſed to be generated from the egg of a cock.

Coc'kel (*s. from* cock) A ſort of play.

Cock'bawd (*s. from* cock, *and* bawd) A pimp.

Cock'boat (*s. from* cock, *and* boat) A ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

Cock'broath (*s. from* cock, *and* broath) Broath made by boiling a cock.

Cock'brained (*adj. from* cock, *and* brain) Giddy, harebrained, raſh. *Scott.*

Cock'crowing (*s. from* cock, *and* crow) The time at which cocks uſually crow, the morning.

Coc'ked (*p. from* cock) Set up in ſome particular form, ſet up in little heaps, prepared for a diſcharge.

Coc'ker (*s. from* cock) One who follows the barbarous ſport of cockfighting.

COC'KER (*v. t. from the* French, coqueliner) To fondle, to indulge.

Coc'kered (*p. from* cocker) Fondled, indulged.

Coc'kerel (*s. from* cock) A young cock.

COC'KERMOUTH (*s.)* A borough and ſea port town of Cumberland; it has a market on Monday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 267 miles from London.

Coc'kermouth (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Cockermouth, made at Cockermouth.

COC'KET (*s. of uncertain derivation)* A ſeal belonging to the king's cuſtom-houſe, a ſcroll of parchment ſealed and delivered as a certificate of goods entered at the cuſtom-houſe.

Cock'etbread (*s. from* cocket, *and* bread) The fineſt ſort of wheaten bread. *Scott.*

Cock'eting (*adj. from* cocket) Giving a cocket.

Cock'eting (*s. from the* p.) The act of giving a cocket.

COCKET'TUM (*s. in old records*) The office at the cuſtomhouſe where goods to be exported are entered.

Cock'feather (*s. in archery*) The feather of the ſhaft that ſtands upright.

Cock'fight (*s. from* cock, *and* fight) A battle or match of cocks.

Cock'fighting (*s. from* cock, *and* fight) The barbarous cuſtom of ſetting cocks to fight, a battle or match of cocks.

Cock'horſe (*adv. from* cock, *and* horſe) On horſeback, triumphantly. *Prior.*

Coc'king (*p. from* cock) Setting up the hat, holding bolt upright, ſetting up little heaps of hay, preparing for a diſcharge, following the barbarous cuſtom of cockfighting.

Coc'kingcloth (*s. with fowlers*) A device made uſe of in ſhooting pheaſants.

Coc'kisbones (*s. obſolete*) A petty oath. *Chaucer.*

Coc'kiſh (*adj. from* cock) Wanton, uppiſh.

Coc'kiſhneſs (*s. from* cockiſh) Wantonneſs, uppiſhneſs. *Scott.*

COC'KLE (*s. from the* French, coquille) A ſmall ſhell fiſh.

COC'KLE (*s. in botany*) A weed that grows among corn.

Coc'kle (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To contract into wrinkles like the ſhell of a cockle, to ſhrink up.

Coc'kled (*p. from* cockle) Contracted, ſhrunk up.

Coc'kled (*adj. from* cockle) Shelled like a cockle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Coc'kleſtairs (*s. from* cockle, *and* ſtairs) Winding ſtairs. *Chambers.*

Cock'loft (*s. from* cock, *and* loft) The room over the garret.

Cock'maſter (*s. from* cock, *and* maſter) One that breeds game cocks.

Cock'match (*s. from* cock, *and* match) A battle or match of cocks.

COC'KNEY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A native of London, an effeminate mean deſpicable citizen.

COCK'PADDLE (*s. in ichthyology*) The lump fiſh.

Cock'pit (*s. from* cock *and* pit) The place where cocks are ſet to fight.

Cock'pit (*s. a ſea term*) A place on the lower deck of a ſhip of war.

COCK'QUEAN (*s. from the* Lat. coqua *a kitchin*) A cot, a man that concerns himſelf in the affairs of the kitchin.

COCK'ROACHES (*s. in zoology*) A kind of inſects.

Cock'roads (*s. from* cock, *and* road) Snares laid to catch woodcocks.

COCKS'COMB (*s. in botany*) Louſewort.

Cocks'comb (*s. from* cock, *and* comb) A ſilly proud fellow, an upſtart.

COCKS'HEAD (*s. in botany*) The ſainfoin.

Cock'ſhut (*s. from* cock, *and* ſhut) The cloſe of the evening, the time when poultry go to rooſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

COCK'SPUR (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of medlar, Virginian hawthorn.

Cock'ſure (*adj. uſed in droll ſtyle, from* cock, *and* ſure) Confident, having no doubt. *Pope.*

COCK'SWAIN (*s. a ſea term, from the* Sax. coggſwain) The officer who commands the cockboat.

COCK'WEED (*s. in botany*) Pepperwort.

Co'co (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The cacao, or cocoa tree.

CO'COA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of the palm tree.

Coc'quet (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A coquet. *Scott.*

COC'TIBLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) Capable of being boiled.

CO'CTILE (*adj. from the* Lat. coctilis) Made by baking.

Coctill'ation (*s. from* coctile) The act of boiling in a ſlow and careful manner.

COC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. coquo *to boil*) The act of boiling, a reſolution of febrile matter, a digeſtion in the ſtomach.

CO'CULUM (*s. in old records*) A cup, a ſmall drinking cup in the ſhape of a boat.

CO'CULUS (*s. in botany and* phyſic) A poiſonous berry made uſe of by poachers to intoxicate fiſh.

COD (*s. from the* Sax. codde) Any caſe or husk in which ſeeds are lodged; a pillow, the belly. *Chaucer.*

COD (*s.*) A ſea fiſh.

COD (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane or bag that contains the teſtes.

Cod (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To produce cods.

CODATRE'MULA (*s. in ornithology*) The wagtail.

Cod'ded (*p. from* cod) Having cods.

Cod'ders (*s. from* cod) Thoſe that gather peaſe in cods.

Cod'ding (*p. from* cod) Producing cods.

Cod'dle (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To codle, to parboil. *Scott.*

Cod'dy (*adj. from* cod) Having cods, full of pods. *Scott.*

COD'DYMOD'DY (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of lorus.

Code (*s. from* codex) A book, a book of the civil law.

CO'DEX (*s. from the* Lat.) A code or body of laws.

COD'FISH (*s. in ichthyology*) An excellent ſalt water fiſh.

CO'DIA (*s. in botany*) The head of a poppy, the head of a plant.

CO'DICIL (*s. from the* Lat. codicillus) An addition to a will.

CODIL'LE (*s. from the* French) The winning of a game at ombre.

CODI'NIAC (*s. in confectionary*) The marmalade of quinces.

COD'LE (*v. t. from the* Lat. coquo *to boil*) To parboil, to ſoften in heated water.

Cod'led (*p. from* codle) Parboiled, ſoftened in heated water.

Cod'lin (*s. from* codling) The name of an apple.

Cod'ling (*p. from* codle) Parboiling, ſoftening in heated water.

Cod'ling (*s. from the* p.) The name of an apple.

CODOSCE'LÆ (*s. from the* Lat.) Venereal buboes in the groin.

Cod'piece (*s. a low word*) The fore part of a pair of breeches.

COE (*s. with miners*) A ſmall lodgment under ground.

CŒ'CUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The blind gut, the firſt of the thick inteſtines.

COE'FFICACY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* efficax, *efficacious*) The joint power or force of ſeveral things acting together.

COEFFI'CIENCY (*s. from* coefficient) Cooperation, the ſtate of acting together.

COEFFI'CIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*; *and* efficio *to effect*) Belonging to a joint power, producing in conjunction with ſome thing elſe.

Coeffi'cient (*s. from the* adj.) That which unites its force with another.

Coeffi'cient (*s. in algebra and fluxions*) The quantity or power that operates in multiplication with ſome other quantity.

CŒLES'TIAL (*adj. a correct but neglected ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Celeſtial, heavenly.

CŒ'LIA (*s. with anatomical writers, from the* Greek) An original cavity in an animal body, the belly.

Cœ'liac (*adj. from* cœlia) Belonging to thoſe diſorders that affect the bowels, belonging to the belly.

CŒLI'GINOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. coelum *heaven, and* gigno *to generate*) Heaven born.

CŒLO'MA (*s. in ſurgery*) A hollow round ulcer in the horny coat of the eye.

CŒ'LUM (*s. in anatomy*) The cavity of the eye towards the corners.

CŒ'METERY (*s. from the* Greek κοιμαω *to ſleep*) A burying place, a churchyard.

COE'MPTION (*s. from the* Lat. con *together, and* emo *to buy*) The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

CŒNO'BIARCH (*s. from the* Greek, κοινος *common*, βιος *life, and* αρχων *a leader*) A chief governor, a prior of a moneſtry.

CŒ'NOBITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) An order of monks who had all things in common.

Cœnobi'tic (*adj. from* cœnobites) Belonging to the coenobites, having all things in common.

Cœ'noby (*s. from* cœnobites) The ſtate of having all things in common.

CŒ'NOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. cœnum) Muddy, filthy.

Cœno'ſity (*s. from* cœnoſe) Muddineſs, filthineſs.

Cœ'notaph (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cenotaph, an empty tomb.

COE'QUAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with and* equalis *equal*) Equal to, being in the ſame ſtate with another.

Coequa'lity (*s. from* coequal) The ſtate of being equal.

Coe'qualneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* coequal) Coequality.

COER'CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* arceo *to force*) To reſtrain, to keep in order by forceable means.

Coer'cible (*adj. from* coerce) Capable of being reſtrained, proper to be reſtrained.

Coer'cion (*s. from* coerce) A check, a penal reſtraint.

r′cive (*adj. from* coerce) Having the authority or ower of reſtraint, forcible.

r′civeneſs (*s. from* coercive) The ſtate of being coercive. *Scott.*

ERU′LEOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. cœru- eus) Blue, of a blue color.

ESSEN′TIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* eſ- entia *eſſence*) Having the ſame eſſential properties, artaking of the ſame eſſence.

eſſentia′lity (*s. from* coeſſential) A participation of he ſame eſſence.

eſſen′tialneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* coeſſential) Co- ſſentiality, the ſtate of being coeſſential.

ETA′NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* etas *age*) Of the ſame age; *with* to *and* with: *as*, "Coetaneous to *the act.*"

eta′neouſneſs (*s. from* coetaneous) The ſtate of being oetaneous.

ETER′NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* æter- us *eternal*) Equally, eternal with ſome other.

eter′nally (*adv. from* coeternal) In a ſtate equally eternal, equally eternal with another.

eter′nity (*s. from* coeternal) The ſtate of being coeter- al.

EVAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ævus *an* ge) Of the ſame age; *with* to *and* with: *as*, "Coeval with *eternity.*" "Coeval to *mankind.*"

eval (*s. from the* adj.) A cotemporary, one that lives n the ſame age with another.

eval′ity (*s. from* coeval) The ſtate of being coeval.

E′VOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ævum *an age*) Of the ſame age; *with* to: *as*, "Coevous to *it.*" *South.*

E′UR (*s. in heraldry*) A ſhort line of partition in ale in the centre of the field.

EXI′ST (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* exiſto *o exiſt*) To exiſt at the ſame time; *with* with; *as*, "With *which the motion never* coexiſted."

exis′tence (*s. from* coexiſt) The ſtate of being coexiſt- nt; *with* with: *as*, "Coexiſtence with *him.*"

exis′tent (*adj. from* coexiſt) Having exiſtence at the ame time with another; *with* to *and* with: *as*, "Coexiſtent to *the motion.*" *Lock* "Coexiſtent with *it.*"

exis′ting (*p. from* coexiſt) Exiſting at the ſame time.

EXTE′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* extendo *to extend*) To extend to the ſame place or point of uration with another.

exten′ded (*p. from* coextend) Extended to the ſame oint of ſpace or duration with another.

exten′ding (*p. from* coextend) Extending to the ſame oint with another.

exten′ſion (*s. from* coextend) The act or ſtate of ex- ending to the ſame point of ſpace or duration with nother.

F′FEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the coffeetree.

F′FEE (*s. from the* Arabick) The coffeetree, the erries of the coffeetree, a drink made by the infu- ion of coffeeberries in hot water.

ffee (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to coffee, uſed or coffee.

f′feeberry (*s. from* coffee, *and* berry) The fruit of he coffeetree.

f′feecup (*s. from* coffee, *and* cup) A cup for drinking coffee.

f′feehouſe (*s. from* coffee, *and* houſe) A houſe of en- ertainment where coffee is ſold, and the gueſts fur- iſhed with the news papers.

f′feeman (*s. from* coffee, *and* man) One that keeps a coffee houſe.

f′feemill (*s. from* coffee, *and* mill) A mill for grind- ng coffee.

f′feepot (*s. from* coffee, *and* pot) A pot in which cof- ee is made.

f′feetree (*s. from* coffee, *and* tree) The ſhrub that produces coffee.

F′FER (*s. from the* Sax. cofre) A kind of cheſt, a cheſt where money is kept.

F′FER (*s. in architecture*) A ſquare depreſſure in the interval between the madillions of the Corinthian cor- ice uſually filled up with ſome enrichment. *In forti- ication*, a hollow lodgment running acroſs a dry ditch, and ſerving the uſe of a parapet.

f′fer (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To lay up in a cheſt.

f′fered (*p. from* coffer) Laid up in a coffer.

f′ferer (*s. from* coffer) A principal officer in the king's houſehold.

f′fering (*p. a. from* coffer) Laying up in a coffer.

F′FIN (*s. from the* French cofin) The cheſt or en- loſure in which dead bodies are put into the ground; mould of paſte for a pye; a caſe in form of a cone ed by grocers.

Cof′fin (*s. in farriery*) The whole hoof of the foot with all it contains.

Cof′fin (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To incloſe in a coffin, to put into a coffin.

Cof′finbone (*s. in farriery, from* coffin, *and* bone) A ſmall bone incloſed in the midſt of the hoof.

Cof′fined (*p. from* coffin) Put into a coffin, encloſed in a coffin. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cof′finmaker (*s. from* coffin, *and* make) One whoſe buſineſs it is to make coffins.

Cof′rin (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To coffer, to put into a cheſt. *Chaucer.*

COG (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To flatter, to impoſe upon by falſe pretences, to give an undue direction, to falſify.

COG (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The tooth of a wheel, that part of a wheel by which it acts upon another wheel; a kind of boat.

Cog (*v. t. with millwrights, from the* ſubſ.) To put cogs in a wheel.

Cog (*v. int.*) To lye, to diſſemble.

Co′gency (*s. from* cogent) Force, ſtrength, power of conviction.

CO′GENT (*adj. from the* Lat. cogens *compelling*) Forcible, powerful to convince.

Co′gently (*adv. from* cogent) In a cogent manner, forcibly.

COG′GA (*s. in old records*) A kind of ſhip, a cockboat.

Cog′ge (*s. obſolete*) A cockboat. *Chaucer.*

Cog′ged (*p. from* cog) Furniſhed with cogs, falſified, made to fall one way.

Cog′ger (*s. from* cog) One that flatters, one that falſifies, one that puts cogs into a wheel.

COG′GESHALL (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 45 miles from London.

Cog′geſhall (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Coggeſhall, made at Coggeſhall.

Cog′ging (*p. a. from* cog) Flattering, falſifying, lying; putting cogs into a wheel.

COG′GLE (*s. a. local word*) A kind of boat, a cockboat.

COG′GLESTONE (*s. from the* Italian, cuogolo) A little ſtone, a ſmall pebble.

Co′gitable (*adj. from* cogitate) Proper to be thought of, ſubject to thought.

COGI′TABUND (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cogito *to think, and* abundo *to abound*) Full of thought, deeply thoughtful.

COG′ITATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cogito *to think*) To revolve in thought, to think over.

Cogita′tion (*s. from* cogitate) The act of thinking, thoughtfulneſs, meditation, purpoſe of thought.

Co′gitative (*adj. from* cogitate) Endued with the power of thinking, given to deep meditation.

Cog′men (*s. from* cog, *and* men) Dealers in cogware.

COG′NATE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* natus *born*) Born together, produced from the ſame ſtock, related. "*A* cognate *ſignification.*" *Johnſon.*

Cogna′tion (*s. from* cognate) Kindred, deſcent from the ſame ſtock or family, relationſhip.

COG′NISABLE (*adj. a correct ſpelling, from the* French connoiſſable) Falling under judicial notice, proper to be examined.

COG′NISANCE (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* French, connoiſſance) Judicial notice, examination; a badge or mark of diſtinction.

Cog′niſance (*s. in law*) The acknowledgment of a fine, the judicial audience of any matter.

Cog′niſance (*s. in heraldry*) The creſt of a coat of arms.

Cog′niſee (*s. a law term*) The perſon to whom a fine is acknowledged.

Cog′niſor, Cog′niſour (*s. a law term*) He that paſſes or acknowledges a fine.

COGNI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. cognitio) Knowledge, full of conviction.

Cog′nitive (*adj. from* cognition) Endued with a power of knowing.

Cog′nizable (*adj. a uſual but rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Cogniſable.

Cog′nizance (*s. a uſual ſpelling*) Cogniſance.

COGNO′MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſurname, a name given on account of ſome thing remarkable.

Cogno′minal (*adj. from* cognomen) Having the ſame name, belonging to a ſurname.

Cognomina′tion (*s. from* cognomen) A cognomen, a ſurname, a name added on account of ſome quality or accident.

COGNOS′CENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* noſco *to know*) Knowledge, the ſtate of knowing.

Cognoſ'cible (*adj. little uſed*) Capable of being known.

Cognoſ'citive (*adj. little uſed*) Pertaining to knowledge. *Scott.*

COG'RITAL (*adj. in fortification*) Belonging to a line drawn from the centre to the angle of the baſtion.

COGUE (*s. in Scotland*) A ſmall wooden veſſel, a ſmall cup or dram of brandy.

Cogue (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To drink brandy, to drink drams.

Cog'ware (*s. from* cog, *and* ware) Coarſe cloths worn in the north of England.

COHA'BIT (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* habito *to dwell*) To dwell with another in the ſame place, to live together as man and wife.

Coha'bitance (*s. not much uſed, from* cohabit) Cohabitation. *Scott.*

Coha'bitant (*s. from* cohabit) An inhabitant of the ſame place with another.

Cohabita'tion (*s. from* cohabit) The ſtate of inhabiting the ſame place with another, the ſtate of living together as man and wife.

Cohab'iting (*p. from* cohabit) Dwelling in the ſame place, dwelling together as man and wife.

COHEI'R (*s. from the* Lat. cohæres) One of two or more among whom an inheritance is divided.

Cohei'reſs (*s. from* coheir) One of two or more women who have an equal ſhare in an inheritance.

COHE'RE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* hæreo *to ſtick*) To ſtick together, to ſuit, to fit, to agree.

Cohe'rence, Cohe'rency (*s. from* cohere) The ſtate of being coherent.

Cohe'rent (*adj. from* cohere) Sticking together, ſuited to ſomething elſe, conſiſtent.

Cohe'ſion (*s. from* cohere) The act of ſticking together, the ſtate of union, connection, dependence.

Cohe'ſive (*adj. from* cohere) Endued with a power of ſticking together.

Cohe'ſiveneſs (*s. from* coheſive) The ſtate of being coheſive.

COHI'BIT (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* habeo *to have*) To reſtrain, to hinder.

CO'HOBATE (*v. t. in chymiſtry*) To diſtil over again.

Co'hobated (*p. from* cohobate) Diſtilled over again. *Arbuthnot.*

Co'hobating (*p. a. from* cohobate) Diſtilling a ſecond time.

Cohoba'tion (*s. from* cohobate) The proceſs of double diſtillation.

CO'HORT (*s. from the* Lat. cohors) A troop of ſoldiers in the Roman armies conſiſting of about five hundred men; a body of warriors.

COHORTA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* hortor *to exhort*) An exhortation, an incitement.

COIF (*s. from the* French, coeffe) The head dreſs, a lady's cap, the ſerjeant's cap.

Coi'fed (*adj. from* coif) Wearing a coif.

Coi'ffure (*s. from* coif) Head dreſs. *Addiſon.*

COIGNE (*s. from the* French) A corner, a wooden wedge uſed in printing.

Coigne (*s. in the Iriſh dialect*) Forage, proviſion for horſes in an army.

Coigne (*v. t. obſolete*) To coin. *Chaucer.*

COIL (*s. from the* German kolloren) Tumult, buſtle, confuſion, a rope wound into a ring.

Coil (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To gather into a narrow compaſs, to wind up in the form of a ring.

COI'LED (*p. from* coil) Gathered into a ſmall compaſs, wound up in the form of a ring.

Coi'ling (*p. a. from* coil) Gathering into a narrow compaſs, winding up in the form of a ring.

Coi'lous (*s. obſolete*) The teſticles. *Chaucer.*

CO'IMMENSE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* immenſus *unmeaſurable*) Equally immenſe with another. *Scott.*

COIN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Money ſtamped with a legal impreſſion; payment, recompence.

Coin (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To ſtamp metal for money; to make or forge any thing.

COIN (*s. from the* French, coigne) A corner, a brick or ſtone prepared for the corner of a building.

Coi'nage (*s. from* coin) The proceſs of coining money, the charge of coining money, money; forgery.

COINCI'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* incido *to fall into*) To fall on the ſame point, to meet in the ſame point, to concur, to agree with.

Coin'cidence (*s. from* coincide) The act or ſtate of being coincident; concurrence, agreement; *with* with: *as*, "Coincidence with *one another*."

Coin'cident (*adj. from* coincide) Falling on the ſame point, concurrent, equivalent; *with* with: *as*, " incident with *the ruling principles*."

Coin'cidentneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* coincident) T ſtate of being coincident, coincidence. *Scot*

COINCLU'DED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. co *with*, *and* includo *to include*) Included with another *Sco*

COINDICA'TION (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat. co *with*, *and* indico *to ſhew*) A joint indication, a co current ſign or ſymptom.

Coi'ned (*p. from* coin) Made into money, invente counterfeited.

Coi'ner (*s. from* coin) One that makes coin, a maker baſe money, an inventor.

Coines (*s. obſolete*) Quinces. *Chauce*

Coi'ning (*p. a. from* coin) Making money, inventin counterfeiting.

Coi'ning (*s. from the* adj.) The act or proceſs of ma ing money.

COI'NOBITE (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, a correct ſpelli from the* Greek κοινος *common*, *and* βιος *life*) A cen bite, one of a religious order living in ſociety.

Coint (*adj. obſolete*) Odd, ſtrange. *Chauce*

COJO'IN (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. co *with*, *and* jungo *to join*) To join with another. *Shakeſpear*

Coiſt (*s. a local word*) A wood pigeon.

Cois'tril (*s. not much uſed*) A coward cock, a run away *Shakſpear*

COIT (*s. from the* Dutch cote *a die*) Some thing to b thrown by hand at a certain mark, a quoit.

COI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *together*, *and* eo *to g* The act by which two bodies come together, copu lation.

COIX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, jobſtears.

COKE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Pitcoal charked.

Co'ker (*s. from* cock) A boatman, a waterman.

Cokes (*s. a local word*) A fool, a ſilly fellow.

Co'kewold, Co'kold (*s. obſolete*) A cuckold. *Chauce*

Col (*adj. obſolete*) Black, blackiſh. *Chaucer*

Col (*s. obſolete*) A dog's name, a kind of nickname.

CO'LANDER (*s. from the* Lat. colo *to ſtrain*) A kind o ſieve or ſtrainer.

CO'LAPHIZE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Greek κολοφιζω *to buffet*) To beat with repeated blows, t buffet. *Scot*

CO'LAPTICE (*s. from the* Greek, κολαπτω *to carv* The act of carving in ſtone.

CO'LARIN (*s. in architecture*) The little frize of th capital in the Doric and Tuſcan column, the orlo o ring at the top next to the capital.

COLA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. colo *to ſtrain*) A filtra tion, a ſtraining.

CO'LATURE (*s. from the* Lat. colo *to ſtrain*) A filtra tion, the act of ſtraining, the matter ſtrained.

COL'BERTINE (*s. of unknown derivation*) A kind o lace worn by women.

COL'CHESTER (*s.*) A large borough town in Eſſex it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members t parliament, carries on a large manufacture of bays and is 50 miles from London.

Col'cheſter (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Colche ter, made at Colcheſter.

COL'CHICUM (*s. in botany*) Meadow ſaffron.

COL'COTAL, COL'COTHER (*s. in chymiſtry*) Burnt o calcined vitriol.

COLD (*adj. from the* Sax.) Void of heat, chill, frigid void of acrimony, unaffected, void of paſſion, incapa ble of moving the paſſions, deliberate, void of raſh neſs, chaſte, reſerved, coy, having the ſenſe but littl affected.

Cold (*s. from the* adj.) Coldneſs, chillneſs, the cauſe o coldneſs, a diſorder occaſioned by cold, a want o warmth, a want of affection.

COLDE'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cold'er (*adj. comp. of* cold) Cold in a greater degree.

Cold'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* cold) Cold in the greateſt degree

COLD'FINCH (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

Cold'iſh (*adj. from* cold) Tending to cold, having littl warmth, having little affection.

Cold'ly (*adv. from* cold) Without heat, indifferently diſpaſſionately.

Cold'neſs (*s. from* cold) The ſtate of being cold, tha which cauſes the ſenſation of cold, reſervedneſs, di paſſionateneſs.

Cold'ſhire (*adj. with ironmongers*) Brittle, apt to break

Cold'tea (*s. a cant word*) Brandy.

COLE (*s. from the* Sax. cawl) Cabbage of all kinds.

Cole (*s. a cant word*) Caſh.

CO'LEFISH (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of gadus.

′LEMOUSE (*s. in ornithology*) The ſmall titmouſe.

′lenſearth (*s. with painters*) A kind of color.

LEOPTE′RA (*s. in zoology*) A claſs of inſects.

′LERABLE (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Colourable, pre- ended. *Chaucer.*

LERAI′N (*s.*) A large town in Ireland in the county f Londonderry and province of Ulſter.

′lere (*s. obſolete*) A collar. *Chaucer.*

′leſeed (*s. from* cole, *and* ſeed) The ſeed of cabbage.

LE′SHILL (*s.*) A town in Warwickſhire; it has a arket on Wedneſday, and is 103 miles from London.

le′ſhill (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to Coleſhill, ade at Coleſhill.

′let (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A collet; that part of a ing in which the ſtone is ſet.

′lewort (*s. from* cole, *and* wort) A ſpecies of cab- age.

′liberts (*s. plu. obſolete*) A middle ſort of people be- ween ſlaves and freemen.

′LIBUS (*s. in ornithology*) The humming bird, ſup- oſed to be the ſmalleſt of all birds.

′LIC, CO′LICK (*s. from the* Lat. colicus) A diſor- ler of the colon, a diſorder of the ſtomach or bowels ttended with acute pain.

′LIC (*adj. from the* ſubſ.) Belonging to the colic, ffecting the bowels.

′licſhell (*s. from* colic, *and* ſhell) The porcelain ſhell ſuppoſed to be good in the colic.

LI′PHIUM (*s. in antiquity*) A ſtrong kind of food onſiſting of various ingredients recommended to wreſtlers to make their fleſh firm.

LISÆ′UM (*in ancient architecture*) An oval amphi- heatre at Rome ſaid to be large enough to contain hundred thouſand people.

LI′TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of pebble in he form of the human penis.

ll (*v. int. obſolete*) To embrace about the neck.

ll (*adj. obſolete*) Black, blackiſh. *Chaucer.*

L′LA (*s. from the* Greek) Glue, any glutinous matter.

llabefa′ction (*s. not much uſed, from* collabefy) A waſting, a deſtroying.

LLA′BEFY (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, labo *to totter, and* facio *to make*) To de- troy, to break, to waſte. *Scott.*

LLAC′RYMATE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* lachrymo *to ſhed tears*) To weep to- gether. *Cole.*

LLACTA′NEOUS (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* lac *milk*) Nurſed together, ſuckled at the ſame time.

LLA′PSE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* labor *to ſlide*) To fall together, to fall ſo as to have one ſide cloſe to the other.

llap′ſing (*p. from* collapſe) Falling together. *Johnſon.*

llap′ſion (*s. from* collapſe) The act or ſtate of falling together.

LLA′QUEATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* laqueo *to enſnare*) To entangle.

L′LAR (*s. from the* Lat. collare) A ring of metal put round the neck, that part of dreſs that ſurrounds the neck, that part of the harneſs faſtened about the neck of a horſe, a quantity of fleſh rolled up together to be preſerved in pickle, a ring or band, an inſign of the order of knighthood.

l′lar (*v. t. from the* ſubſ.) To take by the throat, to ſeize a perſon by that part of dreſs which is about the neck, to roll up fleſh with a ſtring or collar for pickling.

l′larage (*s. from* collar) A tax formerly levied on the collars of thoſe horſes that were employed in drawing wine.

l′larbeam (*s. in building*) A beam framed croſſwiſe between two rafters.

l′larbone (*s. from* collar, *and* bone) The bone on each ſide of the neck.

l′larday (*s. from* collar, *and* day) A holiday in which the knights appear in the collars of their reſpective orders.

l′lared (*p. from* collar) Furniſhed with a collar, wear- ing a collar, ſeized by the collar.

l′laring (*p. from* collar) Putting on a collar, ſeiz- ing by the collar, rolling up fleſh for pickling.

L′LATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* fero *to bring*) To compare together, to examine; to beſtow a ſpiritual living, *with* to.

l′lated (*p. from* collate) Compared, examined.

LLA′TERAL (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* latus *a ſide*) Lying ſide by ſide, having equal ſides, equal in relationſhip, concurrent, helping.

Colla′teral (*s. from the* adj.) One that ſtands in the ſame relationſhip. *Ayliffe.*

Colla′terally (*adv. from* collateral) In a collateral man- ner.

Colla′ting (*p. a. from* collate) Comparing together, preſenting to a ſpiritual living.

Colla′tion (*s. from* collate) The compariſon of one thing with another, the act of conferring a gift, the be- ſtowment of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

COLLATI′TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. collatitius, *but not much uſed*) Effected by the contribution of money, done by way of loan.

Colla′tive (*adj. from* collate) Conferred together. *Scott.*

Colla′tive (*s. from* collate) A benevolence of the people to the king.

Colla′tor (*s. from* collate) One that collates.

COLLA′UD (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* laudo *to praiſe*) To praiſe together, to join in praiſe.

COL′LEAGUE (*s. heretofore accented on the laſt ſyllable, from the* Lat. con *with, and* lego *to ſend as an embaſſador*) A partner in office or employment.

Collea′gue (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To unite in any office or employment.

Collea′gued (*p. from* colleague) United in office or employment; *with* with: *as*, “ Colleagued with *this dream of his advantage.*”

Collea′guing (*p. a. from* colleague) Uniting in office or employment.

COLLE′CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* lego *to gather up*) To gather together, to unite money into one ſum, to gain from obſervation; to recover from ſurpriſe.

Col′lect (*s. from the* verb) A ſhort comprehenſive prayer.

Collecta′neous (*adj. from* collect) Collected, compiled from various authors.

Collecta′neouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* collectaneous) The quality of being collectaneous.

Collec′ted (*p. from* collect) Gathered together, brought into one ſum, gathered from obſervation, recovered from ſurpriſe.

Collec′tible (*adj. from* collect) Capable of being collected.

Collec′ting (*p. a. from* collect) Gathering together, bringing into one ſum, gathering from obſervation.

Collec′tion (*s. from* collect) The act of gathering together, the ſtate of being collected, that which is collected, a deduction, a conſequence.

Collecti′tious (*adj. from* collect) Gathered up, compoſed of all ſorts.

Collec′tive (*adj. from* collect) Gathered into one maſs, including a multitude, argumentative.

Collec′tively (*adv. from* collective) In a collective manner.

Collec′tor (*s. from* collect) One that collects, one who collects the revenues in a certain diſtrict.

COLLE′GATARY (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. con *with, and* legatum *a legacy*) One of two or more to whom a legacy is left in common.

COL′LEGE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* lego *to read*) A lecture read in public; a community, a number of perſons living together under common rules, a ſociety of men ſet apart for learning or religion; the houſe in which the collegians reſide; a collegiate church.

Colle′gial (*adj. from* college) Belonging to a college.

Colle′gian (*s. from* college) A member of a college, a ſtudent in a college.

Colle′giate (*adj. from* college) Having a college, inſtituted after the manner of a college.

Colle′giate (*s. from the* adj.) A collegian, a member of a college.

Col′lered (*adj. in* heraldry) Wearing a collar.

Col′lery (*s*) A ſtorehouſe for coals. *Scott.*

Col′let (*s. from* collum) Some thing to go about the neck, that part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

Colle′tic (*adj. not much uſed, from* colla) Having the qualities of glue, viſcous.

Colle′tic (*s. in phyſic, from the ſubſ.*) A medicine to ſtrengthen and confirm the part to which it is applied.

COLLI′COLUM (*s. in anatomy*) The lympha.

COLLI′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* lædo *to hurt*) To daſh together, to ſtrike againſt each other.

Colli′ded (*p. from* collide) Daſhed together. *Brown.*

Colli′ding (*p. a. from* collide) Daſhing together, ſtriking one againſt another.

Col′lied (*adj. from* colly) Sooty, black. *Shakeſpeare.*

Col′lier (*s. from* coal) One that works in the coal pits, one employed in the coal trade, a veſſel that carries coals.

Col'liery (*s. from* coal) The place where coals are dug, coalworks.

Col'liflower (*s. from* cole, *and* flower) A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ligo *to bind*) The act of binding together, the ſtate of being bound together.

COLLIMA'TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* limo *to look askew*) The act of aiming at a mark, aim.

COLLI'NEATE (*v. int. not uſed*, *from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* linea *a line*) To aim at, to level at.

Collinea'tion (*s. from* collineate) The act of aiming at any thing, aim.

Col'lineſs (*s. from* colly) Sootineſs, blackneſs.

Col'ling (*p. from* coll) Embracing about the neck.

Col'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of embracing.

COLLINSO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Col'liquable (*adj. from* colliquate) Eaſily diſſolved, capable of being melted.

Colli'quament (*s. from* colliquate) The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by melting.

Col'liquant (*adj. from* colliquate) Endued with the power of melting, diſſolvent.

COL'LIQUATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* liquo *to melt*) To diſſolve, to melt, to liquify.

Col'liquated (*p. from* colliquate) Melted, diſſolved. *Harvey.*

Col'liquating (*p. from* colliquate) Melting, diſſolving.

Colliqua'tion (*s. from* colliquate) The act of melting, liquefaction; a lax or diluted ſtate of the fluids in an animal body.

Col'liquative (*adj. from* colliquate) Belonging to colliquation, having a tendency to colliquation. *Harvey.*

Col'liquativeneſs (*s. from* colliquative) The ſtate of being colliquative.

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Colli'ſion (*s. from* collide) The act of ſtriking two bodies together, the ſtate of being ſtruck together, a claſh.

Colliſtrig'iated (*adj. not uſed*, *from* colliſtrigium) Put into the ſtocks.

COLLISTRI'GIUM (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A pair of ſtocks.

COLLI'TIGANT (*adj. not uſed*, *from the* Lat. con *together*, *and* litigo *to ſtrive*) Wrangling together.

Col'loc (*s. a local word*) A large pail with one handle.

COL'LOCATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* loco *to place*) To place, to put into ſome place or ſtation.

Col'locate (*adj. from the verb*) Placed, put into ſome place or ſtation. *Bacon.*

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COLLO'GUE (*v. t. a low word*, *and of uncertain derivation*) To flatter, to wheedle, to pleaſe with kind words.

Collo'guing (*p. a low word*, *from* collogue) Flattering, wheedling.

COL'LOP (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A ſmall ſlice of meat, a piece of any animal. *In droll ſtyle*, A child. *Shakeſp.*

COL'LOQUY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A conference, converſation, diſcourſe.

Col'low (*adj. a local word*) Grimed with coal or black dirt.

COLLUC'TANCY (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* luctor *to wreſtle*) A conteſt, a ſtruggle, a tendency to conteſt.

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COL'MAR (*s. from the* French) A kind of pear.

COLN'BROOK (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 17 miles from London.

Coln'brook (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Colnbrook made at Colnbrook.

COLNE (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 200 miles from London.

Colne (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Colne, made at Colne.

COLNE (*s. a law term*, *from the* Sax.) An account, the management of affairs.

Ca'lobe (*s. obſolete*) An old kind of ſhort coat.

COLOBO'MA (*s. in phyſic*, *from the* Greek) A diſorder in which the lips and eyelids grow together.

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COLOMES'TRUM (*s. in botany*) Dog's bane.

CO'LON (*s. in anatomy*) The largeſt of all the inteſtines; a principal member of the body. *Scott.*

CO'LON (*s. in grammar*) A pauſe (:) greater than a comma, and leſs than a period.

Colon'ade (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A colonnade.

CO'LONEL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The chief commander of a regiment, a field officer next in rank to a general.

Co'lonelſhip (*s. from* colonel) The office of a colonel.

Coloniza'tion (*s. a new word*, *from* colonize) The act of planting with colonies, the ſtate of being planted with colonies.

Co'lonize (*v. t. from* colony) To plant with colonies, to ſettle with new planters.

Coloni'zed (*p. from* colonize) Planted with colonies.

Co'lonizing (*p. a. from* colonize) Planting with colonies. *Bacon.*

COLONNA'DE (*s. from the* Italian colonno) A ſeries of pillars diſpoſed in a circle, any range or row of columns.

CO'LONY (*s. from the* Lat. colonia) A body of people ſettled in ſome diſtant place or country, the country colonized, a plantation.

COLOPHO'NIA (*s. in chymiſtry*) The groſs ſubſtance of turpentine.

CO'LOPHONY (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Roſin.

Coloquin'tida (*s. in medicine*, *from* colocynthis) The fruit of the colocynthis or wild goad.

CO'LOR (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling*, *from the* Lat.) Colour.

Co'lor (*v. t. a modern ſpelling*, *from the ſubſ.*) To colour.

Co'lorate (*adj. from* color) Coloured, marked, dyed.

Colora'tion (*s. from* color) The art or proceſs of colouring.

COLORBA'SIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A branch of the ancient Gnoſtics.

COLORI'FIC (*adj. from the* Lat. color *colour*, *and* facio *to make*) Producing a colour, giving a tint.

Coloriſa'tion (*s. not much uſed*) Coloration, the change of colour to which bodies are liable. *Scott.*

COLOS'SE (*s. in antiquity*) A ſtatue of enormous magnitude in the iſland of Rhodes, a large ſtatue.

COLOS'SE (*s. in geography*) A city of the Leſſer Aſia.

Coloſſe'an (*adj. from* Coloſſe) Gigantic, like a Coloſſus.

COLOSSE'UM (*s. in Rome*) The coliſœum.

Colos'ſian (*adj. from* Coloſſe) Belonging to the city of Coloſſe.

Colos'ſian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Coloſſe.

COLOS'SUS (*s. in antiquity*) An enormous ſtatue in the iſland of Rhodes, any gigantic figure, a giant.

Coloſtra'tion (*s. from* coloſtrum) A diſeaſe occaſioned by ſucking the milk of the dam within two days after the birth.

COLOS'TRUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The firſt milk of an animal after bringing forth young, beeſtings.

CO'LOUR (*s. the common ſpelling*, *from the* Lat. color) The hue or appearance of bodies to the eye; the tint of the painter; the freſhneſs of the face; appearance, ſhew; the ſuperficial repreſentation of any thing; concealment, excuſe; a kind, a character. *Shakeſp.*

Co'lour (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To mark with ſome hue or dye; to palliate, excuſe, to make plauſible.

'lour (*v. int. rather a low word*) To bluſh.

'lourable (*adj. from* colour) Plauſible, ſpecious. *King Charles.*

'lourableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* colourable) Plauſibleneſs.

'lourably (*adv. not much uſed, from* colourable) Plauſibly, ſpeciouſly. *Bacon.*

'loure (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cholor.

'loured (*p. from* colour) Painted, marked with ſome colour; palliated, excuſed, made plauſible.

'louring (*p. a. from* colour) Painting, marking with ſome colour; palliating, excuſing, making plauſible.

'louring (*s. from the part.*) That with which any thing is coloured, colour; a palliation; that part of the art of painting which conſiſts in laying on the colours with propriety and beauty.

'louriſt (*s. from* colour) A painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his deſign.

'lourleſs (*adj. from* colour) Void of colour, tranſparent.

'lours (*s. plu. a military term*) The flags, banners and enſigns of all kinds born in the army or navy.

'lours (*s. plu. obſolete*) Rhetorical figures. *Chaucer.*

lp (*s. obſolete*) A blow, a ſmall bit of any thing. *Cole.*

LPA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To lop trees.

LPATU'RA (*s. in old records*) The lopping of trees, a treſpaſs in the foreſt.

l'pices (*s. a local word*) Levers, ſmall poles to make levers.

lpin'dach (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A young cow, a heifer.

LPI'TIA (*s. in old records*) Samplars, young poles in the wood, colpices.

LT (*s. from the* Sax.) A young horſe, a young aſs; a young fooliſh fellow.

lt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To befool. *Shakeſpeare.*

lt (*v. int.*) To act the part of a colt, to friſk, to frolick. *Spencer.*

'lter (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A culter, that part of a plough which cuts the ground before the ſhare.

lt'evil (*s. in farriery, from* colt, *and* evil) A diſeaſe incident to young horſes, the ſwelling of the yard.

L'TIC (*s. with timber merchants*) A defect in ſome of the annular circules of a tree.

LTS'FOOT (*s. in botany*) An herb with a leaf in the form of a colt's foot.

lts'tooth (*s. from* colt, *and* tooth) An imperfect tooth in young horſes; a diſpoſition to youthful pleaſures.

LU'BER (*s. in zoology*) A genus of ſerpents.

lubri'ferous (*adj. not uſed, from* coluber) Bearing ſerpents. *Cole.*

LUBRI'NA (*s. in botany*) The briony.

lu'brine (*adj. from* coluber) Relating to a ſerpent; cunning, crafty.

LUM'BA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the dove kind.

lum'bary (*s. from* columba) A dove houſe, a pigeon houſe.

'lumbe (*s. obſolete*) A dove. *Chaucer.*

LUMBI'NA (*s. in botany*) A kind of vervain.

'lumbine (*adj. from* columba) Like a dove, belonging to a pigeon. *Scott.*

'LUMBINE (*s. in botany*) The columbina, vervain.

'lumbine (*s. from* columba) A dove colour, a violet colour.

LUM'BUS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſociety of regular canons who formerly poſſeſſed a hundred abbies in the Britiſh iſlands.

LUMEL'LA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inflammation of the uvula.

LU'MITY (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. columis *ſafe*) Health, ſafety. *Cole.*

'LUMN (*s. from the* Lat. columna) A round pillar; any body of certain dimenſions preſſing in a vertical direction on its baſe; a file or row of troops, any part of a page divided from top to bottom.

lum'nar (*adj. from* column) Belonging to a column, formed after the manner of a column.

lumna'rian (*adj. from* column) Formed like a column, conſiſting of columns.

lumna'rious (*adj. not much uſed, from* column) Columnar, conſiſting of columns.

LUM'NEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LUMNI'FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. columna *a column, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing pillars, ſupporting pillars.

'lumpne (*s. obſolete*) A column. *Chaucer.*

'LUMPTON (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 175 miles from London.

'lumpton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Columpton, made at Columpton.

COLU'RE (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek κολȣρος) One of the imaginary circles paſſing through the poles of the world, and the cardinal points of the equinoctial.

Colute'a (*s. in botany*) The trefoil tree, the baſtard ſenna.

Co'lwort (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The colewort.

COLY'BA (*s. in the Greek church*) A kind of offering or entertainment at a funeral.

COLYM'BUS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of fowls, the gooſe kind.

CO'MA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A lethargy, a continued propenſity to ſleep.

COMA'RT (*s. a made word, not much uſed*) A kind of compact. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMA'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

COMA'TE (*s. a made word, from the* Lat. con *with, and the* Engliſh mate) A companion.

Co'matoſe (*adj. from* coma) Lethargic, ſleepy to a diſeaſe.

COMA'TUS (*s. in botany*) A wilding.

COMB (*s. an old word, ſtill uſed in Cornwall*) A valley, a vale.

COMB (*s. from the* Sax. comb) An inſtrument to clean and adjuſt the hair, an inſtrument to prepare wool for ſpinning, the creſt of a cock or other fowl, the canton in which bees lodge their honey; a dry meaſure containing four buſhels.

Comb (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To divide and adjuſt the hair, to prepare wool for ſpinning, to lay any thing ſmooth as with a comb.

COMBA'RONES (*s. plu. in old records*) Fellow barons, the barons of the cinque ports.

COM'BAT (*v. int. from the* French combattre) To fight hand to hand, to fight a duel.

Com'bat (*v. t.*) To fight, to oppoſe.

Com'bat (*s. from the verb*) A conteſt, a duel, oppoſition between two, a battle.

Com'batant (*s. from* combat) One that combats another, a champion; *with* for: *as,* "*A* combatant for *thoſe opinions.*"

Com'bated (*p. from* combat) Oppoſed.

Com'bating (*p. a. from* combat) Fighting hand to hand, oppoſing.

Comb'broach (*s. from* comb, *and* broach) One of the ſpikes or teeth of the inſtrument with which wool is combed.

Comb'bruſh (*s. from* comb, *and* bruſh) A bruſh to clean a comb.

Comb'caſe (*s. from* comb, *and* caſe) A caſe to preſerve a comb.

Com'bed (*p. from* comb) Cleaned with a comb, adjuſted with a comb.

Comb'er (*s. from* comb) One who combs wool.

Com'ber (*s. not much uſed*) An incumberance, a perplexity. *Scott.*

Comb'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſhell fiſh reſembling a comb.

Com'binate (*adj. not much uſed, from* combine) Settled by compact, betrothed.

Combina'tion (*s. from* combinate) A league, a union to ſerve ſome bad purpoſe; a conjunction of qualities, a commixture; the joining of ideas in the mind; the joining of ſounds or numbers together in their ſeveral variations.

Combina'tional (*adj. obſolete*) Belonging to a combination. *Cole.*

COMBI'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* binus *twofold*) To join two or more together, to link in union, to agree, to ſettle by compact; to join words or ideas together.

Combi'ne (*v. int.*) To unite one with another, to coaleſce, to unite in friendſhip or deſign.

Combi'ned (*p. from* combine) Joined together, united one with another.

Comb'ing (*p. a. from* comb) Cleaning with a comb, adjuſting with a comb.

Combi'ning (*p. a. from* combine) Uniting together, uniting for ſome bad purpoſe.

Com'birment (*s. obſolete*) An incumberance. *Chaucer.*

Comb'leſs (*adj. from* comb) Wanting a comb or creſt.

Comb'maker (*s. from* comb, *and* make) One who makes combs.

COMBMAR'TIN (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 184 miles from London.

Combmar'tin (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Combmartin, made at Combmartin.

Comb'pipe (*s. from* comb, *and* pipe) A hollow inſtrument to rectify a combbroach.

Comb'pot (*s. from* comb, *and* pot) A kind of ſtove made of earth to warm the inſtruments with which wool is combed.

Col'liery (*s. from* coal) The place where coals are dug, coalworks.

Col'liflower (*s. from* cole, *and* flower) A kind of cabbage.

COLLIGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ligo *to bind*) The act of binding together, the ſtate of being bound together.

COLLIMA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* limo *to look askew*) The act of aiming at a mark, aim.

COLLI'NEATE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* linea *a line*) To aim at, to level at.

Collinea'tion (*s. from* collineate) The act of aiming at any thing, aim.

Col'lineſs (*s. from* colly) Sootineſs, blackneſs.

Col'ling (*p. from* coll) Embracing about the neck.

Col'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of embracing.

COLLINSO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Col'liquable (*adj. from* colliquate) Eaſily diſſolved, capable of being melted.

Colli'quament (*s. from* colliquate) The ſubſtance to which any thing is reduced by melting.

Col'liquant (*adj. from* colliquate) Endued with the power of melting, diſſolvent.

COL'LIQUATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* liquo *to melt*) To diſſolve, to melt, to liquify.

Col'liquated (*p. from* colliquate) Melted, diſſolved. *Harvey.*

Col'liquating (*p. from* colliquate) Melting, diſſolving.

Colliqua'tion (*s. from* colliquate) The act of melting, liquefaction; a lax or diluted ſtate of the fluids in an animal body.

Col'liquative (*adj. from* colliquate) Belonging to colliquation, having a tendency to colliquation. *Harvey.*

Col'liquativeneſs (*s. from* colliquative) The ſtate of being colliquative.

COLLIQUEFAC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *together,* liquo *to melt, and* facio *to make*) The act of melting together, a reduction into one maſs by the fuſion in the fire.

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COL'LOP (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A ſmall ſlice of meat, a piece of any animal. *In droll ſtyle,* A child. *Shakeſp.*

COL'LOQUY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A conference, converſation, diſcourſe.

Col'low (*adj. a local word*) Grimed with coal or black dirt.

COLLUC'TANCY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* luctor *to wreſtle*) A conteſt, a ſtruggle, a tendency to conteſt.

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Collu'ſively (*adv. from* colluſive) In a colluſive manner.

Collu'ſory (*adj. from* collude) Belonging to a colluſion, fraudulently concerted.

Col'ly (*s. from* coal) The ſmut of coal.

Col'ly (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To black with coal, to grime with coal.

Col'lybiſt (*s. not uſed*) A money changer.

Col'lyflower (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A colliflower.

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COLLY'RIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) An ointment for the eyes.

COL'MAR (*s. from the* French) A kind of pear.

COLN'BROOK (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 17 miles from London.

Coln'brook (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Colnbrook made at Colnbrook.

COLNE (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 200 miles from London.

Colne (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Colne, made at Colne.

COLNE (*s. a law term, from the* Sax.) An account, the management of affairs.

Ca'lobe (*s. obſolete*) An old kind of ſhort coat.

COLOBO'MA (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek) A diſorder in which the lips and eyelids grow together.

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COLOMES'TRUM (*s. in botany*) Dog's bane.

CO'LON (*s. in anatomy*) The largeſt of all the inteſtines; a principal member of the body. *Scott.*

CO'LON (*s. in grammar*) A pauſe (:) greater than a comma, and leſs than a period.

Colon'ade (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A colonnade.

CO'LONEL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The chief commander of a regiment, a field officer next in rank to a general.

Co'lonelſhip (*s. from* colonel) The office of a colonel.

Coloniza'tion (*s. a new word, from* colonize) The act of planting with colonies, the ſtate of being planted with colonies.

Co'lonize (*v. t. from* colony) To plant with colonies, to ſettle with new planters.

Coloni'zed (*p. from* colonize) Planted with colonies.

Co'lonizing (*p. a. from* colonize) Planting with colonies. *Bacon.*

COLONNA'DE (*s. from the* Italian colonno) A ſeries of pillars diſpoſed in a circle, any range or row of columns.

CO'LONY (*s. from the* Lat. colonia) A body of people ſettled in ſome diſtant place or country, the country colonized, a plantation.

COLOPHO'NIA (*s. in chymiſtry*) The groſs ſubſtance of turpentine.

CO'LOPHONY (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Roſin.

Coloquin'tida (*s. in medicine, from* colocynthis) The fruit of the colocynthis or wild goad.

CO'LOR (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Colour.

Co'lor (*v. t. a modern ſpelling, from the ſubſ.*) To colour.

Co'lorate (*adj. from* color) Coloured, marked, dyed.

Colora'tion (*s. from* color) The art or proceſs of colouring.

COLORBA'SIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A branch of the ancient Gnoſtics.

COLORI'FIC (*adj. from the* Lat. color *colour, and* facio *to make*) Producing a colour, giving a tint.

Coloriſa'tion (*s. not much uſed*) Coloration, the change of colour to which bodies are liable. *Scott.*

COLOS'SE (*s. in antiquity*) A ſtatue of enormous magnitude in the iſland of Rhodes, a large ſtatue.

COLOS'SE (*s. in geography*) A city of the Leſſer Aſia.

Coloſſe'an (*adj. from* Coloſſe) Gigantic, like a Coloſſus.

COLOSSE'UM (*s. in Rome*) The coliſœum.

Colos'ſian (*adj. from* Coloſſe) Belonging to the city of Coloſſe.

Colos'ſian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Coloſſe.

COLOS'SUS (*s. in antiquity*) An enormous ſtatue in the iſland of Rhodes, any gigantic figure, a giant.

Coloſtra'tion (*s. from* coloſtrum) A diſeaſe occaſioned by ſucking the milk of the dam within two days after the birth.

COLOS'TRUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The firſt milk of an animal after bringing forth young, beeſtings.

CO'LOUR (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* Lat. color) The hue or appearance of bodies to the eye; the tint of the painter; the freſhneſs of the face; appearance, ſhew; the ſuperficial repreſentation of any thing; concealment, excuſe; a kind, a character. *Shakeſp.*

Co'lour (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To mark with ſome hue or dye; to palliate, excuſe, to make plauſible.

lour (*v. int. rather a low word*) To bluſh.

lourable (*adj. from* colour) Plauſible, ſpecious. *King Charles.*

lourableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* colourable) Plauſibleneſs.

lourably (*adv. not much uſed, from* colourable) Plauſibly, ſpeciouſly. *Bacon.*

loure (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cholor.

loured (*p. from* colour) Painted, marked with ſome olour; palliated, excuſed, made plauſible.

louring (*p. a. from* colour) Painting, marking with ome colour; palliating, excuſing, making plauſible.

louring (*s. from the part.*) That with which any hing is coloured, colour; a palliation; that part of he art of painting which conſiſts in laying on the coours with propriety and beauty.

lourift (*s. from* colour) A painter who excels in giving he proper colours to his deſign.

lourleſs (*adj. from* colour) Void of colour, tranſparent.

lours (*s. plu. a military term*) The flags, banners and nſigns of all kinds born in the army or navy.

lours (*s. plu. obſolete*) Rhetorical figures. *Chaucer.*

lp (*s. obſolete*) A blow, a ſmall bit of any thing. *Cole.*

LPA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To lop trees.

LPATU'RA (*s. in old records*) The lopping of trees, treſpaſs in the foreſt.

'pices (*s. a local word*) Levers, ſmall poles to make evers.

lpin'dach (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A young cow, a eifer.

LPI'TIA (*s. in old records*) Samplars, young poles in he wood, colpices.

LT (*s. from the* Sax.) A young horſe, a young aſs; young fooliſh fellow.

lt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To befool. *Shakeſpeare.*

t (*v. int.*) To act the part of a colt, to friſk, to froick. *Spencer.*

lter (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A culter, that part of a lough which cuts the ground before the ſhare.

lt'evil (*s. in farriery, from* colt, *and* evil) A diſeaſe ncident to young horſes, the ſwelling of the yard.

L'TIC (*s. with timber merchants*) A defect in ſome f the annular circules of a tree.

LTS'FOOT (*s. in botany*) An herb with a leaf in the orm of a colt's foot.

lts'tooth (*s. from* colt, *and* tooth) An imperfect tooth n young horſes; a diſpoſition to youthful pleaſures.

LU'BER (*s. in zoology*) A genus of ſerpents.

lubri'ferous (*adj. not uſed, from* coluber) Bearing erpents. *Cole.*

LUBRI'NA (*s. in botany*) The briony.

lu'brine (*adj. from* coluber) Relating to a ſerpent; unning, crafty.

LUM'BA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the ove kind.

lum'bary (*s. from* columba) A dove houſe, a pigeon ouſe.

lumbe (*s. obſolete*) A dove. *Chaucer.*

LUMBI'NA (*s. in botany*) A kind of vervain.

lumbine (*adj. from* columba) Like a dove, belongng to a pigeon. *Scott.*

LUMBINE (*s. in botany*) The columbina, vervain.

lumbine (*s. from* columba) A dove colour, a violet olour.

LUM'BUS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſociety of regular anons who formerly poſſeſſed a hundred abbies in the ritiſh iſlands.

LUMEL'LA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inflammation of the vula.

LU'MITY (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. columis *ſafe*) ealth, ſafety. *Cole.*

LUMN (*s. from the* Lat. columna) A round pillar; ny body of certain dimenſions preſſing in a vertical irection on its baſe; a file or row of troops, any part f a page divided from top to bottom.

um'nar (*adj. from* column) Belonging to a column, ormed after the manner of a column.

umna'rian (*adj. from* column) Formed like a column, onſiſting of columns.

umna'rious (*adj. not much uſed, from* column) Columnar, conſiſting of columns.

LUM'NEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LUMNI'FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. columna *a column, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing pillars, ſupporting illars.

lumpne (*s. obſolete*) A column. *Chaucer.*

LUMPTON (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a arket on Saturday, and is 175 miles from London.

umpton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Columpn, made at Columpton.

COLU'RE (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek κολουρος) One of the imaginary circles paſſing through the poles of the world, and the cardinal points of the equinoctial.

Colute'a (*s. in botany*) The trefoil tree, the baſtard fenna.

Co'lwort (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The colewort.

COLY'BA (*s. in the Greek church*) A kind of offering or entertainment at a funeral.

COLYM'BUS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of fowls, the gooſe kind.

CO'MA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A lethargy, a continued propenſity to ſleep.

COMA'RT (*s. a made word, not much uſed*) A kind of compact. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMA'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

COMA'TE (*s. a made word, from the* Lat. con *with, and the* Engliſh mate) A companion.

Co'matoſe (*adj. from* coma) Lethargic, ſleepy to a diſeaſe.

COMA'TUS (*s. in botany*) A wilding.

COMB (*s. an old word, ſtill uſed in Cornwall*) A valley, a vale.

COMB (*s. from the* Sax. comb) An inſtrument to clean and adjuſt the hair, an inſtrument to prepare wool for ſpinning, the creſt of a cock or other fowl, the canton in which bees lodge their honey; a dry meaſure containing four buſhels.

Comb (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To divide and adjuſt the hair, to prepare wool for ſpinning, to lay any thing ſmooth as with a comb.

COMBA'RONES (*s. plu. in old records*) Fellow barons, the barons of the cinque ports.

COM'BAT (*v. int. from the* French combattre) To fight hand to hand, to fight a duel.

Com'bat (*v. t.*) To fight, to oppoſe.

Com'bat (*s. from the verb*) A conteſt, a duel, oppoſition between two, a battle.

Com'batant (*s. from* combat) One that combats another, a champion; *with* for: *as*, "*A* combatant for *thoſe opinions.*"

Com'bated (*p. from* combat) Oppoſed.

Com'bating (*p. a. from* combat) Fighting hand to hand, oppoſing.

Comb'broach (*s. from* comb, *and* broach) One of the ſpikes or teeth of the inſtrument with which wool is combed.

Comb'bruſh (*s. from* comb, *and* bruſh) A bruſh to clean a comb.

Comb'caſe (*s. from* comb, *and* caſe) A caſe to preſerve a comb.

Com'bed (*p. from* comb) Cleaned with a comb, adjuſted with a comb.

Comb'er (*s. from* comb) One who combs wool.

Com'ber (*s. not much uſed*) An incumberance, a perplexity. *Scott.*

Comb'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſhell fiſh reſembling a comb.

Com'binate (*adj. not much uſed, from* combine) Settled by compact, betrothed.

Combina'tion (*s. from* combinate) A league, a union to ſerve ſome bad purpoſe; a conjunction of qualities, a commixture; the joining of ideas in the mind; the joining of ſounds or numbers together in their ſeveral variations.

Combina'tional (*adj. obſolete*) Belonging to a combination. *Cole.*

COMBI'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* binus *twofold*) To join two or more together, to link in union, to agree, to ſettle by compact; to join words or ideas together.

Combi'ne (*v. int.*) To unite one with another, to coaleſce, to unite in friendſhip or deſign.

Combi'ned (*p. from* combine) Joined together, united one with another.

Comb'ing (*p. a. from* comb) Cleaning with a comb, adjuſting with a comb.

Combi'ning (*p. a. from* combine) Uniting together, uniting for ſome bad purpoſe.

Com'birment (*s. obſolete*) An incumberance. *Chaucer.*

Comb'leſs (*adj. from* comb) Wanting a comb or creſt.

Comb'maker (*s. from* comb, *and* make) One who makes combs.

COMBMAR'TIN (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 184 miles from London.

Combmar'tin (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Combmartin, made at Combmartin.

Comb'pipe (*s. from* comb, *and* pipe) A hollow inſtrument to rectify a combbroach.

Comb'pot (*s. from* comb, *and* pot) A kind of ſtove made of earth to warm the inſtruments with which wool is combed.

Com′brance (*s. obſolete*) An incumberance. *Chaucer.*

Com′bre (*v. t. obſolete*) To cumber. *Chaucer.*

Com′brous (*adj. obſolete*) Cumberſome. *Spenſer.*

Combur′geſs (*s. not much uſed*) A fellow burgeſs, a fellow citizen.

COMBU′ST (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* buſtum *burnt*) Heated. *In aſtronomy*, Within eight degrees and a half of the ſun.

Combus′tible (*adj. from* combuſt) Apt to take fire, capable of being burnt.

Combus′tibleneſs (*s. from* combuſtible) The quality of being combuſtible.

Combus′tion (*s. from* combuſt) A conflagration, a conſumption by fire; tumult, hurry, buſtle.

COME (*v. int. from the* Sax. coman) To move from ſome other to this place, to draw near, to arrive, to become, to become preſent, to turn from one ſtate or condition to another, to iſſue from, to happen, to follow as a conſequence. *With* about, to come to paſs, to change, or come round. *With* again, to return. *With* after, to follow. *With* at, to reach, to obtain. *With* by, to get, to acquire. *With* in, to enter, to yield, to become faſhionable, to be made an ingredient. *With* in for, to get a ſhare, to obtain. *With* in to, to join with, to agree to. *With* near, to approach. *With* of, to proceed from. *With* off, to eſcape, to leave, to finiſh. *With* on, to advance, to thrive, to grow big. *With* over, to repeat, to revolt from one party to another, to riſe in diſtillation. *With* out, to be diſcovered, to become public. *With* up, to grow out of the ground, to appear, to come into faſhion. *With* upon, to invade. *Imperatively*, To paſs from one thing or ſubject to another; “ Come, *ye bleſſed of my father, enter into the joy of your Lord.*” *Elliptically*, When any thing ſhall come. “ Come *candlemas, nine year.*”

Come (*p. from the verb*) Moved from ſome other to this place, arrived, become, become preſent, turned from one ſtate or condition to another, iſſued from.

Come (*s. a cant word, from the verb*) A ſprout or germ.

Come′dian (*s. from* comedy) A ſtage player, one that acts a part in a comedy, a writer of comedies.

Comedio′grapher (*s. from* comediography) One that writes comedies.

COMEDIOG′RAPHY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek κωμωδια *a comedy, and* γραφω *to write*) The writing of comedies.

CO′MEDY (*s. from the* Greek κωμη *a village, and* ωδη *a ſong*) A dramatic repreſentation of the lighter foibles of human life.

Com′elicke (*adv. obſolete*) Commonly. *Chaucer.*

Co′melier (*adj. comp. of* comely) More comely.

Co′melieſt (*adj. ſup. of* comely) Moſt comely.

Co′melineſs (*s. from* comely) The ſtate of being comely, gracefulneſs, beauty.

Co′mely (*adj. from* come) Graceful, decent, beautiful, exciting reverence and reſpect; proper, juſt in proportion.

Co′mely (*adv. from the adj. but not much uſed*) Gracefully, decently, handſomely.

Co′mer (*s. from* come) One that comes.

COMES′TIBLE (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* edo *to eat*) Eatable. *Cole.*

COMES′TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* edo *to eat*) The act of eating up. *Cole.*

CO′MET (*s. from the* Greek κομη *the hair*) A hairy ſtar, a blazing ſtar, a planet with a tail very excentric in its motion and appearing but ſeldom.

Come′tarium (*s. from* comet) A curious machine exhibiting the revolution of a comet.

Come′tary (*adj. from* comet) Belonging to a comet, cometic.

Come′tic, Come′tical (*adj. from* comet) Relating to a comet.

Cometo′grapher (*s. from* cometography) One who deſcribes or writes of comets.

COMETO′GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek κομητης *a comet, and* γραφω *to write*) A treatiſe or deſcription of comets.

Com′fit (*s. from* comfect) A particular kind of ſweetmeat.

Com′fit (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To make a dry ſweatmeat.

Com′fiture (*s. from* comfit) A ſweatmeat.

COM′FORT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* fortis *ſtrong*) To ſtrengthen, to invigorate, to conſole, to make chearful.

Com′fort (*s. from the verb*) Support, aſſiſtance, conſolation, that which affords conſolation.

Com′fortable (*adj. from* comfort) Diſpenſing comfort, capable of receiving comfort.

Com′fortableneſs (*s. from* comfortable) The ſtate of being comfortable.

Com′fortably (*adv. from* comfortable) In a comfortable manner.

Com′forted (*p. from* comfort) Strengthened, ſupported, made chearful.

Com′forter (*s. from* comfort) One that comforts.

Com′forting (*p. a. from* comfort) Strengthening, ſupporting, making chearful.

Com′fortleſs (*adj. from* comfort) Void of comfort.

Com′fortleſsneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* comfortleſs) The ſtate of being comfortleſs. *Scott.*

COM′FREY (*s. in botany*) A plant.

COM′IC, COM′ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. comicus) Arch, diverting, belonging to comedy.

Com′ically (*adv. from* comical) In a manner ſuited to raiſe mirth, in a manner ſuited to comedy.

Com′icalneſs (*s. from* comical) The quality or power of being comical.

Co′ming (*p. a. from* come) Moving from ſome other to this place, drawing near, turning from one ſtate or condition to another.

Co′ming (*adj. from* come) Ready to come, formed, forward, future, pregnant.

Co′ming (*s. from the adj.*) The act of drawing near, approach; the ſtate of being come, arrival.

Co′mingin (*s. not much uſed except in familiar or droll ſtyle, from* coming, *and* in) An income. “ *What are thy* comings in.” *Shakeſpeare.*

COMITA′TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A retinue, a train of attendants, a county, a ſhire.

COMI′TIA (*s. from the* Lat.) An aſſembly.

Comi′tial (*adj. from* comitia) Pertaining to the aſſemblies of the Roman people.

COMI′TIUM (*s. in antiquity*) A large hall in the Forum at Rome.

COM′ITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. comitas) Courteſy, complaiſance.

COM′MA (*s. from the* Greek) The ſhorteſt pauſe in reading, the mark (,) denoting the ſhorteſt pauſe in reading; the ſmalleſt variation of a tone in muſic.

COMMAC′ULATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* maculo *to ſtain*) To pollute. *Cole.*

COMMA′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* mando *to order*) To govern, to order, to direct; to overlook.

Comma′nd (*v. int.*) To have the ſupreme power, to govern.

Comma′nd (*s. from the verb*) The act of commanding, the right of commanding, ſupreme authority, deſpotiſm; the power of overlooking; a precept.

Command′ed (*p. from* command) Governed, ordered, directed, overlooked.

Command′er (*s. from* command) One that commands, a beetle, a large wooden mallet; an inſtrument in ſurgery, the gloſs ocomium.

Command′ery (*s. from* command) Any body of the knights of Malta belonging to the ſame nation.

Command′ing (*p. a. from* command) Governing, directing, overlooking.

Command′ment (*s. from* command) Any precept of the decalogue, a command, a mandate; authority, power.

Command′reſs (*s. from* command) A woman veſted with ſupreme authority.

Command′ry (*s. from* command) A manor with lands and tenements belonging to a certain priory.

COMMAS′CULATE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* maſculus *manly*) To take courage.

COMMATE′RIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* materia *matter*) Conſiſting of the ſame matter.

Commateria′lity (*s. from* commaterial) The ſtate of being commaterial.

Com′maunce (*s. obſolete*) Community, the people who have right of common. *Chaucer.*

Com′maund (*adj. obſolete*) Drawing near, approaching. *Chaucer.*

COMMEATU′RA (*s. in old records*) A commandry.

COMMEL′INA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

COM′MELINE (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Commem′orable (*adj. from* commemorate) Worthy to be preſerved in memory, fit to be commemorated.

COMMEM′ORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* memoro *to remember*) To preſerve in memory, to celebrate with ſolemnity.

Commem′orated (*p. from* commemorate) Celebrated with ſolemnity, kept in memory.

Comme′morating (*p. a. from* commemorate) Celebrating with ſolemnity, preſerving in memory.

Commemora′tion (*s. from* commemorate) A ſolemn recognition, an act of public celebration.

Commemora′tive (*adj. from* commemorate) Tending to preſerve the memory of any thing.

Com′men (*v. int. obſolete*) To come. *Chaucer.*

m'men (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Common. *Chaucer.*

)MME'NCE (*v. int. from the* French commencer) To begin, to take a new character.

omme'nce (*v. t.*) To begin any thing.

ommen'cement (*s. from* commence) The beginning, the date from whence any thing took its riſe, the time when degrees are taken in a univerſity.

ommen'cing (*p. a. from* commence) Beginning, taking a new character.

OMME'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* mando *to commit*) To repreſent as worthy of notice, to praiſe, to deliver up with confidence.

omme'nd (*adj. obſolete*) Coming, providing. *Chaucer.*

omme'nd (*s. not much uſed, from the verb*) Commendation.

omme'ndable (*adj. formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable, from* commend) Worthy of praiſe, proper to be commended.

omme'ndableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* commendable) The ſtate of being commendable.

omme'ndably (*adv. from* commendable) In a manner worthy of commendation.

omme'ndaces (*s. plu. obſolete*) Prayers for the dead, verſes or orations in praiſe of the dead. *Cole.*

OMMEN'DAM (*s. from the* Lat.) A void benefice committed to the charge of ſome ſufficient clerk to be ſupplied.

ommenda'tion (*s. from* commend) A recommendation, a favourable repreſentation, a declaration of eſteem, a love meſſage.

ommen'datory (*s. from* commendam) One who holds a living in commendam.

ommen'datory (*adj. from* commend) Conveying commendation, containing praiſe.

OMMENDA'TUS (*s. in old records*) One living under the patronage of another.

ommen'ded (*p. from* commend) Recommended, mentioned with reſpect, committed with confidence.

ommen'der (*s. from* commend) One that commends.

ommen'diden (*adj. obſolete*) Recommended.

ommen'ding (*p. from* commend) Recommending, mentioning with reſpect, giving up with confidence.

ommen'dment (*s. obſolete*) A recommendation. *Ch.*

ommen'ſal (*s. obſolete*) A boarder, one that eats at the ſame table. *Chaucer.*

OMMENSA'LITY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* menſa *a table*) The fellowſhip of the table, the cuſtom of eating together.

ommenſurabi'lity (*s. from* commenſurable) The capacity of being compared or meaſured with another.

OMMEN'SURABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* menſura *a meaſure*) Reducible to ſome common ſtandard.

ommen'ſurableneſs (*s. from* commenſurable) The ſtate or quality of being commenſurable.

OMMEN'SURATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* menſura *a meaſure*) To reduce to ſome common meaſure.

ommen'ſurate (*adj. from the verb*) Reducible to ſome common ſtandard, commenſurable, proportionate, equal.

ommen'ſurately (*adv. from* commenſurate) In a commenſurate manner.

ommen'ſurateneſs (*s. from* commenſurate) The ſtate or quality of being commenſurate.

ommenſura'tion (*s. from* commenſurate) A reduction to ſome common proportion or ſtandard.

M'MENT (*v. int. from the* Lat. commentor) To write a commentary, to expound, to explain; *with* on *or* upon: *as,* "*Poets proceed to* comment on *him.*" "*To* comment upon *thoſe texts.*"

m'ment (*s. from the verb*) A commentary, an expoſition, annotations.

m'mentary (*s. from* comment) An expoſition, a memoir.

mmenta'tor (*s. from* comment) An expoſitor, an annotator.

m'menter (*s. from* comment) A writer of commentaries, a commentator.

m'menting (*p. a. from* comment) Expounding, explaining, remarking.

mmenti'tious (*adj. from* comment) Invented, imaginary.

mmenti'tiouſneſs (*s. from* commentitious) The ſtate or quality of being commentitious, counterfeitneſs. *Scott.*

M'MERCE (*s. formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable, from the* Lat. con *with, and* merx *merchandiſe*) Trade, traffic, intercourſe; a game at cards.

m'merce (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To hold intercourſe.

mer'cial (*adj. from* commerce) Relating to commerce, belonging to traffic, trading.

Com'mercing (*p. from* commerce) Holding intercourſe, trading. *Milton.*

COM'MERE (*s. from the* French) A common mother.

COMMESSA'TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* edo *to eat*) Intemperance, revelling. *Cole.*

COMME'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *κομμι a kind of gum*) Giving beauty, giving a gloſs.

Comme'tic (*s. from the adj.*) Paint for the face.

Comme'ved (*adj. obſolete*) Moved. *Chaucer.*

COMMI'GRATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* migro *to wander*) To remove in a body from one country to another.

Commigra'tion (*s. from* commigrate) The removal of a body of people from one country to another.

Com'min (*adj. obſolete*) Common. *Chaucer.*

Com'minalte (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The commonalty, the commons. *Chaucer.*

COMMINA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. com *with, and* minor *to threaten*) A threat, a denunciation of vengeance; the recital of God's threatenings in the ſervice of the church on certain days.

Commi'natory (*adj. from* commination) Belonging to commination, denunciatory.

Commi'natory (*s. from the adj.*) A clauſe in a law or covenant importing a puniſhment for certain offences, which is not deſigned to be executed in its utmoſt rigour.

COMMI'NGLE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* miſceo *to mingle*) To unite with.

Commin'gle (*v. t.*) To mix together in one maſs.

Commin'gled (*p. from* commingle) United together in one maſs.

Commin'gling (*p. a. from* commingle) Uniting in one maſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Commin'uible (*adj. from* comminute) Reducible to powder, frangible.

COM'MINUTE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* minuo *to make leſs*) To grind into powder, to break into ſmall pieces.

Com'minuted (*p. from* comminute) Reduced to powder, ground, broken into ſmall pieces.

Com'minuting (*p. a. from* comminute) Grinding into powder, breaking into ſmall parts.

Comminu'tion (*s. from* comminute) The act of grinding into powder, a pulverization.

Commi'ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Committed. *Chaucer.*

Commi'ſerable (*adj. from* commiſerate) Worthy of commiſeration, pitiable.

COMMI'SERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* miſeror *to pity*) To pity, to compaſſionate.

Com'miſerated (*p. from* commiſerate) Pitied.

Commi'ſerating (*p. a. from* commiſerate) Pitying, compaſſionating.

Commiſera'tion (*s. from* commiſerate) Pity, compaſſion.

Com'miſſariſhip (*s. from* commiſſary) The office of a commiſſary.

COM'MISSARY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* mitto *to ſend*) A delegate, a deputy; an officer who furniſhes the army with proviſion or ammunition.

Commis'ſion (*s. from* commit) A truſt, a charge, an office, an order to do buſineſs for another, a number of perſons joined in any truſt or office, the warrant by which a truſt or office is held, the ſtate of that which is entruſted, the perpetration of any crime.

Commis'ſion (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To appoint, to empower.

Commis'ſionate (*v. t. from* commiſſion) To commiſſion, to empower, to entruſt.

Commis'ſionated (*p. from* commiſſionate) Commiſſioned.

Commis'ſionating (*p. a. not much uſed, from* commiſſionate) Commiſſioning.

Commis'ſioned (*p. from* commiſſion) Intruſted, employed for another, furniſhed with a commiſſion for any office or employment.

Commis'ſioner (*s. from* commiſſion) One included in a commiſſion.

Commis'ſioning (*p. a. from* commiſſion) Intruſting, ordering, giving a commiſſion.

COM'MISSURE (*s. from the* Lat. commiſſura) The joint, the future, the ſeam, the place where one thing is joined to another.

COMMI'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* mitto *to ſend*) To intruſt, to put into the hands of another, to put in any place for ſafety, to perpetrate a crime, to do a fault, to impriſon.

Commit'ment (*s. from* commit) The act of ſending to priſon, the order for impriſonment.

Commit'ted (*p. from* commit) Intruſted, put into the hands of another, put in a place of ſafety, impriſoned, perpetrated.

Commit'tee (*s. from* commit) A leſs number out of a greater to whom the conſideration of any matter is committed.

Commit'ter (*s. from* commit) One that commits.

Commit'tible (*adj. from* commit) Liable to be committed.

Commit'ting (*p. a. from* commit) Intruſting, putting into the hands of another, putting in a place of ſafety, ſending to priſon, perpetrating.

COMMI'X (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* miſceo *to mingle*) To mix, to blend, to unite in one maſs.

Commi'xed (*p. from* commix) Mixed, blended, united in one maſs.

Commi'xing (*p. a. from* commix) Mixing, blending, uniting in one maſs.

Commi'xion (*s. from* commix) A mixture, the incorporation of ſeveral ingredients.

Commix'ture (*s. from* commix) The act of mingling, the act of incorporating ſeveral ingredients; the compoſition formed by mixture.

Com'modate (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* modus *a mode*) A kind of loan which may be returned in kind but not in identity. *In civil law*, the loan of any thing for a limited time. *Scott.*

COMMO'DE (*s. from the* French) A ſort of head dreſs for women.

COMMO'DIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* modus *a mode*) Convenient, well accommodated, uſeful, proper.

Commo'diouſly (*adv. from* commodious) In a commodious manner.

Commo'diouſneſs (*s. from* commodious) The ſtate or quality of being commodious, convenience.

Commo'dity (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* modus *a mode*) Convenience, advantage, profit, wares, merchandize.

COM'MODORE (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The captain who commands a ſquadron of ſhips.

COMMOI'GNE (*s. in old writings*) A brother monk, one who reſides in the ſame convent.

Com'moith (*s. an old word*) A commote, half of a cantred or hundred.

COM'MON (*adj. from the* Lat. communis) Being equally the property of more than one, public, ſerving the uſe of all; frequent, ordinary; vulgar, mean; having no poſſeſſor; proſtitute. *In grammar*, ſignifying both action and paſſion.

Com'mon (*s. from the* adj.) An open ground equally uſed by many perſons, equal right, equal poſſeſſion.

Com'mon (*adv. ſeldom uſed, from the* adj.) Commonly, ordinarily. *Shakeſpeare.*

Com'mon (*v. int. from the* ſubſ.) To have a joint right with others to ſome common ground.

Com'monable (*adj. from* common) Held in common, appropriated to the uſe of more than one.

Com'monage (*s. from* common) The right of feeding on a common, the right of uſing any thing in common with others.

Com'monality (*s. from* common) The common people, the bulk of mankind.

Com'moner (*s. from* common) One of the common people, a member of the houſe of commons, a ſtudent of the ſecond rank in the univerſity of Oxford, one that eats at the common table; one that has a right to the common ground; a proſtitute.

Com'moner (*adj. comp. of* common) Common in a greater degree.

Com'moneſt (*adj. ſup. of* common) Common in the greateſt degree.

Com'moning (*p. from* common) Feeding on a common, exerciſing the right of common.

Com'moning (*adj. obſolete*) Communicating, receiving the communion. *Chaucer.*

COMMONI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* moneo *to admoniſh*) Admonition, inſtruction.

Com'monly (*adv. from* common) Frequently, uſually.

Com'monneſs (*s. from* common) The ſtate of being common.

Commonpla'ce (*v. t. from* common, *and* place) To reduce to general heads.

Commonpla'ce (*adj. from the* verb) Produced from a commonplace book, ordinary, common.

Commonplace'book (*s. from* commonplace, *and* book) A book in which memorandums are entered under their proper heads.

Commonpla'cing (*p. from* commonplace) Compiling from a commonplacebook.

Com'mons (*s. plu. from* common) The lower houſe of parliament, the common people, food provided for a meal where all that come pay an equal ſhare.

Com'monweal (*s. from* commonwealth) Common wealth.

Com'monwealth (*s. from* common, *and* wealth) The public, the general body of the people; a polity, an eſtabliſhed form of civil life; a republic, a form of government in which the ſupreme power is lodged in the people.

COM'MORANCE, COM'MORANCY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* moro *to ſtay*) A reſidence, an habitation.

Com'morant (*adj. from* commorance) Reſident, dwelling, abiding.

Commora'tion (*s. from* commorant) A reſidence, an abiding in the ſame place.

COMMO'RIENTS (*s. plu. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* morior *to die*) Perſons dying together in the ſame place.

Com'mote (*s. an old word, from the* Brit.) Half a cantred or hundred containing fifty villages, a great lordſhip.

Commo'tion (*s. from* commove) A tumult, a diſturbance, a confuſion of the mind.

Commo'tioner (*s. from* commotion, *but little uſed*) One who occaſions a commotion.

COMMO'VE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* moveo *to move*) To diſturb, to agitate, to put into a commotion. *Chaucer.*

Commo'ved (*p. from* commove) Diſturbed, put into a commotion. *Thompſon.*

COMMU'NA (*s. in old records*) The common paſture.

Commu'naunce (*s. in old writings*) The people who had a right to commonable ground.

Com'munablie (*adv. obſolete*) Commonly. *Chaucer.*

Commu'nalties (*s. obſolete*) Communities. *Chaucer.*

COMMUNA'RE (*v. in old records*) To enjoy the right of common.

COMMU'NE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *together*, *and* munico *to converſe*) To communicate, to talk together.

Com'mune (*adj. obſolete*) Common, vulgar. *Chaucer.*

COMMU'NIBUSANNIS (*adv. taken together, from the* Lat. communis *common*, *and* annus *a year*) One year with another, upon an average of years.

COMMU'NIBUSLOCIS (*adv. taken together, from the* Lat. communis *common*, *and* locus *a place.*) One place with another, upon an average of places.

Communicabi'lity (*s. from* communicable) The ſtate or quality of being communicable.

Commu'nicable (*adj. from* communicate) Capable of being imparted, capable of being poſſeſſed by more than one; *with* to *or* unto: *as*, "To *thee no more* communicable."

Commu'nicableneſs (*s. from* communicable) Communicability.

Commu'nicant (*s. from* communicate) One who joins with others in the Lord's ſupper.

Commu'nicate (*v. t. from* commune) To impart, to beſtow, to reveal; *with* to *or* unto: *as*, "Communicate unto *him*."

Commu'nicate (*v. int.*) To partake of the Lord's ſupper, to have ſomething in common with others; *with* with: *as*, "*All* communicated with *one another*."

Commu'nicated (*p. from* communicate) Imparted, beſtowed, revealed.

Commu'nicating (*p. a. from* communicate) Imparting, beſtowing, revealing, ſitting down at the Lord's table.

Communica'tion (*s. from* communicate) The act of imparting benefits, the act of communicating knowledge, converſation; a paſſage from one place to another.

Commu'nicative (*adj. from* communicate) Ready to beſtow, liberal, generous, open, talkative.

Commu'nicativeneſs (*s. from* communicate) The quality of being communicative.

Commu'ning (*p. from* commune) Communicating, talking together.

Commu'nion (*s. from* commune) Intercourſe, common poſſeſſion, converſation; a public tranſaction; the celebration of the Lord's ſupper; the union ſubſiſting in a religious ſociety.

Commu'nionſervice (*s. from* communion, *and* ſervice) The church ſervice for the celebration of the Lord's ſupper.

Commu'niontable (*s. from* communion, *and* table) The table on which the bread and wine are placed for the celebration of the Lord's ſupper.

Commu'nity (*s. from* commune) Common poſſeſſion, the commonwealth, the body politic, frequency, commonneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Commutabi'lity (*s. from* commute) The quality of being commutable.

mmu′table (*adj. from* commute) Capable of being xchanged for ſomething elſe, capable of being ranſomed.

mmuta′tion (*s. from* commute) The act of giving one hing for another, an exchange a ranſom.

mmu′tative (*adj. from* commute) Relative to exhange, belonging to a commutation.

mmu′tatively (*adv. from* commutative) In a commuative manner.

MMU′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* muto *o change*) To exchange, to put one thing in the place f another; to buy off, to ranſom.

mmu′te (*v. int.*) To atone, to bargain for an exempion; *with* for: *as*, "*To* commute for *it*."

mmu′ting (*p. from* commute) Exchanging, putting ne thing in the place of another, ranſoming.

mmu′tual (*adj. a poetical word, from* commute) Muual, reciprocal.

m′myns (*s. plu. obſolete*) The common people, the nob. *Chaucer.*

mo′rth (*s. in old ſtatutes*) A contribution made on ome particular occaſions.

M′PACT (*s. from the* Lat. con. *with, and* pactum *a argain*) A contract, an agreement; ſomething made p.

mpac′t (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To join together, to nite cloſely; to league with, to bring into a ſyſtem.

mpac′t (*adj. from the verb*) Firm, cloſe; brief, well ompoſed.

mpac′ted (*p. from* compact) Joined together, cloſely nited, leagued together, brought into a ſyſtem.

mpac′tedneſs (*s. from* compacted) Firmneſs, denſity.

mpac′tile (*adj. not much uſed, from* compact) Capale of being compacted, eaſily joined together. *Scott.*

mpac′ting (*p. a. from* compact) Joining together, loſely uniting.

mpac′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* compact) The act f being joined together, a union or coheſion of parts.

mpac′tly (*adv. from* compact) Cloſely, neatly, firmly.

mpac′tneſs (*s. from* compact) Firmneſs, denſity, a nion of parts.

mpac′ture (*s. from* compact) The ſtructure, the manner in which any thing is joined together.

M′PAGES (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pango *to trike in*) A ſyſtem of many parts united.

mpagina′tion (*s. from* compages) A contexture, a ructure, a union of parts.

m′panable (*adj. not much uſed, from* company) Sociable, ſamiliar.

m′panableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* companable) The quality of being ſociable, ſociability.

m′panage (*s. in old records*) Any kind of victuals eaten with bread.

mpa′niable (*adj. from* company) Sociable, fit for company.

mpa′niableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* companiable) Sociableneſs, a fitneſs for company.

m′panied (*p. not much uſed, from* company) Accompanied.

mpa′nion (*s. from* company) One in company, one with whom a man ſpends his leiſure hours, an aſſociate; an idle fellow.

mpa′nionably (*adv. from* companiable) In a companionable mannner.

mpa′nionſhip (*s. from* companion) A company, a train, an aſſociation.

M′PANY (*s. from the* French, compagnie) An aſſembly of perſons, perſons aſſembled for entertainment; converſation, fellowſhip; a ſet of perſons, a ſet of players; a partnerſhip in trade; the ſubdiviſion of a regiment of ſoldiers.

om′pany (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To attend, to accompany.

om′pany (*v. int.*) To aſſociate with.

om′panying (*p. not much uſed, from* company) Attending, keeping in company.

ompa′rable (*adj. from* compare) Worthy to be compared, equal in value.

ompa′rableneſs (*s. from* comparable) The ſtate of being comparable.

om′parably (*adv. from* comparable) In a manner worthy to be compared.

ompa′rates (*s. in logic, from* compare) Two things compared together.

ompa′rative (*adj. from* compare) Eſtimated by compariſon, having the power of making compariſons. *In grammar*, belonging to that degree which expreſſes more of the quality in one thing than in another.

ompa′ratively (*adv. from* comparative) In a compa- manner.

COMPA′RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* paro *to make*) To make one thing the meaſure of another; *with* to *and* with: *as*, "*He* compared *anger* to *fire*." "*He* compares *the tranſlation* with *the original*."

Compa′re (*v. t. obſolete*) To get, to procure, to obtain. *Spenſer.*

Compa′re (*s. from the verb*) Compariſon, ſimilitude, illuſtration by compariſon.

Compa′red (*p. from* compare) Brought into compariſon.

Compa′ring (*p. a. from* compare) Bringing into compariſon, making one thing the meaſure of another.

Compa′riſon (*s. from* compare) The art of comparing, the ſtate of being compared, an illuſtration by ſimilitude, a proportion.

Compa′riſon (*s. in grammar*) The ſtate or formation of an adjective through its various degrees of ſignification.

Compa′riſon (*v. t. obſolete*) To compare. *Chaucer.*

COMPA′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* partior *to divide*) To arrange in proper departments, to mark out a general deſign into its various ſubdiviſions.

Compar′ted (*p. from* compart) Divided, branched out in proper ſubdiviſions.

Compar′timent (*s. from* compart) A diviſion, a ſeparate part of a work. *Pope.*

Compar′ting (*p. a. from* compart) Dividing, marking out in proper ſubdiviſions.

Comparti′tion (*s. from* compart) The act of dividing, the part divided.

Compar′tment (*s. from* compart) A diviſion, a ſeparate part of a deſign.

Com′pas (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Compoſt, manure for land. *Scott.*

Com′paſment (*s. obſolete, from* compaſs) A contrivance. *Chaucer.*

COM′PASS (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* paſſus *a pace*) To walk round, to encircle, to incloſe; to block up, to graſp, to ſeize; to obtain, to procure; to deſign, to take meaſures for any purpoſe.

Com′paſs (*s. from the* verb) A circle, an incloſure; ſpace, room, limits; extent, reach, power; the inſtrument by which mariners direct the ſhip in its proper courſe.

Com′paſsdi′al (*s. from* compaſs, *and* dial) A ſmall horizontal dial for the pocket, to ſhew the hour by the direction of a needle.

Com′paſſed (*p. from* compaſs) Encircled, incloſed, procured, obtained.

Com′paſſes (*s. plu. from* compaſs) The inſtrument with which circles are drawn, dividers.

Com′paſſing (*p. a. from* compaſs) Encircling, incloſing, procuring.

COMPAS′SION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* patior *to ſuffer*) A fellow feeling, commiſeration.

Compaſſion (*v. t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To compaſſionate. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compaſ′ſionate (*v. t. from* compaſſion) To pity, to commiſerate.

Compaſ′ſionate (*adj. from the verb*) Diſpoſed to pity, inclined to compaſſion.

Compaſ′ſionately (*adv. from* compaſſionate) In a compaſſionate manner.

Compaſ′ſionateneſs (*s. from* compaſſionate) The quality or ſtate of being compaſſionate.

Compaſ′ſionating (*p. a. from* compaſſionate) Commiſerating, pitying.

Com′paſsſaw (*s. from* compaſs, *and* ſaw) A ſaw to cut out circular work.

COMPATE′RNITY (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. con *with, and* pater *father*) The ſtate of being a godfather, which the canon law conſiders as a ſpiritual relation, and, heretofore, a juror who was godfather to either party might have been challenged by the other party as a perſon not indifferent.

Compatibil′ity (*s. from* compatible) The ſtate or quality of being compatible.

COMPA′TIBLE (*adj. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Competible, fit, conſiſtent, agreeable.

Compa′tibleneſs (*s. from* compatible) Conſiſtency, fitneſs, agreeableneſs.

Compa′tibly *adv. from* compatible) Fitly, ſuitably.

COMPA′TIENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* patior *to ſuffer*) Suffering together.

COMPA′TRIOT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* patria *ones country*) One of the ſame country, one joined with others for the good of his country.

COMPEE′R (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* par *equal*) An equal, a companion, a colleague.

Compe'er (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To be equal with, to match. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPE'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* pello *to force*) To conſtrain, to oblige to ſome act, to take by force.

Compel'lable (*adj. from* compel) Capable of being compelled.

Compella'tion (*s. from* compel) An addreſs, the words of an addreſs or ſalutation.

Compel'led (*p. from* compel) Forced, conſtrained.

Compel'ler (*s. from* compel) One that compels, one that forces another.

Compel'ling (*p. a. from* compel) Forcing, conſtraining.

Compe'nable (*adj. obſolete*) Sociable, fit for company. *Chaucer.*

Com'pend (*s. from* compendium) An abridgement, an epitome, a compendium.

Compendia'rious (*adj. from* compend) Short, contracted, ſummary.

Compendio'ſity (*s. from* compendious) Shortneſs, contraction, brevity.

Compen'dious (*adj. from* compend) Short, ſummary, brief.

Compen'diouſly (*adv. from* compendious) In a compendious manner.

Compen'diouſneſs (*s. from* compendious) Shortneſs, brevity.

COMPEN'DIUM (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* pendo *to weigh*) An abridgement, an epitome, a ſummary.

Compen'douſly (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Compendiouſly. *Chaucer.*

Compen'ſable (*adj. from* compenſate) Capable of being recompenced.

COMPEN'SATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* pendo *to weigh*) To recompence, to make amends for.

Compen'ſated (*p. from* compenſate) Recompenſed, counterbalanced.

Compen'ſating (*p. a. from* compenſate) Recompenſing, making amends for.

Compenſa'tion (*s. from* compenſate) A recompence, amends.

Compen'ſative (*adj. from* compenſate) Recompenſing, tending to compenſation.

Compen'ſativeneſs (*s. from* compenſative) The ſtate or quality of being compenſative. *Scott.*

Compen'ſe (*v. t. from* compenſate) To recompence, to make amends for.

Compen'ſed (*p. from* compenſe) Recompenſed, made amends for. *Bacon.*

Compe're (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A compeer. *Chaucer.*

COMPEREN'DINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* perendinus *the next day*) To delay, to poſtpone.

Comperendina'tion (*s. from* comperendinate) A delay, dilatorineſs.

Comperen'dinous (*adj. not much uſed, from* comperendinate) Tending to delay, deferring. *Scott.*

COMPERTO'RIUM (*s. in civil law*) An inqueſt.

Com'petence, Com'petency (*s. from* competent) A ſufficiency without a ſuperfluity. *In law*, Power, legal capacity.

COM'PETENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* peto *to require*) Suitable, fit, reaſonable, moderate; conſiſtent with; adapted, qualified for; *with* to *or* for: *as*, "Competent for *the office*." "Competent to *a finite being*."

Com'petently (*adv. from* competent) Adequately, properly, moderately.

Com'petentneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* competent) Sufficiency, competence.

COMPET'IBLE (*adj. a correct ſpelling, from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* peto *to require*) Suitable, conſiſtent; *with* to *or* with: *as*, "*It is not* competible with *the grace of God*." "*Not* competible to *body or matter*."

Compet'ibleneſs (*s. from* competible) Suitableneſs, fitneſs.

COMPETI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* peto *to require*) Rivalſhip, conteſt; a claim of more than one to the ſame thing; *with* to, *but more commonly with* for: *as*, "Competition to *the crown*." "Competition for *the ſecond place*."

COMPET'ITOR (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* peto *to ask*) A rival, one who claims in oppoſition to another; *with* for: *as*, "*He was a* competitor for *that office*."

Compila'tion (*s. from* pile) A collection from various authors, an aſſemblage.

Compila'tor (*s. from* compile) A compiler. *Chaucer.*

COMPI'LE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* pilo *to put cloſe together*) To collect into one body, to compoſe, to write.

Compi'le (*v. t. obſolete*) To contain, to compriſe. *Spenſer.*

Compi'led (*p. from* compile) Collected from various authors, compoſed.

Compi'lement (*s. from* compile) The act of compiling.

Compi'ler (*s. from* compile) One who collects a work from various authors, a collector.

Compi'ling (*p. a. from* compile) Collecting from various authors, compoſing.

Com'pinable (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Sociable, fit for company. *Chaucer.*

Compla'cence, Compla'cency (*s. from* complacent) Pleaſure, joy, the cauſe of pleaſure, civility, complaiſance.

COMPLA'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* placeo *to pleaſe*) Civil, cheerful, ſoft, complaiſant.

Compla'centneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* complacent) The ſtate or quality of being complacent.

COMPLAI'N (*v. int. from the* French complaindre) To lament, to murmur, to inform againſt; *with* of: *as*, "*Do you* complain of *that matter*."

Complai'n (*v. t. not much uſed, nor purely Engliſh*) To bewail, to lament. *Dryden.*

Complai'nant (*s. from* complain) One who urges a ſuit, one who commences a proſecution, the plaintiff.

Complai'ned (*p. from* complain) Informed againſt, urged as unreaſonable.

Complai'ner (*s. from* complain) One that complains; a murmurer.

Complai'ning (*p. from* complain) Bewailing, murmuring, lodging a complaint.

Complai'nt (*s. from* complain) A lamentation, the cauſe of complaining; a malady, a diſeaſe; an information, a remonſtrance.

COMPLAISA'NCE (*s. from the* French) Civility, a deſire of pleaſing, flattery.

COMPLAISA'NT (*adj. from the* French) Civil, full of compliment, deſirous of pleaſing.

Complaiſa'ntly (*adv. from* complaiſant) In a complaiſant manner, civilly, ceremoniouſly.

Complaiſa'ntneſs (*s. from* complaiſant) Compliance, civility, ceremony.

COMPLA'NATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* planus *plain*) To make plain, to reduce to a level ſurface.

Compla'nated (*p. from* complanate) Reduced to an even ſurface. *Durham.*

Compla'nating (*p. a. not much uſed, from* complanate) Reducing to an even ſurface.

COMPLA'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* planus *plain*) To complanate.

Compla'ned (*p. not much uſed, from* complane) Complanated.

Compla'ning (*p. a. not much uſed, from* complane) Reducing to a plain ſurface.

Comple'at (*v. t. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) To complete.

COM'PLEMENT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* pleo *to fill up*) Perfection, the full number, a compleat ſet; an ornamental part. *In geometry*, That which is wanting, in any arch or angle, of ninety degrees.

Compleme'ntal (*adj. from* complement) Belonging to the complement.

COMPLE'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* pleo *to fill up*) To perfect, to finiſh.

Comple'te (*adj. from the verb*) Perfect, full, finiſhed.

Comple'ted (*p. from* compleat) Perfected, finiſhed, concluded.

Comple'tely (*adv. from* compleat) Fully, perfectly.

Comple'tement (*s. from* complete) The act of compleating.

Comple'teneſs (*s. from* complete) The ſtate of being complete.

Comple'ting (*p. a. from* complete) Perfecting, finiſhing.

Comple'tion (*s. from* complete) Perfection, the act of completing, the ſtate of being completed.

COM'PLEX (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* plico *to be knit together*) Compoſed of many parts, complicated.

Com'plex (*s. from the adj. but not much uſed*) A collection, a complication.

Complex'ed (*adj. not much uſed, from* complex) Complicated, compounded.

Complex'edneſs (*s. from* complexed) The ſtate or quality of being complex.

Complex'ion (*s. from* complex) An involution of parts, the appearance or colour, the ſtate or temperature of the body, the turn or caſt of the mind.

Complex'ional (*adj. from* complexion) Depending on the complexion.

Complex'ionally (*adv. from* complexion) By complexion.

Complex'ioned (*adj. from* complexion) Conſtituted, tempered.

Complex'ly (*adv. from* complex) In a complex manner.

nplex'neſs (*s. from* complex) The ſtate of being com- ex.

nplex'ure (*s. from* complex) An intricate involution parts.

MPLEX'US (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The muſ- e that draws the head backward.

npli'ance (*s. from* comply) The act of yielding, a diſ- ſition to yield to others.

npli'ant (*adj. from* comply) Yielding, civil, complai- nt.

M'PLICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* plico *knit together*) To entangle, to join, to unite by in- olving ſeveral parts.

n'plicate (*adj. from the verb*) Complex, compounded many parts.

n'plicated (*p. from* complicate) Compounded of any parts, knit together.

n'plicatedneſs (*s. from* complicated) The ſtate of be- g complicated, intricacy, perplexity.

n'plicateneſs (*s. from* complicate) The ſtate of being omplicated.

nplica'tion (*s. from* complicate) The act of involving e thing in another, the ſtate of being involved, that hich conſiſts of many things united and perplexed.

n'plice (*s. from* complex) One who is united with thers in ſome ill deſign, an aſſiſtant in miſchief.

npli'ed (*p. from* comply) Yielded to, agreed to; *ith* with: *as,* "*His demand could not be* complied ith."

npli'er (*s. from* comply) One that complies, one of n eaſy temper.

n'pliment (*s. from* comply) A congratulation, an act r expreſſion of civility, flattery.

n'pliment (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To congratulate, to oth, to flatter.

nplimen'tal (*adj. from* compliment) Expreſſive of re- pect, congratulatory, implying compliment.

nplimen'tally (*adv. from* complimental) In the man- er of compliment.

n'plimented (*p. from* compliment) Congratulated, eated with compliment.

n'plimenter (*s. from* compliment) One full of compli- ent, a flatterer.

n'plimenting (*p. a. from* compliment) Congratulat- g, treating with compliment.

M'PLINE (*s. from the* French) The laſt act of worſhip efore going to bed.

MPLO'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ploro *weep*) To lament together.

MPLO'T (*v. t. from the* French comploter) To form plot, to conſpire, to join in ſome ſecret and ill de- gn.

nplo't (*s. from the verb*) A plot, a confederacy.

nplot'ter (*s. from* complot) One that joins in a plot, conſpirator.

nplot'ting (*p. a. from* complot) Joining in ſome ſe- ret miſchief, joining in a plot.

MPLY' (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from the old* French mplier) To yield to, to ſuit, to accord; *with* with: , "Comply with *the people.*"

nply'ing (*p. a. from* comply) Yielding, ſubmitting.

n'plyn (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The compline, the laſt t of worſhip in the evening, a ſong. *Chaucer.*

MPONE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Compounded.

npo'ned (*adj. from* compone) Compounded.

MPO'NENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pono *place*) Conſtituting, making up a compound body.

MPO'RT (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* porto *carry*) To agree, to ſuit; *with* with, *as,* "*It will* t comport with *our ſcheme.*"

npo'rt (*v. t. not pure Engliſh*) To bear, to endure. *Daniel.*

npo'rt (*s. from the verb*) Behaviour, conduct

npo'rtable (*adj. from* comport) Conſiſtent, ſuitable.

npo'rtance (*s. from* comport) Behaviour, the geſture ceremony. *Spenſer.*

npo'rtment (*s. from* comport) Behaviour, conduct.

MPO'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pono *to ace*) To make a compound, to ſet in order, to conſti- te; to adjuſt, to ſettle; to calm, to quiet; to arange e letters for printing; to form a tune, to ſet to muſic

npo'ſed (*p. from* compoſe) Set in order, conſtituted, djuſted, ſettled, calmed.

npo'ſed (*adj. from the part.*) Calm, ſedate, ſerious.

npo'ſedly (*adv. from* compoſe) Calmly, ſedately, ſe- ouſly.

npo'ſedneſs (*s. from* compoſed) Sedateneſs, calmneſs, riouſneſs.

npo'ſer (*s. from* compoſe) One that compoſes, an au- or, a writer, one that prepares the letters for print- g, one that forms a piece of muſic.

Compo'ſing (*p. a. from* compoſe) Setting in order, conſtituting, calming, producing ſleep.

Compos'ite (*adj. in architecture, from* compoſe) Compounded, belonging to the fifth and laſt order which is compounded of the other four.

Compos'ites (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines compounded of ſeveral ingredients.

Compoſi'tion (*s. from* compoſe) The act of making a compound; the ſtate of being compounded; a compound; an adjuſtment, a regulation, an agreement, a compact; the act of diſcharging a debt by paying a part for the whole, the ſum paid in compounding a debt; the act of compounding for any public tax or tribute; the money paid in lieu of any public tax or tribute; a written book, the work of an author, a piece of muſic; the joining of two words into one according to the rules of grammar; the analytical method of demonſtration in the mathematics.

Compos'itive (*adj. from* compoſe) Compounded, having the power of compounding.

Compos'itor (*s. from* compoſe) He that arranges the types in a printing office.

COMPOS'ITUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat.) Compounded, having ſeveral ſmall flowers contained in one common calyx.

COM'POS MEN'TIS (*adv. taken together, from the* Lat. compos *having power, and* mentis *of the mind*) Of a ſound mind, in the proper exerciſe of the rational faculties.

COMPOSSIBI'LITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* poſſum *to be able*) The poſſibility of exiſting together. *Scott.*

Compos'ſible (*adj. not much uſed*) Capable of exiſting together. *Scott.*

Compos'ſibles (*s. plu. from* compoſſible) Thoſe things that are capable of ſubſiſting together. *Scott.*

COM'POST (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pono *to put*) Manure for land, a manure conſiſting of ſeveral mixtures.

Compo'ſt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To manure, to enrich the ſoil. *Bacon.*

Compos'ture (*s. from* compoſt) Soil, manure.

Compo'ſure (*s. from* compoſe) The act of compoſing, compoſition, frame, make, diſpoſition, agreement; ſedateneſs, calmneſs.

COMPOTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* poto *to drink*) The act of drinking together, a drinking bout.

COMPO'TE (*s. in cookery and confectionary*) A particular manner of ſtewing, ſtewed fruit.

COMPOU'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pono *to place*) To mingle many ingredients in one maſs, to form by uniting various parts, to combine, to compoſe, to adjuſt a difference, to diſcharge a debt by paying a part for the whole, to form two or more words into one.

Compou'nd (*v. int.*) To come to terms of agreement, to bargain in the lump; *with* for: *as,* "*They were glad to* compound for *his commitment.*" To determine, to agree on: *but this ſenſe is grown obſolete.* *Shakeſp.*

Com'pound (*adj. from the verb*) Complicated, conſiſting of many parts or ingredients, complex, compoſed of two or more.

Com'pound (*s. from the adj.*) The maſs formed of many ingredients, a compoſition.

Compound'able (*adj. from* compound) Capable of being compounded.

Compound'ed (*p. from* compound) Made up of ſeveral ingredients, complicated, complex, conſiſting of two or more.

Compound'er (*s. from* compound) One that compounds, one who endeavours to bring different parties to agreement.

Compound'ing (*p. a. from* compound) Making a compound, entering into a compoſition, adjuſting a difference.

Compow'nid (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Compounded, compoſed. *Chaucer.*

COMPREHE'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* prendo *to lay hold of*) To underſtand, to conceive; to comprize, to contain, to imply.

Comprehend'ed (*p. from* comprehend) Underſtood, conceived, included, implied.

Comprehend'ing (*p. a. from* comprehend) Conceiving, including, implying.

Comprehen'ſible (*adj. from* comprehend) Intelligible, capable of being underſtood.

Comprehen'ſibly (*adv. from* comprehenſible) In a manner to be comprehended.

Comprehen'ſion (*s. from* comprehend) The act of comprehending; knowledge, capacity; incluſion; an epitome, an abridgement; a figure in rhetoric by which the name of the whole is put for a part and the contrary.

Comprehen'ſive (*adj. from* comprehend) Comprehending much, having the power of comprehending.

Comprehen'ſively (*adv. from* comprehenſive) In a comprehenſive manner.

Comprehen'ſiveneſs (*s. from* comprehenſive) The quality of being comprehenſive, the quality of comprehending much in a few words.

COMPRE'SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* premo *to preſs*) To preſs into a narrow compaſs, to embrace.

Com'preſs (*s. in ſurgery, from the verb*) A bolſter or bandage for any particular part or purpoſe.

Compreſ'ſed (*p. from* compreſs) Preſſed into a narrow compaſs, embraced.

Compreſſibi'lity (*s. from* compreſſible) The quality of being compreſſible.

Compreſ'ſible (*adj. from* compreſs) Capable of being compreſſed.

Compreſ'ſibleneſs (*s. from* compreſſible) The quality of being compreſſible, compreſſibility.

Compreſ'ſing (*p. a. from* compreſs) Preſſing into a narrow compaſs, embracing.

Compreſ'ſion (*s. from* compreſs) The act of preſſing the parts of any body together by violence, the quality which admits of being preſſed together by violence.

Compreſ'ſive (*adj. from* compreſs) Having a tendency to compreſs the parts together.

Compreſ'ſives (*s. in phyſic, from the adj.*) Medicines which cauſe a dryneſs in an affected member. *Scott.*

COMPRES'SOR (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the face, the muſcle that compreſſes the noſtrils.

Compre'ſt (*p. from* compreſs) Compreſſed.

Compre'ſt (*v. pret. of* compreſs) Did compreſs. *Pope.*

Compreſ'ſure (*s. from* compreſs) The act or force of one body preſſing againſt another.

Com'primis (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A compromiſe. *Ch.*

COM'PRINT (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. con *with, and* premo *to preſs*) To print together, to print a copy to the prejudice of the proprietor.

COMPRI'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* prendo *to lay hold of*) To contain, to include, to comprehend.

Compri'ſed (*p. from* compriſe) Included, comprehended.

Compri'ſing (*p. a. from* compriſe) Including, comprehending.

COMPROBA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* probo *to prove*) A concurrent teſtimony, a proof, an atteſtation.

COMPROMI'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with,* pro *for, and* mitto *to ſend*) To compound, to adjuſt a difference.

Compromi'ſe (*s. from the verb*) A mutual promiſe of two or more parties, an agreement, a compact in which conceſſions are made on both ſides.

Compromi'ſed (*p. from* compromiſe) Compounded, adjuſted by mutual conceſſions, agreed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compromi'ſing (*p. a. from* compromiſe) Compounding, adjuſting a difference.

Compromiſſo'rial (*adj. from* compromiſe) Relating to a compromiſe.

COMPROVIN'CIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* provincia *a province*) Belonging to the ſame province.

COMPT (*s. from the* French compte) An account, a computation.

Compt (*v. t. nearly obſolete, from the ſubſ.*) To count, to compute.

Compte (*v. obſolete*) To account. *Chaucer.*

Compt'id (*p. obſolete*) Accounted. *Chaucer.*

Com'ptible (*adj. not much uſed*) Accountable, ſubject, reſponſible. *Shakeſpeare.*

Comptro'll (*v. t. reckoned an incorrect ſpelling*) To control, to over rule, to oppoſe.

Comptrol'led (*p. not a common ſpelling, from* comptrol) Controlled.

Comptrol'ler (*s. from* comptrol) A director, a ſupervisor, a ſuperior intendant in any office or buſineſs.

Comptrol'lerſhip (*s. from* comptroller) The office of a comptroller, ſuperintendance.

Comptrol'ling (*p. a. not the common ſpelling, from* control) Controlling.

Compul'ſative (*adj. not much uſed, from* compulſive) Compulſive, forcible.

Compul'ſatively (*adv. from* compulſative) In a compulſive manner. *Clariſſa.*

COMPUL'SATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pulſo *to ſtrike*) Having the power of compelling, forcible. *Shakeſpeare.*

COMPUL'SION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pulſo t
ſtrike) The act of compelling, the ſtate of being compelled, force, violence.

COMPUL'SIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pulſo
to ſtrike) Having power to compel, forcible.

Compul'ſively (*adv. from* compulſive) In a compulſive
manner.

Compul'ſiveneſs (*s. from* compulſive) Compulſion, force

Compul'ſorily (*adv. from* compulſory) In a compulſory
manner.

COMPUL'SORY (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pulſo
to ſtrike) Having the power to compel, forcible.

COMPUNC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* pungo
to pierce) The power of ſtimulating, the ſtate of being
ſtimulated; contrition, repentance.

Compunc'tious (*adj. not much uſed, from* compunction)
Tender, ſorrowful, repentant. *Shakeſpeare*

Compunc'tive (*adj. from* compunction) Cauſing remorſe
producing compunction.

COMPURGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and*
purgo *to purge*) The practice of juſtifying the veracity
of one man by the teſtimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One who bears
teſtimony to the credibility of another.

Compu'table (*adj. from* compute) Capable of being computed.

Compu'tant (*s. from* compute) An accountant, one tha
computes.

Computa'tion (*s. from* compute) The act of computing,
a calculation, the ſum ſettled by calculation.

COMPU'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* puto t
think) To reckon, to calculate, to count, to number.

Compu'te (*s. from the verb*) A computation, a calculation. *Johnſon*

Compu'ted (*p. from* compute) Reckoned, calculated,
numbered.

Compu'ter (*s. from* compute) An accountant, a calculator

Compu'ting (*p. a. from* compute) Reckoning, calculating, numbering.

Compu'tiſt (*s. not much uſed, from* compute) An accountant, a calculator. *Brown*

COM'RADE (*s. from the* Lat. camera *a chamber*) One
who reſides in the ſame houſe or chamber, a companion, a partner in any labour or danger.

CO'MUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patron or god o
banquetting.

Com'ynly (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Commonly. *Ch*

CON (*adv. a contraction, from the* Lat. contra) On the
oppoſite ſide againſt another. “*He argued pro and* con.”

Con (*s. a cant word, from the adv.*) One who is on the
negative ſide of the queſtion. “*The pros and* cons.” *Johnſon*

CON (*v. from the* Sax. connon) To know, to ſtudy, t
fix in the memory: to give, to render: *as,* “*To co*
thanks.” *But this ſenſe is now obſolete.* *Shakeſpeare*

Con'able (*adj. obſolete*) Convenient.

CONA'RIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The pineal gland.

CONA'MUS (*s. from the* Lat.) An endeavour.

CONA'TUS (*s. with philoſophers*) The diſpoſition of
body in motion to purſue its courſe in the line of di
rection unleſs any thing prevents it.

CONCALIFAC'TORY (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat
con *with, and* calefacio *to make warm*) Producin
great heat.

CONCAM'ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, an*
camera *a vault*) To vault, to arch over.

Concam'erated (*p. from* concamerate) Vaulted, arche
over.

Concamera'ting (*p. a. not much uſed, from* concamerate)
Vaulting, arching over.

Concamera'tion (*s. from* concamerate) An arch, a vault
the act of arching over.

CONCA'TENATE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* caten
a chain) To link together, to join in orderly ſucce
ſion.

Conca'tenated (*p. from* concatenate) Linked together
joined in regular ſucceſſion.

Concatena'ting (*p. a. from* concatenate) Linking together, joining in regular ſucceſſion.

Concatena'tion (*s. from* concatenate) A ſeries of links
the act of uniting in orderly ſucceſſion.

Concava'tion (*s. from* concave) The act of making concave, concavity.

CONCA'VE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cavo t
hollow) Hollow, regularly hollow.

Conca'veneſs (*s. from* concave) Hollowneſs, concavity.

Conca'vity (*s. from* concave) Hollowneſs, the interna
ſurface of a ſpherical body.

Conca'voconcave (*adj. from* concave) Hollow, or con
cave on both ſides.

Conca'voconvex (*adj. from* concave, *and* convex) Concave on one ſide and convex on the other.

Conca'vous (*adj. from* concave) Hollow, regularly concave.

Conca'vouſly (*adv. from* concavous) In a concave manner. *Brown.*

CONCAU'SE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* cauſa *a cauſe*) A joint cauſe. *Cudworth.*

CONCE'AL (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* celo *to hide*) To keep ſecret, to cover, to hide.

Concea'lable (*adj. from* conceal) Capable of being concealed.

Concea'led (*p. from* conceal) Kept a ſecret, hidden, covered.

Concea'ledneſs (*s. from* concealed) The ſtate of being concealed, privacy.

Concea'ler (*s. from* conceal) One that conceals, one that hides any thing.

Concea'ling (*p. a. from* conceal) Keeping ſecret, covering, hiding.

Concea'lment (*s. from* conceal) The act of concealing, the ſtate of being concealed; privacy, a hiding place, a ſhelter.

CONCE'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cedo *to grant*) To yield, to admit, to grant.

Conce'ded (*p. from* concede) Yielded, admitted, granted; *with* to: *as,* "*It muſt be* conceded to *him.*"

Conce'ding (*p. a. from* concede) Yielding, admitting, granting.

CONCEI'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* capio *to receive*) To conceive, to imagine, to believe.

Concei't (*s. from the verb*) Conception, readineſs of apprehenſion, thought, an idea, an opinion, a fond opinion of one's ſelf, a pleaſant fancy, a witty device.

Concei'ted (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Proud, opinionated, fond of ſelf; *with* of: "*How* conceited of *their own wit.*"

Concei'tedly (*adv. from* conceited) In a conceited manner.

Concei'tedneſs (*s. from* conceited) Pride, affectation, fondneſs of ſelf.

Concei'tleſs (*adj. from* conceit) Dull of apprehenſion, ſtupid, void of thought. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concei'vable (*adj. from* conceive) Capable of being conceived, capable of being underſtood, credible.

Concei'vableneſs (*s. from* conceivable) The quality of being conceivable.

Concei'vably (*adv. from* conceivable) In a manner that may be conceived.

CONCEI'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* capio *to take*) To think, to form in the mind, to admit into the womb.

Concei've (*v. int.*) To think, to have an idea of, to become pregnant.

Concei'ved (*p. from* conceive) Received into the mind, admitted into the womb.

Concei'ver (*s. from* conceive) One that underſtands, one that forms an idea in his mind. *Brown.*

Concei'ving (*p. a. from* conceive) Receiving into the mind, admitting into the womb.

CONCE'NT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cano *to ſing*) A concert of voices, harmony, conſiſtency.

Conce'ntrant (*adj. from* concentre) Belonging to thoſe medicines whoſe acids and alkalies are ſo blended as neither of them to be predominant.

CONCEN'TRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* centrum *a centre*) To drive into a narrow compaſs, to drive towards the centre.

Concen'trated (*p. from* concentrate) Driven into a narrow compaſs, compelled towards the centre.

Concen'trating (*p. a. not much uſed, from* concentrate) Driving into a narrow compaſs, tending towards the centre.

Concentra'tion (*s. from* concentrate) The ſtate of being collected into a narrow ſpace, a tendency towards the centre.

CONCEN'TRE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* centrum *the centre*) To tend towards one common centre, to have a common centre.

Concen'tre (*v. t.*) To emit towards one common centre.

Concen'tred (*p. from* concentre) Fixed in one common centre.

Concen'tric (*adj. from* concentre) Having one common centre.

Concen'trical (*adj. from* concentric) Having one common centre.

Concen'tring (*p. a. from* concentre) Tending to one common centre, fixing in one common centre. *Addiſon.*

CONCE'PT (*s. from the* Lat. conceptum) A ſet form. *Sc.*

CONCEPT'ACLE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* capio *to receive*) A veſſel, a receptacle.

CONCEP'TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* capio *to take*) Capable of being received, intelligible.

CONCEP'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* capio *to receive*) The act of conceiving, the ſtate of being conceived, a thought, an idea, an apprehenſion, a conceit.

Concep'tious (*adj. from* conception) Apt to conceive, fruitful, pregnant.

Concep'tive (*adj. from* conception) Capable of conceiving. *Brown.*

CONCE'RN (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cerno *to perceive*) To relate to, to intereſt, to touch nearly, to diſturb, to make uneaſy.

Conce'rn (*s. from the verb*) A buſineſs, an engagement, a paſſion, an affection, an affair of moment.

Concer'ned (*p. from* concern) Engaged, intereſted, troubled, made uneaſy.

Concer'ning (*p. not much uſed, from* concern) Buſying, troubling, making uneaſy; "*I was* concerning *myſelf with a buſineſs that did not belong to me.*"

Concer'ning (*prep. from the part.*) Relating to, of, about.

Concern'ment (*s. from* concern) A concern, a buſineſs; an affair of importance; a paſſion, an emotion of the mind; an interpoſition, a meddling.

CONCE'RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* certo *to ſtrive*) To ſettle in private, to contrive, to adjuſt.

Conce'rt (*s. from the verb*) A mutual agreement, a muſical entertainment, a ſymphony, the ſeveral parts of the ſame tune performed together.

Concerta'tion (*s. from* concert) A contention, the act of ſtriving together.

Concerta'tive (*adj. not much uſed, from* concert) Contentious, quarrelſome.

Concer'ted (*p. from* concert) Settled in private by mutual communication, contrived before hand.

Concer'ting (*p. a. from* concert) Settling before hand, contriving in ſecret.

CONCER'TO (*s. in muſic books*) A concert, a piece of muſic compoſed for a concert.

CONCES'SION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cedo *to yield*) The act of granting, a grant, the thing granted.

Conces'ſionary (*adj. from* conceſſion) Given by indulgence, yielded as an indulgence.

Conces'ſive (*adj. not much uſed, from* conceſſion) Yielded by way of conceſſion.

Conces'ſively (*adv. from* conceſſive) In the manner of a conceſſion.

CONCH (*s. from the* Lat. concha) A ſhell, the ſhell of a ſea fiſh.

CONCHA (*s. from the* Greek κογχη) A bivalve ſhell fiſh.

CON'CHA (*s. in anatomy*) The hollow or winding of the ear.

CONCHI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone reſembling a ſhell fiſh.

CO'NCHOID (*s. in mathematics*) The name of a curve.

Conchoi'dal (*adj. from* conchoid) Belonging to the conchoid.

CONCHY'LIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A petrified ſhell.

CONCI'LIARY (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. conciliarius) Belonging to a council. *Scott.*

CONCI'LIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. concilio *to knit together*) To reconcile, to procure good will.

Conci'liating (*p. from* conciliate) Reconciling, procuring good will.

Concilia'tion (*s. from* conciliate) The act of reconciling.

Concilia'tor (*s. from* conciliate) One that makes peace, one that procures a reconciliation.

Conci'liatory (*adj. not much uſed, from* conciliate) Relating to reconciliation.

Concin'nateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* concinnous) Concinnity, decency.

Concin'nity (*s. from* concinnous) Fitneſs, decency.

CONCIN'NOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. concinnus *fine*) Decent, becoming, agreeable.

CON'CIONAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. concio *a diſcourſe*) Belonging to a ſermon, pertaining to an aſſembly or public oration. *Scott.*

CONCIONA'TOR (*s. in old records, from the* Lat.) A common council man, one who had a right to give his vote in council; a preacher.

CONCI'SE (*adj. the* s *is ſounded hard, from the* Lat con *with, and* cædo *to cut*) Brief, ſhort, cut into ſhort periods.

Conci'ſely (*adv. from* conciſe) Briefly, in a few words.

Conci'ſeneſs (*s. from* conciſe) Brevity, ſhortneſs.

CONCI'SION (*s. from the* Lat. conciſum *cut off*) The act of cutting off, exciſion, deſtruction.

CONCITA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cito *to call*) The act of ſtirring up, an incitation.

CONCLAMA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with,*

with, and clamo *to cry out*) An exclamation, an outcry, the ſhout of a multitude.

CON'CLAVE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* clavis *a key*) A private apartment, the room in which the cardinals meet, the aſſembly of cardinals, a cloſe aſſembly.

Con'claviſt (*s. in the Roman church*) One who attends a cardinal in the conclave. *Scott.*

CONCLU'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* claudo *to ſhut up*) To end, to finiſh; to ſhut up, to determine; to include, to comprehend.

Conclu'de (*v. int.*) To perform the laſt act of reaſoning, to ſettle an opinion, to end, to determine.

Conclu'ded (*p. from* conclude) Shut up, ended, determined, included.

Conclu'dency (*s. from* concludent) A conſequence, a regular proof, a logical deduction.

Conclu'dent (*adj. from* conclude) Deciſive, ending in juſt and undeniable conſequences.

Conclu'ding (*p. a. from* conclude) Shutting up, ending, determining, including.

Conclu'ſible (*adj. from* conclude) Determinable, capable of certain and regular proof.

Conclu'ſion (*s. from* conclude) A determination, a final deciſion, a certain conſequence, the cloſe, the end, the laſt part.

Conclu'ſive (*adj. from* conclude) Deciſive, regularly conſequential.

Conclu'ſively (*adv. from* concluſive) In a concluſive manner.

Conclu'ſiveneſs (*s. from* concluſive) That power or quality that determines the opinion, the ſtate of being concluſive.

CONCOA'GULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* coagulo *to curdle*) To congeal, to form into coagulations, to curdle together.

Concoa'gulated (*p. from* concoagulate) Curdled together, congealed together.

Concoa'gulating (*p. a. from* concoagulate) Curdling together, congealing together.

Concoagula'tion (*s. from* concoagulate) A coagulation in which different bodies are joined in one maſs.

CONCO'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* coquo *to boil*) To digeſt in the ſtomach, to purify by heat, to bring to a proper ſtate.

Concoc'ted (*p. from* concoct) Digeſted, digeſted in the ſtomach, purified by heat.

Concoc'ting (*p. a. from* concoct) Digeſting in the ſtomach, purifying by heat.

Concoc'tion (*s. from* concoct) Digeſtion in the ſtomach, maturation by heat, the proceſs of bringing any thing to a ſtate of purity or perfection.

CONCO'LOUR (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* color *colour*) Of one colour, having no variety in colour.

Concom'itance (*s. from* concomitant) A joint ſubſiſtence.

Concom'itancy (*s. from* concomitance) Concomitance, a ſtate of joint ſubſiſtence.

CONCOM'ITANT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* comito *to accompany*) Joining with another, accompanying; *with* with: *as,* "Concomitant with *poroſity and dryneſs.*"

Concom'itant (*s. from the adj.*) A companion, a perſon or thing collaterally connected.

Concom'itantly (*adv. not much uſed, from* concomitant) In company, collaterally.

Concom'itate (*v. t. from* concomitant) To accompany, to be collaterally connected. *Hervey.*

CON'CORD (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cordis *of the heart*) Agreement, union, mutual kindneſs; harmony, conſent of ſounds, the grammatical relation of one word to another.

Con'cord (*v. int. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To agree together. *Scott.*

Concor'dance (*s. from* concord) An agreement, an index to find any paſſage in the ſcripture, a grammatical concord.

Concor'dancy (*s. from* concordance) Concord, agreement.

Concor'dant (*adj. from* concord) Harmonious, agreeing, correſpondent.

Concor'dat (*s. a law term, from* concord) A covenant relative to ſome eccleſiaſtical matter.

Concor'date (*s. from* concord) A compact, a convention.

Concor'diate (*v. int. from* concord, *but not uſed*) To agree.

CONCOR'PORAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* corpo *to form into a body*) Belonging to the ſame body.

CONCOR'PORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* corpus *a body*) To form into one maſs or ſubſtance.

Concor'porated (*p. not much uſed, from* concorporate) United in one body, united in one maſs.

Concor'porating (*p. a. not much uſed, from* concorporate) Uniting in one maſs, forming into one body.

Concorpora'tion (*s. from* concorporate) The act of uniting in one maſs, union in one body or ſubſtance.

CON'COURSE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* curro *to run*) A confluence, an aſſembly, the people aſſembled; the junction of two bodies, the interſection of two lines.

Concrati'tious (*adj. not uſed*) Wattled with rods, made like hurdles. *Cole.*

Concre'dited (*adj. not uſed*) Delivered, lent, delivered on truſt. *Cole.*

CONCREMA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* cremo *to burn*) The act of burning many things together, a conflagration.

CON'CREMENT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* creſco *to grow*) A maſs of matter growing together, a concretion.

CONCRES'CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* creſco *to grow*) The act or quality of encreaſing by the union of particles.

CONCRE'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* creſco *to grow*) To form by concretion, to form by the coalition of particles.

CONCRE'TE (*v. int.*) To coaleſce into one maſs, to increaſe by adheſion of particles.

Concre'te (*adj. from the verb*) Formed by concretion, formed by adheſion of particles; abſtract.

Concre'ted (*p. from* concrete) Formed by concretion, congealed.

Concre'tely (*adv. from* concrete) In ſuch a manner as to take in the ſubject with the predicate, jointly.

Concre'teneſs (*s. from* concrete) A coagulation, the collection of fluids into a ſolid maſs.

Concre'ting (*p. a. from* concrete) Forming by concretion, congealing.

Concre'tion (*s. from* concrete) The act of concreting, a coalition, the maſs formed by coalition.

Concre'tive (*adj. from* concrete) Having the power of concretion, coagulative.

Concre'ture (*s. from* concrete) A maſs formed by concretion.

Concre've (*v. int. obſolete*) To grow together. *Spenſer.*

CONCRIMINA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* crimen *a crime*) A joint accuſation.

CONCUBA'RIA (*s. in old records*) A fold, a pen for cattle.

Concu'binage (*s. from* concubine) The act of living with a woman without marriage.

Concu'binal (*adj. not uſed, from* concubine) Belonging to a concubine.

Concu'binary (*adj. not uſed, from* concubine) Belonging to a concubine.

CON'CUBINE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cubo *to be in bed*) A woman kept as a wife without being married, a ſtrumpet.

CONCUL'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* calco *to tread*) To tread under foot.

Conculca'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* conculcate) The act of trampling under foot.

CONCUM'BENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* cumbo *to lie down*) The act of ſleeping together.

Concu'piſcence (*s. from* concupiſcent) Irregular deſires.

CONCUPIS'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* cupio *to deſire*) Libidinous, given to unlawful deſire.

Concupiſcen'tial (*adj. from* concupiſcence) Pertaining to concupiſcence.

Concupis'cible (*adj. from* concupiſcent) Impreſſing deſire, ſtimulating deſire.

Concupis'cibleneſs (*s. from* concupiſcible) The ſtate of being concupiſcible. *Scott.*

CONCU'R (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* curro *to run*) To agree, to meet in one point, to join; *with* to *and* with: *as,* "Concur to *general uſe.*' "Concur with *the heathen.*"

Con'curbit (*s. obſolete*) A veſſel uſed in diſtillation. *Ch.*

Concur'rence (*s. from* concur) Union, aſſociation, agreement, help, aſſiſtance.

Concur'rency (*s. from* concurrence) Concurrence.

Concur'rent (*adj. from* concur) Acting in conjunction, aſſociate, concomitant.

Concur'rent (*s. from the adj.*) That which concurs, a joint cauſe.

Concur'rentneſs (*s. from* concurrent) The ſtate of being concurrent. *Scott.*

Concur'ring (*p. a.*) Agreeing, meeting, joining.

CONCUS'SION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* quatio *to* *oſhake*) The act of ſhaking, a violent agitation, a tremefaction.

ncus'ſionary (*adj. from* concuſſion) Producing a concuſſion. *Scott.*

ncus'ſive (*adj. from* concuſſion) Having the power of ſhaking, producing a concuſſion.

nd (*v. t. a ſea term*) To conduct or guide the ſhip in its right courſe.

ON'DAMIN (*s. in botany and medicine*) The tree that produces the Peruvian bark.

ONDE'MN (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* damno *to accuſe*) To blame, to cenſure, to find guilty, to paſs ſentence upon, to devote to puniſhment.

ondem'nable (*adj. from* condemn) Worthy to be condemned.

ondem'nableneſs (*s. from* condemnable) The quality that deſerves condemnation. *Scott.*

ondemna'tion (*s. from* condemn) The act of condemning, the ſtate of being condemned, the ſentence which dooms to puniſhment.

ondem'natory (*adj. from* condemn) Condemning, belonging to condemnation.

ondem'ned (*p. from* condemn) Blamed, cenſured, found guilty, doomed to puniſhment; *with* to: *as,* "*He was* condemned to *death.*"

ondem'ner (*s. from* condemn) One that condemns.

ondem'ning (*p. from* condemn) Blaming, cenſuring, devoting to puniſhment.

onden'ſable (*adj. from* condenſe) Capable of condenſation.

ONDENSAN'TIA (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines of a condenſing quality. *Scott.*

ONDEN'SATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* denſus *thick*) To condenſe, to make thicker.

onden'ſate (*v. int.*) To become more denſe, to grow thicker.

onden'ſate (*adj. from the verb*) Made thicker, condenſed.

ondenſa'tion (*s. from* condenſate) The act of condenſing, the ſtate of being condenſed.

ONDE'NSE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* denſus *thick*) To make any body more ſolid, cloſe and weighty, to drive the parts of any body nearer to each other.

onde'nſe (*v. int.*) To grow cloſe and weighty, to contract its parts into a leſs compaſs.

onde'nſe (*adj. from the verb*) Thick, denſe, cloſe.

onden'ſed (*p. from* condenſe) Made more denſe, brought or forced into a leſs ſpace.

onden'ſeneſs (*s. from* condenſe) Condenſity. *Scott.*

onden'ſer (*s. from* condenſe) An inſtrument with which air is condenſed.

onden'ſing (*p. a. from* condenſe) Making thicker, forcing into a more confined ſpace.

onden'ſity (*s. from* condenſe) Condenſation, the ſtate of being condenſed, denſity.

on'der (*s. a ſea term, from* cond) One who gives directions for guiding the ſhip; one who ſtands on the cliff to give notice which way the ſhoal is gone.

ONDESCE'ND (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* deſcendo *to go down*) To ſtoop, to humble, to ſubmit, to conſent to do more than juſtice requires.

ondeſcen'dence (*s. from* condeſcend) Voluntary ſubmiſſion, humiliation.

ondeſcen'dency (*s. from* condeſcendence) Condeſcendence, humiliation.

ondeſcen'ding (*p. a. from* condeſcend) Stooping, ſubmitting to do more than juſtice requires.

ondeſcen'ding (*adj. from the part.*) Humble, courteous, kind.

ondeſcen'dingly (*adv. from* condeſcend) In a condeſcending manner.

ondeſcen'ſion (*s. from* condeſcend) Voluntary humiliation, courteſy, kindneſs.

ondeſcen'ſive (*adj. from* condeſcend) Courteous, humble.

ONDIG'N (*adj. the* g *is not ſounded, from the* Lat. con *with, and* dignus *worthy*) Worthy, ſuitable, deſerved, deſerved by ill conduct.

ondign'neſs (*s. not much uſed, from* condign) Suitableneſs to deſert.

ondign'ly (*adv. not much uſed, from* condign) Worthily, fitly. *Scott.*

ondig'nity (*s. the* g *is pronounced, from* condign, *but not much uſed*) Suitablenaſs to deſerts.

ON'DIMENT (*s. from the* Lat. condio *to ſeaſon*) Sauce, ſeaſoning. *Bacon.*

ONDISCI'PLE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* diſcipulus *a ſcholar*) A ſchoolfellow.

on'diſe (*s. plu. obſolete*) Conduits. *Chaucer.*

n'dit (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Conduct, guidance. *Ch.*

Condita'neous (*adj. not much uſed*) Pickled, preſerved. *Scott.*

CON'DITE (*v. t. from the* Lat. condio *to ſeaſon*) To preſerve by ſalts, to pickle.

Con'dited (*p. from* condite) Pickled, preſerved by ſalts.

Con'ditement (*s. from* condite, *but not much uſed*) A conſerve, a compoſition of conſerves in form of an electuary.

Con'diting (*p. a. from* condite) Pickling, preſerving by means of ſalt.

CONDI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* do *to give*) The ſtate, the quality, the rank, the circumſtances of any perſon or thing; an agreement, a compact, the writing in which the terms of agreement are expreſſed.

Condi'tion (*v. int. from* condition) To make terms, to ſtipulate; *with* to: *as,* "*To* condition for *a good office.*"

Condi'tional (*adj. from* condition) Having ſome condition, expreſſing ſome condition.

Condi'tional (*s. now grown obſolete*) A limitation.

Conditional'ity (*s. from* condition) The quality of being conditional.

Condi'tionally (*adv. from* condition) In a conditional manner.

Condi'tionary (*adj. from* condition) Stipulated, agreed on.

Condi'tionate (*v. t. from* condition) To make conditions, to regulate by certain conditions. *Brown.*

Condi'tionate (*adj. from the verb*) Eſtabliſhed on certain terms. *Hammond.*

Condi'tioned (*p. from* condition) Agreed upon, ſtipulated.

Condi'tioned (*adj. from the p.*) Diſpoſed, inclined.

Condi'tioning (*p. a. from* condition) Stipulating, ſettling on certain conditions.

Con'ditor (*s. not much uſed, from* condite) One that ſeaſons, one that preſerves, one that builds up.

Condo'latory (*adj. from* condole) Belonging to condolence.

CONDO'LE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* doleo *to bemoan*) To lament together, to expreſs concern for the misfortunes of others; *with* with: *as,* "Condole with *us.*"

CONDO'LE (*v. t.*) To bewail with another.

Condo'lement (*s. from* condole) Grief, ſorrow, mutual diſtreſs.

Condo'lence (*s. from* condole) An expreſſion of grief for the ſorrows of another, the meſſages and civilities of friends in diſtreſs.

Condo'ler (*s. from* condole) One that condoles, one that compliments another upon any loſs or misfortune.

Condo'ling (*p. a. from* condole) Lamenting with another, expreſſing concern for the loſs or diſappointment of another.

CONDONA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* dono *to give*) The act of forgiving, pardon.

CON'DOR (*s. in ornithology*) The contur, a monſtrous bird in *America*, two of which, it is affirmed, will kill and devour a bull.

CONDORMIEN'TES (*s. plu. from the* Lat. con *with, and* dormio *to ſleep*) A religious ſect in Germany, men, women and children, who all ſleep together. *Scott.*

CONDRIL'LON (*s. in botany*) Wild ſuccory, dandelion.

CONDU'CE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* duco *to lead*) To promote, to contribute, to ſerve to ſome purpoſe; *with* to: *as,* "*To* conduce to *this end.*"

CONDU'CE (*v. t. not much uſed*) To conduct, to accompany. *Wotton.*

Condu'cible (*adj. from* conduce) Having the power of conducing, conducive.

Condu'cibleneſs (*s. from* conducible) The quality of being conducive.

Condu'cing (*p. a. from* conduce) Promoting, tending to, ſerving ſome purpoſe.

Condu'cive (*adj. from* conduce) Conducing, promoting ſome purpoſe.

Condu'civeneſs (*s. from* conducive) The quality of being conducive.

CONDU'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* duco *to lead*) To lead, to accompany, to direct, to manage.

Con'duct (*s. from the verb*) The act of leading, management; a guard, a convoy; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed; behaviour, courſe of life.

Conduc'ted (*p. from* conduct) Lead, managed, directed, guarded.

Conduc'ting (*p. a. from* conduct) Leading, directing, managing, guarding.

Conducti′tious (*adj. from* conduct) Hired, employed ſo as to be removed at pleaſure. *Ayliffe.*

Conduc′tor (*s. from* conduct) One that conducts, a leader, a director, a chief, a general. *In ſurgery*, an inſtrument uſed in cutting for the ſtone.

Conduc′treſs (*s. from* conductor) A directreſs, a woman that directs or manages an affair.

Con′ducts (*s. plu. from* conduct) The ſewers or gutters that carry off waſte water from a houſe. *Scott.*

CON′DUIT (*s. from the* French) A canal for the conveyance of water, an aqueduct, the pipe at which water is drawn.

Condui′te (*v. t. obſolete*) To conduct, to guide, to behave. *Chaucer.*

CONDUPLICA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* duplico *to double*) The act of doubling, a duplicate.

CONDY′LI (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The joints of the fingers, the little knobs or productions of bones.

CONDYLO′MA (*s. in ſurgery*) A hard ſwelling in the fundament; the articulations of the human body.

CONDY′LUS (*s. the ſing. of* condyli) A joint, a protuberance of a bone. *In botany*, the joint of a plant.

CONE (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek, κωνος) A ſolid figure generated by the rotation of a right angled plain triangle about one of its ſides, a figure in form of a ſugar loaf.

Cone (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the fir tree, any ſquammous fruit of a conical figure.

Cone (*s. a law term, from the* Sax.) The account of what is expended in a family, the charge or management of a houſehold.

CONES′SI (*s. in botany and medicine*) The bark of a tree which grows in the Eaſt Indies, and is ſaid to be a ſpecific in diarrhœas.

Co′ney (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The cony, the rabit.

CONFA′BULATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* fabulor *to converſe*) To talk eaſily and chearfully together, to chat, to prattle.

Confab′ulating (*p. from* confabulate) Talking, converſing freely together.

Confabula′tion (*s. from* confabulate) Eaſy converſation, free and chearful talk.

Confa′bulatory (*adj. from* confabulate) Belonging to free and eaſy converſation.

CON′FALONS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A confraternity of ſeculars called penitents.

CONFAR′RIATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* far *corn*) Joined in marriage by the ancient rite of confarriation. *Cole.*

Confarria′tion (*s. from* confarriated) The ſolemnization of matrimony by eating bread together. *Ayliffe.*

CONFE′CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* facio *to do*) To make up into ſweetmeat, to preſerve with ſugar.

Con′fect (*s. from the verb*) A ſweetmeat.

Con′fect (*adj. an obſolete ſenſe*) Counterfeit.

Confec′tion (*s. from* confect) A preparation of fruit with ſugar, a ſweetmeat, a compoſition, a mixture.

Confec′tionary (*s. from* confection) One whoſe trade is to make ſweetmeats, a confectioner.

Confec′tioner (*s. from* confection) One whoſe trade is to make up ſweetmeats, one who deals in ſweetmeats.

Confec′ture (*s. obſolete*) A compoſition of medicines. *Chaucer.*

Confe′der (*v. int. obſolete*) To join together in a league. *Cole.*

Confe′deracy (*s. from* confederate) A league, a contract by which a number of perſons are bound to ſupport each other.

CONFE′DERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* foedus *a covenant*) To join in a league, to ally, to unite in ſupport of each other.

CONFE′DERATE (*v. int.*) To league, to form a confederacy.

Confe′derate (*s. from the adj.*) An ally, one who engages in a confederacy.

Confe′derated (*p. from* confederate) Leagued, united in confederacy; *with* with: *as*, "*They were ſecretly* confederated with *Charles's enemies.*"

Confe′derating (*p. a. from* confederate) Joining in a league, entering into confederacy.

Confedera′tion (*s. from* confederate) A confederacy, a league, an alliance.

Confe′drid (*adj. obſolete*) Joined in confederacy. *Ch.*

CONFE′R (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* fero *to bear*) To talk gravely together, to talk together on a ſtated ſubject; to compare ſentiments.

CONFE′R (*v. int.*) To compare, to give, to beſtow; *with* on *or* upon: *as*, "*This quiet I* confer on *troubled minds.*" To contribute, to conduce; *with* to: *as*, "*The cloſeneſs of the parts doth much* confer to *the ſtrength of the union.*"

Con′ference (*s. from* confer) The act of converſing on ſerious ſubjects, formal diſcourſe, an appointed meeting for diſcuſſing ſome point, an examination by comparing different things together.

Confer′red (*p. from* confer) Compared, given, beſtowed; *with* on *or* upon: *as*, "*It was* conferred on *the moſt deſerving.*"

Confer′rer (*s. from* confer) One that diſcourſes, one that beſtows.

Confer′ring (*p. a. from* confer) Diſcourſing ſeriouſly, comparing, beſtowing.

Confer′tion (*s. not uſed*) The act of ſcoffing.

CONFER′VA (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpurge.

CONFE′SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* fateor *to acknowledge*) To own a fault, to acknowledge a crime, to make confeſſion before a prieſt, to hear a penitent confeſſion, to own, to avow, to atteſt.

Confe′ſs (*v. int.*) To make confeſſion.

Confeſ′ſed (*p. from* confeſs) Acknowledged, owned, avowed, atteſted.

Confeſ′ſedly (*adv. from* confeſſed) Avowedly, indiſputably.

Confeſ′ſing (*p. a. from* confeſs) Acknowledged, avowed, atteſted.

Confeſ′ſion (*s. from* confeſs) The acknowledgement of a crime, the diſcovery of one's own guilt; the act of disburdening the conſcience before a prieſt after the manner of the Papiſts; profeſſion, avowal; a formulary in which the articles of faith are compriſed.

Confeſ′ſional (*s. from* confeſs) The ſeat in which the prieſt ſits for confeſſion.

Confeſ′ſionary (*s. from* confeſſion) The chair of the confeſſor.

Confeſ′ſor (*s. from* confeſs) One who makes a profeſſion of faith in the face of danger, one who dies a confeſſor or martyr; he that hears confeſſions and preſcribes the meaſures of penitence; one who confeſſes his crimes.

Confe′ſt (*adj. uſed chiefly in poetry, from* confeſs) Open, acknowledged, indiſputed.

Confe′ſtly (*adv. not much uſed, from* confeſt) Evidently, without doubt.

CONFI′CIENT (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* facio *to do*) Effective, cauſing, conducing.

Con′fidant (*s. from* confide) A perſon in whom confidence is repoſed, one intruſted with ſecrets.

CONFI′DE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* fido *to truſt*) To truſt, to place confidence; *with* in: *as*, "---*In whom none will* confide."

Con′fidence (*s. from* confide) Firm belief, reliance, truſt; firmneſs, conſciouſneſs of innocence; vicious boldneſs, impudence; that which gives fortitude and firmneſs.

Con′fident (*adj. from* confide) Firmly perſuaded; poſitive, dogmatical; bold, impudent.

Con′fident (*s. from the adj.*) One who is intruſted with ſecrets, one in whom confidence is repoſed.

Con′fidently (*adv. from* confident) In a confident manner.

Con′fidentneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* confident) The ſtate or quality of being confident.

CONFI′GULATE (*v. int. not uſed*) To play the potter.

Configula′tion (*s. from* configulate, *but not uſed*) The act or proceſs of making potter's ware.

Confi′gurating (*p. from* configurate) Diſpoſing into form.

Configura′tion (*s. from* configure) The form or conſtruction of the parts of any thing adapted to each other, the face of the heavens reſpecting the different aſpects of the planets.

CONFI′GURE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* figura *a figure*) To diſpoſe into ſome form.

CONFI′NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* finis *a limit*) To bound, to limit, to impriſon, to reſtrain, to bind up.

CONFI′NE (*v. int.*) To border upon, to touch on different territories.

Con′fine (*s. from the verb, formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable*) A border, an edge, a boundary.

Con′fine (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Bordering, having a common boundary.

Confi′ned (*p. from* confine) Reſtrained, bounded, limited, impriſoned.

Confi′neleſs (*adj. from* confine) Boundleſs, unlimited. *Shakeſpeare.*

Confi′nement (*s. from* confine) A reſtraint on liberty, impriſonment, the ſtate of being obliged to keep at home.

Confi′ner (*s. from* confine) A borderer, one that lives on the confines of a country, a near neighbour, one who touches on two different regions.

'fines (*s. plu. of* confine, *more commonly uſed than* *e ſing.*) The bounds or limits of a country.

fi'ning (*p. a. from* confine) Reſtraining, bounding, miting, putting under confinement.

fi'nity (*s. from* confine) Nearneſs, neighbourhood.

NFIR'M (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* firmo *make firm*) To eſtabliſh by new evidence, to rengthen, to fix, to perfect; to admit to the full rivilege of the church by impoſition of hands.

nfir'mable (*adj. from* confirm) Capable of being conrmed.

nfirma'tion (*s. from* confirm) The act of eſtabliſhing, he additional evidence by which any thing is conrmed, an eccleſiaſtical rite.

nfirma'tor (*s. from* confirm) One that confirms, one hat puts a matter out of all doubt.

nfir'matory (*adj. from* confirmation) Affording addiional teſtimony, eſtabliſhed with new proof.

nfir'me (*v. int. obſolete*) To reſolve. *Chaucer.*

nfir'med (*p. from* confirm) Eſtabliſhed with new roof, ſtrengthened, fixed, perfected, admitted to the rivileges of the church by impoſition of hands.

nfir'medneſs (*s. from* confirmed) The ſtate of being onfirmed.

nfir'mer (*s. from* confirm) One that confirms, one hat gives additional evidence, one that eſtabliſhes.

nfir'ming (*p. a. from* confirm) Eſtabliſhing by addiional proof, ſtrengthening, fixing, perfecting, perorming the eccleſiaſtical rite of confirmation.

nfiſ'cable (*adj. from* confiſcate) Liable to confiſcaion.

NFIS'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* iſcus *a basket or hamper in which the emperors treaure was formerly kept*) To transfer property from priate to public uſe, to forfeit to the king's uſe.

nfiſ'cate (*adj. from the verb*) Transferred to the rince or ſtate by way of forfeit.

nfiſ'cated (*p. from* confiſcate) Transferred to the rince or ſtate, forfeited to the king.

nfiſca'tion (*s. from* confiſcate) The act of transferring orfeited goods to public uſe.

n'fit (*s. not much uſed*, *ſuppoſed to be a corruption* *rom* confect) A comfit, a ſweetmeat.

N'FITENT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* fateor *o confeſs*) One confeſſing to a prieſt, one who acnowledges his faults.

n'fiture (*s. not much uſed*, *from* confecture) A conection, a ſweetmeat.

n'fiture (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a confecion. *Bacon.*

NFIX' (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* figo *to* *x*) To faſten, to fix down.

nfix'ed (*p. from* confix) Fixed down, faſtened.

nfix'ing (*p. a. not much uſed*, *from* confix) Faſtening, ixing down.

NFLA'GITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* agito *to ask with clamor*, *but not uſed*) To deſire with great importunity.

NFLA'GRANT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* agro *to burn*) Burning together, involved in a geneal fire.

nflagra'tion (*s. from* conflagrant) A general fire preading over a large ſpace, the burning that ſhall onſume the world at the conſummation of all things.

nfla'tile (*adj. from* conflation, *but not much uſed*) Caſt, molten. *Scott.*

NFLA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* flo *to* *elt*) The proceſs of caſting metal, the act of blowing many inſtruments together. *Bacon.*

nfla'ture (*s. from* conflation, *but not uſed*) The act or roceſs of caſting metal.

NFLE'XURE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* flecto *bend*) A bending, a turning.

NFLI'CT (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* igo *to beat*) To ſtrive, to fight, to ſtruggle, to enounter.

n'flict (*s. from the verb*) A conteſt, a ſtruggle, a ombat, an agony; the violent colliſion of two odies.

nflic'ting (*p. from* conflict) Striving, ſtruggling, ppoſing.

NFLUC'TUATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with*, *nd* fluo *to flow*, *but not uſed*) To flow together, to uctuate.

n'fluence (*s. from* confluent) The junction of two or more rivers or ſtreams, the act of crowding to a ace, a croud or concourſe of people.

N'FLUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* fluo *flow*) Flowing together, meeting together.

CON'FLUX (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* fluo *to flow*) The union of two or more ſtreams, a croud, a concourſe.

Confluxibi'lity (*s. from* conflux, *but not ſufficiently authorized*) An aptitude of flowing together. *Scott.*

Conflux'ibleneſs (*s. from* conflux, *but not much uſed*) An aptneſs to flow together. *Scott.*

Confœ'derate (*adj. an original*, *but not a common ſpelling*) Confederate.

CONFORA'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* forum *a court*, *but not much uſed*) Belonging to the ſame court.

CONFO'RM (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* forma *a form*) To reduce to the ſame ſhape, form, or manner with ſomething elſe.

CONFO'RM (*v. int.*) To comply with, to yield to.

Confor'mable (*adj. from* conform) Having the ſame form, ſimilar; compliant, obſequious; *with* to: *as*, “ Conformable to *principles before imbibed*.” *Sometimes with* with: *as*, “ Conformable with *that character*.”

Confor'mableneſs (*s. from* conformable) The ſtate of being conformable.

Confor'mably (*adv. from* conformable) In a conformable manner.

Conforma'tion (*s. from* conform) The different contexture of bodies, and their diſpoſition to form a whole; the act of producing ſuitableneſs.

Confor'med (*p. from* conform) Reduced to the ſame ſhape or form, made like ſome thing elſe; *with* to: *as*, “ *Be not* conformed to *this world*.”

Confor'ming (*p. a. from* conform) Reducing to ſome ſtandard or form, complying, yielding to.

Confor'miſt (*s. from* conform) One that conforms, one that turns from the diſſenters to the church of England.

Confor'mity (*s. from* conform) Similitude, reſemblance; *ſome times with* with: *as*, “ Conformity with *God*.” *But more properly* with *to*: *as*, “ Conformity to *others*.”

Conform'neſs (*s. little uſed*, *from* conform) Conformity, agreeableneſs. *Scott.*

CONFORTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* forto *to ſtrengthen*) The act of ſtrengthening, corroboration. *Bacon.*

CONFORTATI'VA (*s. in phyſic*) Medicines that ſtrengthen and comfort the heart.

CONFOU'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* fundo *to pour out*) To mingle, to perplex, to terrify, to overturn, to deſtroy.

Confound'ed (*p. from* confound) Mixed, perplexed, terrified, put out of countenance, overturned, deſtroyed.

Confound'ed (*adj. a cant word*, *uſed only in low or droll ſtyle*) Hateful, odious, notorious, deteſtable. *Swift.*

Confound'edly (*adv. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle*) Hatefully, ſhamefully, enormouſly.

Confound'er (*s. from* confound) One who confounds.

CONFRAI'RY (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* French, confraire) A confraternity, a brotherhood, a religious ſociety.

CONFRATE'RNITY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* frater *a brother*) A brotherhood, a body of men united for the purpoſes of religion.

Confre'res (*s. in old records*) The fellows of the ſame religious ſocieties, the brothers in a religious houſe.

CONFRICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* frico *to rub*) The act of rubbing one thing againſt another friction.

CONFRO'NT (*v. a. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* frons *the forehead*) To face, to ſtand againſt another in full view, to bring face to face, to compare, to oppoſe.

Confronta'tion (*s. from* confront) The act of bringing two witneſſes face to face.

Confron'ted (*p. from* confront) Brought face to face, oppoſed, compared.

Confron'ting (*p. a. from* confront) Bringing face to face, comparing, oppoſing.

CONFU'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* fundo *to pour out*) To mix, to perplex, to diſorder, to hurry the mind.

Confu'ſe (*adj. obſolete*) Confounded, perplexed. *Ch.*

Confu'ſed (*p. from* confuſe) Mixed, perplexed, diſordered, hurried, bewildered.

Confu'ſedly (*adv. from* confuſed) In a confuſed manner, tumultuouſly.

Confu'ſedneſs (*s. from* confuſed) The ſtate of being confuſed, a want of diſtinctneſs, a want of clearneſs.

Confu'ſing (*p. a. from* confuſe) Mixing, perplexing, putting to confuſion.

Confu'ſion (*s. from* confuſe) A confuſed mixture, a tumult, an overthrow, diſtraction of mind, hurry, aſtoniſhment.

Confu'table (*adj. from* confute) Capable of being confuted, capable of being diſproved.

Confuta'tion (*s. from* confute) The act of confuting, that which confutes.

CONFU'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* futo *to argue*) To diſprove, to convict of error.

Confu'ted (*p. from* confute) Diſproved, convicted of error.

Confu'ting (*p. a. from* confute) Diſproving, convicting of error.

CONG (*s. with phyſicians, a contraction from the* Lat. congius) A gallon.

Conga'ye (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſend away.

Conga'yne (*v. t. obſolete*) To convince. *Cole.*

CON'GE (*s. from the* French) An act of reverence, a bow, a courteſy, a compliment at parting.

Con'ge (*v. int. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To take leave; *with* with: *as,* "*I have* congeed with *the duke.*"

Con'ge (*s. in architecture*) A quarter round.

Con'geable (*adj. little uſed, from* conge) Done with leave. *Scott.*

CONGEA'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* gelu *froſt*) To turn into ice, to fix by cold.

CONGEA'L (*v. int.*) To gather into a maſs by cold, to concrete.

Congea'led (*p. from* congeal) Turned into ice, concreted, fixed with cold.

Congea'ling (*p. a. from* congeal) Turning into ice, concreting, fixing by cold.

Congea'lment (*s. from* congeal) That which is formed by congelation, a concretion.

CON'GE D ELI'RE (*s. from the* French conge *leave,* de *of, and* elire *to elect*) The king's permiſſion to a dean or chapter to chooſe a biſhop.

Con'gee (*s. from* conge) A low bow, a profound reverence.

Congee' (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To make a low bow. *Scott.*

Conge'lable (*adj from* congeal) Capable of being congealed, capable of concretion.

Congela'tion (*s. from* congeal) The act of congealing, the ſtate of being congealed.

Conge'lative (*adj. not uſed, from* congeal) Tending to congelation.

CON'GENER (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* genus *a kind*) Having the ſame nature, being of the ſame kind. *Miller.*

CONGE'NERATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* gigno *to beget*) Begotten together. *Sc.*

Conge'nerous (*adj. from* congener) Of the ſame kind, of the ſame original.

Conge'nerouſneſs (*s. from* congenerous, *but little uſed*) The quality of being congenerous.

Con'geners (*adj. from* congener, *but not much uſed*) Congenerous, of the ſame kind. *Scott.*

CONGE'NIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* genius *diſpoſition*) Cognate, kindred, partaking of the ſame genius.

Congenia'lity (*s. from* congenial) A participation of the ſame genius, ſameneſs of diſpoſition.

Conge'nialneſs (*s. from* congenial) The ſtate of being congenial, ſameneſs of diſpoſition.

CONGE'NITE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* gigno *to beget*) Begotten together, cognate.

Conge'niture (*s. from* congenite) The ſtate of being produced or born together.

Con'geon (*s. not much uſed*) A perſon of low ſtature. *Scott.*

CON'GER (*s. from the* Lat. congrus) The ſea eel.

Conge'riate (*v. t. not uſed*) To heap up, to pile up. *Cole.*

CONGE'RIES (*s. from the* Lat.) A maſs of ſmall bodies heaped up together.

Con'gers (*s. a corruption of* congreſs) A ſociety of bookſellers.

CONGE'ST *v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* gero *to carry*) To gather together, to heap up.

Congeſ'tible (*adj. not much uſed, from* congeſt) Capable of being gathered together.

Congeſ'tion (*s. from* congeſt) A collection of matter. *Quincy.*

Con'giary (*s. from* congius) A bounty diſtributed to the Roman people. *Addiſon.*

Con'gir (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To conjure, to bewitch. *Chaucer.*

CON'GIUS (*s, from the* Lat.) A Roman meaſure, a gallon.

CONGLA'CIATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* glacies *ice*) To turn to ice.

Conglacia'tion (*s. from* conglaciate) The act of turning into ice, the ſtate of being turned into ice.

CONG'LETON (*s.*) A town in Cheſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 161 miles from London.

Con'gleton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Congleton, made at Congleton.

CON'GLOBATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* globus *a bowl*) To gather into a hard ball.

Con'globate (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Moulded into a firm ball.

Con'globated (*p. from* conglobate) Gathered into a hard round ball.

Con'globately (*adv. from* conglobate) In the manner of a ſphere or globe.

Con'globating (*p. a. from* conglobate) Gathering into a firm round ball.

Congloba'tion (*s. from* conglobate) The act of gathering into a round body, a collection of matter into a round maſs.

CONGLO'BE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* globus *a globe*) To gather into a round maſs, to conſolidate into a ball.

Conglo'be (*v. int.*) To coaleſce into a round maſs.

Conglo'bed (*p. from* conglobe) Gathered into a round maſs.

Conglo'bing (*p. a. from* conglobe) Coaleſcing into a round maſs, gathering into a ball.

CONGLO'MERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* glomero *to wind round*) To gather into a ball as thread wound round, to inweave into a round maſs.

Conglo'merate (*adj. from the verb*) Gathered into a ball by winding, collected, twiſted together.

Conglo'merated (*p. from* conglomerate) Gathered into a ball by winding, twiſted together.

Conglo'merating (*p. from* conglomerate) Gathering into a ball by winding, twiſting together, collecting into a round maſs.

Conglomera'tion (*s. from* conglomerate) A collection by winding into a ball, an intertexture.

CONGLU'TINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* glutino *to glue*) To cement by glue, to unite, to heal a wound.

Conglu'tinate (*v. int.*) To coaleſce, to unite with a callus.

Conglu'tinated (*p. from* conglutinate) Cemented, united, healed.

Conglu'tinating (*p. a. from* conglutinate) Cementing, uniting, coaleſcing.

Conglutina'tion (*s. from* conglutinate) The act of uniting wounded bodies, reunion, healing.

Conglu'tinative (*adj. from* conglutinate) Having a power or tendency to unite wounds.

Conglutina'tor (*s. from* conglutinate) That which conglutinates.

CON'GO (*s. in geography*) A large country on the weſtern coaſt of Africa.

CON'GOU (*s. in commerce*) A kind of tea, fine bohea.

Congra'tulant (*adj. from* congratulate) Rejoicing with another. participating another's joy.

CONGRA'TULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* gratulor *to rejoice*) To rejoice with another, to expreſs compliments on any happy event; *ſometimes with* to: *as,* "*The ſubjects of England may* congratulate to *themſelves.*"

Congra'tulate (*v. int.*) To rejoice in participation; *with* with: *as,* "*I* congratulate with *my dear country.*"

Congra'tulated (*p. from* congratulate) Complimented on any happy event.

Congra'tulating (*p. a. from* congratulate) Rejoicing with another, complimenting on any joyful event.

Congratula'tion (*s. from* congratulate) The act of expreſſing joy for the happineſs of another, the form in which joy is expreſſed for the happineſs of another.

Congra'tulatory (*adj. from* congratulate) Complimentary, expreſſing joy for the happineſs of another.

Con'gre (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A conger, the ſea eel.

CONGRE'E (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and the* French gre *agreement*) To agree, to accord, to unite.

Congre'ed (*p. not much uſed, from* congree) Agreed, united.

Congree'ing (*p. a. from* congree) Agreeing, uniting. *Shakeſpeare.*

Congree't (*v. int. from* congree) To ſalute reciprocally.

Congree'ting (*p. a. from* congreet) Saluting reciprocally.

CON'GREGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* grex *a flock*) To collect together, to bring into one place.

Con-on'gregate (*v. int.*) To aſſemble, to meet together.

on'gregate (*adj. from the verb*) Congregated, collected together, compact.

on'gregated (*p. from* congregate) Collected together, met in one place.

on'gregating (*p. a. from* congregate) Collecting together, meeting in one place.

ongrega'tion (*s. from* congregate) A collection, a maſs of various parts united; an aſſembly, an aſſembly of people met for divine worſhip.

ongrega'tional (*adj. from* congregation) Belonging to a congregation, belonging to an aſſembly of people.

ongrega'tionaliſt (*s. with eccleſiaſtical writers, from* congregation) An independent, one who holds that the government of a church or religious ſociety is in itſelf.

ON'GRESS (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* gradior *to go*) A meeting, an aſſembly, a meeting to ſettle the affairs of different nations.

ongres'ſive (*adj. from* congreſs) Coming together, meeting, conflicting.

ONGRU'E (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* grus *a crane*) To agree, to ſuit, to fit any purpoſe.

ongru'ence (*s. from* congrue) Conſiſtency, agreement.

ongru'ent (*adj. from* congrue) Agreeing, correſpondent, ſuitable.

ongru'ing (*p. a. from* congrue) Agreeing, ſuiting any purpoſe.

ongru'ity (*s. from* congrue) Suitableneſs, correſpondence, fitneſs, conſiſtency.

Con'grument (*s. from* congrue) Fitneſs, congruity.

Con'gruous (*adj. from* congrue) Conſiſtent, agreeable, rational, fit; *with* to: *as,* "Congruous to *one another.*"

Con'gruouſly (*adv. from* congruous) Suitably, pertinently, fitly.

Con'gruouſneſs (*s. from* congruous) Fitneſs, congruity.

CONI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſtrength of the Lord) A man's name.

Co'nic (*adj. from* cone) Having the form of a cone, belonging to a cone.

Con'ical (*adj. from* conic) Having the form of a cone, pertaining to a cone.

Con'ically (*adv. from* conical) In form of a cone.

Con'icalneſs (*s. from* conical) The ſtate of being conical.

Con'ics (*s. from* conic) That part of geometry which treats of the ſections of a cone.

CONJEC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* jacio *to throw*) To gueſs, to conjecture.

CONJEC'TE (*v. t. obſolete*) To project, to contrive. *Ch.*

Conjec'ting (*p. a. obſolete, from* conjecte) Projecting, contriving. *Chaucer.*

Conject'ment (*s. obſolete, from* conjecte) A project, a contrivance. *Chaucer.*

Conjec'tor (*s. from* conject) A conjecturer, one that conjectures.

Conjec'turable (*adj. from* conject) Fit to be conjectured, poſſible to be gueſſed.

Conjec'tural (*adj. from* conject) Depending on conjecture.

Conjectura'lity (*s. from* conject) The ſtate of being conjectural.

Conjec'turally (*adv. from* conject) By gueſs, by conjecture.

Conjec'ture (*s. from* conject) A gueſs, a ſuppoſition.

Conjec'ture (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To gueſs, to judge by gueſs, to ſuppoſe.

Conjec'tured (*p. from* conjecture) Gueſſed, ſuppoſed.

Conjec'turer (*s. from* conjecture) One that conjectures.

Conjec'turing (*p. a. from* conjecture) Gueſſing, ſuppoſing.

CONI'FEROUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. conus *a cone, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing cones, belonging to thoſe trees that bear a ſquamous fruit.

CONINGE'RIA (*s. in old records*) A warren, a borough for rabbits.

Conjob'ble (*v. t. a low cant word, uſed only in low or droll ſtyle*) To ſettle, to concert, to diſcuſs.

Conjob'bled (*p. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle, from* conjobble) Settled, concerted.

Conjob'bling (*p. a. uſed in low or droll ſtyle, from* conjobble) Concerting, ſettling.

CONJOI'N (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* jungo *to join*) To unite, to connect, to join in matrimony, to aſſociate.

Conjoi'n (*v. int.*) To league, to unite.

Conjoi'ned (*p. from* conjoin) United, connected, united in marriage.

Conjoi'ning (*p. a. from* conjoin) Uniting, connecting, joining in marriage.

Conjoi'nt (*adj. from* conjoin) United, connected, aſſociated.

Conjoint'ly (*adv. from* conjoint) Jointly, in conjunction.

Con'iſaunce (*s. obſolete*) Knowledge, a mark, a badge. *Chaucer.*

Con'iſor (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cogniſor, one who acknowledges or paſſes a fine.

CONISSA'LA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A claſs of foſſils.

CON'JUGAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* jugum *a yoke*) Matrimonial, belonging to marriage.

Con'jugally (*adv. from* conjugal) Matrimonially, connubially.

CON'JUGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* jugo *to join*) To join, to unite, to join in matrimony; to decline verbs through their various endings.

Con'jugate (*adj. in geometry, from the verb*) Belonging to the axis of a curve.

Con'jugate (*s. in geometry, from the adj.*) The longeſt diameter of an elliptical curve.

Con'jugate (*s. in grammar, from the verb*) A word which agrees with another in derivation, a word derived from the ſame root.

Con'jugated (*p. from* conjugate) Joined together, united, inflected as a verb through its various endings.

Con'jugating (*p. a. from* conjugate) Uniting, joining together, inflecting.

Conjuga'tion (*s. from* conjugate) The act of uniting, union, a pair or couple, the form of inflecting verbs.

CO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, hemlock.

Conjum'pere (*v. t. obſolete*) To jumble, to join together. *Chaucer.*

CONJUN'CT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* jungo *to join*) Joined, united, concurrent.

Conjunc'tion (*s. from* conjunct) An union, a league, an aſſociation; the congreſs of two planets in the ſame degree of the zodiac, a part of ſpeech which joins words or ſentences together.

Conjunc'tive (*adj. from* conjunct) Cloſely united. *Shakeſp.*

Conjunc'tive (*adj. in grammar*) Belonging to a conjunction, belonging to that mode of a verb which follows a conjunction.

Conjunc'tively (*adv. from* conjunctive) In union, in a joint manner.

Conjunc'tiveneſs (*s. from* conjunctive) The quality of joining, the ſtate of being joined.

Conjunct'ly (*adv. from* conjunct) Jointly, in a joint manner.

Conjunct'neſs (*s. from* conjunct) The ſtate or quality of being conjunct.

Conjunc'ture (*s. from* conjunct) A combination of ſeveral circumſtances, a mode of union, conſiſtency; an occaſion, a critical time.

Conjura'tion (*s. from* conjure) The act or form of ſummoning another in ſome ſacred name; a magical form of words, an enchantment.

CONJU'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* juro *to ſwear*) To ſummons in a ſacred manner, to bind by an oath.

Con'jure (*v. int.*) To enchant, to practice enchantment.

Con'jure (*v. t.*) To influence by magic, to charm.

Conju'red (*p. from* conjure) Bound by oath as conſpirators. *Milton.*

Con'jured (*p. from* conjure) Enchanted, acted upon by magic.

Conju'rement (*s. from* conjure) Serious injunction, a ſolemn command.

Con'jurer (*s. from* conjure) An enchanter, one that uſes charms, an impoſtor, a cunning man. *Ironically,* A man of no great penetration.

Conju'ring (*p. a. from* conjure) Summoning in a ſolemn manner.

Con'juring (*p. a. from* conjure) Practicing enchantments.

Conn (*v. int. the more ancient ſpelling*) To con, to learn, to know. *Spenſer.*

Conn (*v. t. a ſea term*) To cond, to guide the ſhip the right way.

CONNA'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CONNA'SCENCE, CONNAS'CENCY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* naſcor *to be born*) Common birth, production at the ſame time; the act of uniting or growing together: *but this ſenſe is judged improper.* *Wiſeman.*

CON'NATE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* naſcor *to be born*) Born with another, of the ſame birth.

Conna'tural (*adj. from* connate) Connected by nature, partaking of the ſame nature, ſuitable to nature; *with* to: *as,* "Connatural to *us.*"

Connatural'ity (*s. from* connatural) The ſtate of being connatural.

Conna′turally (*adv. from* connatural) Originally, by the act of nature.

Conna′turalneſs (*s. from* connatural) Participation of the ſame nature, natural union.

CON′NAUGHT (*s. in geography*) The moſt weſterly province in the kingdom of Ireland.

Conne (*v. int. obſolete*) To be able. *Chaucer.*

Conne (*v. t. obſolete*) To give, to owe. *Chaucer.*

CONNEC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* necto *to join*) To unite, to conjoin, to faſten together, to link together.

Connec′t (*v. int.*) To cohere, to agree together.

Connec′ted (*p. from* connect) Joined, linked together, united.

CONNEC′TICUT (*s. in geography*) One of the Britiſh colonies in North America; it is about one hundred miles in length and eighty in breadth.

Connec′ting (*p. a. from* connect) Joining together, uniting.

Connec′tion (*s. from* connect) The act of joining together, the ſtate of being joined together, concatenation, coherence.

Connec′tive (*adj. from* connect) Joining, connecting.

Connec′tively (*adv. from* connective) Jointly, conjunctly.

Con′ned (*p. from* con) Learned, diſcerned. *Spenſer.*

Con′nen (*v. t. obſolete*) To know, to diſcern. *Chaucer.*

CONNE′X (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* necto *to knit*) To join, to knit together.

Conne′x (*adj. from the verb*) Connected, joined. *Scott.*

Connex′ed (*p. from* connex) Joined, knit together, linked to one another. *Philips.*

Connex′ing (*p. a. from* connex) Joining together, linking together.

Connex′ion (*s. from* connex) The act of faſtening together, the ſtate of being joined together; coherence.

Connex′ity (*s. not much uſed, from* connex) Connexion, coherence.

Connex′ive (*adj. from* connex) Having the force of conjunction, conjunctive.

CONNICTA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* nicto *to wink*) The act of winking, connivance.

Con′ning (*p. from* conn) Learning, looking over a leſſon.

Con′ning (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cunning, ſkill, experience. *Chaucer.*

Conni′vance (*s. from* connive) The act of winking, voluntary blindneſs, pretended ignorance.

CONNI′VE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* niveo *to wink*) To wink, to pretend ignorance, to forbear; *with* at: *as*, "*He perſuaded authority to* connive at *his own vices.*"

Conni′vence (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Connivance.

Conni′vent (*adj. with anatomiſts*) Belonging to the folds or wrinkles of the two larger inteſtines called the ilium and jejunum.

CON′NOISSANCE (*s. from the* French) A critical judgment in any art or ſcience.

CONNOISSE′UR (*s. from the* French) A judge or critic in any art or ſcience; a pretended critic.

CON′NOR (*s. in geography*) A city in Ireland, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulſter; it is the ſee of a biſhop.

CON′NOTATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* nota *a note*) To deſign, to imply, to infer. *Hammond.*

Connota′tion (*s. from* connote) An implication, an inference.

CONNO′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* nota *a note*) To note, to imply, to include. *South.*

Conno′ted (*p. from* connote) Noted, implyed, included.

Conno′ting (*p. a. from* connote) Noting, implying, including.

CONNU′BIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* nubo *to marry*) Belonging to marriage, conjugal.

CONNUTRI′TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* nutrio *to nouriſh*) Nouriſhed together. *Scott.*

Con′nyingly (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cunningly, wiſely. *Chaucer.*

CONOCA′RPUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the button tree.

CON′OID (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek κωνος *a cone, and* ειδος *a reſemblance*) A ſolid figure reſembling a cone, a figure generated by the revolution of a conic ſection about its axis.

CONOI′DES (*s. in anatomy*) The pineal gland.

Conoi′dical (*adj. from* conoid) Belonging to the conoid, reſembling a conoid.

CONQUA′DRATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* quadro *to ſquare*) To bring into a ſquare, to ſquare with another. *Scott.*

CONQUAS′SATE (*v. t. with ſcientific writers, from the* Lat. con *with, and* quaſſo *to ſhake*) To ſhake, to agitate.

Conquas′ſated (*p. from* conquaſſate) Shaken, agitated.

Conquas′ſating (*p. a. from* conquaſſate) Shaking, agitating.

Conquaſſa′tion (*s. from* conquaſſate) A concuſſion, an agitation.

CON′QUER (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* quæro *to ſeek*) To win, to gain by conqueſt, to ſubdue, to overcome.

Con′quer (*v. int.*) To get the victory, to overcome.

Con′querable (*adj. from* conquer) Capable of being conquered, poſſible to be overcome.

Con′quered (*p. from* conquer) Obtained, ſubdued, overcome.

Con′quering (*p. a. from* conquer) Gaining by conqueſt, ſubduing, overcoming.

Con′queror (*s. from* conquer) One that conquers, one that overcomes.

Con′queſt (*s. from* conquer) The act of conquering, that which is obtained by conquering, victory.

CON′RADE (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

CONSANGUI′NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſanguis *blood*) Of the ſame blood, near of kin, related by birth.

CONSANGUIN′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſanguis *blood*) Relation by blood, relation by birth.

CONSARCINA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſarcino *to pack*) The act of packing together.

CONSCEN′SION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſcando *to climb*) The act of climbing.

CON′SCIENCE (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſcio *to know*) The knowledge or faculty by which we judge ourſelves, conſciouſneſs; juſtice, honeſty; real ſentiment, veracity; ſcruple, difficulty; *in light or droll ſtyle*, Reaſon, reaſonableneſs.

Conſcien′tious (*adj. from* conſcience) Scrupulous, exactly juſt, regulated by conſcience.

Conſcien′tiouſly (*adv. from* conſcientious) In a conſcientious manner.

Conſcien′tiouſneſs (*s. from* conſcientious) Tenderneſs of conſcience, great exactneſs.

Con′ſcionable (*adj. from* conſcience) According to conſcience, reaſonable, juſt.

Con′ſcionableneſs (*s. from* conſcionable) Reaſonableneſs, equity.

Con′ſcionably (*adv. from* conſcionable) In a conſcientious manner, reaſonably, fitly.

Con′ſcious (*adj. from* conſcience) Endowed with a power of knowing and judging one's own actions, having knowledge of, bearing witneſs by conſcience; privy, admitted to the knowledge of any thing; *with* to: *as*, "Conſcious to *herſelf.*"

Con′ſciouſly (*adv. from* conſcious) Knowingly, with knowledge of one's own actions.

Con′ſciouſneſs (*s. from* conſcious) The perception of what paſſes in one's own mind, a ſenſe of guilt or innocence.

CONSCIS′SION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſcindo *to cut*) The act of cutting, that which is cut.

CONSCIS′SURE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſcindo *to cut*) A gaſh, a cut, a rent.

CONSCRI′BED (*adj. in geometry, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſcribo *to write*) Circumſcribed. *Scott.*

CON′SCRIPT (*adj. in Roman antiquity, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſcribo *to write*) Regiſtered, enrolled.

Conſcri′ption (*s. from* conſcript) An enrolment, a regiſtering.

CON′SECRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſacro *to make ſacred*) To ſet apart for ſacred uſe, to dedicate, to canonize; *with* to: *as*, "*Ye have* conſecrated *yourſelves to the Lord.*"

Con′ſecrate (*adj. from the verb*) Devoted, ſacred, ſet apart for ſacred uſe; *with* to: *as*, "*This body* conſecrate *to thee.*"

Con′ſecrated (*p. from* conſecrate) Made ſacred, dedicated, canonized.

Con′ſecrater (*s. from* conſecrate) One that conſecrates, one that performs the rites by which any thing is ſet apart for ſacred uſe.

Con′ſecrating (*p. a. from* conſecrate) Making ſacred, dedicating, canonizing.

Conſecra′tion (*s. from* conſecrate) The act of dedicating to the ſervice of God, a canonization.

CONSECRA′TRIX (*s. in botany*) A kind of iris.

CONSECTA′NEOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſector *to follow*) Succeeding, following as by conſequence.

N'SECTARY (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſector *follow*) Conſequent, following by conſequence.

'ſectary (*s. from the adj.*) A conſequence, an inference.

NSECTA'TOR (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with,* *d* ſector *to follow*) One that follows, a purſuer.

NSECU'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſequor *follow*) A train of conſequences, a ſucceſſion. *The* *onth of* conſecution *is the ſpace of time between one* *njunction of the moon with the ſun and another.*

NSEC'UTIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſequor *follow*) Following in train, ſucceſſive, conſequential.

ſec'utively (*adv. not much uſed, from* conſecutive) onſequentially.

NSE'MINATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *ith. and* ſemen *ſeed*) To ſow different ſeeds together.

ſen'ſion (*s. from* conſent) Agreement, accord.

NSE'NT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſentio *to per-* *ive*) Concord, unity of opinion, the act of yielding; orreſpondence, coherence, cooperation; ſympathy.

ſe'nt (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To agree with, to yield , to admit, to cooperate; *with* to *or* unto: *as,* "*I* onſent to *all you ſay.*"

ſenta'neous (*adj. from* conſent) Agreeable to, conſiſ- nt with.

ſenta'neouſly (*adv. from* conſentaneous) Agreeably, itably; *with* to: *as,* "*---He does not always write* conſentaneouſly to *himſelf.*"

ſenta'neouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* conſentane us) Agreement, conſiſtency.

ſen'ted (*p. not much uſed, from* conſent) Agreed, ielded to.

ſen'tient (*adj. from* conſent) Agreeing, uniting in pinion.

ſen'ting (*p. a. from* conſent) Agreeing, yielding, ubmitting.

n'ſequence (*s. from* conſequent) The effect of ſome auſe, that which follows from ſome cauſe or principle; he connexion of cauſes and effects; the laſt propoſition f a ſyllogiſm; importance, moment.

N'SEQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſequor *follow*) Following, following as the effect of ſome auſe; *with* to *or* upon: *as,* "*The ſatisfaction* conſe- uent upon *a man's acting ſuitably is not eaſily to be worn ut.*" "Conſequent to *an act perfectly performable.*"

n'ſequent (*s. from the adj.*) A conſequence, an effect.

ſequen'tial (*adj. from* conſequent) Produced by the eceſſary operation of ſome cauſe, connected with pre- iſes, concluſive. *In droll ſtyle,* Aſſuming importance.

ſequen'tially (*adv. from* conſequential) In a conſe- uential manner, in the manner of a conſequence.

ſequen'tialneſs (*s. from* conſequential, *but not much* *ſed*) The ſtate or quality of being conſequential.

n'ſequently (*adv. from* conſequent) By conſequence, y juſt deduction.

n'ſequentneſs (*s. from* conſequent) The ſtate of being onſequent, regular connexion, conſecution of diſcourſe.

ſer'vable (*adj. from* conſerve) Capable of being pre- rved, capable of being maintained.

ſer'vancy (*s. from* conſerve) Preſervation, a court eld by the Lord Mayor of London for the preſerva- ion of the fiſhery in the river Thames.

ſer'vatiſe (*adj. obſolete*) Proper to be preſerved. *Ch.*

ſerva'tion (*s. from* conſerve) The act of preſerving, rotection.

ſer'vative (*adj. from* conſerve) Tending to preſerva- ion.

ſerva'tor (*s. from* conſerve) One that preſerves, a reſerver.

ſerva'tory (*adj. from* conſerve) Tending to preſerva- ion.

ſer'vatory (*s. from the adj.*) A place in which any hing is kept in a manner proper to be preſerved.

ſerva'trice (*s. obſolete*) She that preſerves. *Chaucer.*

NSER'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſervo *to* *eep*) To preſerve, to candy, to pickle.

n'ſerve (*s. from the verb*) A kind of ſweetmeat made f the juices of fruits boiled with ſugar, a conſerva- ory.

ſerv'ed (*p. not much uſed, from* conſerve) Preſerved, andied.

ſerv'er (*s. from* conſerve) One that preſerves, a ma- er of conſerves.

ſerv'ing (*p. a. from* conſerve) Preſerving, candying. *Temple.*

NSES'SION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with,* *nd* ſedeo *to ſit*) A ſitting together.

ſes'ſor (*s. not much uſed, from* conſeſſion) One that ts with others.

NSI'DER (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſedeo *to* *t*) To ponder, to examine, to think of with care, to ave regard to, to reſpect.

Conſi'der (*v. int.*) To think maturely, to deliberate, to doubt, to heſitate.

Conſi'derable (*adj. from* conſider) Worthy of conſidera- tion, reſpectable, important, large.

Conſid'erableneſs (*s. from* conſiderable) The ſtate or qua- lity of being conſiderable.

Conſi'derably (*adv. from* conſiderable) In a degree de- ſerving notice, importantly.

Conſi'derance (*s. from* conſider) Conſideration, reflec- tion, ſerious thoughtfulneſs.

Conſi'derate (*adj. from* conſider) Serious, prudent, re- gardful, temperate.

Conſi'derately (*adv. from* conſiderate) Calmly, pru- dently, temperately.

Conſi'derateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* conſiderate) Calmneſs, prudence.

Conſidera'tion (*s. from* conſider) The act of conſidering, ſerious deliberation, contemplation; notice, regard; importance, worthineſs of regard; a motive of ac- tion, a reaſon, a ground of conduct; an equivalent, a compenſation.

Conſi'dered (*p. from* conſider) Pondered, maturely thought of, examined, regarded, reſpected.

Conſi'derer (*s. from* conſider) One that conſiders, a man of reflection.

Conſi'dering (*p. a. from* conſider) Thinking with care, pondering in the mind, examining.

CONSI'GN (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſigno *to* *ſign*) To give into other hands, to transfer; *with* to, *and ſometimes with* over to: *as,* "*Men, by free gift,* conſign over *a place to the divine worſhip.*" "Conſign *it* to *the uſe for which it was given.*"

Conſi'gn (*v. int.*) To yield, to ſubmit, to reſign; to ſign.

Conſigna'tion (*s. from* conſign) The act of conſigning, the act of ſigning.

Conſig'nature (*s. from* conſign) A ſealing together. *Scott.*

Conſi'gned (*p. from* conſign) Given into other hands, transferred.

CONSIGNIFICA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with,* ſignum *a ſign, and* facio *to make*) The act of ſignifying by tokens. *Scott.*

Conſigni'ficative (*adj. from* conſignification) Having the ſame ſignification, ſynonymous. *Scott.*

Conſign'ing (*p. a. from* conſign) Giving up to another, transferring.

Conſign'ment (*s. from* conſign) The act of conſigning, the writing or deed by which any thing is conſigned.

CONSI'MILAR (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſimilis *like*) Having one common reſemblance.

Conſimi'lity (*s. from* conſimilar) A common likeneſs. *Scott.*

CONSI'ST (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſiſto *to* *ſtand*) To ſubſiſt, to continue in a fixed ſtate; to be compoſed of, to be compriſed in; *with* of *and* in: *as,* "*It* conſiſted of *many ſmall parts.*" "*The beauty of* *letters* conſiſts in *little paſſages of private converſation.*" To agree, to correſpond; *with* with: *as,* "*It cannot* conſiſt with *the divine attributes.*"

Conſis'tence (*s. from* conſiſt) The ſtate of exiſtence; agreement, congruity; a degree of denſity or rarity; ſubſtance; a fixed ſtate.

Conſis'tency (*s. from* conſiſtence, *but not ſo frequently uſed*) Conſiſtence.

Conſis'tent (*adj. from* conſiſt) Proper, rational, connect- ed; firm, ſolid.

Conſis'tently (*adv. from* conſiſtent) In a conſiſtent manner.

Conſis'tentneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* conſiſtent) The ſtate of being conſiſtent.

Conſis'ting (*p. a. from* conſiſt) Subſiſting, continuing in ſome fixed ſtate, being compoſed of.

Conſiſto'rial (*adj. from* conſiſtory) Relating to the eccle- ſiaſtical court.

Conſis'tory (*s. from* conſiſt) The place of juſtice in the eccleſiaſtical court, the aſſembly of cardinals; any ſo- lemn aſſembly; a place of reſidence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſi'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A conceit. *Chaucer.*

Conſi'te (*v. t. obſolete*) To conceive, to expreſs one's meaning. *Chaucer.*

Conſi'tion (*s. not uſed*) A planting together. *Cole.*

CONSO'CIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſocio *to couple*) To unite, to join, to hold together.

Conſo'ciate (*v. int.*) To coaleſce, to unite.

Conſo'ciate (*s. from the verb*) An accomplice, a partner.

Conſo'ciated (*p. from* conſociate) United, joined.

Conſo'ciating (*p. a. from* conſociate) Uniting, joining, holding together.

Conſocia'tion (*s. from* conſociate) Alliance, union, con- federacy, companionſhip.

Conſo'lable (*adj. from* conſole) Capable of receiving comfort.

Conſo'lableneſs (*s. from* conſolable) The ſtate of being conſolable.

Con'ſolate (*v. t. from* conſole) To conſole, to comfort. *Shakeſpeare.*

Conſola'tion (*s. from* conſolate) Comfort, alleviation of miſery.

Conſola'tor (*s. from* conſolate) A comforter, one that comforts.

Con'ſolatorineſs (*s. from* conſolatory) Aptneſs to comfort. *Scott.*

Con'ſolatory (*adj. from* conſolate) Affording comfort, tending to conſolation.

Con'ſolatory (*s. from the adj.*) Something deſigned for conſolation. *Milton.*

CONSO'LE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſolor *to comfort*) To cheer, to comfort, to free from a ſenſe of miſery.

CONSO'LE (*s. in architecture*) A part or member projecting in the manner of a bracket.

Conſo'ler (*s. from* conſole) One that conſoles, a comforter.

CONSO'LIDA (*s. in botany*) Comfrey.

Conſo'lidant (*adj. from* conſolidate) Having the quality of healing wounds.

Conſo'lidant (*s. in medicine, from the adj.*) A remedy to cloſe up and heal wounds.

CONSO'LIDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſolido *to make firm*) To make ſolid, to unite into one maſs, to combine.

CONSO'LIDATE (*v. int.*) To grow firm, to grow ſolid.

Conſo'lidated (*p. from* conſolidate) Made ſolid, grown firm, united into one maſs.

Conſo'lidating (*p. a. from* conſolidate) Making ſolid, growing firm, uniting into one maſs.

Conſolida'tion (*s. from* conſolidate) The act of uniting into one ſolid maſs, the joining of two or more things together.

Conſo'lidative (*adj. from* conſolidate) Having the quality of healing wounds.

Conſo'lidative (*s. with phyſicians, from the adj.*) A medicine to cloſe up and heal a wound. *Scott.*

Conſo'lidature (*s. not much uſed, from* conſolidate) A conſolidation. *Scott.*

CONSOMMA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſomnus *ſleep*) A ſleeping together, a dreaming together.

Con'ſonance (*s. from* conſonant) An agreement of ſound, conſiſtency, agreeableneſs; concord, friendſhip. *Shakeſpeare.*

Con'ſonancy (*s. from* conſonance, *but not ſo much uſed*) Conſonance.

CON'SONANT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſono *to ſound*) Agreeing in ſound, agreeable, conſiſtent; *with* to *or* with: *as,* "Conſonant to *itſelf.*" Conſonant with *natural equity.*"

Con'ſonant (*s. in grammar, from the adj.*) A letter that cannot be ſounded without a vowel.

Con'ſonantly (*adv. from* conſonant) Conſiſtently, agreeably.

Con'ſonantneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* conſonant) Agreeableneſs, conſiſtency.

CON'SONOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſono *to ſound*) Agreeing in ſound, ſymphonious.

CONSO'PIATE (*v. t. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſoporo *to caſt into a deep ſleep*) To lay to ſleep.

Conſopia'tion (*s. from* conſopiate) The act of laying to ſleep. *Digby.*

CON'SORT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſors *a lot*) A companion, a partner, a husband or wife; an aſſembly, a conſultation, agreement, concurrence.

Con'ſort (*s. ſuppoſed to be an incorrect ſpelling*) A concert, a number of muſical inſtruments playing together.

Conſo'rt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To accompany, to join, to marry.

Conſo'rt (*v. int.*) To aſſociate, to unite, to keep company; *with* with: *as,* "*Let us not* conſort with *them.*"

Conſor'table (*adj. from* conſort) Suitable, fit to rank with.

Conſor'ted (*p. from* conſort) Joined in company, married. *Milton.*

Conſor'ting (*p. a. from* conſort) Joining in company, uniting, aſſociating.

Conſor'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* conſort) Society, partnerſhip.

CON'SOUND (*s. in botany*) Comfrey.

Conſpec'table (*adj. not much uſed*) Eaſy to be ſeen.

Conſpectu'ity (*s. a bad word*) The ſenſe of ſeein ſight, view. *Shakeſpear*

CONSPER'SION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *wit* *and* ſpargo *to ſprinkle*) The act of ſprinkling.

Conſpic'able (*adj. not ſufficiently authorized*) Evide eaſy to be ſeen. *Scot*

Conſpicu'ity (*s. from* conſpicuous) Obviouſneſs to th ſight, brightneſs.

CONSPIC'UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſp cio *to ſee*) Obvious to the ſight, ſeen at a diſtanc eminent, diſtinguiſhed.

Conſpic'uouſly (*adv. from* conſpicuous) Obviouſ eminently.

Conſpic'uouſneſs (*s. from* conſpicuous) Obviouſneſs the view, eminence.

Conſpi'racy (*s. from* conſpire) A plot, a private agre ment to commit ſome crime, a concerted treaſo a concurrence of many cauſes to one event.

Conſpi'rant (*adj. from* conſpire) Conſpiring, plottin engaging in a plot.

Conſpira'tion (*s. from* conſpire, *but little uſed*) A pl a conſpiracy.

Con'ſpirator (*s. from* conſpire) One engaged in a pl a conſpirer.

CONSPI'RE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſpiro *breath*) To concert a crime, to plot, to engage ſecret treaſon; to concur, to agree together.

Conſpi'rer (*s. from* conſpire) A conſpirator.

Conſpi'ring (*p. a. from* conſpire) Plotting, contrivi ſecret treaſon; concurring, agreeing together.

CONSPURCA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* L con *with, and* ſpurco *to defile*) The act of defilin pollution, defilement.

CONSPU'TATION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *wi* *and* ſputor *to be ſpit on*) The act of ſpitting on a thing.

Conſputa'tor (*s. from* conſputation, *but not ſufficien authorized*) He that ſpits on another.

CON'STABLE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A peace o cer, formerly one of the great officers of the ſtate.

Con'ſtablerie (*s. obſolete, from* conſtable) The apartme of the conſtable or keeper of a caſtle, the office of conſtable, the juriſdiction of a conſtable. *Chauc*

Con'ſtableſhip (s(*from* conſtable) The office of a co ſtable.

CON'STANCE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Con'ſtancy (*s. from* conſtant) Unchangeableneſs, perp tuity, conſiſtency, firmneſs, reſolution, certaint faithfulneſs.

CON'STANT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſto *ſtand*) Unchanging, firm, fixed, reſolute, determin

Con'ſtantly (*adv. from* conſtant) Unchangeably, ſt dily.

CON'STANTINE (*s.*) A man's name.

CONSTANTINO'PLE (*s. in geography, from the* L Conſtantius, *and* oppidum *a town*) The metropo of the Turkiſh empire; it is a large and populo city, built in the form of a triangle, and has one the beſt harbours in Europe.

CON'STAT (*s. a law term*) A certificate from the co of exchequer.

CON'STELLATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, a* ſtella *a ſtar*) To ſhine together, to ſhine with one g neral light as the ſtars.

Con'ſtellate (*v. t.*) To unite ſeveral ſhining bodies one ſplendor.

Con'ſtellated (*p. from* conſtellate) Joined in one ſple dor.

Con'ſtellating (*p. a. from* conſtellate) Joining in o ſplendor.

Conſtella'tion (*s. from* conſtellate) A cluſter of ſtars, number of ſtars conſtituting a ſuppoſed figure in t heavens.

Con'ſter (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To conſtrue.

CON'STERNATED (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, a* ſterno *to lay flat, but not ſufficiently authorized*) Aſt niſhed, put into ſudden fear. *Sco*

CONSTERNA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, a* ſterno *to throw to the ground*) Aſtoniſhment, wond ſurprize.

Con'ſtert (*s. obſolete*) Conſtruction, meaning. *Chauc*

CON'STIPATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, a* ſtipo *to ſtuff*) To croud together, to thicken, to co denſe, to ſtop by filling up the paſſages, to make c tive.

Con'ſtipating (*p. from* conſtipate) Crouding togeth ſtopping up the paſſages, rendering coſtive.

Conſtipa'tion (*s. from* conſtipate) The act of croudi into leſs room, condenſation, an obſtruction occaſio ed by fulneſs.

STI'TUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſta-
to ſet up) Conſtituting, making any thing what
is, elemental, eſſential.

i'tuent (*s. from the adj.*) That which conſtitutes,
t which is neceſſary to ſubſiſtence.

STITUTE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſta-
to ſet up) To ſet up, to make any thing what it
to depute, to appoint.

ſtituted (*p. from* conſtitute) Set up, appointed,
dained, deputed.

ſtituter (*s. from* conſtitute) One who conſtitutes,
that appoints.

ſtituting (*p. a. from* conſtitute) Setting up, ordain-
g, appointing, deputing.

itu'tion (*s. from* conſtitute) The act of conſtituting,
ſtate of being, the corporeal frame, the temper of
mind, an eſtabliſhed form of government, a par-
ular law.

itu'tional (*adj. from* conſtitute) Belonging to the
nſtitution, radical; conſiſtent with the conſtitution,
gal.

ſtitutive (*adj. from* conſtitute) Conſtituting, ele-
ental, eſſential.

ſtitutiveneſs (*s. not much uſed*, *from* conſtitutive)
e quality that conſtitutes. *Scott.*

STRAI'N (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſtrin-
to bind) To compel, to reſtrain, to neceſſitate, to
nfine, to preſs, to violate, to raviſh.

ſtrai'nable (*adj. from* conſtrain) Liable to conſtraint,
ble to compulſion.

ſtrai'ned (*p. from* conſtrain) Compelled, reſtrained,
nfined, raviſhed.

ſtrai'ner (*s. from* conſtrain) One that conſtrains.

ſtrai'ning (*p. a. from* conſtrain) Compelling, re-
aining, confining, uſing violence.

ſtrai'ningneſs (*s. not much uſed*, *from* conſtraining)
he quality that conſtrains, power of conſtraining.
Scott.

ſtrai'nt (*s. from* conſtrain) Compulſion, violence,
nfinement.

ſtrei'nance (*s. obſolete*) Conſtraint. *Chaucer.*

ſtrei'ne (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To conſtrain, to
rment. *Chaucer.*

ſtrei'nt (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Conſtraint, torment.
Chaucer.

NSTRI'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſtrin-
o to bind) To bind, to cramp, to contract, to make
ſhrink.

nſtric'ted (*p. from* conſtrict) Bound, contracted.

nſtric'ting (*p. a. from* conſtrict) Binding, contracting.

nſtric'tion (*s. from* conſtrict) Contraction, compreſ-
on.

nſtric'tor (*s. from* conſtrict) That which compreſſes,
at which conſtricts.

NSTRI'NGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſtrin-
o to bind) To compreſs, to contract, to bind.

nſtrin'ged (*p. from* conſtringe) Compreſſed, contract-
d, bound.

nſtrin'gent (*adj. from* conſtringe) Having the quality
f compreſſing, binding, contracting.

nſtrin'gent (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to bind up
r contract.

nſtrin'ging (*p. a. not much uſed*, *from* conſtringe)
Compreſſing, contracting, binding.

NSTRU'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſtruo
o pile up) To build, to form, to conſtitute, to com-
ile.

nſtruc'ted (*p. from* conſtruct) Conſtituted, made,
ormed.

nſtruc'ting (*p. a. from* conſtruct) Conſtituting, form-
ng, compiling.

nſtruc'tion (*s. from* conſtruct) The act of building up,
he form of a building; the act of arranging terms in
proper order; the act of connecting words accord-
ng to the rules of grammar; the manner of deſcrib-
ng a figure in geometry; a judgment formed in the
nind, a mental repreſentation.

nſtruc'tive (*adj. from* conſtruct) Tending to conſtruc-
ion, capable of conſtruction. *Scott.*

nſtruc'tiveneſs (*s. from* conſtructive) That quality
which renders any thing capable of conſtruction. *Scott.*

nſtruc'ture (*s. from* conſtruct) A pile, an edifice, a
abrick.

NSTRUE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſtruo
o order) To range words in their natural order, to
nterpret, to explain.

n'ſtrued (*p. from* conſtrue) Put in proper order, ex-
plained, interpreted.

n'ſtruing (*p. a. from* conſtrue) Putting into natural
order, explaining, interpreting.

CON'STUPRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſtupro *to deflower*) To violate, to defile, to raviſh.

Con'ſtuprated (*p. from* conſtuprate) Violated, defiled, raviſhed.

Con'ſtuprating (*p. a. from* conſtuprate) Violating, defiling, raviſhing.

Conſtupra'tion (*s. from* conſtuprate) Violation, defilement.

CONSUA'LIA (*s. in antiquity*) Solemn feaſts among the Romans inſtituted by Romulus in honor of Conſus the god of counſels.

Conſua'lian (*adj. from* conſualia) Belonging to the feaſts inſtituted by Romulus in honor of Conſus.

CONSUBSTAN'TIAL (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſubſtantia *ſubſtance*) Having the ſame ſubſtance, having the ſame eſſence, being of the ſame kind.

Conſubſtantia'lity (*s. from* conſubſtantial) The exiſtence of more than one in the ſame ſubſtance.

Conſubſtan'tialneſs (*s. not much uſed*, *from* conſubſtantial) The ſtate or quality of being conſubſtantial, conſubſtantiality. *Scott.*

CONSUBSTAN'TIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, ſub *under*, *and* ſto *to ſtand*) To unite in one common ſubſtance, to unite in one common nature.

Conſubſtan'tiated (*p. from* conſubſtantiate) United in one ſubſtance, united in the ſame nature.

Conſubſtan'tiating (*p. a. from* conſubſtantiate) Uniting in the ſame ſubſtance, uniting in the ſame nature.

Conſubſtantia'tion (*s. from* conſubſtantiate) The ſtate of being conſubſtantiated, the union of the body of our Saviour with the bread and wine in the ſacrament as ſuppoſed by the Lutheran church.

CONSUE'TUDE (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. conſuetudo *cuſtom*) Cuſtom, uſage. *Scott.*

Conſuetu'dinal (*adj. not much uſed*, *from* conſuetude) Cuſtomary.

CONSUETU'DO (*s. in old records*) A cuſtomary ſervice, a day's work done by a tenant for the lord of the manor.

CON'SUL (*s. from the* Lat.) The chief magiſtrate in the Roman republic, an officer commiſſioned in foreign countries to decide controverſies between the merchants of his own nation and to protect their commerce.

Con'ſular (*adj. from* conſul) Belonging to a man who had been conſul, pertaining to the conſul.

Con'ſulate (*s. from* conſul) The office of conſul.

Con'ſulſhip (*s. from* conſul) The office or juriſdiction of the conſul.

CONSU'LT (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſalio *to ſeaſon with ſalt*) To take counſel together, to deliberate in common on any affair of importance; *with* with: *as*, "*Then I* conſulted with *myſelf*."

Conſu'lt (*v. t.*) To aſk advice of, to regard, to plan, to examine.

Con'ſult (*s. from the verb*, *it is frequently accented by the poets on the laſt ſyllable*) The act of conſulting, the effect of conſultation, a council, a number of people met for conſultation.

Conſulta'tion (*s. from* conſult) The act of conſulting, a ſecret deliberation, a council, a conſult; a writ by which a cauſe is removed from the eccleſiaſtical into the civil courts.

Conſu'ltative (*adj. not much uſed*, *from* conſult) Belonging to conſultation. *Scott.*

Conſu'lted (*p. from* conſult) Brought into conſultation, planned, contrived.

Conſul'ter (*s. from* conſult) One that conſults, one that aſks counſel.

Conſul'ting (*p. a. from* conſult) Taking counſel together, deliberating, aſking advice, examining.

Conſu'mable (*adj. from* conſume) Capable of being conſumed.

CONSU'ME (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſumo *to take*) To waſte, to ſpend, to deſtroy.

Conſu'me (*v. int.*) To waſte away, to be exhauſted.

Conſu'med (*p. from* conſume) Waſted, ſpent, deſtroyed, exhauſted, worn away.

Conſu'mer (*s. from* conſume) One that conſumes, a ſpendthrift.

Conſu'ming (*p. a. from* conſume) Waſting, ſpending, deſtroying, wearing away.

CONSUM'MATE (*v. t. formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable*, *from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* ſummo *to ſum up*) To complete, to perfect, to finiſh.

Conſum'mate (*adj. from the verb*) Complete, perfect, finiſhed.

Conſum'mated (*p. from* conſummate) Perfected, compleated, finiſhed.

Conſum'mating (*p. a. from* conſummate) Perfecting, completing, finiſhing.

Conſumma'tion (*s. from* conſummate) A completion, perfection; death, the end of the world.

CONSUMMA'TUM (*s. in phyſic*) A kind of ſtrong broth.

Conſum'ption (*s. from* conſume) The act of conſuming, the ſtate of waſting; a waſte of muſcular fleſh, an hectic fever.

Conſum'ptive (*adj. from* conſumption) Tending to a conſumption, diſeaſed with a conſumption; waſting, deſtructive.

Conſum'ptiveneſs (*s. from* conſumptive) A tendency to a conſumption.

Conſum'tiveneſs (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Conſumptiveneſs. *Scott.*

CONSURREC'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſurgo *to riſe*) The act of riſing up together by way of reverence. *Scott.*

CONSU'TILE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſuo *to ſew*) Sewed together, ſtitched together.

CONSU'TURE (*s. not much uſed from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſuo *to ſew*) The act of ſtitching together.

CONTA'BULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tabulo *to board a floor*) To floor with boards.

Contabula'tion (*s. from* contabulate) The joining of boards together, a flooring with boards.

CON'TACT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tango *to touch*) A cloſe union, the juncture or touch of one body with another.

Contac'tion (*s. not much uſed from* contact) The act of touching, the juncture of one body with another. *Brown.*

CONTA'GION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tago, tango, *to touch*) The emiſſion or effluvia of one body to another, infection, peſtilential vapor.

Conta'gious (*adj. from* contagion) Infectious, peſtilential, caught by approach.

Conta'giouſneſs (*s. from* contagious) The quality of being contagious.

CONTA'IN (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* teneo *to hold*) To hold as a veſſel, to compriſe, to reſtrain, to keep within bounds.

Contai'n (*v. int.*) To live in continence, to live without indulgence of criminal paſſion.

Contain'able (*adj. from* contain) Capable of being contained.

Contai'ned (*p. from* contain) Held as in a veſſel, compriſed, repreſſed.

Contai'ning (*p. a. from* contain) Holding as a veſſel, compriſing, reſtraining.

CONTAM'INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tamino *to defile*) To defile, to pollute, to adulterate.

Contam'inate (*adj. from the verb*) Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

Contam'inated (*p. from* contaminate) Defiled, polluted, adulterated.

Contam'inating (*p. a. from* contaminate) Defiling, polluting, adulterating.

Contamina'tion (*s. from* contaminate) The act of polluting, defilement, pollution.

Con'teck (*s. obſolete*) Contention, ſtrife. *Spenſer.*

Conteke (*s. obſolete*) Contention, ſtrife, diſcord. *Ch.*

CONTEM'ERATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* temero *to violate*) Violated, polluted.

CONTEMN (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* temno *to deſpiſe*) To ſcorn, to deſpiſe, to neglect, to defy.

Contem'ned (*p. from* contemn) Deſpiſed, ſcorned, neglected, defied.

Contem'ner (*s. from* contemn) One who contemns, a ſcorner.

Contem'ning (*p. a. from* contemn) Deſpiſing, ſcorning, diſregarding.

CONTEM'PER (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tempero *to temper*) To moderate, to reduce to a lower degree by a mixture of oppoſite qualities.

Contem'perament (*s. from* contemper) The degree of any quality.

Contem'perate (*v. t. from* contemper) To temper, to moderate, to diminiſh by a mixture of a different quality.

Contem'perated (*p. from* contemperate) Moderated, tempered.

Contem'perating (*p. a. from* contemperate) Moderating, tempering.

Contempera'tion (*s. from* contemperate) The act of tempering, the act of diminiſhing by the mixture of a different or contrary quality.

Contem'pered (*p. from* contemper) Moderated, tempered, diminiſhed by the mixture of a contrary quality.

Contem'pering (*p. a. from* contemper) Tempering moderating.

Contem'plable *adj. not much uſed, from* contemplat Capable of being contemplated. *Scott*

CONTEM'PLATE *v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, an* templum *a temple*) To conſider with attention, to me ditate, to ſtudy.

Contem'plate (*v. int.*) To think with a ſtudious an long attention, to muſe.

Contem'plated (*p. from* contemplate) Conſidered wi continued attention, ſtudied.

Contem'plating (*p. a. from* contemplate) Conſiderin with continued attention.

Contempla'tion (*s. from* contemplate) Meditation, ſtudi ous thoughtfulneſs on any ſubject, holy meditation the faculty of ſtudy.

Contem'plative (*adj. from* contemplate) Studiou thoughtful, employed in ſtudy, having the power o meditation.

Contem'platively (*adv. from* contemplative) Thought fully, attentively.

Contem'plativeneſs (*s. from* contemplate) The ſtate o being contemplative.

Contem'platives (*s. in church hiſtory*) An order o friars.

Contempla'tor (*s. from* contemplate) One who contem plates, a ſtudent.

CONTEM'PORAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat con *with, and* tempus *time*) Of the ſame time, of the ſame age.

Contempora'neous (*adj. little uſed, from* contemporal Living at the ſame time, living in the ſame age. *Scott*

Contem'poraryneſs (*s. from* contemporary) The ſtate o being contemporary.

CONTEM'PORARY (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, an* tempus *time*) Living in the ſame age, born at th ſame time, exiſting together.

Contem'porary (*s. from the adj.*) One who lives at th ſame time with another.

Contempo'rianiſm (*s. not uſed, from* contemporaneous The ſtate of being contemporary.

Contem'poriſe (*v. t. from* contempory) To make con tempory, to place in the ſame age.

Contem'poriſed (*p. from* contemporiſe) Made contem pory, placed in the ſame age. *Brown*

Contem'poriſing (*p. a. from* contemporiſe) Makin contempory, placing in the ſame age.

Contem'pt (*s. from* contemn) The act of deſpiſing others, the ſtate of being deſpiſed.

Contemptibi'lity (*s. not much uſed, from* contempt Contemptibleneſs.

Contempt'ible (*adj. from* contempt) Deſerving con tempt, deſpiſed, neglected; ſcornful, apt to deſpiſe *but not ſo properly.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Contempt'ibleneſs (*s. from* contemptible) The ſtate o being contemptible, meanneſs, vileneſs, cheapneſs.

Contempt'ibly (*adv. from* contemptible) In a manne deſerving contempt, meanly.

Contempt'uous (*adj. from* contempt) Scornful, apt t deſpiſe, inſolent.

Contempt'uouſly (*adv. from* contemptuous) Scornfully, inſolently.

Contempt'uouſneſs (*s. from* contemptuous) Inſolence, ſcornfulneſs.

CONTEN'D (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tendo *to ſtretch*) To ſtrive, to ſtruggle in oppoſition, to vie, to act with emulation; *with* for *or* about *before the ground of contention*: *as,* " Contend for *what yo only can beſtow.*" " *What do you* contend about." *With* with *or* againſt *before the opponent*: *as,* " *Wil thou* contend with *thy maker.*" " *I did* contend againſ *thy valour.*"

Conte'nd (*v. t.*) To conteſt, to diſpute any thing.

Conten'ded (*p. from* contend) Conteſted, ſtriven for. *Dryden.*

Conten'dent (*s. from* contend) An antagoniſt, an oppo nent, a champion, a combatant.

Conten'der (*s. from* contend) One that contends with another.

Conten'ding (*p. a. from* contend) Striving, vying with another, conteſting.

Conte'nement (*s. in old records*) A freehold adjoining t a man's houſe, a freehold which a man occupies; th credit or reputation which a man has in conſequenc of his freehold, ſubſiſtence.

CONTEN'T (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* teneo t *hold*) Satisfied, eaſy, ſatisfied ſo as not to oppoſe *with* with: *as,* " *A man is perfectly* content with th *ſtate he is in, when he is perfectly without any unea ſineſs.*"

nte'nt (*s. from the adj.*) One who is contented, one who is ſo far contented as not to oppoſe; contentment, moderate happineſs; ſatisfaction in a thing without minute examination; that which is contain d or included in any thing; the capacity, the power f containing.

nte'nt (*v. t. from the adj.*) To ſatisfy, to appeaſe, to gratify, to pleaſe.

ntenta'tion (*s. from* content) Content, ſatisfaction.

nten'ted (*adj. from* content) Satisfied, eaſy, content.

nten'tedly (*adv. from* contented) Quietly, peaceably, with content.

nten'tedneſs (*s. from* contented) The ſtate of being ontented.

ntent'ful (*adj. from* content) Full of content, well atisfied, appeaſing.

nten'tion (*s. from* contend) Strife, debate, animoſity, mulation, zeal, fervour, eagerneſs of endeavour.

nten'tious (*adj. from* contend) Given to contention, uarrelſome, perverſe.

nten'tiouſly (*adv. from* contention) Perverſely, cap- iouſly, with contention.

nten'tiouſneſs (*s. from* contentious) Proneneſs to con- ention, captiouſneſs.

ntent'leſs (*adj. from* content) Void of content, un- aſy, diſſatisfied.

ntent'ment (*s. from* content) Satisfaction, acquieſcence without minute examination; gratification, pleaſure.

nten'ts (*s. plu. from* content) The heads of a book, n index to a volume; that which is contained in ny thing.

n'terchanged (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to that iviſion of a field or charge in which the tinctures re interchanged.

ntercompon'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Compounded of two arts.

NTER'MINAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* terminus *a bound*) Bordering, near to the ounds. *Scott.*

ntermina'tion (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* terminus *a bound*) A common boundary, a ordering.

NTER'MINOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. on *with, and* terminus *a boundary*) Bordering, touch- ng on the boundaries.

n'terplated (*adj. obſolete*) Controlled.

NTERRA'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* erra *the earth*) Belonging to the ſame country.

nteſſera'tion (*s. not much uſed*) The act of entering nto league, the act of making friendſhip.

NTES'T (*v. t. probably from the* Lat. contra *againſt,* nd teſtor *to bear witneſs*) To diſpute, to litigate, to all in queſtion.

ntes't (*v. int.*) To ſtrive, to contend, to emulate; *with* with: *as*, "*Will you* conteſt *that point with e.*"

n'teſt (*s. from the verb*) A diſpute, a difference, a ebate.

ntes'table (*adj. from* conteſt) Capable of being con- eſted, diſputable, controvertible.

ntes'tableneſs (*s. from* conteſtable) The ſtate of being onteſtable.

ntes'tate (*v. t. little uſed, from* conteſt) To bear wit- eſs, to prove by witneſs.

nteſta'tion (*s. from* conteſtate) The act of conteſting, ebate, ſtrife.

nte'x (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* texo *to weave together*) To weave together, to unite by the nterpoſition of parts.

ntex'ed (*p. from* contex) Interwoven. *Boyle.*

ntex'ing (*p. a. not much uſed, from* contex) Weav- ng together.

N'TEXT (*s. from* contex) The parts of a diſcourſe hat goe before and follow the paſſage quoted, a con- exture.

n'text (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Firm, knit together.

ntex'ture (*s. from* contex) The manner in which any hing is woven together, the make, the conſtitution.

ntigua'tion (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tango *to ouch*) A frame of beams and boards joined together, he act of framing beams and boards together in the ame compartment.

ntigu'ity (*s. from* contiguous) The ſituation of two odies or countries that touch each other, the ad- unction of parts.

NTIG'UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tan- o *to touch*) Having the parts touching each other, ordering upon each other; *with* to *or* with: *as,* "Contiguous to *that houſe was an old building.*" "*Water being* contiguous with *air only cools it.*"

Contig'uouſly (*adv. from* contiguous) In a contiguous manner, without any ſpace intervening.

Contig'uouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* contiguous) The ſtate of being contiguous, cloſe connection.

Con'tinence (*s. from* continent) Reſtraint, the command of one's ſelf, chaſtity, forbearance of lawful pleaſure; continuance, an uninterrupted courſe.

Con'tinency (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Continence.

CON'TINENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tene *to hold*) Chaſte, abſtemious, moderate, temperate, connected, continuing.

Con'tinent (*s. from the adj.*) A tract of land not divided by the ſea from other land, the main land as diſtinguiſhed from an iſland; that which contains any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Con'tinently (*adv. from* continent) Moderately, chaſtely, temperately.

Con'tinentneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* continent) The ſtate or quality of being continent.

CONTIN'GE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tango *to touch*) To touch, to reach, to happen.

Contin'gence (*s. from* continge) The quality of being contingent, caſualty.

Contin'gency (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Contingence.

CONTIN'GENT (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tango *to touch*) Accidental, caſual, happening by chance.

Contin'gent (*s. from the adj.*) That which is contingent, that which falls out by chance, a proportion that falls to any perſon on a proper diviſion.

Contin'gently (*adv. from* contingent) Caſually, accidentally.

Contin'gentneſs (*s. from* contingent) Caſualty, accidentalneſs.

Contin'gents (*s. plu. in geometry, but not much uſed*) Tangents, a right line that touches a curve in one point.

CONTIN'UAL (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* teneo *to hold*) Inceſſant, ſucceſſive, repeatedly.

Contin'ually (*adv. from* continual) Inceſſantly, uninterruptedly, repeatedly.

Contin'ualneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* continual) The ſtate of being continual. *Scott.*

Contin'uance (*s. from* continue) Uninterrupted ſucceſſion, permanence in one ſtate, abode in one place, perſeverance, duration, progreſſion of time.

Contin'uate (*adj. from* continue) United, unbroken, continual.

Continua'tion (*s. from* continue) A ſucceſſion uninterrupted, the protraction of any buſineſs.

Contin'uative (*adj. not much uſed, from* continue) Belonging to continuance.

Contin'uative (*s. from the adj.*) Duration, that which continues.

Continua'tor (*s. from* continue) One who carries on what was begun by another, one who keeps up a ſeries or ſucceſſion.

CONTIN'UE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* teneo *to hold*) To repeat without interruption, to unite without any chaſm, to protract.

Contin'ue (*v. int.*) To remain in the ſame ſtate, to perſevere, to be durable.

Contin'ued (*p. from* continue) Repeated without interruption, protracted.

Contin'uedly (*adv. from* continued) Continually, without interruption.

Contin'uer (*s. from* continue) A continuator, one that has the power of perſeverance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Contin'uing (*p. a. from* continue) Repeating without interruption, protracting, abiding.

Continu'ity (*s. from* continue) Uninterrupted connection, coheſion, the coheſion of the parts of an animal body.

Contin'uo (*adj. in muſic books*) Continued, thorough.

Contin'uous (*adj. from* continue) Joining together without any intervening ſpace, cloſely united.

CONTIN'UUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A continued quantity.

CONTO'RE (*s. not much uſed*) A counting table, a writing table. *Scott.*

CONTO'RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* torqueo *to twiſt*) To writhe, to twiſt, to torture.

Contor'ted (*p. from* contort) Twiſted, tortured.

Contor'ting (*p. a. from* contort) Twiſting, writhing.

Contor'tion (*s. from* contort) A twiſt, a flexure.

Contor'tiouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* contort) Writhedneſs, the ſtate of being contorted. *Scott.*

CONTO'UR (*s. from the* French) The out line, the line by which any figure is determined, the bending of an arch.

Contourn'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the face turned to the left ſide of the eſcutcheon.

Contou'rniated (*adj. with antiquaries*) Belonging to thoſe medallions in which the figures are ſunk into the ſubſtance of the piece and have very little relievo.

CON'TRA (*s. from the* Lat. *ſignifying againſt*) The contrary, the other part.

CON'TRA ANTI'SCION (*s. in aſtrology*) The point of the ecliptic oppoſite to the antiſcion.

CON'TRABAND (*adj. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*, *and* ban *a proclamation*) Prohibited, contrary to law.

Con'traband (*v. t. from the adj.*) To import prohibited goods.

Con'trabanded (*p. from* contraband) Imported contrary to law, prohibited.

Con'trabanding (*p. a. from* contraband) Importing contraband goods.

CONTRA'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* traho *to draw*) To draw together, to ſhorten; to make a bargain; to betroth, to affiance.

Contra'ct (*v. int.*) To ſhrink up, to ſhorten; to bargain; *with* for, *reſpecting the ſubject of the contract*, *and* with, *reſpecting the perſon with whom the contract is made*: *as*, " *He* contracted with *me* for *that ſum*.

Contra'ct (*adj. from the verb*) Joined by contract, affianced.

Con'tract (*s. from the verb*) A bargain, a compact, an article or writing expreſſing the terms of the bargain; the act by which a man and woman are betrothed to each other.

Contracta'tion (*s. not much uſed*, *from* contract) The act of bargaining.

Contrac'ted (*p. from* contract) Drawn together, ſhortened, bargained, affianced; *with* to: *as*, " *He was* contracted *to that lady*."

Contrac'tedneſs (*s. from* contracted) The ſtate of being contracted, narrowneſs of mind, contraction.

Contractibi'lity (*s. from* contractible) The poſſibility of being contracted, the quality that admits of contraction.

Contrac'tible (*adj. from* contract) Capable of contraction.

Contrac'tibleneſs (*s. from* contractible) The quality that admits of contraction.

Contrac'tile (*adj. from* contract) Having the power of contraction.

Contrac'ting (*p. a. from* contract) Drawing together, ſhortening, making a bargain, growing ſhorter, affiancing.

Contrac'tion (*s. from* contract) The act of ſhortening, the act of ſhrinking, the ſtate of being contracted, abbreviation.

Contrac'tor (*s. from* contract) One of the parties to a contract.

Contrac'ture (*s. in architecture*, *from* contract) The act of making pillars ſmall at the top.

CONTRADIC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*, *and* dico *to ſay*) To gainſay, to oppoſe in words; to repugn, to be contrary to, to deny.

Contradic'ted (*p. from* contradict) Denied, oppoſed.

Contradic'ter (*s. from* contradict) One that contradicts, a gainſayer.

Contradic'ting (*p. a. from* contradict) Gainſaying, denying, oppoſing.

Contradic'tion (*s. from* contradict) The act of gainſaying, oppoſite aſſertion, inconſiſtency, contrariety.

Contradic'tious (*adj. from* contradict) Full of contradiction, inconſiſtent, inclined to cavil, diſpoſed to contradict.

Contradic'tiouſneſs (*s. from* contradictious) Inconſiſtency, contrariety.

Contradic'torily (*adv. from* contradictory) Inconſiſtently, in a contradictory manner.

Contradic'torineſs (*s. from* contradictory) The ſtate of being contradictory.

Contradic'tory (*adj. from* contradict) Oppoſite to, inconſident with, directly contrary.

Contradic'tory (*s. from the adj.*) Inconſiſtency, contrariety, a propoſition which oppoſes another in all its terms, a direct contrary.

Contradiſtinc'tion (*s. from* contradiſtinguiſh) A diſtinction by oppoſite qualities, a perfect diſtinction, a direct oppoſite.

Contradiſtin'guiſh (*v. t. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*, *and* diſtinguo *to diſtinguiſh*) To diſtinguiſh by oppoſite qualities.

Contradiſtin'guiſhed (*p. from* contradiſtinguiſh) Diſtinguiſhed by oppoſite qualities.

Contradiſtin'guiſhing (*p. a. from* contradiſtinguiſh) Diſtinguiſhing by oppoſite qualities.

Contraeſpa'lier (*s. in gardening*) An eſpalier, a kind paliſade in a garden.

Contrafac'tion (*s. an old law term*) A counterfeit, th act of counterfeiting.

CON'TRAFIS'SURE (*s. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*, *an* findo *to cleave*) A fiſſure of the ſcull on the contrar part to that which received a blow.

CON'TRAIN'DICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. contra *againſ* *and* indico *to ſhew*) To point out ſome peculiar me thod of cure contrary to what the malady uſually r quires.

Con'train'dicated (*p. from* contraindicate) Pointed o as a method of cure contrary to common practice.

Con'train'dicating (*p. a. from* contraindicate) Pointin out ſome method of cure contrary to common pra tice.

Con'traindica'tion (*s. from* contraindicate) A ſympto which points out a different method of proceedin from that which appeared in the firſt ſtate of a di eaſe.

Contrai'r (*adj. obſolete*) Contrary. *Chauc*

CONTRAMU'RE (*s. in fortification*, *from the* Lat. cont *againſt*, *and* murus *a wall*) An outer wall.

CONTRANI'TENCY (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* La contra *againſt*, *and* nitor *to endeavour*) A reſiſten againſt preſſure, reaction.

CON'TRAPOSI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. contra *again* *and* pono *to put*) The act of placing one thing o againſt another, the inverſion of terms in an argume

CON'TRAREGULA'RITY (*s. from the* Lat. contra *gainſt*, *and* regula *a rule*) Contrariety to rule.

Contra'riant (*adj. a law term*, *from* contrary) Inconſi ent, contradictory. *Ayli*

Contra'riaunt (*adj. obſolete*) Contrary, inconſiſtent.

Contra'ried (*adj. an old local word*) Contradicted. *Co*

Contra'rient (*adj. from* contrary, *applied to the bar* *who took part with the earl of Lancaſter againſt E* *ward the ſecond*) Oppoſing, contrary to.

Contrari'ety (*s. from* contrary) Repugnance, oppoſiti inconſiſtency.

Con'trarily (*adv. from* contrary) In a contrary mann in a different way, in different directions.

Con'trarineſs (*s. from* contrary) Contrariety, oppoſiti

Contra'rious (*adj. from* contrary) Contrary, oppoſite, pugnant one to another.

Contra'riouſcie (*s. obſolete*) Contrariety. *Chauc*

Contra'riouſly (*adv. from* contrarious) Contrarily, poſitely.

Contra'riouſtye (*s. obſolete*) Contrariety, oppoſition. *Ch*

Con'trariwiſe (*adv. from* contrary) On the contra converſely.

CON'TRARY (*adj. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*) O poſite, contradictory, inconſiſtent, diſagreeable, verſe, tending a contrary way.

Con'trary (*s. from the adj.*) That which has oppo qualities, a quite different thing, an oppoſite, a p poſition directly oppoſed to another,

Con'trary (*v. t. now grown obſolete*) To oppoſe, thwart, to contradict.

Con'trarying (*p. from* contrary, *but not uſed*) Con dicting.

CON'TRAST (*s. from the* French, contraſte *a contr* Oppoſition, the act of oppoſing one thing to anoth the ſtate of being ſet in oppoſition one to the other

Con'traſt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſet two or m things in oppoſition to each other.

Con'traſted (*p. from* contraſt) Set in direct op ſition.

Con'traſting (*p. a. from* contraſt) Setting two or m things in direct oppoſition to one another, makin contraſt.

Contrat (*adj. in clock work*) Belonging to that wh whoſe hoop and teeth lie contrary to the reſt.

Contrata'tion (*s. not much uſed*) A contract, a barga

CONTRAVALLA'TION (*s. in fortification*, *from the* contra *againſt*, *and* vallo *to make a ditch*) A fortif tion thrown up about a city, the act of ſetting fortification againſt another in ſieges.

CONTRAVE'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*, venio *to come*) To oppoſe, to obſtruct, to battle.

Contrave'ned (*p. from* contravene) Oppoſed, obſtruc battled.

Contrave'ner (*v. from* contravene) One who contrav or oppoſes another.

Contrave'ning (*p. a. from* contravene) Oppoſing, ſtructing, baffling.

Contraven'tion (*s. from* contravene) Oppoſition, ſtruction.

CONTRAYER'VA (*s. in botany*, *from the* Lat. co *ag* *ainſt, and the* Spaniſh, yerva *black hellebore*) A ſpe- es of birth wort, much uſed as an alexipharmic.

ntray′ned (*adj. obſolete*) Conſtrained, compelled. *Cb.*

N′TREBAND′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by bands roſſing each other and interchanging tinctures.

N′TREBARR′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by barrs terchanging tinctures.

′trebend′e (*adj. in heraldry*) Contrebande.

N′TRECHAN′GED (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the nctures interchanged.

N′TRECHEVRONN′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Counter-hevroned.

N′TRECOMPON′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Compounded two figures with tinctures interchanged.

N′TRECOTPON′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Contrecompone.

NTRECTA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. on *with, and* tracto *to handle*) The act of handling.

N′TREFACE′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by barrs nd pales with tinctures interchanged.

N′TREER′MINE (*s. in heraldry*) Contrary to ermine, aving the field black and the ſpots white.

N′TREESCARTEL′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Doubly quar-ered, divided into eight diviſions.

NTREPALL′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by twelve ales with tinctures interchanged.

N′TREPOINT′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the points ppoſed to each other.

N′TREPOTENC′E (*s. in heraldry*) The contrary to otence.

N′TRETEMS (*s. in fencing*) A paſs or thruſt made ithout any advantage.

N′TREVARI′E (*adj. in heraldry*) Countervaried.

ntri′butary (*adj. from* contribute) Paying tribute to he ſame ſovereign.

NTRI′BUTE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tri- uo *to contribute*) To give to ſome common ſtock, to dvance towards ſome common deſign.

ntri′bute (*v. int.*) To bear a part, to have a ſhare in ny act or deſign; *with* to: *as,* "*He* contributed *argely* to *that charity.*"

ntri′buting (*p. a. from* contribute) Giving to ſome ommon ſtock, affording aſſiſtance, advancing to ſome ommon deſign.

ntribu′tion (*s. from* contribute) The act of contributng, that which is given by ſeveral, that which is aid for the ſupport of an army in a country.

ntri′butive (*adj. from* contribute) Affording help to ome common deſign, having the power or quality f promoting ſome common deſign.

ntri′butor (*s. from* contribute) One that contributes, ne that bears a part in ſome common deſign.

ntri′butory (*adj. from* contribute) Promoting ſome ommon deſign, aſſiſtant to ſome joint concern.

NTRI′STATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* riſtis *ſad*) To ſadden, to make ſorrowful. *Bacon.*

ntris′tated (*p. not much uſed, from* contriſtate) Made orrowful.

ntris′tating (*p. little uſed, from* contriſtate) Making ad, making ſorrowful.

ntriſta′tion (*s. little uſed, from* contriſtate) The act of naking ſorrowful, the ſtate of being made ſad, loomineſs, melancholy.

N′TRITE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tero *to ruiſe*) Bruiſed, much worn; worn with ſorrow, penitent, ſorrowful for ſin.

n′triteneſs (*s. from* contrite) Contrition, brokenneſs or ſin.

ntri′tion (*s. from* contrite) The act of breaking to owder; true repentance; brokenneſs for ſin.

ntri′vable (*adj. from* contrive) Capable of being ontrived, poſſible to be planned.

ntri′vance (*s. from* contrive) The act of contriving, he thing contrived; a plan, a ſcheme, a conceit, a lot, an artifice.

NTRI′VE (*v. t. from the* French, controuver) To lan out, to project.

ntri′ve (*v. int.*) To plan, to ſcheme, to complot. *Shakeſpeare.*

ntri′ved (*p. from* contrive) Planned, projected.

ntri′vement (*s. not much uſed, from* contrive) An invention, a contrivance.

ntri′ver (*s. from* contrive) One that plans a deſign, a ſchemer.

ntri′ving (*p. a. from* contrive) Planning out, projecting.

NTRO′L (*s. from the* French) A regiſter kept by one officer againſt another; a check, a reſtraint, power, authority.

ntro′l (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To keep under a check by a counter reckoning, to reſtrain, to overpower, to confute, to govern.

Contro′llable (*adj. from* control) Capable of being controlled, ſubject to control.

Contro′lled (*p. from* control) Kept under a check, reſtrained, governed.

Contro′ller (*s. from* control) One that controls, a ſuperintendent.

Contro′llerſhip (*s. from* controller) The office of the controller.

Contro′lling (*p. a. from* control) Reſtraining, governing, ſuperintending.

Contro′lment (*s. from* control) The power or act of ſuperintending, a reſtraint, an oppoſition, a refutation.

Contro′ve (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To contrive, to invent. *Chaucer.*

Contro′ver (*s. from* controve) A ſchemer, an inventer of falſe news. *Scott.*

Controver′ſial (*adj. from* controverſy) Relating to diſputes, relating to controverſy.

Controver′ſialiſt (*s. from* controverſial) One engaged in controverſy, one fond of controverſy.

Controver′ſialneſs (*s. little uſed, from* controverſial) The ſtate or quality of being controverſial. *Scott.*

Controver′ſious (*adj. little uſed, from* controverſy) Full of controverſy. *Scott.*

Con′troverſy (*s. from* controvert) A debate, a diſpute in writing, a quarrel, an oppoſition, a law ſuit.

CON′TROVERT (*v. t. from the* Lat. contra *againſt, and* verto *to turn*) To debate, to diſpute in writing.

Con′troverted (*p. from* controvert) Debated, diſputed in writing.

Controver′tible (*adj. from* controvert) Capable of being controverted, diſputable.

Con′troverting (*p. a. from* controvert) Debating, diſputing in writing.

Con′trovertiſt (*s. from* controvert) A diſputant, a man given to controverſy.

CONTRU′CIDATE (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* trucido *to aſſaſſin*) To kill, to ſlay.

Contuma′cious (*adj. from* contumacy) Obſtinate, perverſe, ſtubborn.

Contuma′ciouſly (*adv. from* contumacious) Obſtinately, ſtubbornly, inflexibly, perverſely.

Contuma′ciouſneſs (*s. from* contumacious) Obſtinacy, perverſeneſs, inflexibility, ſtubbornneſs.

CON′TUMACY (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tumeo *to ſwell*) Perverſeneſs, obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs; a wilful diſobedience to a legal ſummons.

Contume′lious (*adj. from* contumacy) Contemptuous, rude, reproachful, inclined to reproach, productive of reproach.

Contume′liouſly (*adv. from* contumelious) Reproachfully, contemptuouſly, rudely.

Contume′liouſneſs (*s. from* contumelious) Rudeneſs, reproach, contempt.

Con′tumely (*s. from* contumelious) Rudeneſs, reproach, bitterneſs of expreſſion.

CONTUMULA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* tumulo *to bury*) Common ſepulture, the act of burying in the ſame tomb.

CONTU′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tundo *to beat, but not ſufficiently authorized*) To knock down, to ſmite, to beat. *Cole.*

Contu′ne (*v. int. obſolete*) To continue. *Chaucer.*

CON′TUR (*s. in ornithology*) The condor, a monſtrous bird in America, two of which, it is ſaid, will devour a bull.

CONTU′SE (*v. int. the* s *is ſounded ſoft, from the* Lat. con *with, and* tundo *to beat*) To bruiſe, to beat together, to bruiſe the fleſh.

Contu′ſed (*p. from* contuſe) Bruiſed, beaten together.

Contu′ſing (*p. a. not much uſed, from* contuſe) Bruiſing, beating together.

Contu′ſion (*s. from* contuſe) The act of bruiſing, the ſtate of being bruiſed, a bruiſe, a compreſſion of the fibres.

Conva′il (*v. int. obſolete*) To recover, to get health. *Cb.*

CONVALE′SCE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* valeſco *to wax ſtrong*) To grow ſtrong.

Convaleſ′cence (*s. from* convaleſce) A renewal of health, a recovery from ſickneſs.

Convaleſ′cency (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Convaleſcence.

Convaleſ′cent (*adj. from* convaleſce) Recovering, returning to a ſtate of health.

CONVA′LIDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* valeo *to avail, but not much uſed*) To ſtrengthen, to confirm.

CONVAL′LARY (*s. in botany*) Solomon's ſeal.

CONVALLI′LY (*s. in botany*) The lily of the valley.

Conve′nable (*adj. from* convene, *but not uſed of late*) Conſiſtent with, agreeable to capable of being convened.

CONVE'NE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* venio *to come*) To come, to come together, to aſſemble, to aſſociate, to unite.

Conve'ne (*v. t.*) To call together, to convoke, to ſummon.

Conve'ned (*p. from* convene) Met together, aſſembled, ſummoned.

Conve'nience (*s. from* convene) Fitneſs, propriety, commodiouſneſs, accommodation, fitneſs of time or place.

Conve'niency (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Convenience.

Conve'nient (*adj. from* convene) Fit, ſuitable, commodious; *with* for *before perſons, and* to *before things: as*, "*Feed me with food* convenient for *me.*" "*Some arts are peculiarly* convenient to *ſome particular nations.*"

Conve'niently (*adv. from* convenient) Commodiouſly, fitly, ſuitably.

Conve'ning (*p. a. from* convene) Aſſembling, calling together, ſummoning.

Con'vent (*s. from* convene) An aſſembly of religious perſons; a religious houſe, an abbey, a monaſtery, a nunnery.

Conve'nt (*v. t. from* convene, *but not much uſed*) To call before a judge, to ſummon to appear.

Convent'ed (*p. from* convent) Summoned, called to appear before a court of judicature. *Shakeſpeare.*

Convent'ing (*p. from* convent, *but little uſed*) Summoning, calling before a court of judicature.

Con'venticle (*s. from* convent) An aſſembly, a meeting, an aſſembly for divine worſhip, a ſecret aſſembly.

Con'venticler (*s. from* conventicle) One that frequents conventicles, one that frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

Conven'tion (*s. from* convene) The act of coming together, an union; an aſſembly, a contract, an agreement for a time in order to ſettle the affairs of contending ſtates.

Conven'tional (*adj. from* convention) Stipulated, ſettled by contract.

Conven'tionary (*adj. from* convention) Acting on contract, ſettled by convention.

Conven'tioner (*s. from* convention) One that belongs to a convention. *Scott.*

Conven'tual (*adj. from* convent) Belonging to a convent, monaſtic.

Conven'tual (*s. from the adj.*) One that belongs to a convent, a monk, a nun.

CONVE'RGE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* vergo *to decline*) To tend to one point, to approach nearer and nearer.

Conver'gent (*adj. from* converge) Tending to one point, approaching nearer and nearer.

Conver'ging (*p. a. from* converge) Tending to one point, approaching nearer and nearer.

Conver'ſable (*adj. from* converſe) Sociable, fit for converſation, communicative.

Conver'ſableneſs (*s. from* converſable) The quality of being converſable, freeneſs in converſation.

Conver'ſably (*adv. from* converſable) In a converſable manner, ſociably.

Conver'ſant (*adj. from* converſe) Acquainted with, familiar with; cohabiting; *with* among *or* with: *as*, "*I was* converſant among *you.*" "Converſant with *them.*" Relating to; *with* about, *ſometimes with* in: *as*, "Converſant about *worldly affairs.*" "*Thoſe who are* converſant in *both the tongues I leave to their own judgment.*"

Converſa'tion (*s. from* converſe) Familiar diſcourſe, a diſcourſe with another on any ſubject; commerce, familiarity; behaviour, the common conduct of a man's life.

Conver'ſative (*adj. from* converſe) Relating to public life, tending to converſation.

CONVER'SE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* verſor *to be converſant*) To dwell with, to hold intercourſe, to diſcourſe familiarly, to have commerce; *with* on *reſpecting the ſubject of converſation, and* with *reſpecting the perſon with whom we converſe: as*, "*Go therefore, half this day,* converſe with *Adam.*" "*We* converſe *often* on *that ſubject.*"

Con'verſe (*s. ſometimes accented by the poets on the laſt ſyllable, from the verb*) Converſation, familiarity, cohabitation. *With geometricians*, The contrary.

Con'verſe (*adj. in aſtrology and geometry*) Contrary, contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns.

Conver'ſely (*adv. from the adj.*) With change of order, contrarily, reciprocally.

Conver'ſible (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Converſable.

Conver'ſion (*s. from* convert) A change from one ſtate to another, a tranſmutation; a change of religion, that change of heart and life which is the eſſence of true religion.

Conver'ſive (*adj. from* converſe) Sociable, communicative

CONVE'RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* verto t *turn*) To change into another ſubſtance, to tranſmute, to turn from one religion to another, to turn from a bad to a good life, to turn towards any point, to apply t any uſe, to appropriate, to change one propoſition int another.

Con'vert (*v. int.*) To undergo a change, to ſuffer tranſ mutation, to change one's mind.

Conve'rt (*s. from the verb*) A perſon converted from one opinion or practice to another, a penitent.

Con'vert (*adj. obſolete*) Capable of being converted, con vertible. *Chaucer*

Conver'ted (*p. from* convert) Changed into another ſubſtance, applied to another uſe, turned to another religion, turned from a bad to a good life.

Conver'ter (*s. from* convert) One that makes converts.

Convertibi'lity (*s. from* convertible) The quality that renders convertible.

Conver'tible (*adj. from* convert) Capable of being con verted.

Conver'tibleneſs (*s. from* convertible) Convertibility, the quality that renders convertible.

Conver'tibly (*adv. from* convertible) Interchangeably, reciprocally.

Conver'ting (*p. a. from* convert) Changing into another ſubſtance, applying to another uſe, producing change.

Conver'tite (*s. from* convert) A convert.

CON'VEX (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* veho t *carry*) Riſing in a circular form, riſing in a ſpheric form.

Con'vex (*s. from the adj.*) A convex body, a body riſing in a ſpherical form.

Convex'ed (*adj. from* convex) Convex, raiſed in a ſphe rical form.

Convex'edly (*adv. from* convexed) In a convex form.

Convex'ity (*s. from* convex) The ſtate or quality of be ing convex, protuberance in a ſpherical form.

Convex'ly (*adv. from* convex) In a convex form.

Convex'neſs (*s. from* convex) Convexity, protuberance in a ſpherical form.

Convex'o con'cave (*adj. from* convex, *and* concave) Hav ing the hollow on the one ſide correſponding to the protuberance on the other.

CONVE'Y (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* veho t *carry*) To tranſport from one place to another, to carry, to hand from one to another, to tranſmit, to transfer, to impart, to manage with ſecrecy; *with* to *and* from: *as*, "*He* conveyed *it* from *one town* to *ano ther.*"

Convey'ance (*s. from* convey) The act of removing any thing, the way for carriage, the means by which any thing is conveyed, a tranſmiſſion, a delivery from one to another, a transfer, an aſſignment of property, the deed by which property is conveyed, a ſecret ma nagement, a private removal.

Convey'ancer (*s. from* convey) One who draws writings by which property is transferred.

Convey'ed (*p. from* convey) Carried from one place to another, tranſmitted, transferred from one to another, ſecretly removed.

Convey'er (*s. from* convey) One who carries from one place to another.

Convey'ing (*p. a. from* convey) Carrying, tranſport ing, tranſmitting, transferring, removing ſecretly.

CONVIC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* vinco t *overcome*) To prove guilty, to detect, to confute *with* of *reſpecting the crime: as*, "*He was* convicted of *the fact.*"

Convi'ct (*adj. from the verb*) Convicted, detected in guilt.

Con'vict (*s. from the adj.*) One convicted, one that is found guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

Convic'ted (*p. from* convict) Proved guilty, detected in guilt, confuted.

Convic'ting (*p. a. from* convict) Proving guilty, detect ing in guilt, confuting, convincing.

Convic'tion (*s. from* convict) The detection of guilt, the act of convincing, the teſtimony of conſcience, a ſenſe of having done wrong.

Convic'tive (*adj. from* convict) Having the power of conviction.

Convic'tiveneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* convictive) The quality of being convictive. *Scott*

CONVIN'CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* vinco *to bind*) To oblige another to acknowledge a conteſted point, to convict, to prove guilty, to prove, to evince, to overpower by force of argument.

Convin'ced (*p. from* convince) Forced to acknowledge a con conteſted point, convicted, refuted; *with* of: *as*, *I am fully* convinced of *that truth*."

nvin′cement (*s. from* convince, *but not much uſed*) onviction.

nvin′cible (*adj. from* convince) Capable of conviction, capable of being diſproved.

nvin′cing (*p. a. from* convince) Giving conviction, onfuting, obliging to acknowledge a conteſted point.

nvin′cingly (*adv. from* convincing) In a convincing nanner.

nvin′cingneſs (*s. from* convincing) The power of onvincing.

NVI′TIATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* vitio *to ſpoil*) To reproach, to abuſe, to rail t. *Scott.*

nvi′tiated (*p. from* convitiate, *but little uſed*) Reproached, ill uſed.

nvitia′ting (*p. a. from* convitiate, *but not much uſed*) Reproaching, ill treating.

nvi′val (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Convívial.

NVI′VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* vivo *to ive*) To entertain, to feaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

nviv′ial (*adj. from* convive) Relating to entertainment, feſtive, ſocial.

NVI′VIUM (*s. in old records*) A kind of tenure by which the tenant was obliged to provide an entertainment for his lord once or oftener every year.

n′ulus (*s. in the hiſtory of ſhell fiſh*) A ſpecies of the chini, cap ſtones.

nun′drum (*s. a cant word, uſed only in droll ſtyle*) A ow jeſt, a quibble.

N′VOCATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* voco *o call*) To call together, to ſummon to an aſſembly.

n′vocated (*p. from* convocate, *but not much uſed*) Called together, ſummoned to an aſſembly.

n′vocating (*p. a. from* convocate) Calling together, ummoning to an aſſembly.

nvoca′tion (*s. from* convocate) The act of calling to n aſſembly, an aſſembly, an aſſembly of the clergy to onſult on matters of religion in time of parliament.

NVO′KE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* voco *to all*) To call together, to call to an aſſembly.

nvo′ked (*p. from* convoke) Called together, ſummoned to an aſſembly.

nvo′king (*p. a. from* convoke) Calling together, ummoning to an aſſembly.

NVO′LVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* volvo *o turn round*) To roll together, to roll one part on nother.

nvo′lved (*p. from* convolve) Rolled together, rolled ne upon another.

N′VOLUTE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* voluto *to twiſt, but not uſed*) To twiſt, to roll upon itſelf.

n′voluted (*p. from* convolute) Twiſted, rolled upon tſelf. *Woodward.*

nvolu′tion (*s. from* convolute) The act of rolling any thing on itſelf, the ſtate of being rolled on itſelf.

NVO′LVULUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, bindweed.

NVO′Y (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* via *a way*) To accompany by the way for the ſake of defence.

n′voy (*s. formerly accented, eſpecially by the poets, on he laſt ſyllable, from the verb*) Attendance on the road s a defence, the act of attending as a defence, that which is conveyed.

nvoy′ed (*p. from* convoy) Conducted on the way, guarded on the road.

nvoy′ing (*p. a. from* convoy) Conducting by way of defence, guarding on the road.

′NUS (*s. in geometry*) A cone.

N′USANCE (*s. from the* French, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Cognizance, notice.

n′uſant (*adj. a French law term*) Privy to, knowing, apprized of.

n′uſor (*s. a law term, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cognisor.

NVU′LSE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* vello *to pluck*) To give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of the body.

nvul′ſed (*p. from* convulſe) Affected with convulſions, rregularly moved.

nvul′ſing (*p. a. from* convulſe) Giving an irregular motion to the parts of the body, moving in an irregular and ſudden manner.

nvul′ſion (*s. from* convulſe) An involuntary contraction of the muſcles and fibres, an irregular and violent motion, a tumult, a diſturbance.

nvul′ſive (*adj. from* convulſe) Producing convulſions, tending to irregular and violent motion.

′NY (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat. cuniculus) A rabit.

Con′yborough (*s. from* cony, *and* borough) The place where rabits make their holes in the ground.

Co′nycatch (*v. t. a cant word*) To cheat, to bite, to trick.

Con′ycatcher (*s. from* conycatch) A cheat, a ſharper, a thief.

Con′ycatching (*p. from* conycatch) Cheating, tricking. *Shakeſpeare.*

CONY′RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, fleabane.

COO (*v. int. from the* ſound) To cry as a dove, to make a noiſe as a pigeon.

Coo′ing (*p. a. from* coo) Making the noiſe of a dove.

Coo′ing (*s. from the part.*) The note of a dove, the cry of a pigeon.

COOK (*v. t. from the* Lat. coquo *to boil*) To prepare victuals, to dreſs meat for the table; to prepare for any purpoſe.

Cook (*s. from the verb*) One whoſe buſineſs it is to dreſs victuals for the table.

Coo′ked (*p. from* cook) Dreſſed for table, prepared.

Coo′kery (*s. from* cook) The art of dreſſing victuals.

Coo′king (*p. a. from* cook) Dreſſing victuals, preparing.

Cook′maid (*s. from* cook, *and* maid) A maid ſervant that dreſſes victuals.

Cook′room (*s. on board a ſhip*) The room in which the victuals are dreſſed and delivered out to the ſhip's crew.

Cookt (*p. from* cook) Dreſſed for table, prepared. *Shakeſpeare.*

COOL (*adj. from the* Dutch koelen) Tending to cold, coldiſh.

Cool (*s. from the adj.*) Moderate coldneſs, agreeable coldneſs.

Cool (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make cool, to allay heat, to quiet, to calm, to render moderate.

Cool (*v. int.*) To grow cool, to become leſs hot, to become more moderate.

Coo′led (*p. from* cool) Made cooler, grown leſs hot, become moderate.

Coo′ler (*adj. comp. from* cool) Cool in a greater degree.

Coo′ler (*s. from* cool) That which has the power of cooling the body, a veſſel in which any thing is put to cool.

Coo′leſt (*adj. ſup. from* cool) Cool in the greateſt degree.

Coo′ling (*p. from* cool) Making more cold, rendering more moderate, growing leſs hot.

Coo′lly (*adv. from* cool) Moderately, diſpaſſionately.

Coo′lneſs (*s. from* cool) Moderation, diſpaſſionateneſs; gentle, cold, want of affection, indifference.

COOM (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The ſoot that gathers over an oven's mouth, the matter that works out of the wheels of carriages, the duſt which falls from large coals, the refuſe of the apple after the cider is made.

COOMB (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. cumulus *a heap*) A meaſure of corn containing four buſhels.

Coo′mings (*s. a ſea term*) The planks that raiſe the hatches higher than the reſt of the deck, coamings.

COOP (*s. from the* Dutch kuype) A barrel for the preſervation of liquids, a cage, a pen.

Coop (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſhut up in a narrow compaſs, to confine, to impriſon.

Coo′ped (*p. from* coop) Shut up in a narrow compaſs, confined, impriſoned; *with* up: *as*, "Cooped up *a ſecond time within your town*."

COOPEE′ (*s. from the* French coupe) A motion in dancing.

Coo′per (*s. from* coop) One that makes coops, one that makes barrels.

Coo′perage (*s. from* cooper) The price paid for cooper's work, the work of a cooper.

COOP′ERATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* operor *to operate*) To labour with another, to concur to the ſame end; *with* with *reſpecting the joint agent, and* to *reſpecting the purpoſe: as*, "*His juſtice* cooperates with *his mercy in the ſalvation of ſinners*."

Coop′erating (*p. from* cooperate) Working with another, tending to the ſame deſign.

Coopera′tion (*s. from* cooperate) The act of contributing to the ſame end, a joint endeavour.

Coo′perative (*adj. from* cooperate) Tending to the ſame purpoſe, concurring to the ſame end.

Coopera′tor (*s. from* cooperate) One that cooperates, one who uſes his endeavours to the ſame end.

Cooperatu′ra (*s. in old records*) A thicket, a covert of wood.

COOPERTO′RIUM (*s. in old records*) An upper garment, a covering.

Coo′ping (*p. a. from* coop) Shutting up in a narrow compaſs, confining.

COOP′TATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* opto *to wiſh, but not much uſed*) To elect, to chooſe together, to adopt.

Coopta′tion (*s. from* cooptate) Adoption, aſſumption.

COOR′DINATE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ordino *to ſet in order*) Holding the ſame rank, equal in ſtation; *with* to: *as,* "*Many ſpecies ſubordinate in kind but* coordinate to *each other.*"

Coor′dinately (*adv. from* coordinate) In the ſame rank, in the ſame relation.

Coor′dinateneſs (*s. from* coordinate) The ſtate of being coordinate.

Coordina′tion (*s. from* coordinate) Collateralneſs, the ſtate of holding the ſame rank in relation to ſomething higher.

COOT (*s. in ornithology*) A ſmall black water fowl, a moor hen.

COP (*s. from the* Sax.) The head, the top of any thing, any thing riſing to a head.

Co′pal (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of roſin or gum brought from America.

Copar′cenary (*s. from* coparcener) A joint ſucceſſion to an inheritance.

COPAR′CENER (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. con *with, and* participo *to partake*) One that has an equal portion in the eſtate of an anceſtor.

Copar′ceny (*s. from* coparcener) The equal ſhare of coparceners.

COPART′NER (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* partior *to divide*) One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock, one equally concerned, a partner.

Copart′nerſhip (*s. from* copartner) The ſtate of bearing an equal ſhare, a trade or buſineſs in which two or more are concerned.

COPARU′BAS (*s. in botany*) An American plant, the juice of which is ſaid to be a balſam of excellent virtue.

Cop′atain (*adj. from* cope) High raiſed, pointed.

COPAY′VA (*s. in medicine*) The capivi, a gum.

Cope (*s. from* cop) Any thing with which the head is covered, a kind of hood or veſtment worn by the Romiſh prieſts, an arch over a door, the arch of the heavens.

Cope (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To cover, to cover with a cope; to ſharpen, to make more pointed; to contend with, to oppoſe; to reward, to give in turn. *Shakeſp.*

Cope (*v. int.*) To contend, to ſtrive, to ſtruggle; *with* with: *as,* "*He was by no means able to* cope with *his adverſaries.*" To interchange kindneſs, to interchange ſentiments. *Shakeſpeare.*

Co′ped (*p. from* cope) Covered, covered with a cope, arched over.

Co′pel (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A coppel, an inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry.

COPENHA′GEN (*s. in geography*) The capital city of the kingdom of Denmark.

Coper′nican (*adj. from* Copernicus) Belonging to Copernicus, belonging to the true ſyſtem in which the ſun is ſuppoſed to be the centre of the planets.

COPER′NICUS (*s.*) A famous aſtronomer who revived the notion, and demonſtrated the truth of the Pythagorean or true ſolar ſyſtem, in which the ſun is ſuppoſed to be at reſt and the planets with the earth to move round it in elliptical orbits.

Cope′ſale (*s. in husbandry*) The iron that faſtens the chain with other oxen to the cope of a waggon.

Copes′mate (*s. obſolete, of uncertain derivation*) A companion, a friend. *Spenſer.*

CO′PHOSIS (*s. from the* Greek κωφος *deaf*) Deafneſs, dulneſs of hearing.

COPHTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of Chriſtians in Egypt.

CO′PIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Plenty, an abundance.

COPIA′DES (*s. in zoology*) A kind of dainty eels.

COPIA′TA (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory*) A kind of ſexton in the primitive church.

Co′pied (*p. from* copy) Tranſcribed, imitated, drawn from ſome original.

Co′pier (*s. from* copy) One that copies, one that imitates, a plagiary.

Co′ping (*p. from* cope) Putting on a cope, covering, arching over; ſtriving, contending.

Co′ping (*s. from the adj.*) The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

Co′pingirons (*s. from* cope, *and* iron) An inſtrument to ſharpen the beak of a hawk.

Copio′ſity (*s. from* copious) The ſtate of being copious.

Co′pious (*adj. from* copia) Plentiful, abundant; profuſe, abounding in words.

Co′piouſly (*adv. from* copious) Plentifully, diffuſively.

Co′piouſneſs (*s. from* copious) The ſtate of being copious, abundance, profuſeneſs.

Co′piſt (*s. from* copy) A copier, a tranſcriber, an imitator.

COP′IVI (*s. in medicine*) A gum which diſtills from tree in the Braſils.

Cop′land (*s. from* cop, *and* land) A head land, a head of land into which the reſt of the ridges ſhoot.

CO′POS (*s. with phyſicians*) Wearineſs occaſioned by labour, wearineſs of the limbs occaſioned by an ill habit of the juices.

COP′PA (*s. in old records*) A cock of corn or graſs divided into portions fit to be tithed.

Cop′ped (*adj. from* cop) Riſing to a top, raiſed up to point.

COP′PEL (*s. of uncertain etymology*) An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry, a kind of crucible.

Cop′pelling (*s. from* coppel) The proceſs of trying metals in a coppel.

COP′PER (*s. from the* Lat. cuprum) One of the ſix primitive metals, a veſſel made of copper.

Cop′per (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Made of copper.

Cop′peras (*s. from* copper) A kind of vitriol.

Cop′perboat (*s. from* copper, *and* boat) A boat uſed in making bridges.

Cop′perbridge (*s. from* copper, *and* bridge) A bridge made of copper boats.

Cop′pernoſe (*s. a cant word, from* copper, *and* noſe) red noſe.

Cop′perplate (*s. from* copper, *and* plate) A plate on which pictures are engraven for a neater impreſſion, picture made by receiving the impreſſion of a copper plate.

Cop′perſmith (*s. from* copper, *and* ſmith) One that works in copper.

Cop′perwork (*s. from* copper, *and* work) The place where copper is manufactured.

Cop′perworm (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A little worm in ſhips, a moth that frets garments, a worm that breeds in the hand.

Cop′pery (*adj. from* copper) Containing copper, made of copper.

COP′PICE (*s. from the* French couper *to cut*) A place overrun with buſhes, low woods cut at ſtated ſeaſons.

Cop′pled (*adj. from* cop) Riſing to a point, riſing in form of a cone.

Cop′pleduſt (*s. from* coppel, *and* duſt) A kind of powder uſed in purifying metals.

Cop′pleſtones (*s. from* cop, *and* ſtone) Fragments of ſtone or marble.

COPROCRI′TICA (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek κοπρ *dung, and* κρινω *to ſeparate*) Medicines to purge off the excrements.

COPROPHO′RIA (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek κοπρ *dung, and* φερω *to carry off*) A purgation, a purgative medicine.

COPRO′STASY (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek κοπρ *dung, and* ιςημι *to ſtand*) Coſtiveneſs.

Copſe (*s. from* coppice) Short wood cut at certain ſeaſons for fewel, a place overgrown with ſhort wood.

Copſe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To preſerve underwoods.

Cop′ſed (*p. from* copſe) Preſerved as underwood.

Cop′ſing (*p. a. from* copſe) Preſerving underwood.

Cop′tic (*adj. from* copts) Belonging to the Egypti language written in Greek characters.

COPTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of Chriſtians i Egypt.

CO′PULA (*s. a logical term, from the* Lat.) That which unites, the word that joins the ſubject to the predicate in a propoſition.

CO′PULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. copulo *to couple*) To unite, to join together.

Co′pulate (*v. int.*) To come together, as different ſexes.

Co′pulated (*p. from* copulate) United, joined together.

Co′pulating (*p. a. from* copulate) Joining together uniting, coming together as different ſexes.

Copula′tion (*s. from* copulate) The congreſs of the two ſexes.

Co′pulative (*adj. in grammar, from* copulate) Belonging to thoſe words that join other words or ſentences together.

Co′pulativeneſs (*s. from* copulative) The quality of joining together.

CO′PUS (*s. with phyſicians*) Wearineſs occaſioned by ill habit of body.

CO′PY (*s. from the* French copie) A tranſcript from original, an individual book, the original, an inſtrument by which a conveyance is made, a picture drawn from another picture.

Co′py (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To tranſcribe, to write from an original, to imitate, to endeavour to reſemble with out: *as*, "*To* copy out *their great forefathers* *ame.*"

'py (*v. int.*) To imitate; *with* from *or* after: *as*, "*He* copies from *the life.*" "*They* copy after *the example of the great.*"

'pybook (*s. from* copy, *and* book) A book in which opies are written.

'pyhold (*s. from* copy, *and* hold) A kind of tenure, a enure of lands by copy from the lord.

'pyholder (*s. from* copyhold) One that is poſſeſſed f land in copyhold.

'pying (*p. a. from* copy) Tranſcribing from an original, imitating.

'pymoney (*s. from* copy, *and* money) The money given by a bookſeller for the copy of a book.

que't (*v. t. from* coquette) To entertain with compliments as a lover, to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderneſs.

que't (*v. int.*) To act the lover.

que'try (*s. from* coquet) An affectation of amorous advances, a deſire of attracting notice.

QUET'TE (*s. from the* French) An airy girl, a girl who endeavours to gain admirers.

quet'ting (*p. a. from* coquet) Entertaining with amorous compliments, making pretences to love.

'QUINATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. coquo *to boil, but not much uſed*) To play the cook.

quina'tion (*s. from* coquinate, *but not uſed*) The act of dreſſing meat.

R (*s. in anatomy*) The heart. *In botany*, The pith of a plant.

'RA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek κορη) The apple of the eye, the pupil or ſight of the eye.

RABRACHIA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the ſhoulder.

RA'CIA (*s. in ornithology*) The chough, a kind of crow.

RACI'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The crow fiſh.

'RACLE (*s. probably, from the* Lat. corium *leather*) A boat uſed in Wales by fiſhermen, it is made by drawing a piece of leather or oil cloth over a frame of wicker work.

'RACOBOTANE (*s. in botany*) The butcher's broom.

RACOHYOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) A pair of muſcles which take their riſe from the proceſs of the ſhoulder blade.

racoi'des (*s. in anatomy*) The ſhoulderblade.

'RAGE (*s. in botany*) The bugloſs, corago.

'rage (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The mind, thought, ſpirit, courage. *Chaucer.*

RA'GO (*s. in botany*) Corage, bugloſs.

'RAL (*s. from the* Lat. corallinum) A ſubmarine plant, it grows without leaves and ſhoots only in the water.

'ral (*s. from the foregoing*) A piece of coral uſually ſet in ſilver as a play thing for children.

'RALACHA'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of agate with ſpots like coral.

'ralline (*adj. from* coral) Conſiſting of coral, made of coral, producing coral.

'ralline (*s. in botany, from* coral) A ſubmarine plant, uſed in medicine but much inferior to coral.

'RALLIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a red colour.

ralloden'dron (*s. in botany*) The coral tree.

RALLOFUN'GUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of muſhroom.

rallo'id (*adj. from* coral) Conſiſting of coral.

ralloi'dal (*adj. from* coralloid) Conſiſting of coral, made of coral.

r'altree (*s. from* coral, *and* tree) A tree or ſhrub from America producing flowers of a beautiful ſcarlet.

r'alwood (*s. from* coral, *and* wood) The wood of the coral tree.

r'alwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

ran't (*s. from the* French) A kind of ſprightly dance.

'rare (*s. obſolete*) Courage. *Chaucer.*

'RAX (*s. in ornithology*) The crow, the raven.

'RAX (*s. in ichthyology*) The crowfiſh, the ravenfiſh.

R'BAN (*s. from the* Heb.) A gift, an alms, an almsbasket, a receptacle for charity, a kind of oblation or ſacrifice among the Mahometans.

RBE (*adj. from the* French courbe) Crooked, deformed.

r'beils (*s. in fortification*) Baskets filled with earth, and ſet on the ramparts to defend the men from the fire of the beſiegers.

r'bel (*s. in architecture*) An ornament repreſenting a basket; a ſhort piece of timber jutting out in a wall for a ſupport, a niche in a wall to receive an image or ſtatue.

r'belſtones (*s. from* corbel, *and* ſtone) Poliſhed ſtones laid in the inſide and form of a corbel.

Cor'bet, Cor'betel (*s. in architecture*) A ſhoulderpiece, a niche in a wall.

Cor'bettis (*s. in building*) Corbels, ſtones on which images ſtand. *Chaucer.*

Cor'bit (*s. in building*) A corbel.

Cor'chorus (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, chickweed, pimpernel.

CORD (*s. from the* Lat. chorda) A rope, a line compoſed of ſeveral threads twiſted together; a tight ſinew in the fore legs of a horſe; a pile of wood for the fire ſuppoſed to be meaſured with a cord eight feet in length, four in breadth, and four in height.

Cord (*s. in geometry and muſic, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A chord, the right line that ſubtends the two extremities of an arch, a concord.

Cord (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To bind with cords, to faſten with a rope.

Cor'dage (*s. from* cord) A quantity of cord, the ropes of a ſhip.

CORD'ATED (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. cor *the heart*) Having the form of a heart.

CORDEA'U (*s. in fortification*) A meaſuring line uſed in marking out the ground for a camp or fortification.

Cor'ded (*p. from* cord) Bound with a rope, faſtened with a cord.

Cor'ded (*adj. from* cord) Made of cords.

Cordelie'r (*s. from* cord) A Franciſcan friar.

Cor'dewane (*s. obſolete*) Fine Spaniſh leather. *Chaucer.*

COR'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cor'diacle (*s. obſolete*) A pain about the heart. *Chaucer.*

COR'DIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. cor *the heart*) Reviving, chearing to the heart; ſincere, proceeding from the heart.

Cor'dial (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to cheer the heart, a medicine that raiſes the ſpirits, any thing that comforts.

Cordia'lity (*s. from* cordial) A relation to the heart, ſincerity.

Cor'dially (*adv. from* cordial) Heartily, ſincerely.

Cor'dialneſs (*s. from* cordial) Cordiality, ſincerity.

COR'DINER (*s. from the* French cordonner) A ſhoemaker. *Cowel.*

Cor'ding (*p. a. from* cord) Binding with cords, faſtening with a cord; piling up wood to be ſold by the cord.

Cor'dit (*adj. obſolete*) Agreed, accorded. *Chaucer.*

Cord'maker (*s. from* cord, *and* make) A ropemaker, one that makes cords.

COR'DON (*s. in fortification, from the* French) A row of ſtones jutting out before the parapet and baſe of the rampart.

COR'DON (*s. in architecture*) The plinth or edge of ſtone on the outſide of a building.

Cor'don (*s. a ſea term*) The twiſt of a rope.

CORDO'VAN (*adj. in commerce*) Belonging to a fine kind of leather imported from Spain. *Scott.*

Cord'wain (*adj. from* cordavan) Belonging to a kind of leather formerly imported from Spain.

Cord'wain (*s. from the adj.*) Fine Spaniſh leather. *Spenſ.*

Cord'wainer (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* cordavan) A ſhoemaker.

Cord'wood (*s. from* cord, *and* wood) Logs of wood for the fire piled up and ſold by the cord.

COR'DYLA (*s. in ichthyology*) A young fiſh of the tunny kind.

COR'DYLINE (*s. in botany*) The yucca.

CORDY'LUS (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of lizard, a young fiſh of the tunny kind.

CORE (*s. from the* Lat. cor *the heart*) The heart, the inner part of any thing; a body, a collection. *Bacon.*

CORE (*s.*) A man's name. *Eccl.* xlv. 18.

COREA'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. corium *leather*) Conſiſting of leather, reſembling leather.

Co'red (*adj. in the herring fiſhery*) Rolled in ſalt, prepared for drying.

Coregonoi'des (*s. from* coregonus) A ſpecies of coregonus.

COREGO'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

COREO'PSIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Corſe (*adj. from* Corſecaſtle) Belonging to Corſecaſtle, made at Corſecaſtle.

COR'FECASTLE (*s.*) A borough town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 120 miles from London.

Coria'ceous (*adj. from* corium *leather*) Made of leather, reſembling leather.

CORIA'GO (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe in cattle, the ſtate of being hidebound.

CORIAN'DER (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Corian'derſeed

Corian'derſeed (*s. from* coriander, *and* ſeed) The ſeed of the coriander.

CORIA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The myrtle ſumach, a genus of plants.

COR'IDOR (*s. in fortification, not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A corridor, a covert way.

CO'RINTH (*s.*) A famous city of Greece.

Co'rinth (*s. from the foregoing, but not much uſed*) A ſmall fruit of the grape kind, a currant.

Co'rinthian (*adj. from* Corinth) Belonging to Corinth, made at Corinth, found at Corinth.

Co'rinthian (*s. from the adj. put abſolutely*) A native of Corinth, an inhabitant of Corinth.

Corin'thian (*adj. in architecture, from* Corinth) Belonging to one of the orders in architecture ſuppoſed to have been invented by a famous Corinthian ſculptor.

CO'RION (*s. in botany*) The coriander, the ground pine.

CO'RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CORISPER'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CORITA'NI (*s. plu.*) The ancient inhabitants of Northamptonſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and ſome other neighbouring counties.

CORK (*s. in geography*) A city in Ireland in the county of the ſame name and province of Munſter; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has a good port, and is reckoned the ſecond city in the kingdom; a county in Ireland of which the city of Cork is the capital.

CORK (*s. in botany*) The cork tree, a genus of plants.

Cork (*s. from the foregoing*) The bark of the cork tree, a piece of cork to be put into a bottle.

Cork (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put a ſtopper of cork into a bottle or caſk.

Cork'ed (*p. from* cork) Stopped with a cork.

Cork'ing (*p. a. from* cork) Putting a cork into a bottle, or caſk; turning up the heels of a horſe's ſhoes.

Cork'ingpin (*s. from* cork, *and* pin) A pin of the largeſt ſize.

Cork'tree (*s. in botany*) The tree that produces cork.

Cor'ky (*adj. from* cork) Conſiſting of cork, made of cork.

Cor'morant (*s. from the* Lat. corvus *a crow, and* mare *the ſea*) A bird that preys upon fiſh. *Figuratively*, A glutton.

Cormud'geon (*s. uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A curmudgeon, a cloſe-fiſted miſerly fellow. *Scott.*

CORN (*s. from the* Sax.) Grain growing in ears, grain of which bread is made, grain ſtanding in the field, grain unthraſhed; a painful excreſcence on the foot; a grain of ſalt.

Corn (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſalt, to ſprinkle with ſalt; to granulate, to form into ſmall grains.

COR'NAGE (*s. from the* Lat. cornu *a horn*) An ancient tenure which obliged the landholder to give notice of an invaſion by blowing a horn.

Cor'nage (*s. from* corn) A tax or impoſition on corn.

Cornach'ine (*adj. in medicine*) Belonging to a purgative medicine called the earl of Warwick's powder. *Scott.*

CORNA'VII (*s.*) The ancient inhabitants of Worceſterſhire and ſome other neighbouring counties.

Corn'chandler (*s. from* corn, *and* chandler) One that retails corn.

Corn'cutter (*s. from* corn, *and* cut) One who practiſes the art of cutting corns.

COR'NEA (*s. in anatomy*) The horny coat of the eye.

Cor'ned (*p. from* corn) Sprinkled with ſalt, formed into ſmall grains.

COR'NEL (*s. in botany*) The Cornelian tree, a kind of cherry.

Corne'lian (*s. in natural hiſtory, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The carnelian, a precious ſtone.

Corne'lian cherry (*s. in botany*) The cornal, a kind of cherry, a kind of plum.

Corne'lianſtone (*s. from* cornelian, *and* ſtone) The carnelian, a precious ſtone of a fleſh colour.

Corne'liantree (*s. from* cornal, *and* tree) The cornal tree, a kind of plum tree.

CORNE'LIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Cornel'tree (*s. from* cornal, *and* tree) A kind of plum tree.

COR'NEMUSE (*s. from the* French) A kind of ruſtic flute.

COR'NEOL (*s. in natural hiſtory, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The carnelian.

COR'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. cornu *a horn*) Horny, reſembling horn.

Corner (*s. from the* Brit. cornel) An angle, the place formed by the meeting of two walls or lines, a ſecret place, the utmoſt limit.

Cor'nerſtone (*s. from* corner, *and* ſtone) The ſtone which forms the angle or corner of a building, a principal ſtone.

Cor'nerteeth (*s. with horſe courſers*) The four teeth of horſe which are placed between the middle teeth and the tuſhes, and which uſually ſhoot when the horſe is four years and a half old.

Cor'nerwiſe (*adv. from* corner, *and* wiſe) Diagonally, with the corner in front.

COR'NET (*s. from the* French cornette) A muſical in ſtrument, a kind of horn or trumpet; a piece of pape wound about in the ſhape of a horn uſed by grocers t wrap up their wares; a ſaſh of black taffety anciently worn by doctors of law and phyſic; a kind of hea dreſs; the lower part of the poſtern or rim of hair ju above the hoof of a horſe's foot; a company of horſe the officer that bears the ſtandard of a troop of horſe.

CORNETI'NO (*s. from the* Ital.) A ſmall kind of cornet an octave trumpet.

Cor'netter (*s. from* cornet) One that blows the cornet.

Cor'newaile (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cornwall. *Chaucer*

Corn'field (*s. from* corn, *and* field) A field in which cor grows.

Corn'flag (*s. from* corn, *and* flag) A plant ſometime uſed for borders in gardens.

Corn'floor (*s. from* corn, *and* floor) The floor wher corn is laid up.

Corn'flower (*s. from* corn, *and* flower) A plant that uſu ally flowers among corn, the blue bottle, the cyanus.

Cor'nice (*s. from* corniche) The higheſt projection of wall or column.

Cor'nice ring (*s. in gunnery*) The next ring of a piece o ordnance from the muzzle.

COR'NICHE (*s. from the* French) The cornice, the high eſt projection of a wall or column.

Cor'niche ring (*s. from* corniche, *and* ring) The nex ring of a piece of ordnance from the muzzle.

COR'NICHANS (*s. in heraldry*) The branches of ſtag's horns.

COR'NICLE (*s. from the* Lat. cornu *a horn*) A littl horn. *Brown*

CORNI'CULARE (*s. in antiquity*) An officer both civi and military in the Roman empire. *Chaucer*

CORNIC'ULATE (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. cornu *horn*) Belonging to thoſe plants whoſe flowers reſem ble a little horn, horned.

Cornic'ulated (*adj. in botany, from* corniculate) Horned reſembling a horn.

CORNI'FIC (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cornu *horn, and* facio *to make*) Productive of horns, makin horns.

CORNIG'ENOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. cornu *a horn, an* genus *a kind*) Belonging to the horned kind. *Scott*

Cor'niſh (*adj.*) Belonging to the county of Cornwall.

Corn'land (*s. from* corn, *and* land) Land appropriate to the growth of corn.

Corn'marigold (*s. from* corn, *and* marigold) A ſpecie of corn flower.

Corn'maſter (*s. from* corn, *and* maſter) One who raiſ corn for the market.

Corn'mill (*s. from* corn, *and* mill) A mill to grind corn.

CORNOCERA'SUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of hard wi cherry.

Corn'pipe (*s. from* corn, *and* pipe) A pipe made fro a reed or ſtalk of corn.

Corn'rocket (*s. from* corn, *and* rocket) A plant produc ing a flower with four leaves in form of a croſs.

Corn'roſe (*s. from* corn, *and* roſe) A ſpecies of poppy.

Corn'ſallad (*s. from* corn, *and* ſallad) A plant ſometim uſed in ſallads; it has a flower conſiſting of one le cut into many ſegments.

COR'NU (*s. from the* Lat.) A horn.

CORNUAMMO'NIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus foſſil ſhells, the ſnake ſtone.

CORNUCO'PIA (*s. from the* Lat. cornu *a horn, an* copia *plenty*) The horn of plenty, a horn topped wi fruits and flowers.

CORNUCO'PIÆ (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CORNUCOPIOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The cornucopiæ, genus of plants.

COR'NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the corn tree.

Cornu'te (*v. t. from* cornu) To give horns, to cuckold.

Cornu'te (*adj. from* cornu) Having horns.

Cornu'te (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of ſtill or luted ma traſs.

Cornu'te (*s. from* cornu) A cuckold.

Cornu'ted (*p. from* cornute) Furniſhed with horn cuckolded.

CORNU'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cornu'ting (*p. a. from* cornute) Furniſhing with horn cuckolding.

Cornu'to (*s. from* cornu) A cuckold. *Shakeſpea*

RN'WALL (*s.*) The moſt weſterly county in England, rrounded by the ſea excepting that part which joins Devonſhire; it is exceedingly rich in tin mines, nds two members to parliament, contains twenty one rough towns, and gives the title of duke to the ince of Wales.

ny (*adj. from* cornu) Horny, ſtrong and hard like rn.

ny (*adj. from* corn) Producing grain, producing corn.

ody (*s. a law term, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A rrody, an allowance from a monaſtery to a biſhop, allowance from an abbey or monaſtery to the king.

ROLLA (*s. in botany*) The moſt conſpicuous part of flower ſurrounding the parts of generation compoſed one, two or more petals.

'OLLARY (*s. from the* Lat. corollarium) A conclu- n, an inference; a ſurplus. *Shakeſpeare.*

ollated (*adj. in botany*) Having flowers in the form a crown.

'OLLIST (*s. from* corolla) A botaniſt who follows at ſyſtem by which plants are diſtinguiſhed into their ferent claſſes according to the form of the petals or wer leaves.

OL'LULA (*s. in botany, from* corolla) The little rts that compoſe a compound flower.

RON (*s. from the* Heb.) A liquid meaſure among the ws, ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the chomer.

O'NA (*s. from the* Lat.) A crown, a conſtellation th of the northern and ſouthern hemiſphere, a circle out the ſun or moon, a large flat member of a cor- ce ſo called becauſe it crowns the whole order.

onal (*s. from* corona) A crown, a garland.

onal (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the top of the ad.

n'ale (*s. in anatomy*) The bone of the forehead. *Scott.*

ONA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

onary (*adj. from* corona) Relating to a crown, ſeat- on the top of the head like a crown.

onary (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the arteries ich are ſuppoſed to encompaſs the heart in the m of a garland.

na'tion (*s. from* corona) The act or ſolemnity of owning a ſovereign prince, the aſſembly preſent at crowning of a prince.

O'NE (*s. in anatomy*) The acute proceſs of the lower . *Scott.*

ONEO'LA (*s. in botany*) The muskroſe.

ner (*s. from* corona) An officer who is to enquire on part of the king how any violent death was occa- ned; an officer who has juriſdiction within the ge of the king's court.

net (*s. from* corona) A chaplet, a little crown, an erior crown worn by the nobility.

net (*s. in farriery*) The lower part of the poſtern, rim of hair juſt above the hoof of a horſe's foot.

ONIL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind vetch.

O'NIS (*s. in architecture*) The cornice, the crown of olumn or any other member of a building.

ONO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of ntain.

ouſe (*adj. obſolete*) Curious. *Chaucer.*

own (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A crown. *Chaucer.*

'PORAL (*s. ſuppoſed to be corrupted, from the* French oral) The loweſt officer in the foot-ſoldiery, an in- ior officer on board a ſhip.

'PORAL (*adj. from the* Lat. corpus *a body*) Relating the body, material.

'PORALE (*s. in the church of Rome*) A communion th.

ora'lity (*s. from* corporal) The quality or ſtate of ng embodied.

orally (*adv. from* corporal) Bodily, after the man- of a body.

oralneſs (*s. from* corporal, *but not much uſed*) Cor- ality. *Scott.*

'PORATE (*adj. from the* Lat. corpus *a body*) United a body, incorporated.

orateneſs (*s. from* corporate) The ſtate of a body porate.

ora'tion (*s. from* corporate) A body corporate, a ly politic. *In familiar or droll ſtyle,* The body of a ſon.

orature (*s. not much uſed, from* corporate) The of being embodied.

o'real (*adj. from* corporal) Having a body, material.

o'realneſs (*s. from* corporeal) The ſtate of being poreal.

Corpore'ity (*s. from* corporeal) The ſtate of being embodied, the quality of having a body, materiality.

Corpo'reous (*adj. not much uſed, from* corporeal) Corporeal.

Corporifica'tion (*s. from* corporify) The act of giving a body.

Corpo'rified (*p. from* corporify) Embodied, formed into a body.

CORPO'RIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. corpus *a body, and* fio *to be made*) To embody, to form into a body.

Corpo'rifying (*p. a. from* corporify) Embodying, giving a body.

COR'POSANT (*s. a ſea term*) A ſort of volatile meteor frequently ſeen in dark and tempeſtuous nights about the rigging of a ſhip.

CORPS (*s. from the* Lat. corpus *a body*) A body, a dead body, a carcaſe; a body in contempt; a body of forces.

Corpſe (*s. from* corps) A corps.

Cor'pulence (*s. from* corpulent) Bulkineſs of body, fulneſs of fleſh; groſſneſs of matter.

Cor'pulency (*s. not ſo modern a ſpelling*) Corpulence.

COR'PULENT (*adj. from* corpus *a body*) Having a great body, bulky, fleſhy.

Cor'pulentneſs (*s. from* corpulent) The ſtate of being corpulent.

COR'PUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A body, the bulk or principal part of a plant or animal.

COR'PUSCLE (*s. from the* Lat. corpus *a body*) A ſmall body, an atom, a ſmall part.

CORPU'SCULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. corpuſculum *a ſmall body*) Relating to bodies, made up of ſmall parts, belonging to a corpuſcle.

Corpuſcula'rian (*adj. from* corpuſcular) Belonging to a corpuſcle, corpuſcular.

Corpuſcula'rian (*s. from the adj.*) One who adheres to the corpuſcular ſyſtem of philoſophy.

Corpuſcula'rity (*s. not much uſed, from* corpuſcular) The quality of being corpuſcular.

CORR (*s. from the* Heb.) A liquid meaſure containing two quarts.

Cor'racle (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A coracle.

CORRA'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* rado *to ſcrape*) To rub off, to wear away by frequent rubbing, to ſcrape together.

Corrad'ed (*p. from* corrade) Rubbed off, worn away by frequent rubbing.

Corrad'ing (*p. a. from* corrade) Rubbing off, ſcraping together.

CORRADIA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* radius *a ray*) A conjunction of rays.

CORRA'GO (*s. in botany*) Corage, bugloſs.

CORREC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* rego *to govern*) To chaſtiſe, to puniſh, to amend, to render leſs poignant.

Correc't (*adj. from the verb*) Exact, free from faults, reviſed with exactneſs.

Correc'ted (*p. from* correct) Amended, chaſtiſed, puniſhed.

Correc'ting (*p. a. from* correct) Chaſtiſing, amending, rendering leſs poignant.

Correc'tion (*s. from* correct) Chaſtiſement, puniſhment, reprehenſion, amendment, abatement of noxious qualities.

Correc'tioner (*s. from* correction) One that has been in the houſe of correction. *Shakeſpeare.*

Correc'tive (*adj. from* correct) Having the power to abate or alter any bad qualities.

Correc'tive (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of correcting, reſtriction.

Correc'tly (*adv. from* correct) Exactly, accurately, without fault.

Correc'tneſs (*s. from* correct) Exactneſs, accuracy.

Correc'tor (*s. from* correct) One that chaſtiſes, one that corrects, one that reviſes any thing to free it from faults; a medicine that takes off the bad quality of any other ingredient.

CORRECTO'RIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) Any thing that ſerves to correct or improve a medicine.

COR'RELATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* refero *to bring*) To have a reciprocal relation.

Cor'relate (*s. from the verb*) One that ſtands in the oppoſite relation, as a ſon to a father.

Correl'ative (*adj. from* correlate) Having a reciprocal relation.

Correl'ativeneſs (*s. from* correlative) The ſtate of being correlative, relationſhip depending on another relation, as that of father to ſon.

CORRE'PTION (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* rapio *to take away*) A reproof, a reprehenſion.

Corre'ptory (*adj. from* correption) Reprehenſive, conveying reproof.

CORRESPO'ND (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* reſpondeo *to anſwer*) To agree with, to ſuit, to have intercourſe by letters.

Correſpon'dence (*s. from* correſpond) Relation, agreement, fitneſs, intercourſe, friendſhip, intercourſe by letters.

Correſpon'dency (*s. not ſo modern a ſpelling*) Correſpondence.

Correſpon'dent (*adj. from* correſpond) Agreeable, ſuitable, anſwering to.

Correſpon'dent (*s. from the adj.*) One with whom an intercourſe is kept up by interchanging letters.

Correſpon'dentneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* correſpondent) Agreeingneſs, ſuitableneſs. *Scott.*

Correſpon'ding (*p. a. from* correſpond) Agreeing to, ſuiting, having intercourſe by letters.

Correſpon'ſive (*adj. from* correſpond) Anſwerable, adapted to.

COR'RIDOR (*s. from the* French) A covered way lying round the whole compaſs of a fortification; a gallery or long iſle round about a building, and leading to the ſeveral apartments.

CORRI'GE (*v. t. obſolete*) To correct, to amend. *Chaucer.*

Corrig'ed (*p. from* corrige, *obſolete*) Corrected, amended. *Chaucer.*

Cor'rigible (*adj. from* corrige) Capable of being mended, proper to be chaſtiſed, corrective.

CORRIGIO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the illecebrum.

CORRI'VAL (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* rivalis *a rival*) A competitor, a rival.

Corriva'lity (*s. not much uſed, from* corrival) Rivalſhip. *Scott.*

Corri'valry (*s. from* corrival) Competition, oppoſition.

Corro'borant (*adj. from* corroborate) Strengthening, having power to give ſtrength.

Corro'borant (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to confirm and ſtrengthen.

CORRO'BORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* robur *ſtrength*) To ſtrengthen, to make ſtrong, to confirm, to eſtabliſh.

Corro'borate (*adj. not much uſed, from the verb*) Corroborated, made ſtrong, confirmed. *Bacon.*

Corro'borated (*p. from* corroborate) Strengthened, confirmed, eſtabliſhed.

Corro'borating (*p. a. from* corroborate) Strengthening, confirming, eſtabliſhing.

Corrobora'tion (*s. from* corroborate) The act of confirming, a confirmation by ſome additional ſecurity, an addition of ſtrength.

Corro'borative (*adj. from* corroborate) Having the power of corroboration.

Corro'borative (*s. from the adj.*) That which confirms, a ſtrengthening medicine. *Wiſeman.*

CORRO'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* rodo *to gnaw*) To eat away by degrees, to conſume, to wear away gradually.

Corro'ded (*p. from* corrode) Eaten away, conſumed.

Corro'dent (*adj. from* corrode) Having the power of corroding, corroſive.

Corro'dible (*adj. from* corrode) Capable of being corroded.

Corro'ding (*p. a. from* corrode) Eating away, conſuming, eating through.

Cor'rody (*s. from* corrode) The diminution of a ſalary or income by an allowance contrary to the original intention.

Corroſibi'lity (*s. from* corroſible) The quality of being corroſible.

Corro'ſible (*adj. from* corrode) Capable of being corroded, corrodible by a menſtruum.

Corro'ſibleneſs (*s. from* corroſible) The ſtate of being corrodible.

Corro'ſion (*s. from* corrode) The act of corroding, the act of diſſolving by means of a corroſive menſtruum.

Corro'ſive (*adj. from* corrode) Having the power of corroding.

Corro'ſive (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of corroding, having a tendency to fret or vex.

Corro'ſively (*adv. from* corroſive) In a corroſive manner.

Corro'ſiveneſs (*s. from* corroſive) The quality of being corroſive. *Scott.*

CORRU'DA (*s. in botany*) Sperage.

Cor'rugant (*adj. from* corrugate) Having the power of drawing up into wrinkles.

COR'RUGATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. con *with, and* rugo *to wrinkle*) To wrinkle, to draw up into folds.

Cor'rugated (*p. from* corrugate) Wrinkled, drawn into folds.

Cor'rugating (*p. a. from* corrugate) Wrinkling, draw ing up into folds.

Corruga'tion (*s. from* corrugate) The ſtate of bein drawn into wrinkles.

Corruga'tor (*s. in anatomy, from* corrugate) The muſc that draws up the eyebrows.

Corrum'pable (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Corruptible. Ch

Corrum'pe (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To corrupt. Ch

CORRU'PT (*v. t. from the* Lat. con *with, and* rump *to break*) To turn to a ſtate of putrifaction, to deprave to ſpoil, to bribe.

Corru'pt (*v. int.*) To putrify, to become rotten.

Corru'pt (*adj. from the verb*) Tainted, putrid, vitiou wicked, void of good principles.

Corrup'ted (*p. from* corrupt) Putrified, rotten, deprav ed, bribed.

Corrup'ter (*s. from* corrupt) He that corrupts.

Corruptibi'lity (*s. from* corruptible) The ſtate of bein corruptible.

Corrup'tible (*adj. from* corrupt) Capable of being co rupted.

Corrup'tibleneſs (*s. from* corruptible) The quality th renders corruptible.

Corrup'tibly (*adv. from* corrupt) In a manner capabl of being corrupted.

CORRUPTIC'ULÆ (*s. plu. in church hiſtory*) A ſect wh held that the body of Chriſt was corruptible.

Corru'pting (*p. a. from* corrupt) Growing putrid making putrid; depraving, vitiating, bribing.

Corru'ption (*s. from* corrupt) That principle in bodi which tends to ſeparation and decay, putriſcenc corrupted matter; depravity, wickedneſs; that b which any thing is vitiated. *In law*, Attainture.

Corrup'tive (*adj. from* corrupt) Tending to corruptio having the quality of vitiating.

Corrupt'leſs (*adj. not much uſed, from* corrupt) Void corruption, incapable of corruption.

Corrupt'ly (*adv. from* corrupt) In a corrupt manne vitiouſly, impurely.

Corrupt'neſs (*s. from* corrupt) The quality of bein corrupt, vitiouſneſs.

Cors (*s. obſolete.*) A body, a dead body; a corſe. Cha

COR'SAIR (*from the* French) A pirate, a veſſel armed ſeize merchant ſhips.

Cor'ſary (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A corſair.

CORSE (*s. from the* Lat. corpus, *a body, and uſed chi by the poets*) A dead body, a body.

Cor'ſeint (*s. obſolete*) A holy heart, a bleſſed heart. Co

COR'SELET (*s. from the* French) A light kind of armo for the forepart of the body.

Corſe'preſent (*s. in old records*) A mortuary; an offerin of the beſt beaſt belonging to a deceaſed perſon, ma to the pariſh prieſt.

COR'SICA (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Mediter nean Sea, now ſubject to the French.

Cor'ſican (*adj. from* Corſica) Belonging to Corſica.

Cor'ſican (*s. from the* adj.) A native of Corſica.

Cor'ſlet (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A corſelet, a kind armour, a kind of girdle.

Cors'ned (*adj. obſolete*) Conſecrated, ordeal.

Cor'ſned (*s. obſolete, from the* adj.) Ordeal bread, bre conſecrated by a prieſt.

CORSOI'DES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of agate.

CORTA'RIUM (*s. in old records*) The yard, or court a joining to a farm houſe.

CO'RTES (*s. from the* Spaniſh) The aſſembly of the ſta at Madrid.

COR'TEX (*s. from the* Lat.) The bark of a tree, t Jeſuits bark.

Cor'tical (*adj. from* cortex) Barky, belonging to the o ward part.

Cor'ticated (*adj. from* cortex) Reſembling the bark tree.

Cor'ticoſe (*adj. from* cortex) Full of bark.

Cor'ticoſeneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* corticoſe) The q lity of being barky. Sc

Cor'tin (*s. in fortification, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) curtin.

CORTULA'RIUM (*s. in old records*) The court belo ing to a farm houſe.

CORTU'SA (*s. in botany.*) A genus of plants.

Co'rven (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Carved.

COR'VET (*s. in the manage, but not ſo correct a ſpelli* The curvet, a leap, a bound.

CORVET'TO (*s. in the manage*) The curvet, a leap frolic.

Cor'vine (*adj. from* corvus) Belonging to a crow, longing to a raven.

r'viſer (*s. obſolete*) A cordwainer.

O'RUS (*s. in antiquity*) A Hebrew meaſure containing thirty buſhels.

O'RUS (*s. from* Heb.) The north weſt wind.

ORUS'CANT (*adj. from the* Lat. coruſco, *to glitter*) Glittering by flaſhes, flaſhing.

oruſca'tion (*s. from* coruſcant) A flaſh, a quick vibration of light.

ORUSCA'TULA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of foſſile fern covered with ſhining incruſtations.

OR'VUS (*s. in ornithology*) The raven, a genus of birds, the crow kind.

ORYBA'NT (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the prieſts of the goddeſs Cybele, who were ſuppoſed to have brought up Jupiter.

oryban'tiate (*v. int. from* Corybant) To ſleep with the eyes open, to act the part of the Corybants who were wont to make many odd noiſes and geſtures, to act the part of a lunatic. *Scott.*

oryban'tica (*s. from* Corybant) A feſtival of the Greeks in honour of the Corybants.

OR'YLUS (*s. in botany*) The hazel tree.

ORYM'BIA (*s. in botany*) The ivy.

orym'biated (*adj. from* corymbus) Garniſhed with bunches of berries.

ORYMBI'FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. corymbus *a berry, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing fruit or berries in bunches, bearing compound flowers and ſeeds without down reſembling a bunch of berries.

ORYM'BIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

orym'boſe (*adj. in botany*) Belonging to the corymbus, belonging to plants whoſe flowers reſemble a bunch of berries.

ORYM'BUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The top of any thing.

ORYM'BUS (*s. in botany*) A bunch or cluſter of berries, the head of a diſcous flower whoſe ſeeds have no down but appear like a bunch of berries.

OR'YPHA (*s. in botany*) An undefined genus of plants.

ORYPHÆ'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

ORYPHÆ'US (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The leader of the chorus in the ancient tragedy.

OR'YPHE (*s. from the* Greek) The crown of the head, the point of the head where the hair turns.

ORY'ZA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A defluction of humours into the mouth, a diſcharge at the noſe.

OS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of vitreſcent ſtones, the whetſtone.

o'ſanage (*s. obſolete*) The relation of couſins, kindred. *Chaucer.*

OSCINOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek κοσκινον *a ſieve, and* μαντεια *magic*) The act of divination by means of a ſieve.

OSE'CANT (*s. in geometry*) The ſecant of an arch which is the complement of another arch to ninety degrees.

o'ſen (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To cozen, to cheat.

o'ſenage (*s. from* cozen, *an incorrect ſpelling*) Cozenage.

OSH (*s. obſolete*) A cottage.

OSH'ACK (*s.*) A ſort of girdle worn by Turkiſh women.

OS'HERING (*s. in the feudal law, from the* Iriſh) The prerogative or right which ſome lords claimed of viſiting their tenants and feaſting at their houſes.

O'SIER (*s. nearly obſolete, from the* French couſer *to ſew*) A cobbler, a botcher, a ſowter.

o'ſier (*adj. nearly obſolete, from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a cobbler, uſed by a cobbler. "*Your* coſier *catches.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

OSIGNIF'ICATIVE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſignifico *to ſignify*) Having the ſame ſignification.

O'SINE (*s. in geometry*) The right ſine of an arch which is the complement of another arch to ninety degrees.

oskinom'ancy (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Coſcinomancy, divination by means of a ſieve.

OSME'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek κοσμεω *to adorn*) Endued with the power of improving beauty, beautifying.

oſme'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A lotion to improve beauty, any thing uſed to render the face or ſkin clear and delicate.

OS'MICAL (*adj. from the* Greek κοσμος *the world*) Belonging to the world. *In aſtronomy*, Riſing with the ſun, ſetting with the ſun.

os'mically (*adv. in aſtronomy, from* coſmical) With the ſun, at the ſame time with the ſun.

OSMOG'ONY (*s. from the* Greek κοσμος *the world, and* γονη *ſeed*) The birth of the world, the creation.

oſmog'rapher (*s. from* coſmography) One who writes a deſcription of the world, a deſcriber of the world in general.

Coſmograph'ical (*adj. from* coſmography) Relating to a general deſcription of the world.

Coſmograph'ically (*adv. from* coſmographical) In a coſmographical manner.

COSMOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek κοσμος *the world, and* γραφω *to write*) The ſcience of the general ſyſtem of the world, a general deſcription of the univerſe.

COSMOLA'BE (*s. from the* Greek κοσμος *the world, and* λαμβανω *to take*) An ancient mathematical inſtrument for meaſuring diſtances.

COSMO'LATORY (*s. from the* Greek κοσμος *the world, and* λατρευω *to worſhip*) The worſhip paid by the heathen to different parts of the univerſe. *Cudworth.*

COSMO'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek κοσμος *the world, and* λογος *a deſcription*) A diſcourſe or treatiſe of the world in general.

COSMO'METRY (*s. from the* Greek κοσμος *the world, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) The menſuration of the world, menſuration by degrees and minutes.

COSMOPO'LITAN, COSMOP'OLITE (*s. from the* Greek κοσμος *the world, and* πολις *a city*) A citizen of the world, one who is at home in every place.

Coſs (*v. t. a local word*) To tie a ſtick or a bone to the tail of a dog. *Swift.*

COS'SACK (*s. in geography*) One of the people inhabiting the banks of the Neiper and Don near the black ſea.

COS'SE (*s. obſolete, from the* Ital. coſa *a thing*) Algebra.

COS'SET (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A lamb brought up by hand, a tidling. *Spenſer.*

Cos'ſhon (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A cuſhion. *Chaucer.*

Cos'ſic (*adj. from* coſſe) Algebraical, belonging to algebra, belonging to ſome power of a number.

COS'SIS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of worm which lies between the body and bark of a tree. *Scott.*

COST (*s. from the* Teutonick) The price of any thing, charge, expence, luxury; loſs, detriment.

Coſt (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To be procured at ſome expence.

Coſt (*v. pret. of* coſt) Did coſt.

COST (*s. in heraldry, from the* French coſte *a ſide*) The fourth part of a bend.

COS'TÆ (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The ribs.

Cos'tage (*s. obſolete*) Coſt, charges. *Chaucer.*

Cos'tal (*adj. from* coſtæ) Belonging to the ribs.

Cos'tard (*s. from* coſter) A head; the name of a large apple.

Cos'tardmonger (*s. from* coſtard, *and* monger) One who deals in apples, a ſeller of fruit.

Cos'tardtree (*s. from* coſtard, *and* tree) The tree that bears the apple called a coſtard.

Cos'ter (*v. int. obſolete*) To coaſt, to ſail by the coaſt. *Chaucer.*

COS'TER (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A head, the head.

COSTE'RIA (*s. in old records*) The ſea coaſt.

COS'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* ſtipo *to fill up*) Bound in the body, cloſe, hard.

Cos'tiveneſs (*s. from* coſtive) The ſtate of being coſtive.

Cos'tlewe (*adj. obſolete*) Coſtly. *Chaucer.*

Coſt'lineſs (*s. from* coſtly) Sumptuouſneſs, expenſiveneſs.

Coſt'ly (*adj. from* coſt) Expenſive, ſumptuous, bearing a high price.

Coſt'mary (*s. in botany, from* coſtus) A ſpecies of tanzy.

Cos'tons (*s. in botany*) The chards of artichokes.

Cos'trel (*s. from* coſter) A kind of bottle, a ſmall caſk.

COS'TUME (*s. in painting*) The proper character, the correſpondence of the ſeveral parts and figures.

COS'TUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, coſtmary; a ſhrub growing in Syria.

COS'TUS (*s. in pharmacy*) A drug imported from India.

Coſt'weed (*s. in botany*) Coſtmary, a kind of tanzy.

COT (*s. from the* Sax.) A cottage, a ſmall houſe, a hut.

Cot (*s. a contraction of* cotquean) A cotquean, a man that buſies himſelf about womens affairs.

Co'tage (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A cottage, a cot.

COTAN'GENT (*s. in geometry*) The tangent of an arch which is the complement of another arch to ninety degrees.

COTA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) A tenant who held by a free ſocage.

Cote (*s. from* cot) A cot, a cottage, a kind of pen for ſheep.

Cote (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A coot. *Chaucer.*

Cote (*v. t. not much uſed*) To leave behind, to outrun. *Chapman.*

Cotear'mour, Cotear'mure (*s. obſolete*) A coat of arms. *Chaucer.*

Cote′gare (*s. in old writings*) Refuſe wool, wool clotted together.

Co′telere (*s. obſolete*) A cutler, one that deals in hard ware. *Chaucer.*

COTEM′PORARY (*adj. from the* Lat. con *with, and* tempus *time*) Contemporary, living at the ſame time.

Cotem′porary (*s. from the adj.*) One who lives at the ſame time with another.

COTEREL′LUS (*s. in old records*) A ſervile tenant, one who held in villenage, a ſtraggling thief.

COTE′RIA (*s. in old records*) A cottage.

CO′TERIE (*s. from the* French) A club, a ſociety.

Co′teſwald (*s. obſolete*) A flock of ſheep feeding on a hill, a ſheep walk on a hill.

Cothe (*v. int. obſolete*) Could. *Chaucer.*

Cothe (*v. t. obſolete*) Did underſtand, underſtood. *Ch.*

COTHUR′NUS (*s. in antiquity*) The buskin, a kind of high ſhoe worn by ancient tragedians.

CO′TICE (*s. in heraldry*) The fourth part of a bend. *Scott.*

COTIC′ULA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of cos; a touch-ſtone.

Coti′dien (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A quotidian ague. *Ch.*

COTIL′LON (*s. from the* French) A kind of dance.

COTI′NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Co′tiſe (*s. in heraldry*) The fourth part of a bend. *Scott.*

Cot′land (*s. from* cot, *and* land) The land belonging to a cottage.

Co′ton (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Cotton.

COTONAS′TER (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

COTO′NEA (*s. in botany*) The quince tree.

Cotoy′e (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by cottiſes, cottiſed.

COT′QUEAN (*s. probably from the* Lat. coquo *to boil*) A cot, a man who buſies himſelf about womens affairs.

COTSETH′LA (*s. in old records*) A little dwelling houſe, a ſmall farm.

Cotſeth′land (*s. from* cot, *and* land) Land belonging to a cottage.

COTSETH′LUS (*s. in old records*) A cottager.

Cot′ſettle (*s. from* cot, *and* ſettle) A little dwelling, a ſmall farm.

Cott (*v. int.*) To act the part of a cotquean, to interfere in womens affairs.

Cott (*s. a ſea term*) A particular ſort of bedframe on board a ſhip.

COT′TA (*s. in ornithology*) The coot, a kind of water fowl.

Cot′ta (*s. obſolete*) A kind of blanket.

Cot′tage (*s. from* cot) A cot, a hut, a mean habitation.

Cot′tager (*s. from* cottage) One that lives in a cottage, one that lives in a hut on a common without paying rent.

Cot′tarel, Cot′terel (*s. in doom's day book*) A cottage.

Cot′tier (*s. not much uſed, from* cot) One who inhabits a cot.

COT′TISE (*s. in heraldry*) The coſt, the fourth part of a bend.

Cot′tiſed (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by cottiſes, divided by bendlets.

Cot′ton (*s. in botany*) The cotton tree, the plant that produces cotton.

Cot′ton (*s. in commerce*) The fine ſort of wool produced from the cotton tree, cloth made of cotton yarn.

Cot′ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Made of cotton, like cotton.

Cot′ton (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To riſe with a nap.

Cot′ton (*v. int. a cant word*) To cement, to unite.

Cot′toning (*p. from* cotton) Riſing in a nap, cementing, uniting.

Cot′tontree (*s. in botany*) The plant that produces cotton wool.

Cot′tonweed (*s. in botany*) Cudweed.

COT′TUM (*s. in old records*) Cotwool, refuſe wool.

COT′TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes, the miller's thumb.

COTU′CHAN (*s. in doom's day book*) The order of men employed in husbandry, boors.

CO′TULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

COTU′RNIX (*s. in ornithology*) The quail.

Cot′wool (*s. from* cot, *and* wool) Refuſe wool.

COTY′LA (*s. in botany*) Pennywort.

COTY′LA, COTY′LE (*s. in anatomy*) The deep cavity of a bone which receives the end of another bone in articulation.

COTY′LEDON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

COTY′LEDONES (*s. in anatomy*) The cotyla.

COTY′LÆ (*s. in anatomy*) Certain glandules in the matrix of ſome animals. *Scott.*

Cotyt′tia (*s. from* Cotytto) A nocturnal feſtival in honor of Cotytto.

COTYT′TO (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs of wantonneſs.

CO′VARD (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 124 miles from London.

Co′vard (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Covard, made at Covard.

Cou′ard (*adj. in heraldry, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Having the tail bended between the legs.

COUCH (*v. int. from the* French coucher) To lie down for repoſe, to lean down on the knees, as a beaſt to reſt, to lie in ambuſh, to lie in a bed or ſtratum, to ſtoop, to bend down with fear or pain.

Couch (*v. t.*) To repoſe, to lay any thing in a bed or ſtratum; to hide in another body; to include, to compriſe; to depreſs the film that overſpreads the pupil of the eye; to lay cloſe to another; to fix the ſpear in the reſt, to fix the ſpear in the poſture of attack.

Couch (*s. from the verb*) A ſeat of repoſe, a bed, a layer or ſtratum.

Couch′ant (*adj. from* couch) Lying down, ſquatting.

Couche (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſubmit, to lay on. *Ch.*

Couche′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Lying down, lying ſideways.

Couch′ed (*p. from* couch) Included, compriſed; *with* in: *as*, "*It was* couched in *theſe words.*" Secretly included, hidden; *with* under: *as*, "*The things* couched under *it.*" Cleared of a film or cataract.

COU′CHEE (*s. from the* French) Bed time, the time of viſiting late at night.

Couch′er (*s. from* couch) He that couches, he that depreſſes a cataract.

Couch′er (*s. from* couch) A ſetting dog.

Couch′er (*s. obſolete*) A factor reſiding in ſome foreign country, a book in which the acts of a body corporate were wont to be regiſtered.

Couch′fellow (*s. from* couch, *and* fellow) A bedfellow, a companion.

Couch′graſs (*s. from* couch, *and* graſs) A kind of graſs, a weed.

Couch′id (*adj. obſolete*) Set in the manner of jewels. *Ch.*

Couch′in (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſubmit. *Chaucer.*

Couch′ing (*p. a. from* couch) Lying down, repoſing, hiding, including, lying in ambuſh, depreſſing a cataract, laying in a bed or ſtratum.

Couch′ing (*s. in hunting*) The lodging of a boar. *Scott.*

Coud (*v. t. obſolete*) Did know, underſtood. *Chaucer.*

COUDEE′S (*s. in fortification*) Lines that return from the ends of the trenches.

Cove (*s. from* cover) A ſmall creek, a ſhelter, a cover, a kind of arch.

Cove (*s. obſolete*) A man, a cuffin.

Co′veing (*s. from* cove) A projection from a building in the form of an arch under which people may walk dry.

Covei′ten (*v. t. obſolete*) To covet. *Chaucer.*

Co′venable (*adj. a law term*) Convenient. *Chaucer.*

Co′venably (*adv. obſolete*) Suitably, conveniently. *Ch.*

COV′ENANT (*s. from the* Lat. con *with, and* venio *to come*) A contract, an agreement, a writing containing the terms of agreement.

Cov′enant (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To bargain, to ſtipulate, to agree with another on expreſs terms; *with* for *reſpecting the conſideration, and* with *reſpecting the perſon with whom the covenant is made*: as, "*They* covenanted with *him* for *thirty pieces* of *ſilver.*"

Cov′enanted (*p. from* covenant) Agreed, ſtipulated. *Hayward.*

Covenante′e (*s. from* covenant) A party to a covenant, one who makes a covenant.

Cov′enanter (*s. from* covenant) One who enters into a covenant.

Cov′enanting (*p. a. from* covenant) Entering into a covenant, making a bargain, ſtipulating.

Cov′enous (*adj. from* covin) Fraudulent, colluſive, tricking.

Co′vent (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A convent, the ſociety or members of a religious houſe.

COV′ENTRY (*s.*) A city in Warwickſhire; it makes with Litchfield the ſee of a biſhop, has a great trade in ſtuffs and ribbands, ſends two members to parliament, has a large market on Friday, and is 91 miles from London.

Cov′entry (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Made at Coventry, belonging to Coventry.

Cov′entrybells (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower.

COV′ER (*v. t. from the* French couvrir) To lay on thing over another, to conceal, to bury, to overwhelm to ſhelter, to preſerve from harm, to hide by ſuperficial appearances, to ſit over, to brood on, to copulat with a female.

Cov′er (*s. from the verb*) A covering, a veil, a ſuperficial appearance, a ſhelter, a defence. *Chauce*

Cov′er (*v. t. obſolete*) To recover.

Cov′erchif (*s. obſolete*) A kerchief.

Cov′ercle (*s. from* cover) A cover, a lid.

Cov′ered (*p. from* cover) Hid under a cover, conceale buri

ried, overwhelmed, ſheltered, brooded over, copu-
ted with a male; having the hat on.
'ering (p. a. *from* cover) Laying one thing over
other, concealing, ſheltering, copulating with a fe-
ale.
'ering (*s. from the part.*) A cover, dreſs, veſture.
'erkil (*s. obſolete*) A cover, a lid.
'erlet (*s. from* cover) That which covers the reſt of
e bedcloaths.
'erlid (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A coverlet.
er'ſed (*adj. in geometry*) Belonging to that part of
e diameter of a circle which remains after the verſed
e is taken from it.
'erſhame (*s. from* cover, *and* ſhame) An appearance
ade uſe of to conceal ſhame. *Dryden.*
'ert (*s. from* cover) A thicket, a hiding place, a
elter, a defence.
'ert (*adj. from* cover) Secret, hidden, inſidious,
eltered, married.
'ertly (*adv. from* covert) Secretly, privately, cloſely.
'ertneſs (*s. from* covert) Secrecy, privacy.
'ertours (*s. obſolete*) Coverings. *Chaucer.*
'erture (*s. from* covert) Shelter, defence; the ſtate
a married woman who is under the cover of her
usband and can make no legal contract or bargain
ithout his conſent.
'ertures (*s. obſolete*) Coverings. *Chaucer.*
'ertway (*s. in fortification, from* covert, *and* way)
he counterſcarp.
VET (*v. t. from the* French convoiter) To deſire
eyond proper bounds, to deſire that which is the
roperty of another.
VET (*v. int.*) To have a ſtrong deſire; *with* after:
, "*Which while ſome* coveted after *they erred from
e faith.*"
vetable (*adj. not much uſed, from* covet) Deſireable,
to be deſired.
vetiſe (*s. obſolete*) Avarice, covetouſneſs. *Spenſer.*
vetous (*adj. from* covet) Avaricious, eager, deſirous;
ith of: *as*, "*More* covetous of *wiſdom.*"
vetouſly (*adv. from* covetous) Avariciouſly, greedi-
, eagerly.
vetouſneſs (*s. from* covetous) Avarice, greedineſs,
gerneſs of gain.
UGH (*s. from the* Dutch cuch) A convulſion of the
ngs, an effort of the lungs to throw off ſome offend-
g matter.
gh (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To have the lungs con-
lſed, to make a noiſe in the throat in endeavouring
throw off ſome offending matter.
gh'ed (*p. from* cough) Expelled by means of cough-
g, brought up by a cough; *with* up: *as*, "*The
atter muſt be* coughed up."
gh'er (*s. from* cough) One that coughs.
gh'ing (*p. a. from* cough) Making a noiſe in the
roat in endeavouring to expel offenſive matter,
inging up offenſive matter by means of a cough.
gh'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of expelling offen-
ve matter from the lungs by means of a cough.
ght'ih (*p. obſolete*) Caught, took up. *Chaucer.*
V'EY (*s. from the* French couvee) A brood, an old
rd with her young, a company, a number together.
V'IN (*s. a law term*) A fraudulent agreement between
wo or more perſons to the injury of another, a collu-
on.
'ine (*s. a law term, from* covin) A colluſion between
wo or more parties to the injury of another.
ving (*s. in building, from* cove) A projection over the
round plot arched with timber and lathed and plai-
ered.
'irtly (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Covertly. *Chaucer.*
'itiſe (*s. obſolete*) Covetouſneſs, avarice. *Chaucer.*
UL (*s. probably from the* Sax. cole) A large tub or
eſſel with two ears to be carried on a ſtaff.
UL (*v. t. in archery*) To cut the feathers of a ſhaft.
ULD (*v. int. a ſign of the potential mood*) To be able
, to have power to.
l'dray (*s. a local word*) A hazel grove.
'led (*v. t. obſolete*) Did beſtow, beſtowed. *Spenſer.*
ULPE (*s. obſolete*) A fault, guilt. *Chaucer.*
p'able (*adj. from* coulpe, *obſolete*) Culpable, faulty. *Ch.*
UL'TER (*s. from the* Lat. culter *a knife*) The ſharp
on of a plough which cuts the ſurface of the earth
d marks out the furrow.
UL'TERNEB (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies of duck.
mpt (*v. t. obſolute*) To count, to account. *Chaucer.*
UN'CIL (*s. from the* Lat. con *with*, *and* cieo *to call*)
n aſſembly for conſultation, an aſſembly of divines to
eliberate on religion, the body of the privy counſel
rs.

Coun'cilboard (*s. from* council, *and* board) The place where the privy counſellors meet, the body of privy-counſellors met to do buſineſs.

Coun'faile (*s. obſolete*) Counſel, advice, a ſecret. *Chaucer.*

Coun'ſeile (*s. obſolete*) A ſecret buſineſs, advice, counſel. *Chaucer.*

Coun'ſel (*s. from* council) Advice, direction, conſultation, deliberation, prudence, art, management, ſecreſy, the matter conſulted, a ſcheme, a purpoſe, a deſign.

Coun'ſel (*s. not much uſed except in familiar ſtyle*) The parties that plead a cauſe, advocates, counſellors; an advocate, a counſellor.

Coun'ſel (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To give advice, to adviſe.

Coun'ſelable (*adj. from* counſel) Diſpoſed to receive counſel, willing to be adviſed.

Coun'ſelled (*p. from* counſel) Adviſed, inſtructed. *Dryden.*

Coun'ſeller (*s. from* counſel) One that gives counſel, a counſellor.

Coun'ſelling (*p. a. from* counſel) Giving counſel, giving advice.

Coun'ſellor (*s. from* counſel) One that gives advice, a confident, a boſom friend, one who is choſen to deliberate on public affairs, one that is conſulted in a caſe of law.

Coun'ſellorſhip (*s. from* counſellor) The office of a privy counſellor.

COUNT (*v. t. from the* French compter) To number, to compute, to reckon, to place to account, to eſteem, to account, to impute, to charge to.

Count (*v. int.*) To lay a ſcheme, to depend on; *with* upon: *as*, "*It is an error to* count upon *the genius of a nation.*"

Count (*s. from the verb*) A reckoning, a computation, the number computed.

Count (*s. a law term*) The original declaration in a proceſs.

COUNT (*s. from the* Lat. comes *an earl*) The title of foreign nobility, a foreign earl.

Count'able (*adj. not much uſed, from* count) Capable of being numbered.

Count'ed (*p. from* count) Reckoned, computed; *with* to *and* for: *as*, "*It was* counted to *him* for *righteouſneſs.*"

Counte'e (*s. from* count, *an old law term*) An earl, one who had the charge of a county.

COUN'TENANCE (*s. from the* French) The form of the face, the features; the air or look of a perſon; calmneſs, compoſure of face; affection as it appears on the face; patronage, a ſupport; a pretence.

Coun'tenance (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſupport, to patronize; to make a ſhew, to make a pretence; to act ſuitably, to keep up an appearance.

Coun'tenanced (*p. from* countenance) Patroniſed, ſupported.

Coun'tenancer (*s. from* countenance) One that patroniſes, one that ſupports another.

Coun'tenancing (*p. a. from* countenance) Patroniſing, ſupporting.

Coun'ter (*s. from* count) A falſe piece of money, money in contempt, the cheſt or form on which goods are ſhewn and money counted in a ſhop: a particular room or part of a ſhip.

Coun'ter (*s. in the manage*) The breaſt of a horſe.

COUN'TER (*adv. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*) In a contrary direction, in oppoſition to, in a wrong way, in a different way.

COUN'TER (*adj. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*) Oppoſite, contrary, correſponding by way of check or duplicate. "*To preſerve the power of detecting frauds by a* counter *account.*" *Johnſon. This word is frequently uſed in compoſition with ſubſtantives, but it would be quite as proper to conſider it as an adjective and keep it diſtinct, as in the inſtance above.*

Coun'ter (*s. from the adj. in muſic*) The middle part, the part between the tenor and treble.

Counterac't (*v. t. from* counter, *and* act) To hinder an effect by a contrary agency.

Counterbal'ance (*v. t. from* counter, *and* balance) To weigh againſt with an oppoſite weight.

Counterbal'ance (*s. from the verb*) An oppoſite weight, an equal power.

Coun'terband (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Contraband, prohibited.

Counterbar'ree, Counterbar'ry (*adj. in heraldry, from* counter, *and* barry) Divided by bars interchanged.

Counterbracing (*s. a ſea term*) Bracing on the contrary ſide.

Counterbu'ff (*v. t. from* counter, *and* buff) To ſtrike back, to repel in a contrary direction.

Counterbu′ff (*s. from the verb*) A blow in a contrary direction.

Counterbuff′ed (*p. from* counterbuff) Impelled in a direction contrary to the former impulſe.

Coun′tercaſter (*s. from* counter *a falſe piece of money, and* caſter) An arithmetician in contempt, a reckoner, a book-keeper.

Coun′terchange (*s. from* counter, *and* change) An exchange, a reciprocation.

Coun′terchange (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To give and receive.

Coun′terchanged (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by lines of partitions conſiſting interchangeably of the ſame tinctures.

Countercha′rm (*s. from* counter, *and* charm) A charm to take away the force of another charm.

Countercha′rm (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To deſtroy the effect of a charm, to deſtroy the force of enchantment.

Counterche′ck (*s. from* counter, *and* check) A ſtop, a rebuke.

Counterche′ck (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To oppoſe, to ſtop by applying a contrary force.

Counterchev′roned (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided or changed by chevrons counterchanged.

Countercompa′ned (*adj. in heraldry*) Compounded of two panes.

Counterdra′w (*v. t. from* counter, *and* draw) To copy a deſign or painting by means of a fine cloth or other tranſparent matter, through which the lines may appear ſo as to be traced with a pencil.

Counterdraw′ing (*p. from* counterdraw) Tracing the lines of a deſign through a tranſparent canvas or paper.

Counterdraw′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of tracing the lines of a deſign through ſome tranſparent matter.

Countere′rmine (*s. in heraldry, from* contra, *and* ermine) The contrary to ermine, a fur with a black ground and white ſpots.

Counterev′idence (*s. from* counter, *and* evidence) Teſtimony oppoſed to ſome other teſtimony, evidence oppoſed to evidence.

Coun′terfaced, Counterface′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided by panes counterchanged.

Coun′terfactour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A counterfeit, one that deceives. *Chaucer.*

Coun′terfete (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To counterfeit, to imitate. *Chaucer.*

COUN′TERFEIT (*v. t. from the* French, contrefaire) To forge, to imitate, to copy.

Coun′terfeit (*adj. from the verb*) Forging, ſpurious, deceitful, hypocritical.

Coun′terfeit (*s. from the adj.*) An impoſture, a forgery, that which is made in imitation and deſigned to paſs for the original.

Coun′terfeiter (*s. from* counterfeit) One who counterfeits, a forger.

Coun′terfeited (*p. from* counterfeit) Forged, imitated with a deſign to deceive.

Coun′terfeiting (*p. a. from* counterfeit) Forging, imitating with a deſign to deceive.

Coun′terfeitly (*adv. from* counterfeit) Falſely, fictitiouſly.

Counterfer′ment (*s. from* counter, *and* ferment) Ferment oppoſed to ferment.

COUNTERFE′SANCE (*s. from the* French, contrefaiſance) The act of counterfeiting, forgery.

Coun′terfoil (*s. from* counter, *and* foil) That part of a tally which is kept in the Exchequer by an officer of that court.

Coun′terfort (*s. in building*) A buttreſs.

Coun′tergage (*s. from* counter, *and* gage) The meaſure obtained by applying the mortiſe in framing the timber to the place where the tenon is to be made.

Coun′terguard (*s. in fortification*) A ſmall rampart with a parapet and ditch to cover ſome part of the body of a place.

Coun′terlight (*s. from* counter, *and* light) A window or light oppoſite to ſomething that makes it appear to a diſadvantage.

COUNTERMA′ND (*v. from the* French, contremander) To reverſe a command, to order contrary to what was ordered before, to contradict, to oppoſe.

Counterma′nd (*s. from the verb*) The repeal of a former order.

Counterma′nded (*p. from* countermand) Contradicted, ordered in a different manner from what was done before.

Counterma′nding (*s. from* countermand) Contradicting, ordering differently from what was done before.

Counterma′rch (*v. int. from* counter, *and* march) march backward, to march in indirect ways.

Counterma′rch (*s. from the verb*) A march backward retrogreſſion, a change of meaſures, an alteration conduct.

Counterma′rk (*v. t. from* counter, *and* mark) To ſe ſecond or third mark on a bale of goods belonging ſeveral merchants, that it may not be opened bu the preſence of all of them, to ſet a mark on go ſmiths work to ſhew the metal is ſtandard, to m a cavity in the teeth of a horſe to diſguiſe its a to ſet a mark on a medal to ſhew the ſeveral chan it has undergone in the value of it.

Counterma′rk (*s. from the verb*) A ſecond or third m ſet on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral mercha the mark of the goldſmiths company to ſhew that metal is ſtandard, a mark made in the teeth of a ho to deceive the buyer in the age of it, a mark ſet a medal to ſhew the change it has undergone in value of it.

Counterma′rked (*p. from* countermark) Marked wi countermark.

Counterma′rking (*p. a. from* countermark) Diſtingu ing by a countermark.

Countermi′ne (*v. t. from* counter, *and* mine) To o a paſſage into an enemy's mine, by which the pow may evaporate without doing miſchief, to coun work, to defeat by ſecret meaſures.

Countermi′ne (*s. from the verb*) The paſſage opened an enemy's mine to prevent the effect, means of o ſition, a ſtratagem by which any meaſure is defeat

Coun′termining (*p. a. from* countermine) Openin way into an enemy's mine, counterworking, defea by ſecret meaſures.

Coun′termotion (*s. from* counter, *and* motion) Cont motion, oppoſition of motion; motion oppoſed to tion.

COUNTERMU′RE (*s. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*, murus, *a wall*) A wall built againſt another wall.

Counterna′tural (*adj. from* counter, *and* natural) U tural, contrary to nature.

Counternoi′ſe (*s. from* counter, *and* noiſe) A noiſe overpower another noiſe.

Countero′pening (*s. from* counter, *and* open) An ope or vent on the contrary ſide.

Counterpa′ce (*s. from* counter, *and* pace) A cont meaſure, an attempt in oppoſition to any ſcheme.

Coun′terpain (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A counterp a counterpoint.

Counterpai′ſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A counterpoiſe *Cha*

Counterpai′ſe (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To counterp *Cha*

COUN′TERPANE (*s. from the* French, contrepoint coverlet for a bed.

Coun′terpart (*s. from* counter, *and* part) A ſecond a correſpondent part, a duplicate.

Coun′terplea (*s. from* counter, *and* plea) A plea to lidate another plea, a ſecond plea, a replication.

Counterplea′d (*v. t. from* counter, *and* plead) To tradict.

Counterplead′ed (*p. from* counterplead) Contradic

Counterplead′ing (*p. a. from* counterplead) Reply contradicting.

Counterple′te (*v. int. obſolete*) To reply, to contrad *Cha*

Counterplo′t (*v. t. from* counter, *and* plot) To o one plot by another, to obviate one artifice by ano

Counterplo′t (*s. from the verb*) A plot oppoſed to a an artifice to ſet aſide any ſecret contrivance.

Coun′terpoint (*s.*) A coverlet woven in ſquares.

Coun′terpointed (*adj. in heraldry*) Meeting in the p belonging to two chevrons inverted.

Coun′terpoiſe (*v. t. from* counter, *and* poiſe) To terbalance, to act with equal weight, to act with power.

Coun′terpoiſe (*s. from the verb*) An equal weight, ponderance, the ſtate of being placed in the op ſcale of a balance, equality of power.

Coun′terpoiſed (*p. from* counterpoiſe) Balanced eq acted upon with equal power.

Coun′terpoiſing (*p. a. from* counterpoiſe) Coun lancing, acting with equal power.

Counterpoi′ſon (*s. from* counter, *and* poiſon) A p to take off the bad effects of another poiſon.

Counterpo′tent (*adj. in heraldry*) Compoſed of p counterchanged.

Counterpreſ′ſure (*s. from* counter, *and* preſſure) Pr in contrary directions, oppoſite force.

unterpro'ject (*s. from* counter, *and* project) The cor- eſpondent part of a project.

unterproo'f (*s. from* counter, *and* proof) The print aken off from another print in the rolling preſs.

unterpro've (*v. t. from* counter, *and* prove) To take ff a deſign by paſſing it through the rolling preſs with nother piece of paper.

unterquar'tered (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the quar- ers divided into two.

unterro'l (*v. t. nearly obſolete*) To control, to preſerve he power of detecting frauds by a tally.

un'terroll (*s. from* counter, *and* roll) The counter art of a coroner's proceedings lodged in the hands of he ſheriffs.

unterro'lment (*s. from* counterrol) A controlment, a heck.

unterſa'liant (*adj. in heraldry*) Leaping in contrary irections from each other.

un'terſcarp (*s. in fortification*) The exterior ſlope of the itch, the covert way.

un'terſign (*v. t. from* counter, *and* ſign) To ſign under nother by way of confirmation.

unterſi'gned (*p. from* counterſign) Signed by a ſecond erſon by way of confirmation.

unterſi'gning (*p. a. from* counterſign) Signing under nother.

untertal'ly (*s. from* counter, *and* tally) One of the two allies on which any thing is ſcored.

unterte'nor (*s. from* counter, *and* tenor) One of the ean or middle parts in a piece of muſic.

unterti'de (*s. from* counter, *and* tide) A contrary tide, fluctuation of the water.

unterti'me (*s. in the manage*) The reſiſtance of a horſe ntercepting the cadence and meaſure of its manage.

unterti'me (*s. from* counter, *and* time) Defence, op- oſition. *Dryden.*

untertri'pping (*adj. in heraldry, from* counter, *and* rip) Tripping the contrary way.

untertu'rn (*s. from* counter, *and* turn) The cataſtaſis, e height of the play. *Dryden.*

UNTERVAI'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. contra *againſt*, *and* aleo *to prevail*) To act againſt any thing with equal ower.

untervai'l (*s. from the verb*) An equal power and equal eight.

untervalla'tion (*s. in fortification*) A ditch made round, beſieged place to prevent the ſallies of the garriſon.

untervie'w (*s. from* counter, *and* view) The poſture which two perſons front each other, a contraſt, a oſition in which contraries illuſtrate each other.

unterwai'te (*v. obſolete*) To watch againſt. *Chaucer.*

unterwor'k (*v. t. from* counter, *and* work) To coun- eract, to hinder any effect by contrary operations.

unterwor'king (*p. a. from* counterwork) Hindering ny effect by contrary operations.

un'teſs (*s. from* count) The lady of a count, the lady f an earl.

un'tinaunce (*s. obſolete*) A pretence. *Chaucer.*

un'ting (*p. a. from* count) Reckoning, computing, mputing.

un'tinghouſe (*s. from* counting, *and* houſe) The room which tradeſmen keep their books and accounts.

unterpei'ſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To counterpoiſe. *Ch.*

unterpei'ſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A counterpoiſe. *Chaucer.*

unterple'ted (*adj. obſolete*) Counterpleaded, contra- icted. *Chaucer.*

unt'leſs (*adj. from* count) Innumerable, numberleſs.

un'tors (*s. a law term*) Serjeants at law employed to efend a cauſe.

un'tour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An accountant. *Ch.*

un'trefrete (*v. a. an obſolete ſpelling*) To counterfeit. *Chaucer.*

un'tretaile (*s. obſolete*) A countertally.

UN'TRY (*s. from the* French, contree) A tract of nd, a region, the parts of a region diſtant from owns and cities; the inhabitants of a region; the lace of one's birth.

un'try (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Rural, ruſtic, remote from owns and cities, belonging to a particular region or eople, rude, ignorant, untaught. *This word is fre- uently uſed in compoſition.*

un'tryman (*s. from* country, *and* man) One born in e ſame country, one that inhabits the rural parts of country, a farmer, a huſbandman.

un'tryput (*s. uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle*) An ig- orant fellow, one who may be eaſily impoſed upon. *Scott.*

UN'TY (*s. from the* French, comte) A ſhire, one of e principal portions into which the realm is divided for the more effectual adminiſtration of juſtice; the county court; an earldom, a count; *theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete.*

Coun'ty (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a ſhire or county. "*He caught his death the laſt county ſeſſions.*" *Addiſon.*

Coun'tycourt (*s. from* county, *and* court) A court held every month by the ſheriff or his deputy for the recovery of debts under forty ſhillings.

COUPE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Cut, cut off clean and ſmooth.

Coup'ed, Coupee' (*adj. in heraldry, from* coupe) Divided by a feſs, whiſh is ſuppoſed to repreſent a large cut acroſs the ſhield.

COUPEE' (*s. from the* French) A motion or ſtep in dancing.

Cou'pegorge (*s. obſolete*) A cut throat, the lurking place of thieves and aſſaſſins. *Chaucer.*

COU'PER (*s.*) A parliament town of Scotland in the ſhire of Angus; a town in Scotland in the county of Fife.

COUP'LE (*s. from the* Lat. copula) A chain or tye that joins dogs together, a brace, a male and his female, a man and his wife.

Coup'le (*s. in building*) Two principal rafters framed together.

Coup'le (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To chain together, to join one to another, to marry, to join in wedlock.

Coup'le (*v. int.*) To join in embraces.

Coup'lebeggar (*s. a droll word, from* couple, *and* beggar) One that makes it his buſineſs to marry beggars. *Swift.*

Coup'lecloſe (*s. in heraldry*) The fourth part of a chevron born in pairs.

Coup'led (*p. from* couple) Joined together, married, joined in embraces.

Coup'let (*s. from* couple) A pair of rhymes, two lines in poetry; a pair.

Coup'ling (*p. a. from* couple) Chaining together, joining in wedlock, joining in embraces.

Coup'ling (*s. from* couple) The act of copulation.

COUR'AGE (*s. from the* Lat. cor *the heart*) Bravery, ſpirit, fortitude.

Coura'geous (*adj. from* courage) Brave, daring, ſpirited, bold, adventurous.

Coura'geouſly (*adv. from* courageous) Bravely, boldly, adventurouſly.

Coura'geouſneſs (*s. from* courageous) Bravery, boldneſs, ſpirit, courage.

COUR'ANT (*adj. from the* French, courante) Running, now running, now paſſing.

Cour'ant (*adj. in heraldry*) Running, being in a running poſture.

Couran't, Couran'to (*s. from* courant) A nimble dance, any thing that ſpreads quickly.

COURA'P (*s. in ſurgery*) the Indian itch, a diſeaſe of the skin ſomething like a tetter or ringworm. *Scott.*

COURB (*v. int. from the* French, courber) To ſtoop, to bend, to bow in ſupplication. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cour'bing (*p. from* courb) Stooping, bowing in ſupplication.

Coure (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſtoop, to cringe, to bow down. *Chaucer.*

Cour'ſin (*s. obſolete*) A deceitful heart, a crafty turn of mind. *Chaucer.*

Cour'ſin (*adj. obſolete*) Carved. *Chaucer.*

COU'RIER (*s. from the* French) A meſſenger ſent in haſte, an expreſs, a runner.

COUR'LAND (*s. in Geography*) A duchy in the kingdom of Poland.

Cour'lander (*s. from* Courland) A native of Courland.

Courone' (*adj. in heraldry*) Crowned.

COURRA'CIER (*s. in old records*) A horſe courſer.

COURSE (*s. from the* Lat. curſus) A race, a career, a progreſs, the act of running in the liſts, the ground on which the racers run, the track in which a ſhip ſails, one of the principal ſails of a ſhip; a ſtated method, an end, orderly ſucceſſion, a method of proceeding, a manner of life; the natural bent, regularity, mere form; an order of diſhes on a table.

Courſe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To purſue, to hunt, to force to run.

Courſe (*v. int.*) To run, to rove about.

Cour'ſed (*p. from* courſe) Purſued, hunted, made to run.

Cour'ſer (*s. from* courſe) One who purſues the ſport of courſing hares.

Cour'ſer (*s. a poetical word*) A fine ſwift horſe.

Cour'ſes (*s. plu.*) The menſes, the monthly evacuations peculiar to women, the catamenia.

Cour'ſey (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of paſſage railed in on board a ſhip, a galley. *Scott.*

Cour'ſing (*p. a. from* courſe) Purſuing, hunting, forcing to run.

Cour'ſing (*s. from the part.*) The diverſion of purſuing hares in view of the dogs.

COURT (*s. probably from the* Dutch, Koart) The place where the prince reſides, the palace; the perſons who compoſe the retinue of the prince; the hall or chamber where juſtice is adminiſtered, the perſons who ſit for the adminiſtration of juſtice; any kind of juriſdiction; an open ſpace before a houſe, a ſmall opening encloſed with buildings; the art of pleaſing, the methods uſed to obtain favour.

Court (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To woo, to ſolicit a woman to marriage; to ſeek, to flatter, to endeavour to pleaſe.

Cour'tain (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A curtain.

COUR'TAUD (*s. from the* French) A thick ſhort man, a cropped horſe, a ſhort baſſoon, a ſhort piece of ordnance.

Court'baron (*s. from* court, *and* baron) The court held by the lord of a manor, in which grants are made to the copyholders, and ſurrenders accepted.

Court'cards (*s. from* court, *and* cards) The pictured cards.

Court'chaplain (*s. from* court, *and* chaplain) One who attends the king to perform divine ſervice.

Court'day (*s. from* court, *and* day) The day on which a court is held, the day on which juſtice is ſolemnly adminiſtered.

Court'dreſſer (*s. from* court, *and* dreſs) One who dreſſes the court, one who dreſſes people of rank, a flatterer.

Cour'ted (*p. from* court) Wooed, ſolicited to marriage, flattered.

Cour'teous (*adj. from* court) Elegant of manners, civil, polite, well bred, full of civility.

Cour'teouſly (*adj. from* courteous) Reſpectfully, civilly, complaiſantly.

Cour'teouſneſs (*s. from* courteous) Civility, complaiſance.

COUR'TESAN, COUR'TEZAN (*s. from the low* Lat. cortiſanna) A woman of the town, a proſtitute.

Cour'teſy (*s. obſolete*) A kind of ſhort garment. *Ch.*

COUR'TESY (*s. from the* French, courtoiſie) Courteouſneſs, civility, complaiſance; an act of civility; the reverence made by women; a tenure not of right but by the favour of others; a tenure by which a widower holds the inheritance which his wife had in poſſeſſion at the time of her death, ſuppoſing he has ever had a living child by her.

Cour'teſy (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To perform an act of reverence, to make a reverence in the manner of ladies; *with* to: "*We hardly* courteſy to *each other.*"

Cour'teſying (*p. from* courteſy) Making a courteſy, performing an act of reverence.

Court'favour (*s. from* court, *and* favour) Favour ſhewed at court, the favour of princes.

Court'hand (*s. from* court, *and* hand) The hand or manner of writing uſed in records and judicial proceedings.

Cour'tier (*s. from* court) One that attends the court of a prince, one that is attached to the court, one that ſolicits the favour of another, one that courts a lady.

Cour'tilage (*s. in old records*) A yard or piece of ground belonging to a houſe.

Cour'tine (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A curtain.

Cour'ting (*p. a. from* court) Wooing, ſoliciting to marriage, flattering.

Court'lady (*s. from* court, *and* lady) A lady that frequents the court, a lady employed at court.

Court'land (*s. from* court, *and* land) The land which the lord of the manor keeps in his own hands for the ſupport of his family and hoſpitality.

Court'laſs (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cutlaſs.

Court'leet (*s. from* court, *and* leet) A court of juriſdiction belonging to the lord of the manor, in which petty offences are enquired into and puniſhed by fine.

Court'like (*adj. from* court, *and* like) Elegant, polite.

Cour'tlineſs (*s. from* courtly) Elegance of manners, civility, complaiſance.

Cour'tly (*adj. from* court) Belonging to the court, elegant, ſoft, flattering.

Court'man (*s. obſolete, from* court, *and* man) A courtier. *Chaucer.*

Court'martial (*s. from* court, *and* martial) A court commiſſioned to enquire into miſdemeanors in the army.

Court'promiſes (*s. from* court, *and* promiſe) Fair ſpeeches from great men to their clients.

Court'roll (*s. from* court, *and* roll) The roll which contains an account of the lands belonging to the lord of a manor.

Court'ſhip (*s. from* court) The act of ſoliciting a wom to marriage, the act of ſoliciting favour, civility, e gance of manners.

Court'trick (*s. from* court, *and* trick) A ſtate policy, i ſincerity.

Cour'vet (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A curvet, a leap.

Cou'ſen (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To coſen, cheat.

COU'SIN (*s. from the* French) A relation more remo than a brother or ſiſter, a title given by the king to o of the nobility.

COU'SSINET (*s. in architecture*) The ſtone that crowns pier, the face on the ſide of the volutes in the Io order.

COU'SU (*s. in heraldry*) A piece of another colour metal placed on an ordinary.

Couth (*v. obſolete*) To be able, to know, to be ſkilled *Spenſ*

Couth (*p. obſolete, from the verb*) Known, noted. *Chauc*

Cou'theutlaugh (*in old law records*) One that conce harbours, or cheriſhes an outlaw.

Cov'erchefe (*s. obſolete*) A woman's head dreſs.

COV'ERT (*s. in heraldry*) A piece of drapery hung o an ordinary.

Co'vy (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A covey.

COW (*s. from the* Sax. cu) The female of black catt the female of the bull.

Cow (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To depreſs with fear, diſpirit.

COW'ARD (*s. from the* French, couard) A man that little ſpirit, a poltroon.

Cow'ard (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Timid, void of ſpirit.

Cow'ardice (*s. from* coward) The want of courage, bitual timidity.

Cow'ardlineſs (*s. from* coward) Cowardice, timidity.

Cow'ardly (*adj. from* coward) Fearful, timorous, wa ing courage.

Cow'ardly (*adv. from the adj.*) In the manner of a co ard, meanly, without ſpirit. *Kno*

Cow'ardous (*adj. not much uſed, from* coward) Coward *Sc*

Cow'ardſhip (*not uſed of late, from* coward) The char ter or quality of a coward, meanneſs. *Shakeſpea*

Cow'blakes (*s. a local word*) Cow dung dried for fuel.

COWBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Glamorganſhire; it a market on Tueſday, and is 177 miles from Lond

Cow'bridge (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Co bridge, made at Cowbridge.

Cowde (*s. obſolete*) A gobbet.

Cow'dung (*s. from* cow, *and* dung) The dung produ by black cattle.

Cow'ed (*p. from* cow) Depreſſed with fear, diſpirited.

COW'ER (*v. int. from the* Brit. cowrrian) To ſtoop, ſhrink down.

Cow'ering (*s. from* cower) Stooping, ſhrinking down.

Cow'herd (*s. from* cow, *and* herd) One whoſe occupat it is to keep cows, a cowkeeper.

Cow'houſe (*s. from* cow, *and* houſe) A houſe in wh cows are kept.

Cow'ing (*p. from* cow, *uſed chiefly in converſation*) preſſing with fear, diſpiriting with fear or labour.

Cow'iſh (*adj. from* cow) Timorous, fearful.

Cow'keeper (*s. from* cow, *and* keep) One whoſe buſi is to keep cows, a cowherd.

COWL (*s. from the* Sax. cugle) A monk's hood, a ve in which water is carried on a pole between two.

Cow'leech (*s. from* cow, *and* leech) One who profe to cure the diſtemper incident to cows.

Cow'leech (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To profeſs the ar curing cows. *John*

Cow'leeching (*p. from* cowleech) Acting the part o cowleech.

Cow'leeching (*s. from the part.*) The art or practice cowleech. *Mortim*

Cowl'ſtaff (*s. from* cowl, *and* ſtaff) The ſtaff on whic cowl is carried between two.

COW'NEER (*s. a ſea term*) The arched part of a ſhi ſtern.

Cow'quake (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Cow'quare (*s. a local word*) A kind of cowl, a veſſel in brewing.

Cowr (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To cower, ſtoop.

Cow'ring (*s. from* cowr) The quivering which a yo hawk makes with his wings in obedience to the one.

COW'RY (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The bia, a ſhell m valued in the Eaſt-Indies.

COW'SLIP (*s. in botany, of uncertain derivation*) A of primroſe, the pagil.

ſlipwine (*s. from* cowſlip, *and* wine) A kind of
ade wine impregnated with the virtues of the
wſlip.

ſlungwort (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of mullen.

weed (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of chervil.

wheat (*s. in botany*) A weed that grows among
rn. *Scott.*

A (*s. in anatomy*) The joint of the hip, the
cklebone.

bones (*s. obſolete*) A petty inſignificant oath.

comb (*s. from* cock, *and* comb) The top of the
ad, the comb reſembling that of a cock worn by li-
nſed fools in their caps; a fop, a ſuperficial preten-
r, a pert fellow.

com'ical (*adj. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle, from*
xcomb) Foppiſh, conceited, pert.

EN'DIX (*s. in anatomy*) The coxa, the hipbone.

noons (*s.*) A low, vulgar, inſignificant oath.

ſwain (*s. a ſea term*) The cockſwain.

(*adj. from the* French, coi) Modeſt, decent, re-
ved; diſdainful.

(*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To behave with reſerve, to
ect familiarity, to make a difficulty of ſubmiſſion.

E (*adj. obſolete*) Quiet, calm. *Chaucer.*

, Coy'en (*v. t. obſolete*) To coax, to ſooth, to
iet, to appeaſe. *Chaucer.*

ing (*p. from* coy) Behaving with reſerve, rejecting
miliarity.

ly (*adv. from* coy) Modeſtly, reſervedly.

neſs (*s. from* coy) Reſerve, modeſty, unwillingneſs
familiarity.

ſtrell (*s. in falconry*) A ſpecies of degenerate hawk.

(*s. in familiar or droll ſtyle, from* couſin) Couſin.

BI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a lyar) A woman's
me.

en (*v. t. from the old* Scotch coſe *to change*) To
eat, to trick, to defraud.

enage (*s. from* cozen) Fraud, deceit, fallacy, trick.

ened (*p. from* cozen) Cheated, tricked, defraud-

ener (*s. from* cozen) A cheat, a defrauder.

ening (*p. a. from* cozen) Cheating, defrauding,
cking.

TLAQUIL (*s. in ornithology*) A very large kind of
een parrot.

B (*s. from the* Sax. crabba) A ſhell fiſh, a wild apple,
tree that bears a wild apple, a peeviſh moroſe
ſon, a wooden engine with three claws for launch-
ſhips and heaving them into the dock, one of
ſigns of the zodiac.

(*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Sour, wild, degenerate.

BAT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A cravat, a kind
neckcloth.

bat (*adj. obſolete*) Handſome, comely.

bed (*adj. from* crab) Sour, peeviſh, moroſe, harſh,
pleaſing, difficult, perplexing.

beder (*adj. comp. from* crabbed) Crabbed in a great-
degree.

bedeſt (*adj. ſup. from* crabbed) Crabbed in the
eateſt degree.

bedly (*adv. from* crabbed) Peeviſhly, moroſely.

bedneſs (*s. from* crabbed) Sourneſs of taſte, ſourneſs
countenance, aſperity of behaviour, difficulty, per-
xity.

bing (*adj. applied to two hawks*) Fighting toge-
r.

er (*s. a local word*) The water rat.

BRO (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of great
ſp, a hornet.

'eye (*in natural hiſtory and medicine*) A ſtone found
the crawfiſh reſembling the eye of a crab.

CK (*s. from the* Dutch kraeck) A ſudden breaking
which the parts are ſeparated but a little way
m each other, a chink, a narrow breach, a ſudden
quick ſound, the ſound of any thing breaking, a
order of the intellects, a man crazed in his intel-
s, a boaſt; a boaſter, a whore; *but theſe laſt ſenſes*
low.

(*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To break into chinks, to
ide the parts a little from each other, to break, to
t, to do any thing with quickneſs and ſmartneſs,
craze, to injure the intellects.

(*v. int.*) To burſt, to open into chinks, to fall to
n, to utter a loud and ſudden noiſe, to boaſt; *with*
as, "*You* crack of *your performances.*"

brained (*adj. from* crack, *and* brain) Crazy, touch-
in the intellects.

ed (*p. from* crack) Broken, broken into chinks,
t, ſplit, touched in the intellects.

er (*s. from* crack) A noiſy boaſting fellow, a quantity of gunpowder confined ſo as to burſt with a loud noiſe.

Crack'er (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies of duck.

Crack'hemp (*s. uſed only in familiar and droll ſtyle*) A wretch fated to the gallows, a crack rope. *Shakeſp.*

Crack'ing (*p. a. from* crack) Breaking, burſting, making a loud and ſudden noiſe, boaſting.

Crack'iſh (*adj. a low word*) Inclined to lewdneſs.

Crack'le (*v. int. from* crack) To make ſlight and frequent cracks, to make ſmall and frequent noiſes.

Crack'ling (*p. from* crackle) Making ſmall and frequent noiſes.

Crack'ling (*s. from the part.*) The noiſe of ſlight and repeated cracks.

Crack'nel (*s. from* crack) A hard brittle kind of cake.

Crack'rope (*s. in low or familiar ſtyle, from* crack, *and* rope) A fellow that deſerves or is like to be hanged. *Johnſon.*

CRA'COW (*s. in geography*) The capital city of Poland ſituate in a fine plain on the banks of the Viſtula.

Crad'denly (*adj. a local word*) Cowardly.

CRA'DLE (*s. from the* Sax. cradel) A moveable bed, a bed in which children are moved with an eaſy motion to lull them to ſleep. *Figuratively*, Infancy, the firſt part of life. *In ſurgery*, A caſe for a broken bone. *In ſhip-building*, A frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip in order to launch her with greater ſecurity.

Cra'dle (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To lay in a cradle, to rock in a cradle.

Cra'dle (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a cradle.

Cra'dlecloaths (*s. from* cradle, *and* cloaths) The cloaths laid on the bed of a cradle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cra'dled (*p. from* cradle) Laid in a cradle, rocked in a cradle.

Cra'dleſcythe (*s. from* cradle, *and* ſcythe) A ſcythe provided with a frame ſo contrived as to lay the corn ſmooth in cutting.

CRAFT (*s. from the* Sax. cræft) Trade, manual art, fraud, cunning, artifice, ſmall failing veſſels.

Craft (*v. int. now obſolete*) To play tricks, to uſe artifice.

Craf'tily (*adv. from* crafty) Cunningly, artfully, with more art than honeſty.

Craf'tineſs (*s. from* crafty) Cunning, ſtratagem.

Crafts'man (*s. from* craft, *and* man) An artificer, a mechanic, a manufacturer.

Crafts'maſter (*s. from* craft, *and* maſter) A man well ſkilled in his trade.

Craf'ty (*adj. from* craft) Cunning, ſly, artful, fraudulent.

CRAG (*s. from the* Brit.) A rough ſteep rock, the rugged protuberances of a rock, a rough piece of a rock; the neck, the ſmall end of a neck of mutton.

Cragg (*s.*) The neck. *Spenſer.*

Crag'ged (*adj. from* crag) Rough, full of protuberances, full of crags.

Crag'gedneſs (*s. from* cragged) The ſtate of being cragged.

Crag'gineſs (*s. from* craggy) Ruggedneſs, craggedneſs.

Crag'gy (*adj. from* crag) Rugged, full of crags.

CRAI'ERA (*s. in old records*) A hoy, a ſmack.

CRAIL (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, ſituate on the ſea coaſt in the county of Fife.

Crai'led (*adj. in architecture*) Twiſted, wreathed, interwoven.

Crake (*v. int. obſolete*) To crack, to boaſt. *Spenſer.*

Cra'kid (*adj. obſolete*) Cracked, boaſted. *Chaucer.*

Cra'kil (*v. int. obſolete*) To crackle, to make a noiſe. *Chaucer.*

Cral'lit (*adj. obſolete*) Engraven. *Chaucer.*

CRAM (*v. int. from the* Sax. cramman) To ſtuff, to fill with food, to thruſt in by force.

Cram (*v. int.*) To eat beyond ſatiety.

CRA'MA (*s. with phyſicians*) A mixture, a compoſition, a compound of many ingredients.

CRAMBE (*s. in botany*) A kind of cabbage, colewort.

Cramb'ling (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb.

Cram'bo (*s. a cant word, probably without any etymology*) A rhyme, a kind of play in which one gives a word and another is to find a rhyme to it.

Cram'med (*p. from* cram) Stuffed, filled beyond ſatiety.

Cram'ming (*p. a. from* cram) Stuffing, filling, eating beyond ſatiety.

CRAMP (*s. from the* French crampe) A ſpaſm, a contraction of the limbs; an obſtruction, a ſhackle; a piece of iron bent at both ends by which two bodies are held together.

Cramp (*adj. a low or familiar word*) Difficult, knotty.

Cramp (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To pain by cramps or ſpaſms,

ſpaſms, to reſtrain, to hinder, to faſten with cramp irons.

Cramp'ed (*p. from* cramp) Afflicted with ſpaſms, obſtructed, hindered, faſtened with crampirons.

CRAMP'ER (*s. in ichthyology*) The bream.

Cramp'ern (*s. from* cramp) A crampiron, an iron bent at the ends to faſten two bodies together.

CRAMP'FISH (*s. from* cramp, *and* fiſh) The torpedo which is ſaid to benumb the hands of thoſe that touch it.

Cramp'fiſh (*v. t. obſolete*) To gnaw, to cramp, to bend with violence. *Chaucer.*

Cramp'iron (*s. from* cramp, *and* iron) A cramp, a piece of iron bent at the ends to faſten two bodies together.

Crampone'e (*adj. in heraldry*) Cramped, bent at the end.

CRAMPOO'N (*s. from the* French) A kind of cramp or hook to draw up any thing.

Cram'pyſhed (*adj. obſolete*) Cramped, tortured. *Lidgate.*

Cra'nage (*s. from* crane) The liberty to uſe a crane, the money paid for uſing a crane.

CRAN'BORN (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 94 miles from London.

Cran'born (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cranborn, made at Cranborn.

CRAN'BROOK (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 48 miles from London.

Cran'brook (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cranbrook, made at Cranbrook.

Cranch (*v. t. not much uſed*) To craſh between the teeth. *Scott.*

CRANE (*s. from the* Sax. cran) A bird with a long neck, the herron; a machine to raiſe weights; a ſiphon, a crooked tube to draw liquors out of a caſk.

CRANE'FLY (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A ſpecies of the tipula, father longlegs.

Crane'line (*s. a ſea term*) One of the ſmall ropes that ſerve to keep the ſpritſail topmaſt ſteady in its place and to ſtrengthen it.

CRANES'BILL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, geranium.

Cranes'bill (*s. in ſurgery*) A pair of pincers terminating in a point.

CRANIOLA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CRAN'IUM (*s. in anatomy*) The ſkull.

CRANK (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The end of an iron axis turned ſquare down and again turned ſquare to the firſt turning, the handle of an axis; any winding paſſage, any conceit formed by twiſting and turning.

CRANK (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch onkranck) Healthy, ſprightly.

CRANK (*adj. a ſea term, from the* Dutch krank *ſink*) Liable to be overſet, made or loaded in ſuch a manner as to be liable to be overſet.

Cran'kle (*v. int. from* crank) To run in and out, to run in windings.

Cran'kle (*v. t.*) To break into angles, to break into unequal ſurfaces.

Cran'kled (*p. from* crankle) Broken into unequal ſurfaces, broken into ſeveral windings.

Cran'kles (*s. plu. from* crankle) Inequalities, angular protuberances.

Crank'ling (*p. a. from* crankle) Running into windings, breaking into angles, running in and out.

Crank'neſs (*s. from* crank) Health, vigour, ſprightlineſs.

Crank'neſs (*s. a ſea term*) A diſpoſition to overſet.

Cran'nied (*adj. from* cranny) Full of crannies, full of chinks.

Cran'nock (*s.*) An ancient meaſure of corn.

CRAN'NY (*s. from the* Lat. crena *a notch*) A chink, a cleft, a crevice.

Crap (*s. a local word*) Darnal, buckwheat.

CRAPAU'DINE (*s. in farriery*) A tread on the coronet, an ulcer on the coronet.

CRAPE (*s. in commerce*) A thin ſtuff.

Crap'nel (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of drag or hook to draw up any thing from the bottom of the water. *Cole.*

CRAP'ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſurfeit by over eating, a drunken bout.

Crap'ulence (*s. from* crapula) Drunkenneſs, ſickneſs by intemperance.

Crap'ulent (*adj. from* crapula) Surfeited, ſick by intemperance.

Crap'ulous (*adj. from* crapula) Drunken, intemperate, ſick by intemperance.

Craſe (*v. obſolete*) To crack. *Chaucer.*

Cra'ſed (*p. obſolete*) Cracked. *Chaucer.*

CRASH (*v. int. from the ſound*) To make a loud complicated noiſe, to make a noiſe as if many things were breaking all at once.

Craſh (*v. t.*) To break, to bruiſe, to break with teeth.

Craſh (*v. int. a local word*) To be merry.

Craſh (*s. from the verb*) A ſudden loud complicated no

Craſh (*s. a local word*) A merry bout.

Craſh'ed (*p. from* craſh) Broken all to pieces by ſud violence.

Craſh'ing (*p. a. from* craſh) Breaking with ſudden no breaking with the teeth.

Craſh'ing (*s. from the part.*) A breaking with ſud noiſe and violence. "*A great* craſhing *from the* bi

Cra'ſie (*adj. obſolete*) Sick, diſtempered, crazy, weak

CRA'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) Temperature, conſtituti

CRASPEDA'RIA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalc without any tail or limbs.

CRASS (*adj. from the* Lat. craſſus *fat*) Groſs, coa thick.

CRASSAMEN'TUM (*s. in anatomy*) The cruor, that of the blood which forms the coagulation and is g rally of a red colour.

Craſ'iantly (*adj. a local word*) Cowardly.

Craſ'ſity (*s. from* craſs, *but not much uſed*) Craſſitude. S

Craſ'ſitude (*s. from* craſs) Groſſneſs, coarſeneſs, th neſs.

CRAS'SULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the orp

CRAS'TINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. craſtino *on the* *row, but not uſed*) To delay, to put off.

Craſtina'tion (*s. from* craſtinate) A delay.

CRATÆ'GONON (*s. in botany*) Arſeſmart, cowwhea

CRATÆ'GUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CRATÆ'ONUM (*s. in botany*) Stitchwort.

CRATCH (*s. from the* Lat. crates *a hurdle*) The fr in which hay is put for cattle to eat.

Cratch'es (*s. in farriery, not ſo common a ſpelling*) ſcratches, a ſore in the heels of horſes.

CRA'TER (*s. from the* Lat.) A cup, a bowl; a conſt tion of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

Cra'ter (*s. in falconry*) The line on which hawks faſtened when reclaimed.

CRATERI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious between the chryſolite and the amber.

CRA'TES (*s.*) The name of a man. 2 *Mac.* iv.

CRATE'VIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CRATIC'ULA (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of fire grate.

CRA'VAT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A neckcloth.

CRAVE (*v. t. from the* Sax. craſian) To ask with neſtneſs, to ask with ſubmiſſion, to beg, to entrea

Crave (*v. int.*) To deſire, to long; *with* for: *as*, " *one may* crave for *love.*"

Cra'ved (*p. from* crave) Deſired, asked with ſubmiſ intreated, longed for.

CRA'VEN (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A cock conque and diſpirited; a coward, a poltron.

CRA'VEN (*s. in geography*) A diviſion of the Weſt Ri of Yorkſhire.

Cra'ven (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Cowardly, recreant.

Cra'ven (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To diſpirit, to make c ardly.

Cra'vened (*p. from* craven) Diſpirited, made a cow

Cra'vening (*p. a. from* craven) Diſpiriting, mak cowardly.

Cra'vent (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A craven, a cow

Cra'ver (*s. from* crave) A weak hearted, ſpiritleſs fell *Clar*

Cra'ving (*p. from* crave) Deſiring, asking with im tunity, intreating, longing for.

Cra'ving (*s. from the part.*) Keenneſs of deſire, keenn appetite.

Cra'vingneſs (*s. from* craving) An eager deſire after thing.

CRAUNCH (*v. t. from the* Dutch ſcrantſen) To cruſ the mouth. *Sw*

Craunch'ed (*p. from* craunch) Cruſhed in the mouth

Craunch'ing (*p. a. from* craunch) Cruſhing in mouth.

CRAW (*s. from the* Daniſh krol) The crop of birds, firſt ſtomach of birds.

Craw'fiſh (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The creviſſe, crayfiſh, a ſhell fiſh found in brooks.

CRAWL (*v. int. from the* Dutch krielen) To creep move without riſing from the ground, to move w ly and ſlowly, to behave meanly in order to ge advantage.

Crawl (*s. a ſea term*) A ſort of pen or place of con ment on board a ſhip.

Craw'ler (*s. from* crawl) A creeper, any thing crawls.

Craw'ling (*p. from* crawl) Creeping, moving on ground without riſing up, moving weakly and ſlo

AX (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, a fowl of e order of the gallinæ.

y (*s. in falconry*) A diſeaſe in hawks which hinders eir muting.

yer (*s. in old ſtatutes*) A ſmall kind of ſhip.

y′fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) The creviſſe, the river lobſter.

AY′FORD (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on eſday, and is 13 miles from London.

y′ford (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Crayford, ade at Crayford.

AY′ON (*s. from the* French) A kind of pencil, a roll paſte to draw lines with; a drawing or deſign done ith a pencil.

AZE (*v. t. from the* French ecraſer *to break to pieces*) o break, to cruſh, to crack, to weaken, to reduce to owder, to crack the brain, to impair the intellects.

′zed (*p. from* craze) Cruſhed, broken, cracked, eakened, cracked in the brain, impaired in the intelcts.

′zedneſs (*s. from* crazed) Brokenneſs, decrepitude, a efect in the intellects.

′zemill (*s. from* craze, *and* mill) A mill to grind the n ore after trampling.

′zier (*adj. comp. of* crazy) Crazy in a greater degree.

′zieſt (*adj. ſup. of* crazy) Crazy in the greateſt degree.

′zineſs (*s. from* crazy) The ſtate of being crazy, eakneſs, weakneſs of intellects.

′zing (*p. a. from* craze) Breaking, cruſhing, reucing to large powder, cracking the intellects.

′zingmill (*s. in tin works*) A mill to grind the tin re.

′zy (*adj. from* craze) Broken, decrepit, weak, feeble, ouched in the intellects.

E′ABLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. creo *to reate*) Capable of being created. *Scott.*

aght (*s. from the* Iriſh) A drove of cattle.

ak (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be corrupted, from* crack) To ake a harſh diſagreeable protracted noiſe.

a′king (*p. a. from* creak) Making a diſagreeable arſh continued noiſe.

EAM (*s. from the* Lat. cremor *a kind of panada*) The ead of milk, the oily part of milk; the beſt part of ny thing; any preparation reſembling cream.

am (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To gather cream, to manle or froth.

am (*v. t.*) To skim off the cream, to take the flower r beſt part of any thing.

am′er (*s. a local word*) One who has a ſtall in a arket or fair.

am′faced (*adj. from* cream, *and* face) Pale, looking ke a coward. *Shakeſpeare.*

am′ing (*p. from* cream) Gathering cream, mantling.

am′y (*adj. from* cream) Full of cream, having the roperties of cream.

E′ANCE (*s. in falconry*) A ſmall fine line faſtened to he leaſh of a hawk when ſhe is firſt lured.

′ance (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Credence.

′anſour (*s. obſolete*) A creditor.

EASE (*s. from the* Lat. creta *chalk*) The mark made y doubling any thing.

aſe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To mark any thing by oubling it, to mark by folding.

ea′ſed (*p. from* creaſe) Marked by doubling.

ea′ſing (*p. a. from* creaſe) Marking by a fold.

′at (*s. in the manage*) An uſher to a riding ſchool.

ea′table (*adj. not much uſed, from* create) Capable of eing created.

EA′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. creo *to make out of nothing*) To give exiſtence, to form, to form out of nothing, to roduce, to beget, to inveſt with a new character, to ut any thing in a new ſtate.

ea′te (*adj. from the verb, but not much uſed*) Created. *Scott.*

ea′ted (*p. from* create) Formed out of nothing, brought into exiſtence, formed, produced, inveſted with a new character.

ea′ting (*p. a. from* create) Forming, forming out of nothing, producing, inveſting with a new character.

ea′tion (*s. from* create) The act of creating, the thing created, the univerſe, any thing produced; the act of inveſting with a new character, the act of producing new qualities.

ea′tive (*adj. from* create) Having power to create, exerting the power of creation.

ea′tor (*s. from* create) The being that creates, the being that gives exiſtence, God.

ea′tural (*adj. not much uſed, from* create) Belonging to a creature.

ea′ture (*s. from* create) A created being; an irrational animal; man in general; a tool, one who is under the undue influence of another; an expreſſion of petty tenderneſs; " *My dear* creature!"

Crea′turely (*adj. from* creature) Belonging to a creature, having the qualities of a creature. *Cudworth.*

Crea′turize (*v. t. from* creature, *but not much uſed*) To make dependent, to make a tool of any one. *Scott.*

Cre′aunce (*s. not a common ſpelling*) Credence.

CRE′BRITUDE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. creber *frequent*) Frequentneſs.

CRE′BROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. creber *frequent*) Returning frequently, often.

Crede (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A creed, the title of a book or treatiſe. *Chaucer.*

CRE′DENCE (*s. from the* Lat. credo *to believe*) Belief, credit; that which claims credit.

CREDEN′DA (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) Things to be believed, articles of faith as diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of practice.

CRE′DENT (*adj. from the* Lat. credo *to credit*) Believing, eaſy of belief, having credit, unqueſtionable.

Creden′tials (*s. plu. from* credent) Thoſe things which give a title to credit, the warrant on which belief is authorized.

Credibi′lity (*s. from* credible) A claim to credit, probability.

CRE′DIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. credo *to believe*) Worthy of credit, deſerving belief, having a juſt claim to credit.

Cre′dibleneſs (*s. from* credible) Credibility, probability.

Cre′dibly (*adv. from* credible) In a manner that claims belief.

CRE′DIT (*s. from the* Lat. credo *to believe*) Belief, reputation, eſteem, teſtimony, truſt, promiſe, influence.

Cre′dit (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To believe, to give credence, to truſt, to admit as a debtor.

Cre′ditable (*adj. from* credit) Reputable, honourable, fit to be credited, fit to be truſted.

Cre′ditableneſs (*s. from* creditable) The ſtate of being creditable.

Cre′ditably (*adv. from* creditable) In a creditable manner.

CRE′DITON (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 179 miles from London.

Cre′diton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Crediton, made at Crediton.

Cre′ditor (*s. from* credit) He that gives credit, he that admits another as a debtor.

CREDU′LITY (*s. from the* Lat. credulitas) Eaſineſs of belief, aptneſs to give credit.

CRE′DULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. credulus) Apt to believe, ready to give credit to any thing.

Cre′dulouſneſs (*s. from* credulous) Credulity, aptneſs of belief.

CREED (*s. from the* Lat. credo *to believe*) A form of words comprehending the articles of faith, any ſolemn profeſſion of principles or opinion.

CREEK (*s. from the* Sax. creca) An irregularity in a winding coaſt, a ſmall port, a bay, a cove, any little turn or alley.

Creek (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A crick, a ſtiffneſs of the neck occaſioned by cold.

Creek (*v. int. probably a corruption of* crack) To make a noiſe as a door on its hinges.

Cree′king (*p. a. from* creek) Making a diſagreeable and protracted noiſe as a door on its hinges. *Shakeſp.*

Creem (*v. t. a local word*) To ſlide any thing into the hand of another.

CREEP (*v. int. from the* Sax. crypar) To move on the ground as a worm without legs, to grow along upon any thing, to move ſlowly and feebly, to move ſoftly and ſecretly, to move timorouſly, to move with caution, to ſteal forward, to come unexpectedly, to fawn, to bend, to behave with ſervility.

Cree′per (*s. from* creep) One that creeps; a plant that grows along the ground, and ſupports itſelf upon any thing near it; an iron that ſlides along the grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog.

Creep′hole (*s. from* creep, *and* hole) A hole into which an animal may creep to eſcape its purſuers; a hole to creep out of, a ſubterfuge, an excuſe.

Cree′ping (*p. a. from* creep) Moving on the ground, crawling; growing along upon the ground as a plant, moving ſlowly and feebly, moving with caution, moving timorouſly, behaving with ſervility.

Cree′ping index (*s. from* creep, *and* index) The member of a mathematical inſtrument uſed on the aſtrolabe.

Cree′pingly (*adv. from* creeping) Slowly, after the manner of a reptile.

Crei′ance (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The criance.

CREMAS′TER (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the teſticles.

CREMA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. cremo *to burn*) A conflagration, a burning.

CREMEN′TUM (*s. in old records*) An increaſe, an improvement.

CRE′MIUM (*s. in old records*) Bruſh wood, ſmall wood for the fire.

CREM′NOS (*s. in anatomy and ſurgery*) The lip of an ulcer, the lip of the pudendum.

CREMO′NA (*s. in geography*) The capital of a diſtrict in Italy.

Cre′moneſe (*s. from* Cremona) The diſtrict of which Cremona is the capital.

CRE′MOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſort of liquor reſembling cream, any milky ſubſtance.

CRE′NA (*s. from the* Lat.) A notch, a dent.

Cre′nated (*adj. in botany, from* crena) Indented, notched about the edges.

Cren′cles (*s. a ſea term*) Small ropes ſpliced into the bolt ropes belonging to the ſails of the fore and main maſt.

Cren′clid (*adj. obſolete*) Crincled, full of windings. *Ch.*

CRENEL′LE (*adj. in heraldry*) Embattled.

Cren′gles (*s. a ſea term*) The crencles.

CRE′OLE (*s.*) A deſcendant of an European born in America, a Weſt Indian by birth.

Creo′lian (*adj. from* Creole) Belonging to a Creole.

Creo′lian (*s. from the adj.*) A Creole.

CREPA′NE (*s. in farriery*) An ulcer in the fore part of the foot of a horſe about an inch above the coronet.

CRE′PATURE (*s. in pharmacy*) The boiling of any kind of corn or fruit till it cracks.

CRE′PIDA (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of ſhoe made uſe of by the ancient Romans.

Cre′pil (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A cripple. *Chaucer.*

CREPIN′E (*s. in cookery*) A fringe, meat chopped ſmall for ſtuffing.

CRE′PIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſanchus.

CRE′PITATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. crepito *to crack*) To make a ſmall crackling noiſe.

Crepita′tion (*s. from* crepitate) A ſmall crackling noiſe.

CRE′PITUS (*s. from the* Lat.) An obſcene deity worſhipped by the Egyptians, a fart.

Crept (*v. pret. of* creep) Did creep.

Crept (*p. from* creep) Entered by creeping, entered by clandeſtine means.

Crepuſ′cule (*s. not much uſed, from* crepuſculum) The twilight.

Crepus′culis (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The twilight. *Ch.*

Crepuſ′culous (*adj. from* crepuſculum) Belonging to the twilight.

CREPUS′CULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The twilight.

CRES′CENS (*s. from the* Lat.) A man's name.

CRES′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. creſco *to grow*) Increaſing, growing, being in a ſtate of increaſe.

Cres′cent (*s. from the adj.*) The moon in a ſtate of increaſe, any ſimilitude of the moon increaſing, a half moon.

CRESCEN′TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CRES′CIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. creſco *to grow*) Creſcent, growing.

CRESPI′NA (*s. in botany*) The barberry tree.

CRESS (*s. in botany, perhaps from the* Lat. creſco) An herb uſed in ſallads.

CRES′SAN (*s.*) A kind of pear.

Cres′ſet (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Cres′ſet (*s. a local word*) A kitchen utenſil for ſetting a pot over the fire.

CRES′SET (*s. from the* French croiſſete) A great light ſet on a beacon, light houſe or watch tower.

Cres′ſetlight (*s. from* creſſet, *and* light) A large light or lanthorn fixed on a pole generally in the form of a croſs.

CRES′SY (*s. in geography and hiſtory*) A town in France, famous for the ſignal victory obtained there by Edward the third over the French in 1346.

CREST (*s. from the* Lat. criſta) The plume of feathers worn on the ancient helmet, any tuft or ornament on the head; the riſing part of the neck of a horſe; the comb of a cock; the upper part of a labiated flower; the device or ornament on the helmet in a coat of arms; a carved work to adorn the head or top of any thing, a kind of corniſh; pride, ſpirit, courage.

Cres′ted (*adj. from* creſt) Adorned with a plume, wearing a creſt.

Creſt′fallen (*adj. from* creſt, *and* fall) Having the creſt, or that part of the neck of a horſe on which the main grows, fallen on one ſide; diſpirited, cowed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Creſt′leſs (*adj. from* creſt) Having no creſt, having no coat of arms.

CREST′MARINE (*s. in botany*) Rock ſamphire.

Creſt′tile (*s. from* creſt, *and* tile) A tile to put on ridge of a houſe.

Creſwell (*s. with ſhoe-makers*) The broad edge of ſole of a ſhoe.

CRE′TA (*s. from the* Lat.) Chalk, fullers clay, a kind paint uſed by the ladies.

Creta′ceous (*adj. from* creta) Abounding with cha chalky.

Cre′tated (*adj. not much uſed, from* creta) Rubbed wi chalk.

CRETE (*s. in geography*) Candia, a famous iſland in Mediterranean.

Crete (*s. from the foregoing*) A native of Crete.

Cre′tian (*adj. from* Crete) Belonging to Crete.

Cre′tian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Crete.

Cre′ticiſm, Cre′tiſm (*s. from* Crete, *the inhabitants which were noted for lying*) A falſhood, a prevari tion.

CRETI′NUS (*s. in ancient authors*) A torrent, a landfloo

Cre′toſe (*adj. from* creta) Chalky, full of chalk.

Cretos′ity (*s. from* creta) Chalkineſs.

Cre′vaſſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A crevice, a chink.

Cre′vent (*s. with goldſmiths*) A kind of melting pot.

Crev′et (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A crewet.

CRE′VICE (*s. from the* French crever *to burſt*) A crac a clift, a narrow opening; a crayfiſh.

CRE′VISSE (*s. from the* French) A crayfiſh.

Cre′vize (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The crevi the crayfiſh.

CREUX (*s. in ſculpture, from the* French) A cavity out which ſomething has been ſcooped.

CREW (*s. probably from the* Sax. crud) A company people aſſociated for any purpoſe, the company o ſhip; a company of low bad people.

Crew (*v. int. pret. of* crow) Did crow.

CREW′EL (*s. from the* Dutch klewel) A kind of worſt yarn, yarn twiſted and wound on a ball.

CREW′ET (*s. probably from the* French cruche *an eart en pot*) A ſmall veſſel or phial in which oil or vineg is brought to table.

CREWK′HERNE (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire; it has market on Saturday, and is 132 miles from London.

Crewkherne (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Crew herne, made at Crewkherne.

CREX (*s. in ornithology*) The daker hen.

Creyn (*s. obſolete*) The head. *Chauc*

CRI′ANCE (*s. in falconry*) A fine ſmooth line of pac thread faſtened to the leaſh of a hawk when ſhe is fi lured.

Cri′ande (*adj. obſolete*) Crying. *Chauc*

Cri′ants (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The criance. *Phill*

Cri′ats (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The criance. *Sco*

CRIB (*s. from the* Sax. crybbe) The rack or manger of ſtable, the ſtall of an ox, a ſmall habitation, a cottag

Crib (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſhut up in a confin place, to cage.

Crib′bage (*s. from* crib) A particular game at cards.

Crib′bed (*p. from* crib) Shut up in a narrow habitatio confined.

Crib′bing (*p. a. from* crib) Shutting up in a confin habitation, confining.

CRIB′BLE (*s. from the* Lat. cribrum) A corn ſieve.

Cribra′tion (*s. from* cribrum) The act of ſifting, the of ſeparating by a ſieve.

CRI′BRUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſieve.

Cric (*s.*) A machine, a kind of jack.

CRICE′TUS (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the mouſe ki

CRICK (*s. from the* Sax. cryce) A painful ſtiffneſs in t neck, a wrench of the back.

Crick (*s. from the* Ital. cricco) The noiſe of a door gr ing on its hinges.

Crick (*v. t. uſed only in converſation or familiar ſty* To give a ſudden wrench, to ſprain.

Crick′ed (*p. from* crick, *uſed only in converſation or miliar ſtyle*) Wrenched, ſprained.

CRIC′KET (*s. from the* Dutch kreken) The gryllus, kind of graſshopper, an inſect frequenting ovens a chimneys.

CRIC′KET (*s. from the* German criechen *to creep*) A lo ſeat, a kind of ſtool.

CRIC′KET (*s. from the* Sax. cryic *a ſtick*) A ſport which the contenders drive a ball with ſticks oppo to each other.

CRICK′HOWELL (*s.*) A town in Brecknockſhire; it h a market on Thurſday, and is 150 miles from Londo

Crickhow′ell (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cric howell, made at Crickhowell.

CRIC′KIETH (*s.*) A town in Caernarvonſhire; it has market on Wedneſday, and is 236 miles from London.

Cric′kie

ckieth (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Crickieth,
made at Crickieth.

ICK'LADE (*s.*) A ſmall borough town in Wiltſhire;
t has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to
arliament, and is 82 miles from London.

ick'lade (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cricklade,
made at Cricklade.

ICOARYTÆOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) Certain muſcles
riſing from the cricoides.

ICOI'DES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek *χρικος a ring,*
and ειδος a ſhape) The griſtle of the larynx, the top of
he windpipe.

ICOTHYREOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) A pair of muſcles
which take their riſe from the fore part of the cri-
oides.

ed (*p. from* cry) Made public, proclaimed.

er (*s. from* cry) The officer whoſe buſineſs it is to
ry any thing, the officer who makes proclamation.

IM (*s. in geography*) Crimtartary, the Crimea.

IME'A (*s. in geography*) A peninſula joined by a nar-
ow neck of land to Little Tartary; the Cham is ſub-
ect to the Turks and obliged in time of war to furniſh
he Grand Signor with thirty thouſand men.

IME (*s. from the* Lat. crimen *a crime*) An act of injuſ-
ice, a fault, an offence, an act of wickedneſs.

'meful (*adj. from* crime, *and* full) Criminal, wicked,
ulty in a high degree.

'meleſs (*adj. from* crime, *and* leſs) Innocent, free
om crimes.

m'inal (*adj. from* crime) Faulty, contrary to law,
uilty, tainted with a crime, belonging to crimes.

m'inal (*s. from the adj.*) One chargeable with a
rime, an accuſed perſon, one guilty of a crime.

m'inally (*adv. from* criminal) In a criminal manner,
wickedly.

m'inalneſs (*s. from* criminal) Guiltineſs, the ſtate of
eing criminal.

m'inalty (*s. not much uſed, from* criminal) Criminal-
eſs.

mina'tion (*s. from* crime) The act of accuſing, accuſa-
on, an arraignment, a charge.

m'inatory (*adj. from* crime) Relating to accuſation,
enſorious, accuſing.

m'inoſe (*adj. not much uſed, from* crime) Ready to
ccuſe, diſpoſed to blame.

mino'ſity (*s. not much uſed, from* criminoſe) An evil
eport, reproach. *Scott.*

m'inous (*adj. from* crime) Criminal, wicked, faulty
a high degree.

m'inouſly (*adv. not much uſed, from* criminous)
riminally, very wickedly.

m'inouſneſs (*s. from* criminous) Wickedneſs, guilt,
e ſtate of being criminal. *King Charles.*

MNO'DES, CRIMNOI'DES (*s. with phyſicians*) U-
ne with a thick ſediment like bran.

M'OSIN (*adj. a correct but not ſo common a ſpelling,*
om the Italian, cremoſino) Crimſon.

mp (*adj. from* crimple) Brittle, eaſily crumbled, criſp.

mp (*adj. a cant word*) Inconſiſtent, inconcluſive.
Arbuthnot.

mp (*s.*) A dealer in coals, a kind of game. *Scott.*

M'PLE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To contract,
cauſe to ſhrink, to curl.

'pled (*p. from* crimple) Contracted, ſhrunk, curled.

mp'ling (*p. a. from* crimple) Contracting, ſhrinking,
rling.

mp'ling (*adj. from the part.*) Lamiſh, hobbling, ten-
footed. *Scott.*

mpt (*p. from* crimp) Contracted, curled.

M'SON (*adj. from the* Italian, cremoſino) Red, red
nding to purple.

'ſon (*s. from the adj.*) A red colour, a red tending
purple.

'ſon (*v. t. from the adj.*) To dye crimſon, to make
a crimſon colour.

NAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. crinis) Be-
ging to the hair.

ANTHE'MUM (*in botany*) The wild lily.

NATED (*adj. from the* Lat. crinis, hair) Having
g hair, wearing long hair, reſembling hair, hairy.

cum (*s. a cant word*) A cramp, a contradiction, a
im, a fancy.

ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Having long hair, adorned
h long hair.

NELS, CRI'NETS (*s. in falconry*) The ſmall black
thers growing at the root of the beak of a hawk.

GE (*v. t. from the* German, kriechen) To draw to-
her, to contract, to draw up in wrinkles.

GE (*v. int.*) To bow, to fawn, to flatter.

Cringe (*s. from the verb*) A bow, a ſervile complaiſance.

Crin'ged (*p. from* cringe) Contracted, drawn in wrinkles.

Crin'ging (*p. a. from* cringe) Contracting, drawing up in wrinkles; bowing, fawning, flattering.

Crin'gle (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of wrethe or ring wrought into a rope for the convenience of faſtening another rope to it.

CRINIG'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. crinis *hair, and* gero *to bear*) Overgrown with hair.

CRI'NIS (*s. from the* Lat.) Hair, a buſh of hair.

CRIN'KLE (*s. from the* Dutch, krinekælon) A wrinkle, a flexure.

Crin'kle (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To go in and out, to wind, to run in windings.

Crin'kle (*v. t.*) To mould or form into wrinkles.

Crin'kled (*p. from* crinkle) Formed in flexures, wrinkled.

Cri'nkling (*p. a. from* crinkle) Running in flexures, wrinkling.

Crin'kling (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming into flexures, the flexure or winding. "*The* crinkling *of the pye.*"

CRINO'DES (*s. with phyſicians*) Small worms reſembling bits of hair ſometimes found under the ſkin in children.

CRI'NOR (*s. in botany*) The lily.

Cri'noſe (*adj. not much uſed*) Hairy, full of hair.

Crino'ſity (*s. from* crinoſe) Hairineſs.

CRI'NUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CRIP'PLE (*s. from the* Sax. crepel) A lame perſon, one that has loſt the uſe of his limbs.

Crip'ple (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To lame, to deprive any one of the uſe of his limbs.

Crip'pled (*p. from* cripple) Lamed, deprived of the uſe of limbs.

Crip'pleneſs (*s. little uſed, from* cripple) Lameneſs, the ſtate of being a cripple.

Crip'pling (*p. a. from* cripple) Laming, depriving of the uſe of limbs.

Crip'pling (*s. with builders*) A ſhort ſpar or pile of wood againſt the ſide of a houſe.

Crips (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Criſped, curled. *Ch.*

CRI'SIMA (*s. with phyſicians*) The ſigns or ſymptoms of a diſeaſe. *Scott.*

CRI'SIS (*s. from the* Greek *κρισις a judgment*) The height of a diſeaſe, the turn of a diſeaſe, the point of time in which any thing comes to the height.

Cris'om (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A chriſom, an infant dying before it is baptized.

CRISP (*adj. from the* Lat. criſpo *to curl*) Curled, indented; brittle, eaſily crumbled.

Criſp (*v. t. from the adj.*) To curl, to twiſt, to indent, to make brittle.

Cris'pated (*adj. in botany*) Curled, indented.

Criſpa'tion (*s. from* criſp) The act of curling, the ſtate of being curled.

Cris'ped (*p. from* criſp) Curled, indented, made brittle.

CRIS'PIN (*s.*) A man's name, the patron of the ſhoemakers.

CRISPI'NA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of bramble.

Cris'ping (*p. a. from* criſp) Curling, contracting, making brittle.

Cris'pingpin (*s. from* criſp, *and* pin) A curling iron.

Cris'pinslance (*s. from* Criſpin, *and* lance) An awl, a ſhoemaker's awl.

CRISPISU'LCANT (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. criſpo *to curl, and* ſulco *to make furrows*) Waving, undulating, like a flaſh of lightening.

Cris'pneſs (*s. from* criſp) The ſtate of being criſped.

Cris'pitude (*s. not much uſed*) The ſtate of being criſped, criſpneſs.

CRIS'PUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Cris'py (*adj. from* criſp) Curled.

Criſt (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A creſt.

CRIS'TA (*s. in anatomy*) A ſpiral protuberance in the middle of the ſpine of the omoplate.

CRIS'TÆ (*s. plu. in ſurgery*) Excreſcences of fleſh growing about the fundament. *Scott.*

Cris'tal (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The cryſtal.

Cris'tated (*adj. from* creſt) Having a creſt, adorned with a creſt or comb.

CRITE'RION, CRITE'RIUM (*s. from the* Greek κριτηριον) A diſtinguiſhing mark, a ſtandard to judge by.

CRITHE (*s. with phyſicians*) A little oblong ſwelling on the eyelid, a ſty.

CRITH'MUM (*s. in botany*) The ſea fennel.

CRITHOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek *κριθη barley, and* μαντεια *magic*) A kind of divination by means of barley meal.

CRIT'IC (*s. from the* Greek κρινω *to diſcern*) A man who is capable of judging in matters of literature, one who is apt to find fault.

Crit'ic (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Relating to criticiſm, critical.

Crit'ic (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To play the critick, to criticize.

Crit'ical (*adj. from* critic) Relating to criticiſm, accurate, exact, captious, apt to find fault.

Crit'ical (*adj. from* criſis) Relating to a criſis, belonging to that which is to determine ſome great event, requiring great care and exactneſs.

Crit'ically (*adv. from* critical) In a critical manner, curiouſly, exactly.

Crit'icalneſs (*s. from* critical) Exactneſs, nicety, accuracy.

Critici'ſe (*v. int. from* critic) To act the critic, to judge, to point out faults or beauties; to animadvert upon as faulty.

Critici'ſe (*v. t.*) To cenſure, to paſs judgment upon. *Addiſon.*

Critici'ſing (*p. a. from* criticiſe) Acting the part of a critic, judging, animadverting.

Crit'iciſm (*s. from* critic) A ſtandard of judging well, an animadverſion, a critical remark, critical obſervations.

Critici'ze (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To criticiſe, to act the part of a critic.

Cri'tique (*s. not much uſed*) A criticiſm.

Criz'zeling (*adj. with glaſsmakers*) Rough, uneven on the ſurface.

CRO (*s. in the Scotch laws*) The fine which the judge, if he fails in the adminiſtration of juſtice, pays to the neareſt relation of a murdered perſon. *Cole.*

CROAK (*v. int. from the* Sax. cracezzan) To make a low protracted noiſe like a frog, to caw as a raven or crow; to make a diſagreeable protracted noiſe.

Croak (*s. from the verb*) The voice of a frog, the cry of a raven, a diſagreeable protracted noiſe.

Croak'ing (*p. a. from* croak) Making a low protracted noiſe.

Croaking (*s. from the part.*) The voice of a frog, the cry of a raven. "*The* croaking *of their own bellies.*"

CROAN (*s. not much uſed*) An old toothleſs ſheep, an old woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Croat (*s. from* Croatia) A native of Croatia.

CROA'TIA (*s. in geography*) A frontier province of the German empire.

Cro'card (*s.*) A piece of money once current in England.

Croca'tio (*s. not uſed, an incorrect ſpelling*) Crocitation.

Croce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A croſs. *Chaucer.*

Cro'ceous (*adj. from* crocus) Having the qualities of ſaffron, like ſaffron, belonging to ſaffron.

Cro'ches (*s. with hunters*) The little knobs that grow on the tops of a deer's horn.

CRO'CI (*s. in botany*) The anthera, the apices of flowers.

CRO'CIA (*s. in old records*) The croſier.

CROCIA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) The officer who bore the croſier before the biſhop.

Cro'ciary (*s. from* crocia) The perſon who carried the croſier before the abbot or biſhop.

CROCITA'TION (*s. not much uſed from the* Lat. crocitatio) The croaking of frogs or ravens.

CRO'CIUM (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The collation or diſpoſal of a biſhoprick, or abbey, by the delivery of the croſier.

CROCK (*s. from the* Dutch, cruick) A cup, a veſſel made of earth, a pot, the black of a pot.

Crock (*s.*) A diſeaſe incident to hawks.

Crock (*v. t. in the culinary dialect*) To black with ſoot.

Croc'kery (*s. from* crock) Earthenware.

CRO'CODILE (*s. in zoology*) An amphibious and voracious animal; it has the ſhape of a lizard, and is found chiefly in Ægypt and the Indies.

Croc'odiline (*s. not much uſed from* crocodile) Like a crocodile, belonging to the crocodile, deceitful, ſophiſtical.

Crocodil'lites (*s. in logic*) A captious, ſophiſtical kind of argumentation.

CROCOMAG'MA (*s. in medicine*) A compoſition in which the chief ingredient was ſaffron.

CROCOME'RION (*s. in botany*) The great ſanicle.

CROCUS (*s. in botany and medicine*) A plant common in gardens, ſaffron, a powder of a ſaffron colour.

Croc (*s. from* crome) An iron bar with a point at one end, and a claw at the other, a crome.

CRŒ'SUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a king of Lydia, remarkable for his immenſe riches.

CROFT (*s. from the* Sax.) A little cloſe adjoining to a houſe.

Crog'net (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A cronel.

Croice (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A croſs. *Chaucer.*

Crois (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A croſs. *Chaucer.*

CROISA'DE, CROISA'DO (*s. from the* French, croiſade) A holy war, a war formerly carried on againſt infidels under the banner of the croſs.

Croiſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A croſs. *Chaucer.*

Croi'ſery (*s. obſolete*) The people for whom Chriſt ſuffered, the whole body of chriſtians. *Chaucer.*

CROI'SES (*s. from the* French croix, *a croſs*) Pilgrims who were wont to carry a croſs, ſoldiers who fought under the banner of the croſs.

Croi'ſiers (*s. in the church of* Rome) A religious order, croſs bearers.

CROIS'SANTE (*adj. in heraldry*) Ending in the form of a creſcent.

Croi'zes (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The croiſes.

Croke (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To croak. *Scott.*

Croke (*v. int. obſolete*) To bend, to grow crooked. *Chau.*

Cro'king (*p. from* croke, *obſolete*) Bending, becoming crooked. *Chaucer.*

Cro'kettes (*s. obſolete*) Locks of hair, treſſes. *Chaucer.*

Cro'kid (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Crooked. *Chaucer.*

Cro'kidly (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Crookedly. *Chau.*

Cromar'tie (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

CROMA'RTY (*s.*) The capital of the ſhire of Cromartie.

Crome (*s. from the* Dutch crom) An iron bar, having a point at one end, and a claw at the other, and applied to various uſes in mechanics.

CRO'MER (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 127 miles from London.

Cro'mer (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Cromer, made at Cromer.

Cromes, Crommes (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Crumbs. *Chau.*

Crom'mid (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Crammed. *Chau.*

Crompe (*s. obſolete*) A crop.

CRONE (*s from the* Sax.) An old ew, an old woman.

CRO'NEL (*s. perhaps a corruption from coronet*) The iron at the end of a tilting ſpear.

Cro'net (*s. a contraction from* coronet) The iron at the end of a tilting ſpear, the hair or rim juſt above the foot of a horſe.

Cron'ical (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Chronical.

Cron'igne (*s. obſolete*) A chronicle, a record, a hiſtory. *Chaucer.*

Cron'y (*s. a cant word*) An old acquaintance, a companion of long ſtanding.

Croo (*v. int. not much uſed*) To coo, to make a noiſe like a dove. *Scott.*

CROOK (*s. from the* French croc) A ſhepherds ſtaff having a hook or turn at the end, any inſtrument with a hook or bent at the end, a bent, a curvature.

Crook (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bend, to turn into a hook, to pervert, to divert from the original purpoſe.

Crook'back (*s. from* crook, *and* back) One that has gibbous ſhoulders.

Crook'backed (*adj. from* crook *and* back) Having bent ſhoulders.

Croo'ked (*adj. from* crook) Bent, winding, oblique, perverſe, untoward.

Croo'kedly (*adv. from* crooked) Out of the ſtraight line, perverſely, untowardly.

Croo'kedneſs (*s. from* crooked) The ſtate of being crooked, curvity, deformity, perverſeneſs.

Crook'footed (*adj. from* crook, *and* foot) Having crooked feet.

Croo'kel (*v. int. not much uſed, from* croo) To coo, to make the noiſe of a dove.

Crook'legged (*adj. from* crook, *and* leg) Having crooked legs.

Crook'ſhouldered (*adj. from* crook *and* ſhoulder) Having crooked or deformed ſhoulders.

Crool (*v. int. obſolete*) To mutter.

CROOSE (*s. with gameſters, a cant word*) An aſſiſtant to the banker at baſſet.

Crooſe (*v. int. from the ſub. a cant word*) To aſſiſt the banker at baſſet.

Croots (*s. in mines*) A ſubſtance adhering to lead ore.

CROP (*s. from the* Sax.) The craw of a bird, the fi ſtomach into which the food paſſes.

CROP (*s. from the* Sax. croppa) The top, the highe part of any thing; any thing cut off; the product o a field for one gathering, the harveſt, that which gathered off the field.

rop (*s. a cant word*) A man with very ſhort hair, a horſe whoſe ears are cut; money.

rop (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cut off the ends, to lop, to mow, to reap.

rop (*v. int.*) To yield a harveſt, to yield increaſe.

rope (*v. int. obſolete*) Did creep, crept. *Chaucer.*

rop'ful (*adj. from* crop *and* full) Satiated, full of food.

ro'pin (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Did creep. *Chaucer.*

ROP'PA (*s. in old records, from the* Sax.) A crop of graſs or corn, the produce in harveſt.

roppe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The crop, the top of any thing. *Chaucer.*

rop'ped (*p. from* crop) Cut off at the ends, lopped, moved, reaped.

rop'per (*s. from* crop) A kind of pigeon having a large crop.

rop'ping (*p. from* crop) Cutting off the ends, lopping, moving, reaping.

rop'ſick (*adj. from* crop *and* ſick) Sick with eating, ſick with intemperance.

ropt (*v. pret. from* crop) Did crop.

ropt (*p. from* cropped) Cropped.

ro'quets (*s. in cookery*) Balls of delicious ſtuffed meat. *Scott.*

ro'ſelet (*s. from* croſs) A frontlet, a head cloth.

ROSET'TE (*s. in architecture*) The return of a moulding, an elbow, a knee, an ancone.

RO'SIER (*s. from the* French, croiſer) The paſtoral ſtaff; the ſtaff of a biſhop, or abbot, having a croſs upon it.

ro'ſiers (*s.*) An aſtronomical inſtrument in form of a croſs.

ros'let (*s. from* croſs) A ſmall croſs, a crucible. *Chau.*

roſs (*s. from the* Lat. crux) One ſtrait body laid over another, a line drawn through another, money ſo called becauſe marked with a croſs, the wood on which our Savior ſuffered; a trial, a hinderance, ſelf-denial.

roſs (*adj. from the ſub.*) Laid acroſs, falling athwart, adverſe, oppoſite, perverſe, peeviſh, contrary, unfortunate, untoward, interchanged. *This word is frequently uſed in compoſition with* ſubſtantives, *though perhaps it might be full as proper to keep it diſtinct.*

roſs (*prep. from the adj.*) Acroſs, athwart, over, from ſide to ſide.

roſs (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To lay one thing over another, to ſign with the croſs, to cancel, to move in an oblique direction, to thwart, to obſtruct, to embarraſs, to counteract, to countermand, to contradict, to debar, to preclude.

roſs (*v. int.*) To lie athwart, to be inconſiſtent.

roſs'barſhot (*s. from* croſs, bar *and* ſhot) A ball with a bar put through it to do the greater execution.

roſs'bill (*s. in ornithology*) The loxia.

roſs'bite (*v. t. from* croſs, *and* bite) To deceive, to contravene by deception. *Prior.*

roſs'bite (*s. from the verb*) A cheat, a deception.

roſs'biting (*p. from* croſsbite) Deceiving, contravening by deception. *Collier.*

roſs'bow (*s. from* croſs *and* bow) A miſſive weapon uſed in battle before the invention of guns.

roſs'bower (*s. from* croſsbow) One who fought with a croſsbow.

ros'sed (*p. from* croſs) Laid one over another, ſigned with the croſs, thwarted, obſtructed, contradicted, perplexed, vexed, diſappointed.

ros'ſelet (*s. obſolete*) A crucible. *Chaucer.*

roſs'er (*adj. comp. of* croſs) Croſs in a greater degree.

roſs'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* croſs) Croſs in the greateſt degree.

ros'ſet (*s. in heraldry*) A little plain croſs.

roſs'examine (*v. t. from* croſs *and* examine) To examine by different queſtions in order to prove the faith of evidence.

roſs'examined (*p. from* croſſexamine) Examined in a different manner.

roſs'examining (*p. a from* croſſexamine) Examining in a different manner.

roſs'grained (*adj. from* croſs *and* grain) Having the fibres irregular, perverſe, contradictory, vexatious.

roſs'jack (*s. a ſea term*) A yard ſlung at the upper end of the mizen maſt.

ros'ſilet (*s. obſolete*) A crucible. *Chaucer.*

roſs'ing (*p. a. from* croſs) Laying one thing over another, ſigning with the croſs, cancelling, obſtructing, diſappointing.

roſs'ly (*adv. from* croſs) In a croſs manner.

roſs'neſs (*s. from* croſs) The ſtate of being croſs, perverſeneſs.

roſs'piece (*s. from* croſs *and* piece) A rail of timber over the windlaſs of a ſhip.

Croſs'poſt (*s. from* croſs *and* poſt) The poſt that carries letters on the croſs roads.

Croſs'road (*s. from* croſs *and* road) A by road, a road from one place to another, not lying in the London roads.

Croſs'row (*s. from* croſs *and* row) The alphabet.

Croſs'ſtaff (*s. from* croſs *and* ſtaff) An aſtronomical inſtrument to take meridian altitudes.

Croſs'tree (*s. a ſea term*) One of the pieces of timber ſupported by the cheeks at the upper ends of the lower maſts.

Croſs'way (*s. from* croſs *and* way) A ſmall obſcure road interſecting a greater.

Croſs'wind (*s. from* croſs *and* wind) A wind blowing from the right or left of the courſe.

Croſs'wort (*s. in botany*) Valantina, a kind of ladies bed ſtraw.

Crotala'ria (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CROTALOPH'ORUS (*s. in zoology*) The rattle ſnake.

CROTA'LUM (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of muſical inſtrument, an attribute of the prieſts of Cybele; it conſiſted of two thin plates, or bones, which being ſhook in the hand made a noiſe.

CROTAPH'IC (*adj. from the* Greek, *κροταφος, the temples*) Belonging to the temples.

CROTAPH'ITIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the lower jaw.

CROTAPH'IUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A pain in the temples.

CROTCH (*s. from the* French, croc) The fork of a tree, a hook.

CROTCH'ET (*s. in muſic, from the* French) A note or character of time equal to half a minim.

Crotch'et (*s. in printing*) One of the hooks in which an explanatory ſentence is ſometimes included.

Crotch'et (*s. from the foregoing*) An odd fancy, a perverſe conceit.

Crotch'et (*s. in ſhip building*) One of the very crooked timbers in the hold, or bread room.

Cro'tels, Cro'teying (*s. with hunters*) The dung of a hare.

CRO'TON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cro'ty (*v. int. obſolete*) To dung as a hare.

CROUCH (*v. int. from the* French, crochu, *crooked*) To ſtoop low, to lie cloſe to the ground, to fawn, to ſtoop meanly.

Crouch (*v. t. obſolete*) To croſs, to ſign with the croſs. *Chaucer.*

Crouch'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Signed with the croſs.

Crouch'ing (*p. from* crouch) Stooping low, lying cloſe to the ground, ſtooping with meanneſs, fawning.

Crouch'maſs (*s. from* crouch, *a croſs, and* maſs) A feſtival obſerved by the papiſts in honour of the croſs.

Croude (*v. int. obſolete*) To play on a crowd, to play on a fiddle. *Chaucer.*

Croule (*adj. obſolete*) Curled. *Chaucer.*

CROUP (*s. from the* French, croppe) The rump, the rump of a fowl, the buttocks of a horſe.

CROUPA'DE (*s. in the manage*) A leap higher than that of the corvet.

CROUPA'DE (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing a loin of mutton. *Scott.*

CROUPE (*s. in the manage*) The rump of a horſe; a crupper. *Chaucer.*

Crou'per (*s. in a gaming houſe, a cant word*) The perſon who watches the card, and gathers money for the bank.

Crouta'de (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing a loin of mutton. *Phillips.*

CROW (*s. from the* Sax. crowe) A large black bird which feeds on carrion.

Crow (*s. from* crow) A bar of iron uſed as a lever, with a point at one end and a claw at the other.

CROW (*v. int. from the* Sax, crawan) To make the noiſe of a cock in the morning, to make a noiſe as a cock in crowing, to boaſt, to vapor, to bully, to bluſter.

Crow (*s. from the verb*) The noiſe of a cock in crowing.

CROWD (*s. from the* Sax. cruth) A multitude confuſedly preſſed together, a medley without order or diſtinction; the populace, the vulgar.

Crowd (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fill with a confuſed multitude, to puſh cloſe together, to incumber by multitudes.

Crowd (*v. int.*) To ſwarm, to preſs into a multitude, to get together in great numbers.

CROWD (*s. from the* Brit. crowth) A fiddle.

Crowd (*v. t. from the foregoing ſub.*) To play on the fiddle.

Crow'ded (*p. from* crowd) Filled with a confuſed multitude, preſſed together, incommoded by multitudes.

Crow'der (*s. from* crowd) A fiddler, one that plays on a crowd.

Crow'ding (*p. from* crowd) Filling with a confuſed multitude, preſſing together, incommoding with multitudes; playing on a fiddle.

Crow'flower (*s. in botany from* crow *and* flower) The lychnis.

Crow'foot (*s. in botany*) The ranunculus.

Crow'garlic (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of onion.

Crow'ing (*p. a. from* crow) Making a noiſe like a cock in defiance, boaſting, challenging.

Crow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The voice of a cock in bidding defiance.

Crow'isfeet (*s. obſolete*) Crow's feet, wrinkles under the eyes which are the effect of age. *Chaucer.*

Crow'keeper (*s. from* crow *and* keep) One who keeps crows off the corn.

CROW'LAND (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 93 miles from London.

Crow'land (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Crowland, made at Crowland.

CROWLE (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 164 miles from London.

Crowle (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Crowle, made at Crowle.

Crow'ling (*s. a made word*) The noiſe or rumbling in the bowels of cattle.

Crown (*v. from* crow, *uſed with have and had in the paſt tenſes*) Crowed.

CROWN (*s. from the* Lat. corona) A royal diadem, a garland, the top of the head, the top of any thing, that part of the hat that covers the head, a piece of ſilver coin, royal power, honour, dignity, ornament, reward, completion.

Crown (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To inveſt with a royal diadem, to cover as with a crown, to dignify, to adorn, to reward, to recompenſe, to compleat, to perfect.

Crown'ed (*p. from* crown) Wearing a crown, adorned with a crown, inveſted with a crown, rewarded, dignified, compleated.

Crown'er (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A coroner.

Crow'net (*s. from* crow *and* net) A net for catching crows or other birds in the winter.

Crown'et (*s. from* crown) A little crown, a coronet, a reward, a recompence.

Crown'glaſs (*s. from* crown *and* glaſs) The beſt ſort of windowglaſs.

Crownimpe'rial (*s. in botany*) The largeſt kind of daffodil.

Crown'ing (*p. from* crown) Inveſting with a crown, putting on a crown, dignifying, rewarding, compleating.

Crown'ing (*s. from the part.*) The crown or uppermoſt part of any decoration.

Crown'office (*s. from* crown *and* office) An office that belongs to the king's bench; an office in which the attorney general exhibits informations for crimes and miſdemeanors, for which the offender is to pay a fine to the king.

Crown'poſt (*s. in building*) The poſt which ſtands upright between the principal rafters.

Crown'ſcab (*s. in farriery*) A ſtinking ſcab which breeds round the corners of a horſe's hoof, and is hard to be cured.

Crown'thiſtle (*s. in botany*) An herb, a kind of thiſtle.

Crown'wheel (*s. in clock work, from* crown *and* wheel) The upper wheel, the wheel next the balance.

Crown'works (*s. in fortification, from* crown *and* work) Bulwarks advanced towards the field in order to gain ſome hill or riſing ground.

Crows'bill (*s. in ſurgery from* crow *and* bill) A kind of forceps, or pinchers for drawing bullets, or any thing elſe out of wounds.

Crowſe (*adj. a local word*) Briſk, lively.

Crows'feet (*s. a ſea term*) A complication of ſmall cords ſpreading out from a block to keep the ſails from ſtriking too violently againſt the tops.

Crows'foot (*s. in military affairs*) The caltrop, an iron with four points ſo contrived, that which way ſoever it is thrown, one of them will be always uppermoſt.

Crow'toes (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower.

Croy (*s. in the Scotch law*) The ſatisfaction that is to be made by a judge, who does not adminiſter juſtice as he ought, to the neareſt relations of a murdered parſon.

CROY'DON (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on Saturday, and is 10 miles from London.

Croy'don (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Croydon, made at Croyd[illegible].

Croyl'ſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Cryſtalized chalk.

Croyn (*v. int. with hunters*) To cry as fallow deer do in rutting time.

Cro'zier (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The croſier.

CRU'CIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. crux, *a croſs*) Tranſverſe, croſſing one another, cruciform.

CRUCIANEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CRUCIA'TA (*s. in botany*) Croſſwort, the valantia.

CRU'CIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. crux, *a croſs*) To torture, to excruciate.

Cru'ciated (*p. from* cruciate) Tortured, tormented, put to great pain.

Cruciated (*adj. in botany*) Having a croſs, marked with a croſs.

Cru'ciating (*p. a. from* cruciate) Torturing, tormenting.

CRUCIA'TUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the thigh.

CRU'CIBLE (*s. from the* Lat. crux, *a croſs*) A melting pot, ſo called becauſe formerly marked with a croſs.

CRUCI'FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. crux, *a croſs, and* fero, *to bear*) Bearing the croſs.

CRU'CIFERS (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory*) Croſsbearers, the crutchet friars.

Cru'cified (*p. from* crucify) Fixed to a croſs, put to death by having the hands and feet nailed to a croſs.

Cru'cifier (*s. from* crucify) One that crucifies.

CRU'CIFIX (*s. from the* Lat. crux, *a croſs, and* figo, *to fix*) A repreſentation of our Saviour on the croſs.

Crucifi'xion (*s. from* crucifix) The puniſhment of the croſs, the act of crucifying.

CRU'CIFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. crux, *a croſs, and* forma, *a form*) Having the form of a croſs.

CRU'CIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. crux, *a croſs, and* figo, *to fix*) To put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs.

Cru'cifying (*p. a. from* crucify) Putting to death by nailing the hands and feet to a croſs.

Crucig'erous (*adj. from the* Lat. crux, *a croſs, and* gero, *to bear*) Bearing the croſs.

CRUD (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A coagulation, a concretion of any liquid, the coagulation of milk before it is made into cheeſe.

CRUDE (*adj. from the* Lat. crudus, *unripe*) Raw, unconcocted, unfiniſhed, immature, indigeſted.

Cru'dely (*adv. from* crude) In a crude manner.

Cru'deneſs (*s. from* crude) Crudity, unripeneſs.

Cru'dity (*s. from* crude) Unripeneſs, indigeſtion.

Crud'le (*v. t. from* crud) To turn any thing to a cruddy ſubſtance, to coagulate.

Crud'le (*v. int.*) To become cruddy, to coagulate.

Crud'led (*p. from* crudle) Coagulated, concreted.

Crud'ling (*p. a. from* crudle) Coagulating, concreting.

Crud'y (*adj. from* crud) Crudled, concreted, raw, chill.

CRU'EL (*adj. from the* Lat. crudelis, *cruel*) Inhuman, hard hearted, ſavage, fierce, bloody, deſtructive.

Cru'elly (*adv. from* cruel) In a cruel manner, barbarouſly, inhumanly.

Cru'elneſs (*s. from* cruel) Cruelty, inhumanity.

Cru'elty (*s. from* cruel) Inhumanity, ſavageneſs.

CRU'ENTATE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cruento, *to ſmear with blood*) Smeared with blood, bloody.

Cru'entated (*adj. from* cruentate) Smeared with blood.

Cru'entous (*adj. from* cruentate) Bloody, ſtained with blood. *Scott.*

CRU'ET (*s. from the* Dutch cruicke) The ſmall veſſel, or phial in which vinegar, or oil is brought to table.

CRUF'FERA (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A pigſty.

Cruiſe (*s. from* cruffera) A pigſty.

Cru'is (*s. obſolete*) Prayers.

CRUISE (*s. from the* Dutch cruicke) A cup, a ſmall veſſel in which any thing is kept, to be uſed occaſionally.

Cruiſe (*s. from* cruiſer) A voyage in queſt of plunder.

Cruiſe (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To rove over the ſea in queſt of plunder, to ſail up and down without any certain courſe.

CRUI'SER (*s. from* crux, *a croſs*) One that bore a croſs and plundered infidels, one that roves on the ſea in time of war in ſearch of plunder, one that ſails up and down without any certain courſe, a ſhip on a cruiſe.

Crui'ſing (*p. a. from* cruiſe) Roving on the ſea in queſt of prey, ſailing up and down without any certain courſe.

Cruk (*s. obſolete*) A crook, an earthen veſſel, a cruiſe. *Chaucer.*

Crull (*adj. obſolete*) Curled. *Chaucer.*

CRUM (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* Sax. cruma) A ſmall part of any thing, the ſoft part of bread.

m (*v. t. from the* ſub.) To crumble, to break into mall pieces.

mb (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A crum.

m'ble (*v. t. from* crum) To break into ſmall pieces, comminute.

m'ble (*v. int.*) To fall into ſmall pieces.

m'bled (*p. from* crumble) Broken into ſmall pieces, educed to ſmall bits.

m'bling (*p. a. from* crumble) Breaking into ſmall ieces, falling into ſmall pieces.

U'MENAL (*s. from the* Lat. crumena) A purſe. *Spen.*

UMEN'TATA (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of animals urniſhed with a pouch, or bag, to receive their oung in time of danger.

m'my (*adj. from* crum) Soft, conſiſting of crums.

UMP (*adj. from the* Sax.) Crooked in the back, ook backed.

mp (*s. a local word*) The rump.

mp (*s. a cant word*) A man who will ſwear to any ing, or ſtand bail for hire.

m'ple (*v. t. from* crump) To draw into wrinkles, cruſh together in folds.

m'pled (*p. from* crumple) Drawn into wrinkles, ruſhed together in folds.

m'pling (*p. a. from* crumple) Drawing into wrin- les, cruſhing into folds.

mp'ling (*s. from the* adj.) An apple nipped in its rowth, an apple with an uneven ſurface.

nch (*v. int.*) To cranch, to gnaſh with the teeth.

nk, Crun'kle (*v. int. not much uſed*) To cry as a rane, to make a noiſe like a crane.

U'OR (*s. from the* Lat.) Blood, gore.

UPI'NA (*s. in botany*) The ſtar thiſtle.

p'per (*s. from* croupe) The buttocks of a horſe, a rap of leather coming under the tail of a horſe and uckled to the ſaddle.

U'RA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. crura *legs*) The wo heads of the marrowy ſubſtance of the brain.

URÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the leg.

U'RAL (*adj. from the* Lat. crus cruris, *the leg*) Be- onging to the leg.

US (*s. in anatomy*) The lower part of the body, the ighs, legs, and feet.

ſa'de, Cruſa'do (*s. from* croiſade) An expedition gainſt the infidels, a coin ſtamped with a croſs.

US'CA (*s. from the* Ital. *ſignifying* bran) The academy ſtabliſhed at Florence in order to purify and perfect he Tuſcan language.

ſe (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cruiſe, a cup, a mall veſſel.

'ſet (*s. from* cruiſe) A goldſmith's melting pot. *Phillips.*

USH (*v. t. from the* French ecraſer) To preſs be- ween two bodies, to ſqueeze, to beat down, to ſub- ue, to diſpirit, to deſtroy.

ſh (*v. int.*) To be condenſed, to come into a cloſe ody. *Johnſon.*

ſh (*s. from the verb*) A colliſion.

ſh'ed (*p. from* cruſh) Preſſed between two bodies, queezed, beaten down, ſubdued.

ſh'ing (*p. a. from* cruſh) Preſſing between two bo- ies, ſqueezing, beating down, ſubduing.

s'ſel (*s. obſolete*) A griſtle.

ſſule'e, Cru'ſſuly (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the field rewed over with croſslets.

ſt (*s. from the* Lat. cruſta) An external coat, the ard outſide of any thing, an incruſtation, the outer art of bread, a waſte piece of bread.

ſt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To cover with a hard caſe, o cover with incruſtations.

ſt (*v. int.*) To contract a hard outſide, to gain a hard overing.

ſta'ceous (*adj. from* cruſt) Covered with jointed hells, having ſhells with joints as the crab and lobſter.

ſta'ceouſneſs (*s. from* cruſtaceous) The quality of aving jointed ſhells.

ſt'clung (*adj. from* cruſt, *and* cling) Hardened with cruſt, bound together on the ſurface as ground after much rain.

USTI'FIC (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cruſta *a ruſt, and* fero *to bring*) Producing a cruſt or ſkin. *Scott.*

us'tily (*adv. from* cruſty) Moroſely, peeviſhly.

us'tineſs (*s. from* cruſty) The quality of a cruſt, peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

US'TULA (*s. with ſurgeons*) A ſmall ſcab, a ſcar of a ſore; blood ſhot eye, an extravaſation of blood in the eye.

us'ty (*adj. from* cruſt) Covered with cruſt; moroſe, nappiſh; *but this ſenſe is low.*

UTCH (*s. from the* German crucke) A ſupport for one that cannot walk.

utch (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſupport on crutches, to place on ſome ſupport. *Dryden.*

Crutch'ed (*adj. from the* Lat. crux *a croſs*) Wearing the ſign of the croſs, belonging to a particular order of friars who wore the ſign of the croſs on their garments.

CRUY'SAGE (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſhark.

Cruza'de, Cruza'do (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The cruſade. *Scott.*

CRUZA'DO, CRUZA'TES (*s.*) A Portugueze coin of about four ſhillings value. *Scott.*

CRY (*v. int. from the* French crier) To weep, to ſhed tears, to utter lamentations; to ſquall as an infant, to make an inarticulate noiſe as an animal; to ſpeak with vehemence, to ſpeak with great earneſtneſs, to proclaim, to exclaim. *With* down, to blame, to forbid, to overbear. *With* out, to exclaim, to complain of, to make a clamour againſt. *With* up, to applaud, to exalt, to raiſe the price by proclamation.

Cry (*v. t.*) To publiſh, to proclaim in a public manner.

Cry (*s. from the verb*) A lamentation, a ſhriek, a clamour, an outcry; an exclamation, an acclamation, a proclamation; an earneſt call, a voice, a yell; a pack of dogs.

Cry (*s. obſolete*) The head. *Chaucer.*

CRY'AL (*s. in ornithology*) The heron.

Cry'aunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*, Credence, faith, belief. *Ch.*

Cry'den (*adj. obſolete*) Cried, publiſhed. *Chaucer.*

Cry'er (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A crier.

CRY'ER (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth*

CRYMO'DES (*s. with phyſicians*) A cold ſhivering fever. *Scott.*

CRYP'TÆ (*s. from the* Greek κρυπτω *to hide*) Grottos, caves, hollow places under ground, vaults ſet apart for the burial of particular families; the graves of the martyrs; a church under ground.

CRYP'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek κρυπτω *to hide*) Hidden, ſecret, private, unknown.

Cryp'tical (*adj. from* cryptic) Hidden, occult, unknown.

Cryptically (*adv. from* cryptical) Secretly, occultly.

CRYPTOGO'MIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants whoſe ſeed veſſels are concealed.

CRYPTOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek κρυπτω *to hide, and* γραφω *to write*) The art of writing in ſecret characters; ſecret characters, cyphers.

CRYPTOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek κρυπτω *to hide, and* λογος *a word*) A diſcourſe delivered in doubtful terms, ænigmatical language.

CRY'PTOPOR'TICUS (*s. from the* Greek κρυπτω *to hide, and the* Lat. porticus *a porch*) A ſecret walk or vault under ground, a grot, a cloiſter.

CRYPTOR'CHIS (*s. from the* Greek κρυπτω *to hide, and* ορχις *a teſticle*) A diſeaſe in which the teſticles are withdrawn into the abdomen.

CRYS'TAL (*s. from the* Greek κρυσταλλος) A comprehenſive claſs of foſſils, hard and pellucid, reſembling glaſs.

Crys'tal (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Conſiſting of cryſtal, made of cryſtal; bright, clear, tranſparent.

Crys'taline (*adj. from* cryſtal) Conſiſting of cryſtal, made of cryſtal; bright, pellucid.

Cryſtaliza'tion (*s. from* cryſtalize) The act or proceſs of congealing into cryſtal.

Crys'talize (*v. int. from* cryſtal) To coagulate, to congeal, to ſhoot into cryſtals.

Crys'talize (*v. t.*) To cauſe to ſhoot into cryſtals.

Crys'talized (*p. from* cryſtalize) Congealed, formed into cryſtals.

Crys'talizing (*p. a. from* cryſtalize) Congealing, forming into cryſtals.

CRYSTALLOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The cryſtaline coat of the eye.

CRYSTALLOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek κρυσταλλος *cryſtal, and* μαντεια *magic*) A kind of divination by means of a looking glaſs. *Scott.*

CUB (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The young of a beaſt, the young of a fox. *In reproachful or droll ſtyle*, A young boy, a young girl.

CUB (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To bring forth; *uſed of beaſts, eſpecially of the* fox, *the* bear, *and the* whale; *and, in reproachful or droll ſtyle, of a* woman.

CU'BA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to preſide over young children while in the cradle.

CU'BA (*s. in geography*) A large iſland of North America ſubject to the Spaniards.

Cu'ba (*s. with gameſters*) A particular game at cards.

CUBA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cubo *to lie down*) The act of lying down.

CU'BATORY (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cubo *to lie down*) Recumbent, lying down.

Cu'bature (*s. from* cube) The ſolid content, the exact method of finding the ſolid content of any body.

Cub'bed (*p. from* cub) Brought forth.

Cub'bridgehead (*s. a ſea term*) The bulk head of the forecaſtle, and half deck.

CUBE (*s. from the* Greek κυβος *a die*) A ſolid body conſiſting of ſix equal ſides, a cubic number, the third power.

Cube (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To multiply twice into itſelf, to raiſe to the third power.

CU'BEB (*s. in medicine*) A ſmall dried fruit reſembling pepper.

Cu'bed (*p. from* cube) Multiplied twice into itſelf.

Cu'beroot (*s. from* cube, *and* root) The root of a cubic number, which if multiplied twice into itſelf will produce the number propoſed.

Cu'bic (*adj. from* cube) Having the form or properties of a cube, multiplied twice into itſelf, raiſed to the third power, ſolid.

Cu'bical (*adj. from* cubic) Belonging to a cube, ſolid, raiſed to the third power.

Cu'bicalneſs (*s. from* cubical) The ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CUBIC'ULAR, CUBIC'ULARY (*adj. from the* Lat. cubo *to lie down*) Fitted for the poſture of lying down.

CUBI'DIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of ſpars, ſo called from their cubic form.

Cu'biform (*adj. from* cube, *and* form) Having the form of a cube.

Cu'bing (*p. a. from* cube) Multiplying twice into itſelf, raiſing to the third power.

CU'BIT (*s. from the* Lat. cubitus *the elbow*) The elbow, the length of the arm from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, a meaſure of different lengths uſed by the ancients.

CU'BIT (*s. in anatomy*) The long bone with a hollow in the middle which lies in the inſide of the arm.

CUBITÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the arm which helps to bend the wriſt. *Scott.*

Cu'bital (*adj. from* cubit) Containing the length of a cubit, belonging to the cubit.

CU'BITURE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. cubo *to lie down*) The act of lying down.

CU'BITUS (*s. in anatomy*) The cubit, the interior bone of the arm.

CUBOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The ſeventh bone of the foot ſo called from its reſemblance to a cube.

Cuch'eneal (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Cochineal.

CUCHE'RUS (*s. in old records*) A coucher, a ſetting dog.

CUCK'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Suſſex; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 42 miles from London.

Cuck'field (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Cuckfield, made at Cuckfield.

CUCK'INGSTOOL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind of chair faſtened to a long pole turning on a ſwivel to duck ſcolding women in the water.

CUC'KOLD (*s. from the* French cocu) One whoſe wife is falſe to his bed.

Cuc'kold (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To make a man a cuckold, to wrong a husband by unfaithfulneſs to his bed.

Cuc'kolded (*p. from* cuckold) Made a cuckold.

Cuc'kolding (*p. a. from* cuckold) Making a man a cuckold.

Cuc'koldly (*adj. from* cuckold) Having the qualities of a cuckold, mean, cowardly, ſneaking.

Cuc'koldmaker (*s. from* cuckold, *and* make) One who makes a practice of corrupting wives.

Cuc'koldom (*s. from* cuckold) The act of adultery, the ſtate of being a cuckold.

CUC'KOO (*s. from the* Brit. cwccw) A bird that appears in the ſpring, and is remarkable for the uniformity of its note. *Figuratively*, A ſilly fellow.

Cuc'koobud (*s. in botany*) Lady's ſmock.

Cuckoo'flower (*s. in botany*) The flower of the lady's ſmock.

Cuc'koopintle (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Cuc'kooſpit, Cuc'kopſpittle (*s.*) A ſpumous dew or froth found upon plants with a little inſect in it.

Cuc'kow (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The cuckoo.

Cuck'quean (*s. a low word*) A wench, a woman of ill fame.

CUCK'SOO (*s. from the* African) A kind of pudding or bits of paſte dreſſed over ſtewed meat.

CUCUBA'LUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CUCULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of fumitory.

CUCULLA'RIA (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of moths.

CUCULLA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the ſhoulder blade.

CUCUL'LATE, CUCUL'LATED (*adj. from the* Lat. cucullus *a hood*) Hooded, covered with a hood, having the reſemblance of a hood.

CUCUL'LUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A hood or part of a head dreſs to travel in, the cap and frock worn by the monks; a ſhell in the reſemblance of a hood, a ſpecies of voluta.

CUCU'LUS (*s. in botany*) The night ſhade.

CU'CUMBER (*s. in botany*) A plant cultivated in gardens, the fruit of the plant.

Cu'cumer (*s. not ſo frequent a ſpelling*) The cucumber.

CUCU'PHA (*s. with ſurgeons*) A kind of medicated cover or poultice for the head.

Cu'curbate (*s. in botany*) The gourd.

Cu'curbit (*s. from* cucurbita) A chymical veſſel in the ſhape of a gourd.

CUCURBI'TA (*s. in botany*) The gourd.

CUCURBI'TA (*s. in ſurgery*) A cupping glaſs.

Cucurbita'ceous (*adj. from* cucurbita) Reſembling a gourd, belonging to plants of the gourd kind.

Cu'curbite (*s. from* cucurbita) A veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.

Cu'curbite (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the veſſel which the chymiſts call a body. "*Let it be put into a* cucurbite *glaſs.*" *Mortimer.*

Cucur'bitine (*adj. from* cucurbita) Belonging to the gourd, like a gourd.

CUCURBITI'NI (*s. with phyſicians*) A broad kind of worm that breeds in the human body.

CUCURBI'TULA (*s. in ſurgery*) A cupping glaſs.

CUCU'RI (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſhark.

CUCUR'UCU (*s. in zoology*) An American ſerpent of a yellow colour and prodigious length.

CUCU'YOS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) An American fly which is ſaid to give nearly as much light as a candle in a dark night.

CUD (*s. from the* Sax.) That food which is lodged in the firſt ſtomach of ſome animals in order to be chewed over again, that which is ruminated or chewed over again.

Cud'den (*s. a low word, without etymology*) A clown, a ſtupid fellow. *Dryden.*

Cud'dle (*v. int. a low word, ſuppoſed to be without etymology*) To lie low, to lie cloſe, to ſquat.

Cud'dle (*v. t.*) To embrace, to hug.

Cud'dling (*p. a. a low word, from* cuddle) Lying cloſe, embracing, hugging.

Cud'dy (*s. a ſea term*) A place which lies between the captain and lieutenants cabin under the poop in a firſt rate man of war.

Cud'dy (*s. a low word, without etymology*) A clown, a ſilly fellow.

Cude, Cu'decloth (*s. obſolete*) A face cloth for a young child which in ancient times was uſed at baptiſm and was the prieſts fee. *Phillips.*

CUD'GEL (*s. probably from the* Dutch cudle *a knotted ſtick*) A ſtick to ſtrike with about a yard long and ſomething bigger than a man's thumb. "*To croſs the* cudgels," to yield, to ſubmit.

Cud'gel (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To beat with a cudgel, to beat, to bang.

Cud'gelled (*p. from* cudgel) Beaten, beaten with a cudgel.

Cud'gelling (*p. a. from* cudgel) Beating, beating with a cudgel.

Cud'gelplayer (*s. from* cudgel, *and* play) One who follows the barbarous diverſion of cudgel playing.

Cud'gelplaying (*s. from* cudgel, *and* play) A rough and barbarous diverſion in which two people endeavour to break each other's head with a cudgel.

Cud'gelproof (*adj. from* cudgel, *and* prove) Able to reſiſt a cudgel. *Hudibras.*

CUD'WEED, CUD'WORT (*s. in botany*) A plant ſometimes called cotton weed.

CUE (*s. from the* French queue *a tail*) The tail of a wig, the tail or end of any thing, the laſt word of a ſpeech, which he that anſwers to it catches as an intimation to begin; a hint, a ſhort direction; the part which any one is to play; humour, temper of mind; *but this ſenſe is rather low or droll.*

CUER'PO (*s. from the* Ital.) The body, an expoſure of the body in its proper ſhape, a light thin dreſs.

CUFF (*s. from the* Ital. zuffa *a battle*) A blow with the fiſt, a ſtroke, a ſtroke with a talon.

Cuff (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtrike with the fiſt, to ſtrike with wings, to ſtrike with talons.

Cuff (*v. int.*) To fight, to ſcuffle.

CUFF (*s. from the* French caeffe) The lower part of the ſleeve.

Cuf'fed (*p. from* cuff) Beaten, beaten with the fiſt, knocked about.

Cuf'fing (*p. a. from* cuff) Beating, ſtriking with the fiſt, ſtriking with talons.

Cuf'finquire (*s. an old local word*) A juſtice of the peace.

CUI'NAGE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The act of packing up twine for the market, the package of twine.

CUI'RASS (*s. from the* French cuir *leather*) A breaſt plate.

uiras′ſier (*s. from* cuiraſs) A man at arms, a ſoldier in armour.

UIRI′RI (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the ſternus kind, a ſtarling.

U′ISH (*s. from the* French cuiſſe *the thigh*) The armour that covers the thighs.

U′ISSES (*s. a more correct ſpelling, from the* French) The cuiſhes, or armour for the thighs.

u′lage (*s. in old records*) The expence of laying up a ſhip in the dock to be repaired.

UL′DEFOUR (*s. from the* French, *in maſonry*) A kind of vault, a ſmall low vault not much unlike an oven.

UL′DELAMP (*s. from the* French, *in maſonry*) A decoration in vaults and cielings, to furniſh the lower part of the work.

UL′DEES (*s. from the* Lat. colo, *to worſhip, and* Deus, *God*) An order of monks in Scotland, remarkable for their zeal and diligence in religious exerciſes.

UL′ERAGE (*s. in botany*) Arſeſmart.

U′LEUS (*s. in antiquity*) The largeſt meaſure of capacity among the Romans.

U′LEX (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A genus of two-winged flies.

U′LINARY (*adj. from the* Lat. culina, *a kitchen*) Belonging to the kitchen, relating to cookery.

ULL (*v. t. from the* French cueillir) To pick out, to ſelect from others.

l′lage (*s. obſolete*) A right claimed by the lord, of ſpending the firſt night with the bride of his vaſſal.

l′led (*p. from* cull) Picked out of others, ſelected from others.

UL′LEN (*s.*) A parliament town of Bamfſhire, in Scotland.

l′lender (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A colander.

l′ler (*s. from* cull) One that culls; a ſheep drawn out from others as not fit for ſale.

l′fiſh (*s. from* cull *and* fiſh) A ſort of fiſh. *Phillips.*

l′liage (*s. obſolete*) The right of the lord to ſpend the firſt night with the new married wife of a vaſſal.

l′ling (*p. from* cull) Picking out of others, ſelecting from others.

l′ling (*s. a local word*) The light corn ſeparated from the reſt in winnowing.

l′lion (*s. in botany*) The orchis.

l′lion (*s. perhaps from* ſcullion) A mean fellow, a ſcoundrel.

l′lionhead (*s. in fortification*) A baſtion, a blockhouſe.

l′lionly (*adj. from* cullion) Having the qualities of a cullion, baſe, mean.

l′lions (*s. in anatomy*) The teſtes.

UL′LITON (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 154 miles from London.

l′liton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Culliton, made t Culliton.

l′lot (*s. not much uſed*) A kind of cuſhion, a cuſhion o ride on.

l′lumbine (*s. in botany, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The columbine.

UL′LY (*s. from the* Italian coglione, *a fool*) One who s impoſed on, one that is made a fool of.

l′ly (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To befool, to trick, to impoſe upon.

lm (*s. in botany, from* culmer) The ſtalk of graſs or corn.

lm (*s.*) Smoak, ſoot, a kind of ſmall coal.

UL′MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) The height, the top, the peak; the higheſt point of the heavens that a ſtar can iſe to in any given latitude.

LMI′FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. culmus, *a ſtalk, and* ero, *to bear*) Having a ſmooth jointed ſtalk.

l′minate (*v. int. in aſtronomy, from* culmen) To be vertical, to become vertical, to be at the height, to e in the meridian.

l′minating (*p. from* culminate) Riſing to the verti-al point of the heavens, coming to the meridian.

lmina′tion (*s. from* culminate) The tranſit of a ſtar or lanet over the meridian, the higheſt point in the heavens to which a ſtar or planet can riſe in a given atitude.

L′MORE (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter.

L′MUS (*s. from the* Lat. *in botany*) The ſtalk of graſs nd corn, the culm.

L′PABLE (*adj, from the* Lat. culpa, *a fault*) Faulty, lameable, guilty, criminal; *with* of: *as*, "Culpable *f this crime.*"

′pableneſs (*s. from* culpable) The ſtate of being ulpable, guilt, blame.

pabi′lity (*s. not much uſed, from* culpable) Culpable-eſs.

Cul′pably (*adv. from* culpable) Blameably, criminally.

Cul′pon (*v. t. a cant word in carving meat at table*) To cut up a trout.

CUL′PRIT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The perſon arraigned before a judge, a criminal.

CUL′RACH (*s. in the cuſtoms of Scotland*) One who is left as a pledge for the appearance of another.

Cul′rage (*s. in botany*) The culerage, the arſeſmart.

CUL′ROSS (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, about 23 miles from Edinburgh.

CULTCH (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The hard ſhelly ſubſtance formed in the bottom of the water where oyſters ſpawn.

Cultella′tion (*s. not much uſed*) The art or proceſs of meaſuring heights and diſtances by thoſe inſtruments that give the meaſure in parts only.

CUL′TER (*s. from the* Lat. culter, *a knife*) The iron of the plough, which cuts the ſurface of the ground.

CUL′TIVATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. colo, *to till*) To improve land, to meliorate, to render fruitful, to improve.

Cul′tivated (*p. from* cultivate) Improved, meliorated, tilled, rendered more fruitful.

Cul′tivating (*p. a. from* cultivate) Improving, tilling, meliorating, rendering more fruitful.

Cultiva′tion (*s. from* cultivate) The art of improving ſoils, improvement, melioration.

Cul′tivator (*s. from* cultivate) One that cultivates land, one that improves any thing.

CUL′TURE (*s. from the* Lat. cultura, *the improvement of land*) The act of cultivation, tillage, the act of melioration and improvement.

Cul′ture (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cultivate, to manure, to till. *Thomſon.*

CUL′VER (*s. from the* Sax. culfre) A pigeon, a wood pigeon.

Cul′verage (*s. from the* Lat. culver, *but now obſolete*) Timidity, cowardice.

CUL′VERIN (*s. from the* Lat. coluber, *a ſnake*) A ſpecies of ordnance.

Cul′verkey (*s. in botany*) A kind of flowers.

Cul′vertage (*s. in feudal cuſtoms*) The eſcheat of forfeiture of lands to the lord of the fee.

Cul′vertail (*s. in ſhip building, from* culver *and* tail) A kind of tenon, the form of a dove's tail.

Cul′vertail (*v. t. from the* ſub.) To faſten one piece of timber into another, by tenon in the form of a dove's tail.

Cul′vertailed (*p. from* culvertail) Faſtened by a tenon in form of a dove's tail.

Cul′vertailing (*p. a. from* culvertail) Faſtening by means of the culvertail.

Cul′vertailing (*s. from the part.*) The method of faſtening by culvertails.

Cum (*v. int. obſolete*) To come, did come. *Chaucer.*

CUMA′TICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. cumatilis, *but not uſed*) Blue, of a ſky colour.

CUM′BER (*v. t. from the* Dutch comberen, *to diſturb*) To embarraſs, to obſtruct, to croud with ſomething uſeleſs, to involve in difficulties, to buſy, to diſtract with cares, to burden with one's company.

Cum′ber (*s. from the* verb) Vexation, embarraſſment, obſtruction, diſtreſs.

Cum′bered (*p. from* cumber) Embarraſſed, perplexed, burdened, buſied; *with* with: as, "*The learning of any language ſhould not be* cumbered with *any other difficulties.*"

Cum′bering (*p. a. from* cumber) Embarraſſing, perplexing, obſtructing, buſying.

CUM′BERLAND (*s.*) One of the northern counties of England; it is ſeparated from Scotland by the river Solway, and gives the title of duke to a branch of the royal family.

Cum′berland (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Cumberland.

Cum′berous (*adj. nearly obſolete, from* cumber) Cumberſome.

Cum′berſome (*adj. from* cumber) Troubleſome, vexatious, embarraſſing, unwieldy, unmanageable.

Cum′berſomely (*adv. from* cumberſome) In a cumberſome manner.

Cum′berſomeneſs (*s. from* cumberſome) Incumbrance, hindrance, obſtruction.

Cum′ble (*s. a local word*) Full meaſure, heaped meaſure. *Scott.*

Cum′brance (*s. from* cumber) An incumbrance, hindrance, obſtruction.

Cum′brous (*adj. from* cumber) Cumberous, troubleſome, vexatious, oppreſſive, burdenſome, heavy.

Cum′frey (*s. in botany*) A plant uſed in medicine.

CUMINOI'DES (*s. in botany*) a genus of plants.

CUM'MIN (*s. in botany*) A plant that reſembles fennel; it is generally brought from Malta, where it is cultivated, it being too tender for our climate.

CU'MULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. cumulus, *a heap*) To heap up, to heap together.

Cu'mulated (*p. from* cumulate) Heaped up, heaped together.

Cu'mulating (*p. a. from* cumulate) Heaping up, heaping together.

Cumula'tion (*s. from* cumulate, *but not much uſed*) The act of heaping together.

Cu'muloſe (*adj. from* cumulate, *little uſed*) Full of heaps. *Scott.*

Cun (*v. t. a ſea term*) To direct the perſon at the helm how to ſteer.

CUNCTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. cunctor, *to make long delay*) A delay, a procraſtination, dilatorineſs.

CUNCTA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One that delays, one given to delay.

CUNCTIP'OTENT (*adj. from the* Lat. cunctus *all, and* poſſum, *to be able, but little uſed*) Allpowerful, able to do all things. *Scott.*

CUNCTITE'NENT (*adj. from the* Lat. cunctus *all, and* teneo, *to hold, but little uſed*) Holding all things, poſſeſſing all things. *Scott.*

CUND (*v. t. a local word, from the* Dutch konnen, *to know*) To give notice, to ſhew which way a ſhole of fiſh is gone.

Cune'al (*adj. from* cuneus) Belonging to a wedge, having the form of a wedge.

Cu'neated (*adj. from* cuneus) Made in the form of a wedge.

Cu'neiform (*adj. from* cuneus *and* form) Having the form of a wedge.

CUNET'TE (*s. in fortification*) A kind of entrenchment.

CU'NEUS (*s. from the* Lat.) One of the mechanical powers, a wedge.

Cunic'uloſe (*adj. from* cuniculus) Stocked with rabbits, belonging to rabbits.

Cunic'ulous (*adj. from* cuniculus) Producing rabbits, belonging to rabbits.

CUNIC'ULUS (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat.) A rabbit, a hole under ground.

CUNIC'ULUS (*s. with miners*) A kind of horizontal cut, or paſſage in a mine.

CUNI'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CUNILA'GO (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ſavory.

CUNI'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs ſuppoſed to preſide over children in the cradle.

Cunn (*v. t. a ſea term*) To direct the ſteerage of a ſhip.

Cun'ned (*p. from* cun, *a local word*) Directed, directed which way to follow a ſhole of fiſh.

CUN'NER (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſhell fiſh leſs than an oyſter which ſticks cloſe to the rocks.

Cun'ning (*p. from* cun, *a local word*) Giving notice, ſhewing which way the ſhole is gone.

Cun'ning (*p. a ſea term, from* cun) Directing the perſon at the helm how to ſteer the ſhip.

CUN'NING (*s. from the* Sax. cunninge) Knowledge, art, skill; craft, ſubtilty, diſſimulation.

Cun'ning (*adj. from the ſub.*) Skillful, knowing, artful, deceitful, fraudulent.

CUN'NINGHAM (*s.*) One of the four bailiwicks of Scotland, one of the three bailiwicks into which the ſhire of Air is ſubdivided.

Cun'ningly (*adv. from* cunning) Artfully, ſlily, fraudulently.

Cun'ningman (*s. from* cunning *and* man) A man who pretends to tell fortunes, one who pretends to recover ſtolen goods, a conjurer.

Cun'ningneſs (*s. from* cunning) Deceitfulneſs, ſlineſs.

CUN'NUS (*s. in anatomy*) The female pudendum.

Cun'ny (*s. from* cunnus, *a low vulgar word*) The female pudendum.

Cunt (*s. a low and vulgar word, from* cunnus) The female pudendum.

Cuntey cuntey (*in old records*) A trial by the county, a trial by jury.

CUN'TUR (*s. in ornithology, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The condor, a monſtrous bird in America, two of which, it is ſaid, will kill and devour a bull.

CUP (*s. from the* Sax.) A ſmall veſſel to drink in, any thing hollow like a cup, the liquor contained in the cup, the draught. "*In his cups.*" Merry, chearful with drinking.

Cup (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To furniſh with cups, to draw blood by cupping.

CUPA'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cup'bearer (*s. from* cup *and* bear) An officer of th king's houſhold, an attendant to give wine at feaſt.

Cup'board (*s. from* cup *and* board) A ſmall caſe wit ſhelves, on which cups are generally placed, a kin of ſafe to put victuals in.

Cup'board (*v. t. from the* ſub.) To put into a cupboard to hoard up.

Cup'boarded (*p. from* cupboard) Put into a cupboard hoarded up.

Cup'boarding (*p. a. from* cupboard) Laying up in cupboard. *Shakeſpeare*

Cu'pel (*s. in chymiſtry*) A coppel, a kind of refining pot

CUPEL'LA (*s. from the* Lat.) A veſſel uſed by chymiſts

CU'PID (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* Lat. cupio *to deſire*) The ſuppoſed god of love.

Cupi'dinous (*adj. not uſed, from* Cupid) Full of deſire deſirous of unlawful pleaſures.

Cupi'dity (*s. from* Cupid) A deſire of unlawful pleaſure concupiſcence.

Cu'pidous (*adj. not uſed, from* Cupid) Full of deſire, de ſirous of unlawful enjoyments.

CU'POLA (*s. from the* Italian) A dome, the hemi ſpherical ſummit of a building.

Cu'polo (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cupola.

Cup'ped (*p. from* cup) Let blood by cupping.

Cup'pel (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A coppel, a refinin pot uſed by chymiſts.

Cup'per (*s. from* cup) One who cups, a ſcarifier.

Cup'ping (*p. a. from* cup) Drawing blood by ſcarifi cation.

Cup'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing bloo by ſcarification.

Cup'pingglaſs (*s. from* cup *and* glaſs) The glaſs cu uſed in ſcarification.

Cu'preous (*adj. from* cuprum) Coppery, conſiſting copper.

CUPRES'OPIN'ULUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plant

CUPRES'SUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the cy preſs.

CU'PRUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Copper.

Cu'pulo (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A cupola, a dome.

Cur (*s. from the* Dutch kone) A ſmall worthleſs dog, man in contempt.

Cu'rable (*adj. from* cure) Capable of being cured, ad mitting a cure.

Cu'rableneſs (*s. from* curable) The ſtate of being cu rable.

Cu'racy (*s. from* curate) The employment of a curat the office of a curate, the employment which on clergyman holds under another.

Cu'rate (*s. from* cure) A pariſh prieſt, a clergyma hired to do the duty of another.

Cu'rateſhip (*s. from* curate) The office of a curate, curacy.

Cura'tion (*s. from* cure, *in medicine*) The method finding out by ſymptoms the proper remedies fo a cure. *Sco*

Cu'rative (*adj. from* cure) Relating to the cure of di eaſes, tending to cure.

CURA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One that has the ſuperi tendance of any buſineſs.

Cu'rature (*s. not much uſed*) Care, ſuperintendance.

CURB (*s. from the* French courber, *to bend*) An iro chain faſtened to the branches of a bridle, and com paſſing the lower jaw of the horſe; *figuratively,* reſtraint, a hindrance.

Curb (*s. in farriery*) A hard callous tumour that ru along the inſide of a horſe's hoof.

Curb (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To guide or reſtrain a hor with a curb, to reſtrain, to check, to confine, keep back.

Cur'bed (*p. from* curb) Reſtrained with a curb, r ſtrained, confined, kept back.

Cur'bing (*p. a. from* curb) Reſtraining, confining, kee ing back.

CURCU'LIO (*s. in zoology*) A genus of beetles.

CURCU'MA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, turmeri

CURD (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The coagulation milk, the concretion of the thicker parts of any quid.

Curd (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To turn to curds, to cauſe curdle.

Cur'dle (*v. int. from* curd) To coagulate, to concret to ſhoot together in curds.

Cur'dle (*v. t.*) To cauſe to coagulate, to force into co cretions.

Curd'led (*p. from* curdle) Coagulated, turned in curds.

Curd'ling (*p. a. from* curdle) Coagulating, turning into curds.

Cur'dy (*adj. from* curd) Full of curds, coagulated, concreted.

CURE (*s. from the* Lat. cura, *care*) A remedy, a reſtorative, an act of healing, the benefice or employment of a curate.

Cure (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To heal, to reſtore, to recover to a ſtate of health; *with* of *before the diſeaſe: as, I will engage to* cure *you* of *the ague, by an application of the bark.*"

Cure (*v. t.*) To prepare ſo as to preſerve from corruption.

Cure (*s. now obſolete*) Care. *Chaucer.*

Curebul'li (*s. obſolete*) Leather, tanned leather. *Chau.*

Cu'red (*p. from* cure) Healed, reſtored to health; preſerved, prepared in ſuch a manner as to be preſerved from putrifaction.

Cu'releſs (*adj. from* cure) Incurable, having no remedy.

Cu'rer (*s. from* cure) A healer, a phyſician, one that cures.

CURET'TES (*s. in antiquity*) The prieſts of Cybele, the Corybantes.

Cur'feu (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The curfew.

CUR'FEW (*s. from the* Fr. couvrir, *to cover, and* feu, *fire*) A cover for a fire, a fireplate; the bell that was rung at eight in the evening, by order of William the conqueror, as a ſignal for all his Engliſh ſubjects to rake up their fires, put out their lights and go to bed; the bell that rings about bed time.

Cur'fewtime (*s. obſolete*) The time for covering the fire, the time of ringing the curfew. *Chaucer.*

CU'RIA (*s. from the* Lat.) A court of judicature, a court leet, the hall or place where the court is aſſembled.

CU'RIÆ (*s. plu.*) The wards of ancient Rome.

Curia'lity (*s. from* curia) The appurtenances of a court.

Cu'riaſs (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A cuiraſs.

CU'RIO (*s. in antiquity*) The chief prieſt of one of the Roman curiæ.

Curio'ſity (*s. from* curious) Inquiſitiveneſs, a diſpoſition for minute enquiry, nicety, accuracy; a rarity, a curious experiment.

CU'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. curia, *care*) Nice, accurate, attentive, inquiſitive, careful, ſubtle, artful; elegant, neat, finiſhed, laboured, rigid, ſtrict.

Cu'riouſly (*adv. from* curious) Studiouſly, inquiſitively, exactly, neatly, artfully, captiouſly.

Cu'riouſneſs (*s. from* curious, *but not much uſed*) Curioſity, the ſtate of being curious.

CURL (*v. t. from the* Dutch krollen) To turn the hair in ringlets, to twiſt, to deck with curls, to raiſe in waves.

CURL (*v. int.*) To ſhrink into ringlets, to twiſt itſelf, to riſe in undulations.

Cur'led (*p. from* curl) Turned into ringlets, twiſted, raiſed in undulations, dreſſed in curls.

CUR'LEW (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of water fowl, a large bird of the partridge kind.

Cur'ling (*p. a. from* curl) Turning in ringlets, twiſting, raiſing in waves, riſing in undulations.

Cur'ling (*s. from the part.*) An undulation, a flow of gentle waves, a ring of curls.

Cur'lings (*s. with hunters*) The ſmall ſpotted curls, with which a deer's head is powdered.

CURMUDG'EON (*s. from the* French cœur, *unknown, and* mechant, *a correſpondent*) A miſer, a churl, a griper.

Curmudg'eonly (*adj. from* curmudgeon) Avaricious, nigardly, churliſh.

Cur'nock (*s. a local word*) A meaſure of four buſhels, half a quarter of corn.

Cur'nook (*s. a different ſpelling*) A curnock, four buſhels.

Curr (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cur, a degenerate mungrel dog.

CUR'RAN (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of groſſularia, a ſhrub commonly cultivated in gardens; the fruit of the currantree.

Cur'ranbuſh (*s. in botany, from* curran, *and* buſh) The ſhrub that produces the curran.

Cur'rant (*s. in botany*) The currantree, the fruit of the currantree, a ſmall dried grape more properly written corinth.

Cur'rant (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Current, circulatory, paſſing from hand to hand.

Cur'ranto (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The courant, a kind of dance, a kind of air in muſic.

Cur'rantree (*s. in botany*) The curran, a ſpecies of groſſularia.

Cur'ranwine (*s. from* curran *and* wine) Wine made of currans.

CURRE (*s. in ichthyology*) The red gurnard.

Cur'reiden (*adj. obſolete*) Courted, flattered. *Chaucer.*

Cur'rency (*s. from* current) The circulation of caſh or paper, the quality of paſſing from hand to hand, continuance, conſtant flow, general eſteem, general reception.

CUR'RENT (*adj. from the* Lat. curro, *to run*) Running, paſſing from hand to hand, circulating, common, general, faſhionable, popular, paſſable, admittable, paſſing.

Cur'rent (*s. from the adj.*) A running ſtream, a progreſſive motion of the ſea in certain places which frequently carries a ſhip out of its proper courſe.

Cur'rently (*adv. from* current) In a conſtant motion, without oppoſition, popularly, faſhionably, conſtantly.

Cur'rentneſs (*s. from* current) The ſtate of being current, the quality of being current.

CURRIC'ULUS (*s. with ancient authors*) The current year, the courſe of the year.

Cur'ried (*p. from* curry) Dreſſed as leather for the ſhoemaker, dreſſed as a horſe with a curry comb, beaten, drubbed.

Cur'riedow (*s. obſolete*) A flatterer. *Phillips.*

CUR'RIER (*s. from* curry) One who dreſſes leather, one whoſe buſineſs it is to prepare tanned leather for the ſhoemaker.

Cur'riſh (*adj. from* cur) Having the qualities of a mungrel dog, brutal, ſour, churliſh, malignant, untractable.

Cur'rour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A courier, a meſſenger. *Chaucer.*

CUR'RUCU (*s. in ornithology*) The motacilla, the hedge ſparrow,

CUR'RY (*v. t. from the* Lat. corium, *a hide*) To dreſs leather by rubbing and beating, to rub a horſe with a curry comb; to beat, to drub; to tickle, to flatter. "*To curry favour,*" to flatter, to endeavour to get into favour.

Cur'rycomb (*s. from* curry *and* comb) An iron inſtrument to rub down a horſe.

Cur'rying (*p. a. from* curry) Rubbing a horſe with a currycomb, dreſſing leather by rubbing and beating it; beating, drubbing.

CURSE (*v. t. from the* Sax. curſian) To imprecate evil upon any one, to devote to evil; to afflict, to torment; *with,* with, as, "Curſe *them* with *ſuch ſons as theſe.*"

Curſe (*v. int.*) To utter a malediction, to imprecate.

Curs'ed (*p. from* curſe) Devoted to evil, afflicted, tormented.

Curs'ed (*adj. from the part.*) Hateful, deteſtable, wicked, unholy, vexatious, troubleſome, blaſted by a curſe.

Cur'ſedly (*adv. from* curſed, *a low cant word*) Miſerably, ſhamefully.

Cur'ſedneſs (*s. from* curſed) The ſtate of being under a curſe.

Cur'ſhip (*s. from* cur) The quality of being curriſh, meanneſs, dogſhip.

Cur'ſidneſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Curſedneſs. *Chaucer.*

Cur'ſiter (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A curſitor.

CUR'SITOR (*s. from the* Lat.) An officer or clerk in chancery, who makes out original writs for that county or ſhire which is allotted to his department; they are twenty four in number and a corporation among themſelves.

CUR'SOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A courier, a meſſenger of haſte.

CUR'SOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of ſlide, or moveable part of a mathematical inſtrument.

Cur'ſorary (*adj. very little uſed*) Curſory, haſty, careleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cur'ſorily (*adj. from* curſory) Haſtily, careleſsly.

Cur'ſorineſs (*s. from* curſory) Slight attention, careleſſneſs.

Cur'ſory (*adj. from* curſor) Haſty, quick, inattentive, careleſs.

Curſt (*part. from* curſe) Curſed.

Curſt (*adj. from the part.*) Malignant, malicious, peeviſh, froward.

Curſt'neſs (*s. from* curſt) Malignity, peeviſhneſs, frowardneſs.

CURT (*adj. from the* Lat. curto, *to ſhorten*) Cut ſhort, ſhort.

Cur'tal (*v. t. now become an obſolete ſpelling*) To curtail.

Cur'tail (*v. t. from* curt) To cut off, to cut ſhort, to ſhorten; *with* of: *as,* "*Having* curtailed *it* of *thoſe letters.*"

Cur′tail (*adj. probab'y from* cur *and* tail) Having a ſhort tail, having the tail cut off. " *A curtail dog.*"

CUR′TAIL (*s. in muſic*) A kind of baſſoon.

Cur′tail (*s. a low word*) A drab, a naſty ſlut.

Cur′tailed (*p. from* curtail) Cut off, cut ſhort, ſhortened; *with* of: *as*, " *I was* curtailed of *my privileges.*"

Cur′tailing (*p. a. from* curtail) Cutting off, cutting ſhort, ſhortening.

CUR′TAIN (*s. from the* Lat. cortina) A cloth hung up ſo as to be contracted and expanded at pleaſure, a cloth ſo ſuſpended as to be drawn over any thing.

CUR′TAIN (*s. in fortification*) That part of a wall or a rampart, which lies between two baſtions.

Cur′tain (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To encloſe with a curtain, to accommodate with a curtain.

Cur′tained (*p. from* curtain) Encloſed with a curtain, furniſhed with curtains.

Cur′tainlecture (*s. from* curtain *and* lecture) An admonition given by a wiſe to her husband in bed.

CURTA′NA (*s. in Britiſh cuſtoms*) The ſword of Edward the confeſſor, borne before the kings of England at their coronation; the point is broken off in token of mercy.

CUR′TATE (*adj. in aſtronomy*) Reduced to the ecliptic, belonging to the diſtance of a ſtar or planet from the ſun when reduced to the ecliptic.

Curta′tion (*s. in aſtronomy, from* curtate) The diſtance of a ſtar, or planet from the ecliptic, the interval between the diſtance from the ſun and the curtate diſtance.

Cur′tayn (*s.*) The curtana, the pointleſs ſword of Edward the confeſſor carried before the kings of England at their coronation.

Cur′teiſe (*adj. obſolete*) Courteous, kind, affable. *Chau.*

Cur′telaſſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A cutlaſs.

Cur′telax (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A cutlaſs, a ſhort ſword.

Cur′teſy (*s. an incorrect ſpelting*) Courteſy.

Cur′teys (*adj. obſolete*) Courteous, kind, affable. *Chau.*

Cur′tezan (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A courteſan.

Cur′ticone (*s. in geometry*) The lower fruſtum of a cone, a cone with the top cut off.

CUR′TIN (*s. in fortification*) The curtain, that part of the wall or rampart which lies between two baſtions.

Cur′tiſe (*adj. obſolete*) Courteous, kind, affable. *Chau.*

Curt′laſs (*s. not ſo modern a ſpelling*) A cutlaſs, a ſhort ſword.

Curt′ſy (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A courteſy.

Cur′vated (*adj. from* curve) Bent, curved.

Curva′tion (*s. from* curve) The act of bending, the ſtate of being bent.

Cur′vature (*s. from* curve) An inflection, crookedneſs, the ſtate of being curved.

CURVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. curvo, *to bend*) To inflect, to bend.

Curve (*s. from the verb*) A flexure, a bending of ſome regular form, a crooked or bending line, the thing bent.

Curve (*adj. from the verb*) Crooked, bent, inflected.

Cur′ved (*p. from* curve) Bent, bent in ſome regular form.

CUR′VET (*v. int. from the* Italian corvettare) To leap, to bound, to friſk, to be licentious.

Cur′vet (*s. from the verb*) A leap, a bound, a frolick, a prank, a particular leap of a managed horſe.

CURVICAU′DA (*s. in zoology*) The wringletail.

CURVILIN′EAL (*adj. from the* Lat. curvus, *crooked, and* linea, *a line*) Having a crooked line, conſiſting of crooked lines.

CURVILIN′EAR (*adj. from the* Lat. curvus, *crooked, and* linea, *a line*) Having a curve line, conſiſting of curve lines.

CURVIROS′TRA (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies of loxia, the croſs bill.

CURVIROS′TRA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of foſſil cockle ſhell.

Cur′vity (*s. from* curve) Curvature, inflexion, crookedneſs.

CUR′ULE (*adj. in Roman antiquity*) Adorned with ivy, ſenatorial, belonging to a triumphal chair, or kind of chariot in which the great magiſtrates of Rome had a right to be carried in their proceſſions.

Cury′favel (*s. obſolete*) Flattery, the repreſentation of any thing in a pleaſing manner, with a deſign to inſinuate one's ſelf into the good graces of ſome great perſon. *Chaucer.*

Curyo′ſite (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Curioſity. *Chaucer.*

CRUS′CO (*s. in geography*) The capital of Peru.

CRUSCU′TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, dodder.

CUSH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* black) A man's name.

CU′SHAN (*s. from the* Heb. ſignifying blackneſs) The name of a country, Ethiopia.

CU′SHI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* black) The name of a man.

CUSH′ION (*s. from the* French couſſin) A pillow for the ſeat, a ſoft pad for a chair, a pillow to kneel on.

Cuſh′ioned (*adj. from* cuſhion) Seated on a cuſhion, ſupported by cuſhions.

Cuſh′ionet (*s. from* cuſhion) A little cuſhion.

Cus′kin (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A ſort of ivory cup. *Scott.*

Cus′ky (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſleep. *Chaucer.*

CUSP (*s. from the* Lat. cuſpis, *a point*) The firſt point of each of the twelve houſes in aſtrology, the point of a ſpear, the points or horns of the moon or other planet.

Cus′pated (*adj. from* cuſpate) Ending in a point, having the flower leaves ending in a point.

Cus′pidate (*v. t. from* cuſp) To ſharpen at the point, to bring to a point.

Cus′pidated (*p. from* cuſpidate) Sharpened, pointed, having the flower leaves ending in a point.

CUS′TARD (*s. from the* Britiſh cwſtard) A kind of ſweet meat made of eggs, milk and ſugar.

CUS′TODY (*s. from the* Lat. cuſtodio, *to keep in ſafety*) Safeguard, preſervation, guardianſhip, ſecurity, defence; impriſonment, reſtraint of liberty.

CUS′TOM (*s. from the* French couſtume) Habit, practice, faſhion, an eſtabliſhed manner, uſage; the practice of buying, the application of buyers; a tribute, a tax paid on goods imported or exported.

Cus′tomable (*adj. from* cuſtom) Habitual, common, frequent.

Cus′tomableneſs (*s. from* cuſtomable) Habit, faſhion, conformity to cuſtom.

Cus′tomably (*adv. from* cuſtomable) Commonly, uſually, according to cuſtom. *Hayward.*

Cus′tomarily (*adv. from* cuſtomary) Habitually, commonly.

Cus′tomarineſs (*s. from* cuſtomary) Commonneſs, frequency.

CUSTOMA′RIUS (*s. in old records*) A tenant in ſocage, a tenant in villenage.

Cus′tomary (*adj. from* cuſtom) Habitual, conformable to cuſtom, uſual, wonted.

Cus′tomaunce (*s. obſolete*) Cuſtom. *Chaucer.*

Cus′tomed (*adj. from* cuſtom) Uſual, common, accuſtomed.

Cus′tomer (*s. from* cuſtom) One who buys, one who is accuſtomed.

Cus′tomer (*s. from* cuſtom, *obſolete*) A common woman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Cus′tomere (*adj. obſolete*) Cuſtomable. *Chaucer.*

Cus′tomhouſe (*s. from* cuſtom *and* houſe) The houſe where goods are entered, and the taxes gathered on exports and imports.

Cus′tomhouſeofficer (*s. from* cuſtomhouſe *and* officer) An officer that attends the cuſtomhouſe. *Swift.*

CUS′TOS (*s. from the* Lat.) A keeper, a guardian.

Cus′trel (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A childbearer, a veſſel for wine.

CUT (*v. t. probably from the* French couteau, *a knife*) To divide by means of a ſharp edge, to hew, to carve; to divide cards, to interſect, to croſs; to pierce with ſome uneaſy ſenſation. *With* down, to fell, to ſubdue. *With* off, to deſtroy, to murder; to intercept, to prevent a return; to obviate, to preclude; to withold, to interrupt, to ſhorten, to finiſh. *With* out, to contrive, to form, to excel, to outdo. *With* ſhort, to abridge, to diminiſh. *With* up, to divide into pieces, to eradicate.

CUT (*v. int.*) To make its way by dividing obſtructions, to ſtrike one foot againſt another.

Cut (*v. pret. of* cut) Did cut.

Cut (*p. from* cut) Affected by the force of ſomething that cuts.

Cut (*s. from the verb*) The blow of a ſharp or edged inſtrument, the wound made by cutting; a canal made by art; a part cut off, a lop becauſe generally cut off from a ſtick; a near paſſage; a picture cut or carved on wood or copper, the impreſſion taken from a graving on wood or copper; the act of dividing a pack of cards; a faſhion, a form, a manner of cutting.

Cut (*s. a cant word, perhaps it ſignifies*) A fool. " *Call me cut.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

CUTAM′BULI (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of cuticular animalcules; wandering ſcorbutic pains.

CUTA′NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. cutis, *the skin*) Belonging to the skin, cuticular.

Cutch′eneal (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Cochineal. *Phillips.*

Cute (*adj. from* acute) Acute, ſharp, quick, witty. *Scott.*

Cute (*s.*) Unfermented wine. *Scott.*

th (*adj. obſolete*) Known, famous. *Chaucer.*

TH'BERT (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

TH'RED (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

TH'WIN (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

'TICLE (*s. from the* Lat. cuticula, *a tender skin*) The firſt or outward covering of the body, the ſcarf skin; thin skin formed on the ſurface of liquor.

tic'ular (*adj. from* cuticle) Belonging to the skin.

'TIS (*s. in anatomy*) The thick skin with the cuticle, he skin of the body.

t'lace (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cutlaſs, a ſhort broad ſword.

t'laſh (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cutlaſs. *Pope.*

T'LASS (*s. from the* French coutelas) A ſhort broad kind of ſword.

t'leax (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cutlaſs. *Shakeſp.*

T'LER (*s. from the* French coutelier) One who makes knives, one who makes or deals in edge tools ſuch s knives and ſwords.

t'let (*s. in cookery*) A veal ſtake, a ſlice of meat.

t'purſe (*s. from* cut *and* purſe) A thief, a pickpocket.

tt (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of broad flat bottomed boat, ſometimes uſed in tranſporting horſes.

t'ted (*adj. a local word*) Scolding, bawling, quarrelſome. *Phillips.*

t'ter (*s. from* cut) One that cuts any thing, an inſtrument that cuts; an officer in the exchequer that cuts the tallies; one of the teeth that cuts the meat; nimble kind of boat or ſmall veſſel that cuts the water.

t'throat (*s. from* cut *and* throat) A ruffian, an aſſaſſin.

t'throat (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Cruel, inhuman, barbarous.

t'ting (*p. a. from* cut) Dividing the parts of any thing with a keen inſtrument, dividing, interſecting, piercing with ſome uneaſy ſenſation, ſtriking one foot againſt another, laying on thick paint to cover ſome other colour.

t'ting (*adj. from the part.*) Keen, ſharp, ſevere.

t'ting (*s. from the part.*) A piece cut off, a chop.

T'TLE, CUT'TLEFISH (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſepia, the inkfiſh; a fiſh which ejects a black ſubſtance like ink, in order to confound the purſuers.

t'tle (*s. from the foregoing*) A foul mouthed fellow, one who blackens the character of others.

'VA (*s. from old records*) A kind of tub or veſſel uſed in brewing.

'VET (*s. from the* French) A kind of diſh, a diſh of n oval form.

VET'TE (*s. in fortification*) A trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch.

y'nage (*s. in old ſtatutes*) The package of tin, a particular method of packing up tin.

z (*s. with printers, a cant word*) The title given to one who has made himſelf free of the chapel.

A'MUS (*s. in botany*) The bean, a ſort of pulſe.

A'NUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of jaſper.

A'NUS (*s. in botany*) The corn flower, the blue bottle.

ATHIS'CUS (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to pour any thing into a wound.

A'THUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A liquid meaſure, containing about two pints wine meaſure.

'BELE (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed mother of the gods.

'CEON (*s. in antiquity, with poets and phyſicians*) A kind of water gruel, a mixture of meal and water.

'CLAMEN (*s. in botany*) Sowbread.

CLE (*s. from the* Greek κυκλος, *a ring*) A circle, a period of time, imaginary orbs, a circle in the heavens.

C'LIDIA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of animalcules without any limbs.

C'LISEUS (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to ſcrape the skull in caſe of fractures.

'CLOID (*s. from the* Greek κυκλος, *a circle*, and ειδος, *ſhape*) A geometrical curve generated by the motion of a point in the circumference of a wheel.

'cloidal (*adj. from* cycloid) Belonging to the cycloid, having the properties of the cycloid.

clom'etry (*s. from the* Greek κυκλος, *a circle, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) The art of meaſuring circles.

'CLOPÆDIA (*s. from the* Greek κυκλος *a circle, and* αιδεια *inſtruction*) A courſe of education, a circle of knowledge.

clo'pean (*adj. from* Cyclops) Belonging to the Cyclops.

'CLOPHORIA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek, υκλος, *a circle, and* φερω, *to carry*) Circulation, the circulation of the blood.

CY'CLOPION (*s. with phyſicians*) The white of the eye.

CY'CLOPS (*s. from the* Greek κυκλος, *a circle, and* ωψ, *an eye*) The firſt inhabitants of Sicily, ſuppoſed to be a race of giants; the workmen of Vulcan, who, as the poets feign, were employed in making thunderbolts for Jupiter, and had but one large eye in the middle of the forehead.

CYCLOP'TERUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The lumpfiſh.

CYC'LUS (*s. from the* Greek κυκλος) A circle, a round, a cycle.

Cy'der (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Syder, the liquor produced from apples, ſome of it little inferior to wine.

CYDO'NIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The marmalade, or conſerve of quinces.

Cyg'net (*s. from* cygnus) A young ſwan.

CYG'NUS (*s. in ornithology*) The ſwan.

CYG'NUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

CYL'INDER (*s. from the* Greek κυλινδρεω *to roll*) A geometrical body formed by the rotation of a parallelogram about one of its ſides; a rolling ſtone, a roller.

Cyl'inder (*s. with ſurgeons*) A kind of roll or plaiſter. *Scott.*

Cylin'dric (*adj. from* cylinder) Having the form of a cylinder.

Cylin'drical (*adj. from* cylindric) Belonging to a cylinder, having the properties of a cylinder.

Cylin'dricalneſs (*s. from* cylindrical) The property of being cylindrical. *Scott.*

Cylindro'id (*s. from* cylinder) A geometrical body formed by the motion of an ellipſis in a direction perpendicular to its diameter.

CYLINDROME'TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek κυλινδρος *a cylinder, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) Belonging to a ſcale uſed in meaſuring cylinders.

CYLIN'DRUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſhell fiſh nearly approaching to the form of a cylinder.

CYLIN'DRUS (*s. with ſurgeons*) An oblong plaiſter, a magdaleon.

CYL'LOSIS (*s. with ſurgeons*) The ſtate of a leg put out of joint, a lame or crooked leg.

CYL'LUM (*s. with ſurgeons*) A cylloſis.

CY'MA (*s. from the* Greek κυμα *a wave*) A ſurge, the top of a plant.

Cyma'r (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A ſimar, a ſlight covering, a ſcarf. *Dryden.*

CYMA'TIUM (*s. in architecture*) A member or moulding one half of which is convex and the other concave.

CYM'BAL (*s. in muſic, from the* Lat. cymbalum) A muſical inſtrument of the ancients, a kind of drum.

CYMBALA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The ſnap dragon.

Cym'baliſt (*s. from* cymbal) A player on a cymbal.

CYMBA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Cym'biform (*adj. from* cymbal, *and* form) Having the form of a cymbal, belonging to the bone of the foot next the leg.

CYMI'NDIS (*s. in ornithology*) The night hawk. *Phillips.*

CYMINA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The gentian, the plant which produces the gentian of the ſhops.

CYMI'NUM (*s. in botany*) The cummin.

CYMRAEG'AN (*adj. from the* Brit.) Belonging to Wales, pertaining to the Welch language.

CYNÆ'DUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of labrus.

CYNAN'CHE (*s. with ſurgeons, from the* Greek κυων *a dog, and* αγχη *pain*) A quinſey, ſo called becauſe the patient lolls out his tongue like a dog.

CYNAN'CHUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CYNANTHE'MIS (*s. in botany*) The may weed.

CYNANTHRO'PIA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek κυων *a dog, and* ανθρωπος *a man*) The madneſs occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog.

Cynan'thropy (*s. from* cynanthropia) The phrenzy occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNA'RA (*s. in botany*) The artichoke.

CYN'CHRAMUS (*s. in ornithology*) A large kind of lark much valued in Italy. *Scott.*

Cy'nebote (*s. obſolete*) The cenegild.

CYNEGE'TICS (*s. from the* Greek κυων *a dog, and* αγω *to lead*) The art of hunting, the ſcience of hunting with dogs.

CY'NIC (*adj. from the* Greek κυνικος, doglike) Having the qualities of a dog, churliſh, brutal, ſnarling, ſatirical.

Cyn'ic (*s. from the adj.*) Diogenes, a follower of Diogenes, a philoſopher of the ſnarling ſort; a brutiſh man, a ſnarler, a miſanthrope.

Cyn'icalneſs (*s. from* cynic) Moroſeneſs, churliſhneſs.

Cyn'icſpaſm ((s. *from* cynic *and* ſpaſm) A kind of convulſions, in which the patient howls like a dog.

CY'NIPS (s. *in the hiſtory of inſects*) A genus of four winged flies.

CYNOBO'TANE (s. *from the* Greek κυων, *a dog*, *and* ϐοτανη, *an herb*) Mayweed, dogſweed.

CYNOCEPH'ALE (s. *in botany*, *from the* Greek κυων, *a dog*, *and* κεφαλη, *a head*) An herb bearing a flower reſembling a dog's head.

CYNOCEPH'ALIS (s. *in zoology*) A kind of ape with a head like that of a dog.

CYNOCEPH'ALUS (s. *in zoology*) The dogheaded monkey; the Egyptian hieroglyphic for the moon.

CYNOCOP'RUS (s. *from the* Greek κυων, *a dog*, *and* κοπρος, *dung*) Dog's dung, the ordure of a dog.

CYNOCRAM'BE (s. *in botany*) Dog's mercury.

CYNADEC'TOS (s. *with ancient phyſicians*) A perſon bit with a mad dog.

CYNODEU'TES (s. *from the* Greek κυων, *a dog*, *and the* Lat. dens, *a tooth*) Dog's teeth.

CYNO'DES (s. *with phyſicians*) A canine appetite, the cynorexia.

CYNODES'MUS (s. *in anatomy*) The ligament which ties the prepuce to the glans. *Scott.*

CYNOGLOS'SUM (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, hound's tongue.

CYNOGLOS'SUS (s. *in botany*, *from the* Greek κυων, *a dog*, *and* γλωσσα *a tongue*) The herb hound's tongue.

CYNOME'TRA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

CYNOMO'RION (s. *in botany*) Choke weed.

CYNOMO'RIUM (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, the Malteſefungus.

CYNOMU'IA (s. *in the hiſtory of inſects*) The dog fly.

CYNORE'XIA (s. *with phyſicians*, *from the* Greek κυων, *a dog*, *and* ορεξις, *an appetite*) A canine appetite, an inſatiable hunger, generally attended with purging, or vomiting.

CYNORR'HODON (s. *in botany*) The wild roſe.

CYNOS'BOTOS (s. *in botany*) The eglantine, the ſweetbriar, the caperbuſh.

CYNOSOR'CHIS (s. *in botany*) Ragwort.

CY'NOSURA (s. *in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, the leſſer bear, the pole ſtar which is a guide to ſailors.

Cynoſure (s. *from* cynoſura) The cynoſura, the ſtar near the north pole which is a guide to ſailors; *figuratively*, any thing that attracts the eye as a rule of conduct. *Milton.*

CY'NOSURUS (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, dog's tail graſs.

CYN'THIA (s. *in heathen mythology*) Diana, the goddeſs of chaſtity.

CYN'THIUS (s. *in heathen mythology*) Apollo, the ſuppoſed god of poetry and phyſic.

CY'ON (s. *not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cion, a young ſhoot.

CYPARIS'SÆ (s. *in meteorology*) A kind of fiery vapours that appear in the air at night.

CYPARIS'SIAS (s. *in botany*) The larger kind of ſpurge.

CYPARIS'SUS (s. *in botany*) The cypreſstree.

CYPE'RUS (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, the galingal.

Cyph'er (s. *not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A cipher, a character which of itſelf ſignifies nothing.

CYPHO'MA (s. *with phyſicians*) The cyphoſis, a curvature of the ſpine.

CY'PHOS (s. *not ſo common a ſpelling*) The cyphoſis.

CYPHO'SIS (s. *from the* Greek) A curvature of the ſpine, a crookedneſs of the back.

CY'PHONISM (s. *in antiquity*) A kind of puniſhment in which the neck of the offender was bent down by a piece of wood.

CYPRÆ'A (s. *in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſmall ſhells.

CY'PREIDE (s. *obſolete*) Venus. *Chaucer.*

CY'PRESS (s. *in botany*) A genus of trees, the cypreſstree, the wood of the cypreſstree.

Cy'preſstree (s. *from* cypreſs *and* tree) The cypreſs, a tall ſtraight tree, produced with difficulty.

Cyp'rian (*adj. from* Cyprus) Belonging to Cyprus.

CYP'RIAN (s. *from the adj.*) A man's name.

Cy'prine (*adj. from* cypreſs) Belonging to the cypreſstree, made of cypreſs.

CYPRI'NUS (s. *in ichthyology*) A comprehenſive genus of fiſhes.

CYPRIPE'DIUM (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

CY'PRUS (s. *in geography*) A pretty large iſland in the eaſtern part of the Mediterranean.

CY'PRUS (s. *in commerce*, *from the foregoing*) A thin tranſparent black ſtuff, black gauſe chiefly uſed for mourning.

Cy'prusbird (s. *in ornithology*) The blackcap.

Cy'pruſwood (s. *from* cyprus *and* wood) The timber, or wood of the cyprus, which is ſaid never to decay; the roſewood, the aſpalathe.

CYPSE'LUS (s. *in ornithology*) The martin, the martlet, a kind of ſwallow.

CYRE'NE (s. *in geoography*) A city, a country in Africa.

CYRE'NIACS (s. *in antiquity*) A ſect of philoſophers, who held that man was born for pleaſure.

Cyre'nian (*adj. from* Cyrene) Belonging to Cyrene.

Cyre'nian (s. *from the adj.*) A native of Cyrene, an inhabitant of Cyrene.

Cyr'ickſeat (s. *in old Saxon cuſtoms*) A tribute anciently paid to the church. *Scott.*

CYR'PUS (s. *in old records*) A ruſh.

CYRTO'MA (s. *with phyſicians*) The cyphoſis, a tumor of the hypochondria.

CYRTO'SIS (s. *from the* Greek) A cyphoſis, a gibboſity, a tumor of the hypochondria. *Scott.*

CY'RUS (s. *ſignifying an heir*) A man's name.

CYSSA'ROS (s. *in anatomy*) The rectum, the lower inteſtine. *Scott.*

Cyſt (s. *from* cyſtis) A bladder, a bag containing ſome morbid matter.

CYSTEPA'TIC (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to a branch of the cœliac artery, belonging to a duct in the gall bladder.

Cys'tic (*adj. from* cyſt) Belonging to a cyſt, contained in a cyſt or bag.

Cys'tica (s. *from* cyſt) Medicines good for diſorders of the bladder.

Cys'tical (*adj. from* cyſt) Belonging to a cyſt, contained in a cyſt or bag.

CYS'TIS (s. *from the* Greek) A cyſt, a bladder, a bag containing morbid matter.

CYSTOT'OMY (s. *in ſurgery*, *from the* Greek κυστις, *a cyſt*, *and* τεμνω, *to cut*) The operation of cutting for the ſtone, the operation of opening a cyſt or bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

Cy'te (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) A city. *Chaucer.*

Cy'tezen (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) A citizen.

Cyth'ara (s. *not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The cithara.

CYTH'ARUS (s. *in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the turbot kind.

CYTI'NUS (s. *in botany*) The firſt bud or flower of the pomegranate.

CYTI'SUS (s. *in botany*) A kind of ſhrub, hadder, a genus of plants.

CYZI'CENS (s. *in antiquity*) A kind of banquetting houſes among the ancient Greeks.

CZAR (s. *an abbreviation of* Cæſar) The title of the emperor of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA (s. *from* czar) The empreſs of Ruſſia.

Czarinian (*adj. from* czar) Belonging to the emperor, or empreſs of Ruſſia.

D.

D. (s.) The fourth letter of the alphabet, a note in muſic. *It is frequently uſed as a contraction for* Doctor, *a teacher*, Divinitatis *of divinity*, *and* Domini, *of our Lord: as*, "D. D." "A. D." *As a numeral, it ſtands for* five hundred, *and*, *with a daſh over it*, *for* five thouſand.

DAB (*v. t. from the* French dauber) To ſtrike gently, to ſtrike gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

Dab (s. *from the verb*) A ſmall lump, a ſmall lump of any thing ſoft or moiſt, a blow with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

DAB (s. *in ichthyology*) A ſmall flat ſea fiſh.

Dab (s. *in familiar or droll ſtyle*) An artiſt, a man expert at any particular employment.

DA'BAS (s. *in commerce*) A kind of ſtuff manufactured in the ſouth of France.

DAB'BASHETH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* abundant in honey) The name of a place.

Dab'bed (*p. from* dab) Struck gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

Dab'bing (*p. a. from* dab) Striking gently with ſomething ſoft or moiſt.

DAB'BLE (*v. t. from the* Dutch dabbalen) To wet, to daub, to beſpatter.

Dab'ble (*v. int.*) To play in water, to move in water or mud; to do any thing ſlightly, to meddle.

b'bled (*p. from* dabble) Wetted, daubed, beſprinkled.

b'bler (*s. from* dabble) One that dabbles, one that plays in water, one who deals ſuperficially in any thing, a meddler.

b'bling (*p. a. from* dabble) Playing with water, daubing with wet and dirt, meddling, dealing ſuperficially in any thing.

b'chick (*s. from* dab *and* chick) A chicken newly hatched, a chicken with its feathers not grown.

AB'ERATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying a word*) The name of a city.

'BITIS (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of ſyllogiſm.

'BUIS (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cotton ſtuff made in the Eaſt Indies.

ABU'ZE (*s. in the Turkiſh cuſtoms*) A kind of mace borne before the Grand Signior.

CA'PO (*v. imp. in muſic books, from the* Italian da, *rom, and* capo, *the head*) Repeat the firſt part of the tune.

ce (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of cyprinus, a river fiſh.

'CIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A country lying on either ſide the Danube, now ſubject to the Grand Signior.

'cian (*adj. from* Dacia) Belonging to Dacia.

COL'ITHUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of cobitis, the loach with a forked ſpine under each eye.

CRYOI'DES (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of weeping lcer.

CRYOPOE'US (*s. from the* Greek δακρυον, *a tear, and οιεω, to make*) Any thing that has a power to excite tears.

C'TYL (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A dactyle.

C'TYL (*s. with ancient botaniſts*) The date.

C'TYLE (*s. from the* Greek δακτυλος, *a finger*) A poetical foot conſiſting of one long ſyllable and two ſhort ones.

c'tylic (*adj. from* dactyle) Having the meaſure of a dactyle, conſiſting of dactyles.

CTYLIOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek δακτυλος, *a ring, nd* μαντεια, *magic*) A kind of divination by means f a ring.

CTY'LION (*s. in botany*) Scammony.

CTY'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CTY'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek δακτυλος, *the finger, nd* λογος, *a diſcourſe*) The art of communicating our houghts by ſigns made by the fingers.

CTYLON'OMY (*s. from the* Greek δακτυλος, *the finer, and* νομος, *a law*) The art of numbering with he fingers.

D, DADDA', DAD'DE, DAD'DY (*s. the names by which children are taught to call*) Father.

D'DEUS (*s.*) The name of a man. 1 *Eſd.* viii. 46.

d'dock (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* dead *and* oak) The heart r body of a tree thoroughly rotten.

'DO (*s. in architecture, from the* Italian) The plain art between the baſe and cornice of a column, the ye.

DU'CHI (*s. in antiquity, from the* Greek δας, *a reſious kind of wood of which the ancients made torches, nd* εχω, *to hold*) Torch bearers, the prieſts of Cybele, who ran about the temple with lighted torches in heir hands.

'DAL (*adj. from the* Greek δαιδαλλω, *to variegate*) ariegated, neatly made; ſkillful, expert.

da'lian (*adj. from* dædal) Dædal, neatly made, vaegated.

MON (*s. from the* Greek δαιμων) A demon, a ſpirit, n evil ſpirit.

mo'niac (*s. from* dæmon) A demoniac, one poſſeſſed ith a devil.

'moniſm (*s. from* dæmon) The act of worſhipping emons.

moniſt (*s. from* dæmon) A worſhipper of the devil, worſhipper of demons.

FFE (*s. obſolete*) A daſtard, a coward. *Chaucer.*

e (*v. t. obſolete, from the ſubſ.*) To daunt, to put by, turn aſide with ſlight and neglect. *Shakeſpeare.*

ffock (*s. a local word*) A drab, a dirty ſlut.

'FODIL, DAF'FODILLY, DAF'FODOWNDILLY (*s. botany*) The aſphodil, the narciſſus.

(*v. a. from* daffe) To toſs aſide, to put away with ontempt.

(*adj. from* daffe) Stupid, daunted.

(*s. from the* French dague) A dagger, a hand gun, piſtol.

(*v. t. from the ſubſ. in familiar, or droll ſtyle*) To aggle, to daub with wet and dirt; to cut off the irts of a fleece.

(*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. dag, *to ſprinkle*) Dew.

Dag'ged (*p. in familiar or droll ſtyle, from* dag) Daggled, daubed with wet and dirt, skirted, cut into ſlips.

DAG'GER (*s. from the* French dauge) A ſhort ſword, a poniard, a blunt blade of iron uſed in fencing ſchools, the obelisk or mark of reference in printing in the form of a dagger.

Dag'gerfiſh (*s. from* dagger *and* fiſh) A kind of ſea fiſh.

Dag'gerſdrawing (*s. from* dagger *and* draw) The act of drawing daggers, an approach to open violence.

Dagges (*s. obſolete*) Latchets, a kind of thong cut out of leather, the skirts of wool. *Chaucer.*

Dag'ging (*p. a low word, from* dag) Daggling, skirting wool; cutting into dagges or ſlips.

Dag'gle (*v. t. from* dag) To dip negligently in dirt or water, to beſprinkle.

Dag'gle (*v. int.*) To be dabbling in the water.

Dag'gled (*p. from* daggle) Dipped negligently in water, beſprinkled.

Dag'gledtail (*adj. from* daggle *and* tail) Bemired, dipped in the water or mud, beſpattered.

Dag'gletail (*s. uſed in familiar or droll ſtyle*) A ſlattern, a woman not nice in her dreſs.

Dag'locks (*s. from* dag *and* lock) Skirting wool.

DA'GON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying corn*) The name of an idol worſhipped in the land of Canaan.

Da'gon (*s. obſolete*) A piece, a remnant. *Chaucer.*

Dag'ſwain (*s. a local word*) A rough coarſe mantle.

Da'gus (*s. from* dais) The chief table in a monaſtry.

DAI'DALA (*s. in antiquity*) Trees formed into ſtatues, a feaſt among the Greeks, in which a ſtatue was dreſſed and carried in proceſſion to be ſacrificed to Jupiter.

Daie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A day, the day of death. *Cha.*

Dail (*s. a ſea term*) A trough to carry the water from the pump near the deck.

Dai'ly (*adj. from* day) Happening every day, done every day, quotidian.

Dai'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Every day, very often.

Dain (*v. int. an incorrect ſpelling*) To deign, to condeſcend.

Daine (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To deign, to vouchſafe. *Chaucer.*

Dain'ous (*adj. obſolete*) Diſdainful, angry, ſhy. *Chaucer.*

Dain'teouſe (*adj. obſolete*) Dainty, delicate, nice. *Chaucer.*

Dain'tily (*adv. from* dainty) Elegantly, delicately, deliciouſly, pleaſantly.

Dain'tineſs (*s. from* dainty) Delicacy, ſoftneſs, elegance, nicety, ſqueamiſhneſs, diſdainfulneſs.

DAIN'TY (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Pleaſing to the palate, delicious; elegant, delicate; ſcrupulous, ceremonious; nice, affectedly delicate.

Dain'ty (*s. from the adj.*) Something nice, a delicacy; a word of fondneſs, *not much uſed of late:* "*that's my* dainty."

Dai'ry (*s. from* day) The art of making butter and cheeſe, the place or room where butter and cheſe are manufactured, paſturage, the ground or farm on which cows are kept.

Dai'ry (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to paſturage, belonging to that ground or ſoil on which cows are kept. "*In* dairy *countries children are ſuppoſed to grow taller than in other places.*"

Dai'rymaid (*s. from* dairy *and* maid) The woman ſervant who manages the dairy.

DAIS (*s. obſolete*) The cloth with which the table of kings was anciently covered. *Scott.*

Dai'ſied (*adj. from* daiſy) Covered with daiſies, decked with daiſies.

Dai'ſy (*s. in botany, ſuppoſed to be from* day *and* eye) A ſpring flower growing plentifully among graſs.

DAIZ (*s. from the* French dais) A canopy.

Dak'erhen (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of fowl, the ortygometra.

Da'kir (*s. in old ſtatutes*) A dicker, a number of ten hides.

DAL (*prep. in muſic books, from the* Italian) By.

DALE (*s. from the* Dutch dal) A vale, a valley, a bottom between two hills.

DALEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DALECHA'MPIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Dalfe (*adj. obſolete*) Filled, dug up. *Chaucer.*

Dal'iaunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dalliance. *Chaucer.*

DA'LIPARTI (*s. an old law word*) The narrow ſtrips of paſture left between the furrows of ploughed lands, a mere, a lench.

DALKEI'TH (*s.*) A town in Scotland, in the county of Lothian, about four miles from Edinburgh.

Dal'liance (*s. from* dally) An interchange of careſſes, acts of fondneſs; conjugal converſation; delay, procraſtination

Dal'lied (*p. from* dally) Put off, delayed, fondled.

Dal′lier (*s. from* dally) A trifler, a fondler, one that dallies.

DAL′LOP (*s. of unknown etymology*) A tuft, a clump.

DALLY (*v. int. from the* Dutch dallen, *to trifle*) To trifle, to amuſe one's ſelf with trifles, to loſe time in trifling, to exchange careſſes, to fondle, to ſport, to frolick, to delay.

Dal′ly (*v. t.*) To put off, to amuſe till proper time.

Dal′lying (*p. from* dally) Trifling, amuſing, putting off, delaying; *with*, with: " *as, there is no* dallying with *hunger*."

DALMANU′THA (*s from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a branch) The name of a country.

DALMA′TIA (*s. in geography*) A frontier province of Europe.

Dalma′tian (*adj. from* Dalmatia) Belonging to Dalmatia,

Dalma′tian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Dalmatia.

Dalmatiancap (*s. with floriſts*) The name of a tulip.

Dalma′tic (*s. from* Dalmatia) A kind of veſtment worn by prieſts.

DAL′TON *s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 271 miles from London.

Dal′ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Dalton, made at Dalton.

Dam (*s. from* dame) The female of beaſt that has young, a mother in contempt, the mother of a child in droll ſtyle.

DAM (*s. from the* Dutch) A bank or mole to confine water.

Dam (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To confine, to ſhut up water by a bank or mole; to incloſe fire, to obſtruct light. *Milton.*

DA′MA (*s. in zoology*) A fallow deer, a buck, a doe; a mountain goat.

DAM′AGE (*s. from the* French damage) Miſchief, hurt, loſs, any hurt or violence which a man ſuffers in his perſon or eſtate; the value of miſchief done, reparation of loſs or injury.

Dam′age (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To hurt, to injure, to impair.

Dam′age (*v. int.*) To take damage, to be damaged.

Dam′ageable (*s. from* damage) Capable of receiving damage, injurious, pernicious.

Dam′aged (*p. from* damage) Hurt, injured, impaired.

Dam′aging (*p. a. from* damage) Hurting, doing damage, impairing.

DAM′ARAS (*s. in commerce*) An Indian taffeta, a kind of armoiſin.

DAM′ARIS (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Dam′aſcene (*s. in botany*) A kind of plumb, a damſon.

DAM′ASCENE (*s. in geography*) Damaſcus, the country about Damaſcus. *Chaucer.*

DAMAS′CUS (*s.*) The capital of the ſouth part of Syria, the country about the city, a kind of ſtuff.

Dam′ask (*s. from* Damaſcus) Linen, or ſilk woven in ſuch a manner as to raiſe a figure above the ground; a red colour. *Fairfax.*

Dam′ask (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To form flowers upon ſtuffs, to variegate, to adorn ſhellwork with flowers.

Dam′asked (*p. from* damask) Flowered, variegated, adorned with figures.

Dam′askeen (*v. t. from* Damaſcus) To inlay iron or ſteel with gold or ſilver.

Dam′askeened (*p. from* damaskeen) Inlaid with gold or ſilver. *Scott.*

Dam′askeening (*p. a. from* damaskeen) Inlaying ſteel or iron with gold or ſilver.

Dam′askeening (*s. from* damaskeen) The art of inlaying iron or ſteel with gold or ſilver wire.

Dam′asking (*p. from* damask) Flowering on ſtuff, variegating, adorning iron or ſteel with figures.

Dam′askplum (*s.*) A kind of red plum.

Damaſquee′nery (*s. from* damaskeening) The art of damaskeening, ſteel work damaskeened. *Scott.*

Dam′askroſe (*s. from* damask *and* roſe) A ſweet ſcented red roſe, the roſe of Damaſcus.

DAMASO′NIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Dambet (*s. a local word*) A raſcal.

DAME (*s. from the* French) A lady, a title of honour given to women; a woman of rank; a woman; a miſtreſs of a low family; a mother; *this laſt ſenſe is now quite obſolete.* *Chaucer.*

Dameſim′one (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of forcing cabbage lettice. *Scott.*

Dames′violet (*s. in botany*) A plant, the queen's gilliflower.

DAM′IANISTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect that denied the diſtinction of perſons in the Godhead.

Damiſel′la (*s. from* damſel) A little damſel.

Dam′mageous (*adj. obſolete*) Hurtful, prejudicial. *Chau.*

DAMN (*v. t. from the* Lat. damno, *to condemn*) To doom to eternal torments, to expoſe to eternal condemnation; to condemn, to explode, to cry down.

Damnabi′lity (*s. not much uſed, from* damnable) The ſtate or quality that deſerves condemnation. *Scott.*

Dam′nable (*adj. from* damn) Deſerving damnation; odious, deteſtable, pernicious: *but theſe laſt ſenſes are only uſed in low or droll ſtyle.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Dam′nableneſs (*s. from* damnable) The ſtate or quality that deſerves condemnation. *Scott.*

Dam′nably (*adv. from* damnable) In ſuch a manner as to incur eternal miſery; odiouſly, hatefully: *but this laſt ſenſe is only uſed in low or droll ſtyle.* *Dennis.*

Dam′naterra (*s. in chymiſtry*) The caput mortuum; the ſubſtance that remains after diſtillation.

Damna′tion (*s. from* damn) Condemnation to eternal miſery.

Dam′natory (*adj. from* damn) Belonging to eternal condemnation, containing a ſentence of condemnation.

Dam′ned (*p. from* damn) Condemned to eternal puniſhment; exploded, rejected.

Damni′fic (*adj. from* damnify) Procuring loſs, pernicious.

Dam′nified (*p. from* damnify) Injured, impaired.

DAM′NIFY (*v. t. not uſed of late, from the* Lat. damno, *to hurt, and* facio *to do*) To damage, to hurt, to injure; to impair, to cauſe loſs.

Dam′nifying (*p. a. from* damnify) Doing damage, injuring, impairing.

Dam′ning (*p. a. from* damn) Devoting to eternal miſery, condemning, exploding.

Dam′ningneſs (*s. from* damning) That which has a tendency to procure damnation. *Scott.*

Dam′noſe (*adj. not much uſed, from* damn) Hurtful, injurious. *Scott.*

Damno′ſity (*s. from* damnoſe) Hurtfulneſs, injury. *Scott.*

DAMP (*adj. from the* Dutch dampe) Moiſt, inclined to wet, foggy; *figuratively*, dejected, ſunk, diſpirited.

Damp (*s. from the adj.*) A fog, a moiſt air, moiſture; a noxious vapour frequently fatal to thoſe who work under ground; *figuratively*, dejection, a cloud on the mind.

Damp (*v. t. from the adj.*) To wet, to moiſten; *figuratively*, to depreſs, to diſpirit, to chill; to weaken, to abandon.

Damp′ed (*p. from* damp) Made damp, moiſtened; depreſſed, diſpirited.

Damp′er (*adj. comp. of* damp) Damp in a greater degree.

Damp′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* damp) Damp in the greateſt degree.

Damp′ing (*p. a. from* damp) Moiſtening, making damp; depreſſing, diſpiriting.

Damp′iſh (*adj. from* damp) Tending to wet, ſomething damp.

Damp′iſhneſs (*s. from* dampiſh) A tendency to wetneſs, moiſture, foggineſs.

Dampne (*v. t. obſolete*) To condemn. *Chaucer.*

Damp′neſs (*s. from* damp) Moiſture, foggineſs.

Damp′nid (*s. from* dampne, *obſolete*) Condemned. *Chau*

Dam′py (*adj. from* damp) Dejected, gloomy, ſorrowful.

DAMSEL (*s. now chiefly uſed in poetry: from the* French damoiſelle) A young lady, a young woman of ſome diſtinction, an attendant of the better rank, a country laſs.

Dam′ſel (*s. a cant word*) Some contrivance put into bed to warm the feet of old or ſick people.

Dam′ſin, Dam′ſon (*s. corrupted from* damaſcene) A kind of plum.

DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a troop) One of the ſons of Jacob, a man's name.

DAN (*s. obſolete, from* dominus, *lord*) Maſter, don.

DANCE (*v. int. from the* French danſer) To move in meaſure, to move with ſteps correſpondent to the ſound of muſic; to caper, to jump about; to wait upon, to dangle after.

DANCE (*v. t.*) To make to dance, to put into a lively motion.

Dance (*s. from the verb*) A motion in concert regulated by muſic; a ſprightly motion, a hurrying kind of an affair to very little purpoſe.

Dance′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Indented.

Danc′ed (*p. from* dance) Performed by dancing, made to dance, put into a lively motion.

Danc′er (*s. from* dance) One that practiſes the art of dancing, one that cuts capers.

ANCET′TE (*adj. in heraldry*) Deeply indented, largely indented.

anche′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Dancette, largely indented.

anc′ing (*p. a. from* dance) Moving in concert regulated by muſic, moving briskly, putting into a ſprightly motion.

Danc′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or art of moving in concert regulated by muſic.

anc′ingmaſter (*s. from* dance *and* maſter) One who teaches the art of dancing.

Danc′ingſchool (*s. from* dance *and* ſchool) A ſchool where dancing is taught.

DANDELI′ON (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the leontoda.

DAN′DEPRAT, DAN′DIPRAT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A dwarf, a little perſon; a ſmall coin of Henry the ſeventh.

DAN′DLE (*v. t. from the* Dutch dandelen) To dance a child on the knee, to dance a child in order to pleaſe and quiet it; to fondle, to treat like a child; to delay, to protract by trifling.

Dan′dled (*p. from* dandle) Put into a lively motion in order to pleaſe, fondled, treated as a child.

Dand′ler (*s. from* dandle) One that dandles, one that fondles.

Dand′ling (*p. a. from* dandle) Putting into a lively motion in order to pleaſe, fondling, treating as a child, delaying.

Dan′driff (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The dandruff.

DAN′DRUFF (*s. from the* Sax. tan *the itch*, *and* drof *filth*) A ſcurf on the head, ſcurf at the root of the hair.

DANE (*s. from* Denmark) A native of Denmark.

Da′ngeld, Da′negilt (*s. from* dane *and* geld) A tax formerly levied on the people of England and paid to the Danes.

Da′nelage (*s. from* dane, *and the* Sax. leag *law*) The laws which were in force during the government of the Danes in England.

DA′NEWORT (*s. in botany*) The dwarf elder, wallwort.

DAN′GER (*s. from the* French) Riſque, hazard, peril.

Dan′ger (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To endanger, to render perilous. *Shakeſpeare.*

DANGE′RIUM (*s. in old records*) A rent paid by the foreſt tenants to the lord for liberty to plough and ſow.

Dan′gerleſs (*adj. from* danger) Void of danger, exempt from hazard.

Dan′gerous (*adj. from* danger) Full of danger, hazardous.

Dan′gerouſly (*adv. from* dangerous) With danger, with peril.

Dan′gerouſneſs (*s. from* dangerous) Danger, hazard, peril. *Boyle.*

DANG′LE (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To hang looſe, to hang with a pendulous motion; to hang upon any one, to be a humble, harmleſs follower: *with* after: *as*, “ *He* dangles after *that girl continually.*”

Dang′ler (*s. from* dangle) One that trifles, one that dangles after the fair ſex.

Dang′ling (*p. a. from* dangle) Hanging looſe, hanging with a pendulous motion, humbly and harmleſsly following.

Dang′wallet (*s. an old word*) Exceſſively. *Phillip.*

DAN′IEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the judgment of God) A man’s name.

Dan′iſh (*adj. from* Dane) Belonging to the Danes, belonging to Denmark.

DA′NISM (*s. from the* Greek δανισμα *uſury*, *but not uſed*) The act of lending money on uſury.

Da′niſt (*s. from* daniſm, *but not uſed*) A uſurer.

Danis′tic (*adj. from* daniſt, *but not uſed*) Belonging to uſury. *Cole.*

DANK (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* German tuncken) Damp, moiſt, wet.

Dank (*s. from the adj.*) Moiſture, the ſeat of moiſture and darkneſs. *Milton.*

Dan′kiſh (*adj. from* dank) Dampiſh, wettiſh.

Dank′iſhneſs (*s. from* dankiſh) A ſmall degree of moiſture. *Scott.*

DANMO′NII (*s. in the ancient geography of England*) The ancient inhabitants of Devonſhire and Cornwall.

DAN′TA (*s. in zoology*) A kind of wild mule.

DAN′TELE (*adj. in heraldry*) Dancette, largely indented.

Dan′toned (*adj. obſolete*) Tamed.

DANT′ZICK (*s. in geography*) The capital of regal Pruſſia in the kingdom of Poland; it is a free and imperial city.

Dant′zicker (*s. from* Dantzick) A native of Dantzick, an inhabitant of Dantzick.

DAN′UBE (*s. in geography*) One of the largeſt rivers in Europe: it takes its riſe in Germany, and empties itſelf by ſeveral channels into the Black Sea.

DAP (*v. t. with anglers, corrupted from* dip) To let fall gently into the water.

DAPA′TICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. dapes *a feaſt*) Belonging to a feaſt, abounding in good cheer.

Daphnæ′lion (*s. from* Daphne) The oil of bay.

DAPH′NE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the bay, the laurel.

DAPH′NE (*s. in heathen mythology*) A nymph flying from Apollo ſuppoſed to have been turned into a bay tree.

DAPH′NE (*s.*) The name of a place. 2 *Mac.* iv. 33.

Daph′nean (*s. from* Daphne) The agreeableneſs of the laurel. *Scott.*

DAPHNEPHA′GI (*s. from the* Greek δαφνις *a laurel berry*, *and* φαγω *to eat*) The enthuſiaſts of antiquity who pretended to be inſpired after eating bay leaves. *Scott.*

DAPHNI′TES (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.

DAPHNOI′DES (*s. in botany*) The locil, the periwinkle.

DAPHNOM′ANCY (*s. from the* Greek δαφνις *a laurel*, *and* μαντεια *magic*) Divination by means of laurel.

DAP′IFER (*s. from the* Lat. dapes *diſhes*, *and* fero *to bear*) The ſteward of a feaſt, the head bailiff of a manor; the ſteward of the king’s houſhold.

Daporcag′inous (*adj. not ſufficiently authorized*) Low ſpirited, mean. *Cole.*

Dap′ped (*p. with anglers*, *from* dap) Gently dropped on the ſurface of the water.

Dap′per (*adj. from the* Dutch) Little, pert, active, lively with little ſignificancy.

Dap′perling (*s. from* dapper) A dwarf, a dandiprat. *Ainſworth.*

Dap′ping (*p. a. with anglers*, *from* dap) Letting fall with care on the ſurface of the water.

Dap′ping (*s. from the part.*) A method of angling on the top of the water.

DAP′PLE (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from* apple) Variegated, marked with various colours, ſtreaked.

Dap′ple (*v. t. from the adj.*) To variegate, to ſtreak, to make dappled.

Dap′pled (*p. from* dapple) Marked with various colours, ſtreaked.

DAR (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh found in the river Severn.

DAR′A (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a generation) A man’s name.

DARA′PTI (*s. in logic*) A particular kind of ſyllogiſm.

DAR′BY (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Derby.

DAR′CON (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The drachmon, a Hebrew coin, the half ſhekel.

DAR′DAN (*adj. from* Dardanus) Belonging to Dardanus, deſcended from Dardanus.

DARDANA′RIUS (*s. in old records*) An uſurer, an engroſſer, a monopoliſt. *Scott.*

DAR′DANELLS (*s. in geography*) Two ſtrong caſtles at the entrance of the Helleſpont where all ſhips going to Conſtantinople are examined.

DARDA′NUM (*s. from* Dardanus) The city of Troy ſo called from its founder.

DARDA′NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The common anceſtor of Priam and Anchiſes, the founder of Troy.

DARE (*v. int. from the* Sax. dearan) To have courage, to adventure; to ſtare, to be in pain. *Chaucer.*

Dare (*v. t.*) To challenge, to defy, to amaze, to put out of countenance.

Dare (*s. from the verb*) A challenge, a defiance. *Shakeſp.*

Dare (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A dace, a river fiſh.

Da′red (*p. from* dare) Defied, challenged, amazed, put out of countenance.

Da′reful (*adj. from* dare) Full of defiance, exceedingly daring.

Da′reyn (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To dare, to attempt, to prepare. *Chaucer.*

DAR′IC, DAR′ICK (*s.*) An ancient coin in value two ſhillings. *Scott.*

DA′RIEN (*s. in geography*) A province of Terrafirma containing the iſthmus which joins North and South America.

DA′RII (*s. in logic*) A mode of ſyllogiſm.

Da′ring (*p. a. from* dare) Adventuring, challenging.

Da′ring (*adj. from* dare) Bold, adventrous, impudent.

Da′ringglaſs (*s. from* daring, *and* glaſs) A device for catching larks.

Da′ringly (*adv. from* daring) Boldly, fearleſsly, impudently.

Da′ringneſs (*s. from* daring) Boldneſs, impudence.

DARI′US (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an enquirer) The king of the Medes, a man's name. *Dan.* v. 31

DARK (*adj. from the* Sax. deorc) Void of light, opake, obſcure, blind, wanting the enjoyment of light; ignorant, gloomy, unpleaſant.

Dark (*s. from the adj.*) Darkneſs, obſcurity, the want of knowledge.

Dark (*v. t. from the adj. now grown obſolete*) To darken. *Spenſer.*

Dark′en (*v. t. from* dark) To make dark, to deprive of light; to becloud, to perplex; to foul, to ſully.

Dar′ken (*v. int.*) To grow dark.

Dar′kened (*p. from* dark) Made dark, beclouded, ſullied.

Dar′kening (*p. a. from* darken) Making dark, obſtructing the light, beclouding, perplexing, ſullying.

Dark′er (*adj. comp. of* dark) Dark in a greater degree.

Dark′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* dark) Dark in the greateſt degree.

DAR′KING (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 24 miles from London.

Dar′king (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Darking, made at Darking.

Dar′kiſh (*adj. from* dark) Tending to darkneſs, moderately dark.

Dark′ling (*adj. uſed only in poetry*) Surrounded with darkneſs, void of light. *Milton.*

Dark′ly (*adv. from* dark) In the dark, obſcurely, blindly.

Dark′mans (*s. a local word*) The night, the evening.

Dark′neſs (*s. from* dark) The abſence of light, obſcurity, opakeneſs, wickedneſs, the dominion of Satan.

Dark′ſome (*adj. from* dark) Gloomy, obſcure, wanting light.

DAR′LING (*adj. from the* Sax. deorling) Dear, beloved, favourite.

Dar′ling (*s. from the adj.*) A favourite, one much eſteemed.

DAR′LINGTON (*s.*) A town in the biſhoprick of Durham; it has a market on Monday, and is 239 miles from London.

Dar′lington (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Darlington, made at Darlington.

DARN (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To mend holes by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

Darn (*v. t. obſolete*) To dare. *Chaucer.*

Dar′ned (*p. from* darn) Mended by darning.

Dar′nel (*s. in botany*) A plant that grows among corn, a weed hurtful to corn, the lolium.

Dar′ning (*p. a. from* darn) Mending in a manner that imitates the texture of the ſtuff.

DAR′NIX (*s. in commerce*) A ſort of cloth of which table linen is made.

DAR′RAIN (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To prepare for battle, to apply to the fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dar′raining (*p. a. from* darrain) Preparing to the battle, applying to the fight. *Carew.*

Dar′reigne (*v. t. obſolete*) To dare, to attempt, to challenge. *Chaucer.*

DAR′REIN (*adj. a law term, from the* French dernier) Laſt, lateſt.

Dar′rein (*v. t. obſolete*) To dare, to attempt, to challenge. *Chaucer.*

DAR′SIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) The act of fretting off the skin, the rubbing off of the skin. *Scott.*

DART (*s. from the* French dard) A miſſive weapon thrown by the hand, a ſmall lance; an arrow or any miſſive weapon, that which hurts like a dart or arrow.

DART (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh found in the river Severn.

DART (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation conſiſting of eight ſtars.

Dart (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To throw a miſſive weapon, to throw out, to emit.

Dart (*v. int.*) To fly as an arrow, to let fly with hoſtile intention.

Dar′ted (*p. from* dart) Thrown as a dart, emitted.

DART′FORD (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 15 miles from London.

Dart′ford (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dartford, made at Dartford.

Dart′ing (*p. a. from* dart) Throwing as a dart, emitting.

DART′MOUTH (*s.*) A borough town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Friday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 201 miles from London.

Dart′mouth (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dartmouth, made at Dartmouth.

DAR′TON, DAR′TUS (*s. in anatomy*) The inner coat of the teſticles.

DASH (*v. t. of doubtful etymology*) To throw one thing with ſudden force againſt another, to break by colliſion; to wet by throwing water in flaſhes, to beſpatter; to drive up in flaſhes; to mingle; to form i haſte; to ſcratch out; to blot out; to confound.

Daſh (*v. int.*) To fly off the ſurface, to fly off in flaſhes ſo as to make a noiſe; to ruſh through the water ſo as t make it fly.

Daſh (*s. from the verb*) A colliſion; an infuſion, a mixture; a mark in writing, a blow, a ſtroke.

Daſh (*adv. from the ſound*) With the noiſe of a colliſion; "*The waters fall*, daſh, daſh, *upon the ground.*"

Daſh′ed (*p. from* daſh) Thrown with violence, broken by colliſion, beſpattered, mixed, confounded.

Daſh′ing (*p. a. from* daſh) Throwing with violence, breaking by colliſion, beſpattering, mixing, confounding.

Da′ſid (*adj. obſolete*) Amazed, confounded, blinded. *Ch*

Da′ſied (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Daiſied. *Johnſo*

Da′ſin (*v. int. obſolete*) To twinkle, to grow dimſighted. *Chaucer.*

DAS′TARD (*s. from the* Sax. adaſtriga) A coward, poltron, a mean ſpirited man.

Das′tard (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To terrify, to diſpirit. *Dryden.*

Das′tardize (*v. t. from* daſtard) To intimidate, to terrify, to diſpirit. *Dryden.*

Das′tardly (*adj. from* daſtard) Cowardly, mean, timorous.

Das′tardy (*s. from* daſtard) Cowardiſe, timorouſneſs.

DASYM′MA (*s. with phyſicians*) An inflammation and inequality of the inner parts of the eyelids. *Scott.*

Da′ſy (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A daiſy. *Johnſon.*

DASY′PHUS (*s. in zoology*) The armadillo.

DA′TA (*s. plu. with metaphyſicians*) The things which are given, certain quantities.

Da′tary (*s. from* date) An officer of the chancery o Rome who has the chief diſpoſal of benefices.

DATE (*s. from the* Lat. do *to give*) The time of writing any letter marked at the beginning or ending of it; the time at which any event happened; the point o time when any thing is to be done; the duration, the continuance; the end, the concluſion.

Date (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To note with the time when any thing is written or done.

Date (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the date tree.

Da′ted (*p. from* date) Marked with the time, having the point of time ſpecified.

Da′teleſs (*adj. from* date) Having no date, having no point of time ſpecified.

Da′teplum (*s. in botany*) The dioſpiros, a genus of plants.

Dates (*s. obſolete*) Old writings, old deeds. *Chaucer.*

Da′tetree (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of palm-tree.

DA′THAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* laws) A man's name.

Da′tiſe (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dative, capable of being given.

Da′tion (*s. not ſufficiently authorized*) A gift. *Cole.*

DATIS′CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DATI′SI (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of ſyllogiſm.

Da′tiſm (*s. not ſufficiently authorized*) A heaping together.

DA′TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. do *to give*) Belonging to that caſe of Latin nouns in grammar which points out the perſon or thing to which any thing is given; belonging to thoſe executors in law which are appointed by the decree of a judge.

Da′tive (*s. from the adj. put abſolutely*) The third caſe in Latin nouns.

DATU′RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a ſort o nightſhade.

DAUB (*v. t. from the* French dauber) To ſmear with ſome glutinous matter, to paint coarſely, to lay on in great abundance, to flatter groſsly, to ſully.

Daub (*v. int.*) To play the hypocrite. *Shakeſpeare.*

Daub′ed (*p. from* daub) Beſmeared with ſome glutinous matter, painted coarſely, ſullied, flattered, covered over; *with* with: *as*, "Daubed with *lace.*"

Daub′er (*s. from* daub) A coarſe low painter.

Daub′ing (*p. a. from* daub) Smearing with glutinous matter, laying on abundance, painting coarſely, ſullying, flattering groſsly.

Daub′ry (*s. from* daub) A coarſe painting, art, flattery. *Shakeſpeare.*

Daub′y (*adj. from* daub) Viſcous, glutinous, apt to ſtick.

DAU′CUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the carrot.

DAV′ENTRY (*s.*) A town in Northamptonſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 72 miles from London.

Dav′entry (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Daventry, made at Daventry.

DAUGH′TER (*s. from the* Sax. dohter) The female offſpring of a man or woman, any female deſcendant, a ſon's wife, the penitent of a confeſſor, a woman.

DA′VID (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* dear) A worthy king of Iſrael, a man's name.

Da′vidiſt (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of the followers of one David George who gave out that he was the Meſſiah, rejected marriage, and denied the reſurrection.

a′vit (*s. a ſea term*) A ſhort piece of timber uſed in fixing the anchor.

aun′gere, Daun′gir (*s. obſolete*) Coyneſs, ſhineſs, difficulty, a trap. *Chaucer.*

aun′gerous (*adj. obſolete*) Coy, ſhy, nice, ſcrupulous. *Chaucer.*

AUNT (*v. t. from the* French domter) To diſcourage, to fright, to intimidate.

aun′ted (*p. from* daunt) Diſcouraged, frighted, terrified.

au′ting (*p. a. from* daunt) Diſcouraging, frighting, terrifying.

aunt′leſs (*adj. from* daunt) Fearleſs, void of fear, bold, courageous.

aunt′leſſneſs (*s. from* dauntleſs) Fearleſſneſs, courageouſneſs.

a′uphin (*s. from* Dauphiny) The next heir to the crown of France, the title of the eldeſt ſon of the king of France.

au′phineſs (*s. from* dauphin) The wife of the next heir to the crown of France.

AU′PHINY (*s. in geography*) A province in France.

AW (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the jackdaw.

′way (*v. imp. obſolete*) Do away, take away. *Chaucer.*

awe (*s. obſolete*) The day, time. *Chaucer.*

awe (*v. int. obſolete*) To dawn. *Chaucer.*

aw′ining (*s. obſolete*) The dawning. *Chaucer.*

awk (*s. a cant word*) A hollow, a place where a bit has been cut out of any ſtuff.

awk (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To chip, to make a cut where it ought not. *Moxon.*

aw′kin (*s. an obſolete and local word*) A dirty wench, a ſlut.

AWN (*v. int. of doubtful etymology*) To begin to grow light, to glimmer, to open, to give ſome promiſe of luſtre.

awn (*s. from the verb*) The break of day, the time between the firſt appearance of light and the riſing of the ſun, the beginning, the firſt riſe.

aw′ning (*p. from* dawn) Beginning to grow light, opening, giving ſome promiſe of future brightneſs.

aw′ning (*s. from the part.*) The dawn, the opening, the firſt riſe. "*The* dawning *of the day.*"

y (*s. from the* Sax. dæg) The time between the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, the time from midnight to midnight; light, ſunſhine; life, an age; opportunity for doing any thing; the work, the conteſt, the victory of a day.

y′bed (*s. from* day, *and* bed) A couch or bed for eaſe and indulgence in the day time.

y′book (*s. from* day, *and* book) A book in which the tranſactions of each day are recorded.

y′break (*s. from* day, *and* break) The dawn of the day.

y′coal (*s. with miners, from* day, *and* coal) The upper ſtratum of coal, or that which lies next to the day.

y′labour (*s. from* labour, *and* day) Labour done by the day.

y′labourer (*s. from* daylabour) One who works by the day.

y′light (*s. from* day, *and* light) The light of the day.

y′lily (*s. in botany*) The aſphodel.

yſ′man (*s. nearly obſolete*) A ſurety, an umpire. *Spenſer.*

y′ſpring (*s. from* day, *and* ſpring) The dawn, the firſt appearance of light in the morning.

y′ſtar (*s. from* day, *and* ſtar) The morning ſtar.

y′time (*s. from* day, *and* time) The time while it is day; the time in which the light of the day continues.

y′work (*s. from* day, *and* work) Work done by the day.

ZE (*v. t. from the* Sax. dyæs) To overpower with light, to confound by too great brightneſs.

ZE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſhining ſtone found in tin mines.

′zed (*p. from* daze) Overpowered with light, confounded with too great brightneſs.

′zied (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Daiſied, ſtocked with daiſies.

′zing (*p. a. from* daze) Overpowering with light, confounding with too much brightneſs.

z′zle (*v. t. from* daze) To overpower with light, to confound with ſplendor.

z′zle (*v. int.*) To loſe the power of ſight.

z′zled (*p. from* dazzle) Overpowered with light, confounded with ſplendor.

z′zling (*p. a. from* dazzle) Overpowering with light, confounding with too much brightneſs.

DEAC′INATED (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* acinus *a kernel*) Having the kernels taken out.

DEA′CON (*s. from the* Greek διακονεω *to miniſter*) An officer in the primitive church, one of the loweſt order of the clergy, one who takes care of the poor in a diſſenting congregation; an overſeer of the poor in Scotland, the maſter of an incorporated company.

Dea′coneſs (*s. from* deacon) A female officer in the primitive church.

Dea′conry, Deacon′ſhip (*s. from* deacon) The office or dignity of a deacon.

Deac′tion (*s. not ſufficiently authorized*) The act of finiſhing, a perfecting.

DEAD (*adj. from the* Sax.) Deprived of life, exanimate; *with* of: *as*, "*She lay* dead of *the ſmall pox.*" Having no life, inanimate; unactive, motionleſs; empty, vacant; uſeleſs, unprofitable; dull, gloomy; ſtill, obſcure; cold, unaffected; blunt, taſteleſs; inefficacious, void of vegetative power, enervated by the power of ſin.

Dead (*s. from the adj.*) Thoſe that are deprived of life, that point of time in which there is remarkable ſtillneſs or gloom.

Dead (*v. int. from the adj.*) To loſe its force, to become dull and lifeleſs. *Bacon.*

Dead (*v. t.*) To deprive of force, to deprive of ſenſation, to make vapid, to make ſpiritleſs.

Dead′cargo (*s. from* dead, *and* cargo) That which a ſhip wants of her full loading.

Dead′doing (*adj. from* dead, *and* do) Deſtructive, miſchievous, cauſing death. *Spenſer. Hudibras.*

Dead′ed (*p. from* dead) Made dead, deadened.

Dead′en (*v. t. from* dead) To deprive of force, to deprive of ſenſation, to make vapid, to make ſpiritleſs.

Dead′ened (*p. from* deaden) Deprived of force, deprived of ſenſation, rendered vapid, blunted.

Dead′ening (*p. a. from* deaden) Depriving of force, depriving of ſenſation, blunting.

Dead′eye (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of block or pully.

Dead′freight (*s. a ſea term*) The dead cargo, that which a ſhip wants of her full freight.

Dead′lift (*s. from* dead, *and* lift) Hopeleſs extremity.

Dead′lights (*s. on board a ſhip*) The ſhutters for the cabbin windows.

Dead′ly (*adj. from* dead) Deſtructive, murderous, mortal; unmerciful, implacable.

Dead′ly (*adv. from the adj.*) In a manner reſembling the dead, mortally, implacably, very, exceedingly; *but this is a droll ſenſe.*

Dead′ly carrot (*s. in botany*) The thopſia.

Dead′lyfeud (*s. in the old Saxon law*) An implacable enmity inducing a perſon to revenge himſelf by the death of the adverſary.

Dead′lynightſhade (*s. in botany*) The belladonna, the moſt poiſonous ſort of nightſhade.

Dead′men (*s. a cant low word*) Empty pots on the table in an alehouſe.

Dead′menſeyes (*s. a ſea term*) Small blocks or pullies with holes but no ſhivers.

Dead′neap (*s. a ſea term*) A low tide.

Dead′neſs (*s. from* dead) Languor, faintneſs, coldneſs, loſs of ſpirit, flatneſs, want of taſte.

Dead′nettle (*s. in botany*) The ſideritis, the wall hore hound.

Dead′pledge (*s. from* dead, *and* pledge) A mortgage upon any thing which is not to be redeemed unleſs the money be paid within a limited time.

Dead′reckoning (*s. a ſea term*) A computation unaſſiſted by obſervation.

Dead′riſing (*s. a ſea term*) That part of a ſhip which lies between the keel and floor timbers.

Dead′rope (*s. a ſea term*) A rope which is faſtened to any thing without running on a block.

Deads (*s. in tin mines*) The parcels of common earth which lie above the ſhelves, the earth and other ſubſtances which incloſe the ore.

DEAD′SEA (*s. in geography*) An impure lake in the land of Canaan into which the river Jordan empties itſelf.

Dead′tops (*s. in huſbandry*) A diſeaſe incident to trees, a kind of canker at the tops of trees.

Dead′water (*s. a ſea term*) The eddy or little whirl of water which is made at the ſtern by the motion of the ſhip.

Dead′wood (*s. in ſhip building*) The blocks of wood into which the half timbers are framed.

Dead′work (*s. a ſea term*) That part of a ſhip which is above the water after her lading is taken in.

DEAF (*adj. from the* Dutch doof) Wanting the ſenſe of hearing, deprived of hearing; *with* to: *as*, "Deaf to *the voice of fame.*" Obſcurely heard.

Deaf (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing, to deafen. *Dryden.*

Deaf′en (*v. t. from* deaf) To make deaf, to deprive of the ſenſe of hearing.

Deaf′ened (*p. from* deafen) Deprived of hearing, made deaf.

Deaf′ening (*p. a. from* deafen) Making deaf, depriving of the power of hearing.

Deaf′iſh (*adj. from* deaf) Tending to deafneſs, dulliſh of hearing.

Deaf′ly (*adv. from* deaf) Without ſenſe of ſounds, flatly, in a manner ſcarcely to be heard.

Deaf′ly (*adj. a local word*) Solitary, far from neighbours.

Deaf′neſs (*s. from* deaf) Dullneſs of hearing, the want of the ſenſe of hearing, unwillingneſs to hear.

Deaffo′reſted (*adj. a law term*) Diſcharged from being a foreſt, exempted from foreſt laws.

DEAL (*s. from the* Dutch deel) A part, a quantity.

DEAL (*v. t. from the* Dutch deelen) To diſtribute, to give out to different perſons, to ſcatter, to throw about, to give gradually or one after another.

Deal (*v. int.*) To trade, to traffic, to act between two perſons, to act upon. *With* by, to treat, to act towards any one. *With* in, to practiſe, to trade in. *With* with, to treat in any manner, to contend with, to have to do with.

Deal (*s. from the verb*) The art or act of diſtributing cards to the different perſons that play.

DEAL (*s. from the* Dutch deyl) Fire wood, the timber of pines.

DEAL (*s.*) A port town in Kent; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 73 miles from London.

Deal (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Deal, made at Deal.

DEAL′BATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *of, and* albus *white*) To whiten, to bleach.

Dealba′tion (*s. from* dealbate) The act of bleaching, the act of making white.

Deal′er (*s. from* deal) One that deals, one that trafficks, one that has to do with any thing.

Deal′ing (*p. a. from* deal) Trading, practiſing, diſtributing.

Deal′ing (*s. from the part.*) Traffick, buſineſs, intercourſe, a manner of treatment, practice, action.

Dealt (*v. pret. of* deal) Did deal.

Dealt (*p. from* deal) Treated, uſed; *with* with: *as,* "*The men who had been thus* dealt with *by their country.*"

DEAMBULA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. deambulatio) The act of walking abroad.

DEAMBUL′ATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. deambulo *to walk abroad*) Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAME′NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to preſide over women during the period of their menſes.

DEAN (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten*) A dignified clergyman who is next to a biſhop, the chief of the chapter in a collegiate church.

Dean′ery (*s. from* dean) The office of a dean, the juriſdiction of a dean, the revenues of a dean, the houſe or reſidence of a dean.

Deans′apple (*s. from* dean, *and* apple) A kind of apple much valued in ſome parts of the Weſt of England.

Dean′ſhip (*s. from* dean) The rank or office of a dean.

Deans′pear (*s. from* dean, *and* pear) A kind of pear.

DEAR (*adj. from the* Sax. deor) Valued, beloved; valuable, coſtly, ſcarce; ſad, grievous.

Dear (*s. from the adj.*) One beloved, a word of tenderneſs. "*My* dear!"

Dear′bought (*adj. from* dear, *and* buy) Purchaſed at a high price.

Dear′er (*adj. comp. of* dear) Dear in a greater degree.

Dear′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* dear) Dear in the higheſt degree.

Dear′joy (*s. a cant word*) An Iriſhman.

De′ark (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A decarch, a governor of ten.

Dear′ling (*s. nearly obſolete, from* dear) A darling, a favourite. *Spenſer.*

Dear′ly (*adv. from* dear) With great fondneſs; with great tenderneſs; at a high price, with great coſt.

DEARN (*v. t. from the* Sax. dyrnan *to hide*) To mend cloaths, to darn, to mend by imitating the texture of the ſtuff.

Dear′neſs (*s. from* dear) Tenderneſs, fondneſs; ſcarcity, a high price.

DEARN′LY (*adv. obſolete, from the* Sax. deorn) Secretly, privately, in a manner not to be ſeen. *Spenſer.*

Dearth (*s. from* dear) Want, ſcarcity, barrenneſs.

DEARTIC′ULATE (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* articulus *a joint*) To diſlocate, to put of joint, to diſmember.

Dearticula′tion (*s. from* dearticulate) A looſe kind of ticulation. *Scot*

DEAR′TATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* artus *joint*) To disjoint, to cut in pieces, to diſmember. *Scot*

DEATH (*s. from the* Sax.) The extinction of life, the paration of ſoul and body; mortality, deſtruction; ſtate of the dead, the manner of dying, murder; murderer, a deſtroyer, the cauſe or inſtrument death; the repreſentation of death, a ſkeleton.

Death (*s. in divinity*) A ſtate of ſin and depravity, nal condemnation.

Death′bed (*s. from* death, *and* bed) The bed to which perſon is confined by a mortal diſeaſe.

Death′ful (*adj. from* death) Fraught with death, derous, deſtructive, fatal.

Death′leſs (*adj. from* death) Exempt from death, mortal.

Death′like (*adj. from* death, *and* like) Reſembling motionleſs, calm, undiſturbed.

Deaths′door (*s. from* death, *and* door) A near to death.

Deaths′man (*s. from* death, *and* man) An one who executes the ſentence of death.

Death′warrant (*s. from* death, *and* warrant) The ment or writing which orders the execution of a demned malefactor.

Death′watch (*s. from* death, *and* watch) An inſect makes a tinkling noiſe like a watch.

DEAU′RAT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *of, and* aurum Golden, gilt.

DEAURA′TA (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the kind.

Deau′rate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* deaurat) To gild, cover with gold.

Deaura′tion (*s. from* deaurate) The act of gilding, act of covering with gold.

DEBACCHA′TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *of,* bacchor *to revel*) Drunkenneſs, madneſs.

Deba′r (*v. t. from* bar) To exclude, to ſhut out, to prive, to hinder.

DEBA′RB (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *of, and* *a beard*) To deprive of a beard, to ſhave.

Debar′bed (*p. from* debarb, *but little uſed*) Deprived a beard, having the beard cut off.

Debarca′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* debark) The landing troops.

DEBA′RK (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* French quer) To diſembark.

Deba′rked (*p. little uſed, from* debark) Diſembarked.

Debar′king (*p. a. not much uſed, from* debark) barking.

Debar′red (*p. from* debar) Excluded, ſhut out, ed of, hindered; *with* of *and* from: *as,* "Debarred *our wiſhes.*" "Debarred from *all commerce.*"

Debar′ring (*p. a. from* debar) Excluding, ſhutting hindering.

Deba′ſe (*v. t. from* baſe) To ſink, to adulterate, duce from a higher to a lower price, to ſink meanneſs, to make deſpicable.

Deba′ſed (*p. from* debaſe) Reduced, ſunk, made cable, adulterated.

Deba′ſement (*s. from* debaſe) The act of debaſing, gradation.

Deba′ſer (*s. from* debaſe) He that debaſes, he that terates.

Deba′ſing (*p. a. from* debaſe) Reducing, adulterat making mean and deſpicable.

Deba′table (*adj. from* debate) Diſputable, controverſy.

DEBA′TE (*v. t. from the* French debattre) To to controvert, to conteſt.

Deba′te (*s. from the verb*) A diſpute, a quarrel, a conteſt.

Deba′te (*v. int.*) To deliberate, to diſpute.

Deba′ted (*p. from* debate) Diſputed, conteſted, rated, controverted.

Deba′teful (*adj. from* debate) Full of debate, quarrelſome, cauſing debate.

Deba′tement (*s. from* debate) A conteſt, a controv

Debat′er (*s. from* debate) A diſputant, a wrangler.

Deba′ting (*p. a. from* debate) Deliberating, ing, diſputing, examining in verbal conteſt.

DEBAU′CH (*v. t. from the* French debaucher) rupt by lewdneſs, to corrupt by intemperance.

Debau′ch (*s. from the verb*) A drunken bout, lewdneſs.

au′ched (*p. from* debauch) Corrupted, vitiated by wdneſs, vitiated by intemperance.

auch′edneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* debauched) The te of being debauched.

auche′e (*s. from* debauch) A man given up to lewd- eſs and intemperance.

au′cher (*s. from* debauch) One who entices to lewd- eſs or intemperance.

au′chery (*s. from* debauch) The habit or practice of xceſs, lewdneſs, intemperance.

au′ching (*p. a. from* debauch) Corrupting, corrupt- g by lewdneſs, corrupting by exceſs.

auch′ment (*s. from* debauch) The act of debauching, rruption, intemperance, lewdneſs. *Taylor.*

BE′L (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of, and* bellum *war*) o conquer, to ſubdue in war. *Milton.*

el′late (*v. t. from* debel) To conquer, to overcome war.

el′lated (*p. from* debellate) Conquered, overcome war.

el′lating (*p. a. from* debellate) Conquering, ſubdu- g in war. *Bacon.*

ella′tion (*s. from* debellate) The act of conquering in ar.

′ENHAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on riday, and is 83 miles from London.

′enham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Debenham, ade at Debenham.

en′tur (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A debenture.

BEN′TURE (*s. from the* Lat. debeo *to be in debt*) A te or writ by which a debt is claimed; an allowance cuſtom to a merchant on the exportation of goods hich had before paid a duty.

BET (*s. in bookkeeping*) The balance due after the ac- unt is ſettled.

BILE (*adj. from the* Lat. debilis *weak*) Feeble, faint, eak. *Shakeſpeare.*

il′litate (*v. t. from* debile) To weaken, to make int, to enfeeble.

i′litated (*p. from* debilitate) Weakened, enfeebled.

il′itation (*s. from* debilitate) The act of making fee- e.

il′itude (*s. from* debile) Weakneſs, debility. *Scott.*

il′ity (*s. from* debile) Weakneſs, feebleneſs, faintneſs.

o′iſt (*adj. ſuppoſed to be a corruption of* debauched) orrupted, corrupted by intemperance, corrupted by ewdneſs.

oiſt′neſs (*s. from* deboiſt, *not much uſed*) Debauched- eſs, corruption.

BONAI′R (*adj. from the* French debonnaire) Elegant, ell bred, ſprightly, complaiſant.

onai′rly (*adj. from* debonair) Elegantly, finely, with genteel air.

onai′rte (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The ſtate or quality of eing debonair. *Chaucer.*

onnai′rity (*s. not much uſed, from* debonair) Ele- ance, ſprightlineſs, complaiſance. *Scott.*

onnair′neſs (*s. not much uſed, from* debonair) The te or quality of being debonair. *Scott.*

oſhee′ (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A debauchee, a perſon iven up to lewdneſs or intemperance.

B′ORAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a word) The ame of a woman.

oy′ſt (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Debauched, lewd, in- emperate.

BT (*s. from the* Lat. debeo *to owe*) That which one erſon owes to another, that which a perſon is obliged do or ſuffer, a writ which lies on default of pay- ent.

′ted (*adj. from* debt) Indebted, lying under an obli- ation. *Shakeſpeare.*

t′or (*s. from* debt) One that owes money to another, e that is laid under an obligation.

t′or (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a debt, point- g out debts. “*When I look on the* debtor *ſide.*” *Addiſon.*

BULLI′TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ullo *to bubble*) The act of bubbling or boiling over.

CACHOR′DON (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* χορδη *chord*) A kind of harp, a muſical inſtrument of the ncients having ten ſtrings.

CAC′TIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſtarfiſh.

CACU′MINATED (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *om, and* cacumen *the top*) Having the top cut off.

′CADE (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten*) The ſum of ten, number conſiſting of ten.

CA′DENCY (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cado *to fall*) decay, a fall.

′CAGON (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* γωνια *a cor- er*) A plane geometrical figure having ten equal ſides nd angles.

DE′CALOGUE (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* λογος *a word*) The ten commandments.

DECAME′RIS (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* μερος *a part*) The tenth part, the tenth part of a ſound. *Scott.*

DECAME′RON (*s. little uſed, from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* μερος *a part*) A volume divided into ten chapters or books.

DECAMP′ (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* campus *the field*) To ſhift the camp, to move off, to run away.

Decamp′ed (*p. from* decamp) Moved off.

Decamp′ing (*p. a. from* decamp) Shifting the camp, moving off.

Decamp′ment (*s. from* decamp) The act of ſhifting the camp, the act of moving off.

DE′CAN (*s. in geography*) A province of the hither India; Bombay, an iſland and rich ſettlement belonging to the Eaſt India company, lies on the coaſt and is a part of this province.

DE′CANATE (*s. in aſtrology*) The dignity of a planet conſiſting of ten degrees.

DECAN′DRIA (*s. in botany*) That genus or claſs of plants, which is diſtinguiſhed by hermaphrodite flowers with ten ſtamina.

DECAN′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* canthus *an edge or lip*) To pour off by gently declining the edge of the veſſel, to pour off with care ſo as to leave the ſediment behind.

Decanta′tion (*s. from* decant) The act of decanting liquors.

Decan′ted (*p. from* decant) Poured off, ſeparated from the lees.

Decan′ter (*s. from* decant) The veſſel that contains the liquor after it has been decanted.

Decan′ting (*p. a. from* decant) Pouring off ſo as to ſeparate the clear liquor from the lees.

DECAP′ILLATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* capillus *the hair*) Having the hair pulled off, deprived of hair, bald.

DECAP′ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* caput *the head*) To behead, to take off the head.

Decap′itated (*p. from* decapitate) Beheaded, having the head cut off.

Decap′itating (*p. a. from* decapitate) Cutting off the head, beheading.

Decapite′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the head cut off ſmooth.

DECA′POLIS (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* πολις *a city*) A diſtrict in the land of Iſrael ſo called becauſe it contained ten cities.

DECAP′ULATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* capulo *to empty*) To pour from one veſſel to another, to empty, to lade out.

DE′CARCH (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* αρχη *chief*) A captain of ten, a tithing man.

De′carchus (*s. in old records*) A decarch, a governor of ten.

De′cark (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A decarch, a captain of ten, a headborough.

DECAS′TIC (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* ςιχος *a verſe*) An epigram or ſtanza conſiſting of ten lines.

DECAS′TYLE (*s. from the* Greek δεκα *ten, and* ςυλος *a pillar*) An aſſemblage of ten pillars.

Decas′tyle (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Having ten pillars.

DECATOR′THOMA (*s. with phyſicians*) A medicine of ten different ingredients. *Scott.*

DECA′Y (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cado *to fall*) To decline, to wither, to fail, to grow worſe, to become carious.

Deca′y (*v. t.*) To impair, to enfeeble.

Deca′y (*s. from the verb*) A decline, a tranſition from better to worſe.

Decay′ed (*p. from* decay) Grown worſe, declined, become carious.

Decay′er (*s. from* decay) That which cauſes decay.

Decay′ing (*p. a. from* decay) Cauſing to decay, withering, declining, growing worſe.

DECEA′SE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cedo *to depart*) To die, to depart out of the world, to yield to death.

Decea′ſe (*s. from the verb*) A departure from life, death.

Decea′ſed (*p. from* deceaſe) Departed from life, dead.

DECE′DENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* cedo *to go*) Departing, going away.

DECEI′T (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* capio *to take*) A fraud, a cheat, an artifice, a device; fraud, craft, ſubtilty.

Deceit′ful (*adj. from* deceit) Full of deceit, fraudulent.

Deceit′fully (*adv. from* deceitful) Fraudulently, with deceit.

Deceit′fulneſs (*s. from* deceit) The quality of being deceitful.

Deceiv′able (*adj. from* deceive) Deceitful, capable of deceiving; liable to be deceived.

Deceiv′ableneſs (*s. from* deceivable) The quality that deceives, liableneſs to be deceived.

DECEI′VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* capio *to take*) To impoſe upon, to delude, to cheat, to mock, to fail, to cut off expectation.

Deceiv′ed (*p. from* deceive) Impoſed upon, deluded, diſappointed.

Deceiv′er (*s. from* deceive) One that deceives, an impoſtor.

Deceiv′ing (*p. a. from* deceive) Impoſing upon, deluding, diſappointing.

DECEM′BER (*s. from the* Lat.) The laſt month in the year, the tenth month ſo called when March was reckoned the firſt.

DECEMPE′DAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. decem *ten, and* pes *a foot*) Containing ten feet in length.

DECEMTA′LES (*s. plu. a law term from the* Lat. decem *ten, and* talis *ſuch like*) A ſupply of ten men upon a jury, to be taken from the perſons in court, in lieu of ſuch a number who were ſummoned but did not appear, or were objected to as not being ſufficiently diſintereſted.

Decemvi′ral (*adj. from* decemviri) Belonging to the decemviri, belonging to the laws which were drawn up by the decemviri.

Decem′virate (*s. from* decemviri) The dignity or office of the decemviri.

DECEMVIRI (*s. plu. in antiquity, from the* Lat. decem *ten, and* vir *a man*) Ten magiſtrates choſen annually at Rome, to govern the commonwealth and make laws for the people.

De′cence (*s. not much uſed*) Decency. *Sprat.*

De′cency (*s. from* decent) Propriety of behaviour, proper formality; ſuitableneſs of character, modeſty.

DECEN′NA (*s. in old records*) The juriſdiction of the deciners.

Decen′nary (*s. from* decenna) The juriſdiction of the deciners.

Decen′niers (*s. plu. from* decenna) The ten perſons who had the overſight of ten ſureties annually, called friburghs, for the maintenance of the king's peace.

DECEN′NIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. decem *ten, and* annus *a year*) Conſtituting the ſpace of ten years, belonging to the ſpace of ten years.

DECENNO′VAL (*adj. from the* Lat. decem *ten, and* novem *nine*) Relating to the number nineteen.

DECENNO′VARY (*adj. from the* Lat. decem *ten, and* novem *nine*) Conſtituting the number nineteen, taking up the ſpace of nineteen years. *Holder.*

DE′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. decet *it becomes*) Fit, becoming, ſuitable.

De′cently (*adj. from* decent) Becomingly, ſuitably, with propriety, with modeſty.

Deceptibi′lity (*s. from* deceptible) Liableneſs to be deceived.

Decep′tible (*adj. from* deceit) Liable to be deceived, open to impoſture.

Decep′tion (*s. from* deceit) The act of deceiving, the means of deceiving; the ſtate of being deceived.

Decep′tious (*adj. from* deceit) Deceitful, apt to deceive. *Shakeſpeare.*

Decep′tive (*adj. from* deceit) Having the power of deceiving.

Decep′tory (*adj. not much uſed, from* deceit) Tending to deceive.

Decep′ture (*s. not much uſed, from* deceit) Fraud, deceit. *Scott.*

DECER′PT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* carpo *to pull*) Diminiſhed, taken off.

Decerp′tible (*adj. from* decerpt) Capable of being diminiſhed.

Decerp′tion (*s. from* decerpt) The act of diminiſhing, the act of taking off.

DECERTA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* certo *to ſtrive*) A contention, a diſpute.

DECES′SION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat de *from, and* cedo *to go*) A departure, the act of going away.

DECHA′RM (*v. t. from the* French decharmer) To counteract a charm, to diſinchant.

Decharm′ed (*p. from* decharm) Delivered from the power of inchantment.

Decharm′ing (*p. a. from* decharm) Counteracting a charm, delivering from the power of witchcraft. *Hervey.*

DECI′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of, and* cædo *to cut off*) To fix, to determine, to determine a difference, to put an end to a diſpute.

Deci′ded (*p. from* decide) Determined, fixed, adjuſted, ended.

DE′CIDENCE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cado *to fall*) The quality of falling off, the act of falling away.

Deci′der (*s. from* decide) One who decides, one who determines quarrels.

Deci′ding (*p. a. from* decide) Determining, fixing, putting an end to any thing.

DECID′UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. de *fr*[illegible], *and* cado *to fall*) Falling, fading once in the year

Decid′uouſneſs (*s. from* deciduous) Aptneſs to fade, the quality of adding once in the year.

DECI′LE (*s. in aſtronomy*) A tenth part of the heavens, the aſpect of two planets when they are thirty-ſix degrees diſtant from each other.

De′cile (*adj. from the ſub. in aſtronomy*) Thirty-ſix degrees diſtant.

DE′CIMAL (*adj. from the* Lat. decem *ten*) Belonging to ten, numbered by ten, multiplied by ten, conſiſting of tenths.

Deci′mal (*s. from the adj.*) The tenth part, a fraction conſiſting of tenths, any part of an unite divided by any member of a ſeries in decuple continued geometrical proportion.

Dec′imally (*adv. from* decimal) By decimals, after the manner of decimals.

DEC′IMATE (*v. t. from* decem *ten*) To take the tenth, to tithe.

Dec′imated (*p. from* decimate) Tithed, having one taken out of ten.

Dec′imating (*p. a. from* decimate) Tithing, taking one out of of ten.

Decima′tion (*s. from* decimate) The act of tithing, the act of taking one out of ten.

DE′CINER (*s. in old records*) One who had the juriſdiction over ten friburghs, a tithing man.

DECI′PHER (*v. t. from the* French dechiffrer) To explain that which is written in cyphers, to unfold, to unravel; to characteriſe, to mark down in characters.

Deci′phered (*p. from* decipher) Explained, unfolded, marked, characterized.

Deci′pherer (*s. from* decipher) One who explains what is written in cipher.

Deci′phering (*p. a. from* decipher) Explaining, unfolding, marking, characteriſing.

DECIRCINA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* circino *to make a circle*) The act of deſcribing a circle.

Deci′ſion (*s. from* decide) The determination of a difference or event, the determination or ſentence of a court of judicature.

Deci′ſive (*adj. from* decide) Having power to put an end to a conteſt, concluſive, having power to ſettle any event.

Deci′ſively (*adv. from* deciſive) In a deciſive manner.

Deci′ſiveneſs (*s. from* deciſive) The ſtate of being deciſive, the power or quality that brings to a concluſion.

Deci′ſory (*adj. from* decide) Able to determine, tending to decide.

DECK (*v. t. from the* Dutch decker) To dreſs, to array, to adorn, to embelliſh, to cover, to overſpread.

Deck (*s. from the verb*) The floor of a ſhip, a pack of cards piled one upon another.

Deck′ed (*p. from* deck) Dreſſed, ornamented, covered, furniſhed with a deck.

Deck′er (*s. from* deck) A dreſſer, one that ornaments, one that covers: *with*, with: *and* in.

Deck′ing (*p. a. from* deck) Dreſſing, ornamenting, covering.

DECLAI′M (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* clamo *to cry*) To addreſs the paſſions, to harangue, to make a ſpeech more plauſible than ſolid.

Declai′mer (*s. from* declaim) One who declaims, one who frames his diſcourſe ſo as to move the paſſions.

Declaiming (*p. a. from* declaim) Haranguing, addreſſing to the paſſions.

Declai′ming (*s. from the part.*) A declamation. "*The ſplendid* declaimings *of novices.*"

Declama′tion (*s. from* declaim) A diſcourſe addreſſed to the paſſions, a ſet ſpeech, a rhetorical flouriſh.

Declama′tor (*s. from* declaim) A declaimer, an orator.

Declama′tory (*adj. from* declamator) Relating to declamation, appealing to the paſſions, more plauſible than ſolid.

la′rable (*adj. from* declare) Capable of being de-
lared, capable of proof.
lara′tion (*s. from* declare) A proclamation, an affir-
nation, an explanation.
lar′ative (*adj. from* declare) Making declaration, ex-
laining, making proclamation.
lar′atorily (*adv. from* declaratory) In the form of
declaration, affirmatively.
lar′atory (*adj. from* declare) Declarative, affirmative,
xpreſſive.
CLA′RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* claro *to*
lear) To make known, to clear from obſcurity; to
firm, to publiſh, to proclaim.
la′re (*v. int.*) To make a declaration, to teſtify.
la′red (*p. from* declare) Made known, cleared from
bſcurity, affirmed, publiſhed, proclaimed.
la′rement (*s. not much uſed, from* declare) A decla-
ation, a teſtimony. *Brown.*
la′rer (*s. from* declare) One that declares, one that
roclaims.
la′ring (*p. from* declare) Making known, affirming,
ubliſhing, explaining.
len′ſion (*s. from* decline) A tendency to decline, a
eclination, a deſcent, an inflexion, the manner in
hich words have their terminations changed accord-
g to the rules of grammar.
li′nable (*adj. from* decline) Capable of being de-
lined, having different endings.
lina′tion (*s. from* decline) A decline, a deſcent, a de-
y, a variation from a fixed point, a bending down-
ards. *In navigation* the variation of the needle
om the true meridian. *In aſtronomy* the neareſt diſ-
nce of a ſtar or planet from the equinoxial. *In gram-*
ar the manner in which words have their termina-
ons changed.
lina′tor (*s. from* decline) An inſtrument in dialing,
which the inclination and declination of planes are
etermined.
lina′tory (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A declinator. *Maxon.*
CLI′NE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* clino *to*
nd) To lean downward, to ſink, to decay, to de-
iate, to turn out of the way, to ſhun, to avoid.
CLI′NE (*v. t.*) To bend downward, to bring down,
refuſe, to avoid, to modify, to inflect, to change the
nding according to the rules of grammar.
li′ne (*s. from the verb*) A decay, a diminution.
li′ned (*p. from* decline) Bent down, grown worſe,
ne to decay; modified, inflected.
li′ning (*p. a. from* decline) Bending downward,
inging down, decaying, growing worſe, turning
t of the way, ſhunning, avoiding, inflecting, chang-
g the ending.
liv′ity (*s. from* declivous) A gradual deſcent, mode-
te ſteepneſs.
CLI′VOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. declivis *ſteep*) Gradu-
ly deſcending, moderately ſteep.
CO′CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* coquo, *to*
il) To prepare by boiling, to digeſt in hot water,
digeſt in the ſtomach, to boil to a conſiſtence, to
engthen, to invigorate.
oc′ted (*p. from* decoct) Prepared by boiling, di-
ſted in hot water, digeſted in the ſtomach, boiled
a conſiſtence.
oc′tible (*adj. from* decoct) Capable of being decocted.
oc′ting (*p. a. from* decoct) Preparing by boiling, di-
ſting, boiling to a conſiſtence, making a concoction.
coc′tion (*s. from* decoct) The act of boiling any thing
as to extract its virtues; a preparation made by
iling, the digeſtion of the ſtomach.
oc′tive (*adj. from* decoct) Eaſily decocted, tending
concoction.
oc′ture (*s. from* decoct) The ſubſtance drawn off by
ncoction.
OLLA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* collum
neck) The act of beheading. *Brown.*
OLORA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de
om, and color *colour*) The act of ſtaining or diſcharg-
g a colour.
OMPOS′ITE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *of,* con *with,*
d pono *to put*) Compounded a ſecond time, doubly
mpounded.
mpoſi′tion (*s. from* decompoſite) The act of com-
unding compounds.
OMPOU′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of,* con *with,*
d pono *to put*) To compound a ſecond time, to form
ompound of things already compounded.
mpou′nd (*adj. from the verb*) Compounded a ſe-
d time, compounded of compounds.

Decompou′nded (*p. from* decompound) Compounded a ſecond time, compounded of compounds.

Decompoun′ding (*p. a. from* decompound) Compounding of compounds.

Deco′pid (*adj. obſolete*) Peaked, pinked, cut in ſmall pieces. *Chaucer.*

Dec′orament (*s. from* decorate, *but not much uſed*) An ornament, a decoration.

DEC′ORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. decoro *to deck*) To adorn, to embelliſh, to beautify.

Dec′orated (*p. from* decorate) Adorned, embelliſhed, beautified.

Dec′orating (*p. a. from* decorate) Adorning, embelliſhing, beautifying.

Decora′tion (*s. from* decorate) The act of decorating, an ornament, an embelliſhment.

Decora′tor (*s. from* decorate) He that decorates, one that embelliſhes.

Dec′oroſe (*adj. not ſo frequently uſed*) Decorous, decent.

DEC′OROUS (*adj. from* decus *a grace*) Decent, becoming, ſuitable, proper, ſeemly.

DECOR′TICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cortex *the bark*) To peel, to ſtrip, to take of the bark.

Decor′ticated (*p. from* decorticate) Stripped of the bark, peeled. *Arbuthnot.*

Decor′ticating (*p. a. from* decorticate) Peeling, ſtripping off the bark.

Decortica′tion (*s. from* decorticate) The act of ſtripping off the bark, the act of ſtripping off the husk.

DECO′RUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Decency, fitneſs of behaviour, propriety of conduct.

Decouple′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Uncoupled, parted, ſevered.

Decou′rs (*s. in heraldry*) The decrement, the wane of the moon facing the left ſide of the eſcutcheon.

DECO′Y (*s. from the* Dutch koey *a cage*) A ſnare, an allurement, an enticement to miſchief.

Deco′y (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To lure into a cage or ſnare, to entrap.

Decoy′duck (*s. from* decoy *and* duck) A duck trained up to allure or decoy others.

Decoy′ed (*p. from* decoy) Enſnared, entrapped, inticed to miſchief.

Decoy′ing (*p. a. from* decoy) Enſnaring, entrapping, alluring to miſchief.

DECREA′SE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* creſco *to grow*) To grow leſs, to decline.

Decrea′ſe (*v. t.*) To make leſs, to diminiſh.

Decrea′ſe (*s. from the verb*) The ſtate of growing leſs, a diminution, a decay, wane of of the moon.

Decrea′ſed (*p. from* decreaſe) Grown leſs, diminiſhed.

Decrea′ſing (*p. a. from* decreaſe) Growing leſs, diminiſhing, decaying.

DECREA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* creo *to create*) An annihilation. *Scott.*

DECREE′ (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cerno *to ſift*) To determine, to reſolve, to eſtabliſh by law, to make an edict.

DECREE′ (*v. t.*) To doom, to aſſign by a ſolemn ſentence.

Decree′ (*s. from the verb*) A law, an edict, an eſtabliſhed rule, the determination of a ſuit at law or in equity, an eccleſiaſtical ordinance.

Decre′ed (*p. from* decree) Determined, reſolved, eſtabliſhed by law, doomed, aſſigned over to ſome particular ſtate or purpoſe.

Decreet′ (*s. in the laws of* Scotland) The final decree or judgment of the lords of ſeſſion.

Decree′ing (*p. a. from* decree) Reſolving, eſtabliſhing, dooming.

DE′CREMENT (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* creſco *to grow*) A decreaſe, the ſtate of growing leſs, a ſtate of decay.

De′crement (*s. in heraldry*) The wane of the moon depicted with the face turned towards the left ſide of the eſcutcheon.

De′crement (*s. in univerſities*) The fee paid by the ſcholars for the damage done to any thing uſed by them.

DECREP′IT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* crepito *to crake*) Waſted, decayed, worn out.

DECREP′ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. decrepo *to crackle*) To calcine ſalt till it ceaſes to crackle in the fire.

Decrep′itate (*v. int.*) To make a crackling noiſe.

Decrep′itated (*p. from* decrepitate) Calcined till it will not crackle in the fire. *Brown.*

Decrepita′tion (*s. from* decrepitate) The crackling noiſe which ſalt makes when put on the fire, a crackling noiſe.

Decrep′itneſs (*s. from* decrepit) The laſt ſtage of decay, the laſt effects of old age.

Decrep′itude (*s. from* decrepit) Decrepitneſs, the effects of old age.

Decres′cent (*adj. from* decreaſe) Growing leſs, diminiſhing.

Decres′ſant (*s. in heraldry*) The wane or decreaſe of the moon.

Decre′tal (*adj. from* decree) Belonging to a decree, containing a decree.

Decre′tal (*s. from the adj.*) A book of decrees, a body of laws, the collection of the decrees of the popes.

Decre′tiſt (*s. from* decree) One that ſtudies the decretal, one verſed in the decretal.

Decre′tory (*adj. from* decree) Belonging to a decree, containing a decree; judicial, definitive; critical, belonging to ſome critical event.

Decre′tory (*s. from the adj.*) A decree, a definitive ſentence.

Decrew′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Decreaſed, grown leſs. *Spenſer.*

Decri′al (*s. from* decry) A clamorous cenſure, a haſty and noiſy determination.

DECRUSTA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* cruſto *a cruſt*) The act of taking off the outſide or cruſt of any thing. *Scott.*

DECRY′ (*v. t. from the* French decrier) To cenſure, to blame, to clamour againſt.

Decry′ed (*p. from* decry) Clamoured againſt, cenſured, blamed.

Decry′ing (*p. a. from* decry) Cenſuring, blaming with noiſe and clamour.

Decum′bence (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cumbo *to lie down*) The act of lying down, the poſture of lying down.

Decum′bency (*s. not ſo common*) Decumbence.

Decum′bent (*adj. in botany*) Lying on the ground.

DECUM′BITURE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cumbo *to lie down*) The time in which a perſon takes to his bed in a diſeaſe. *In aſtrology* that ſcheme of the heavens by which the recovery or death of a ſick perſon was to be prognoſticated.

DECUPELA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* cupa *a cup*) A decantation, the act of pouring liquor from one veſſel to another ſo as to ſeparate it from the lees.

De′cuple (*adj. from the* Lat. decuplus) Tenfold, repeated ten times, multiplied by ten.

DECU′RIO (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The captain of ten. *Scott.*

Decu′rion (*s. from* decurio) A commander of ten, an officer ſubordinate to the centurion. *Temple.*

Decur′rent (*adj. in botany*) Adhering to the ſtalk without any pedicle.

DECUR′SION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* curro *to run*) The act of running, the act of running down.

DECURTA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* curto *to ſhorten*) The act of cutting ſhort, ſhortening.

De′cury (*s. from* decurio) The juriſdiction of the decurion, the office or command of the decurion.

DECUS′SATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. decuſſo *to cut croſſwiſe*) To interſect, to cut obliquely.

Decus′ſated (*p. from* decuſſate) Interſected, cut at acute angles.

Decus′ſating (*p. a. from* decuſſate) Cutting at acute angles, interſecting. *Ray.*

Decuſſa′tion (*s. from* decuſſate) The act of croſſing, the ſtate of being interſected at unequal angles.

DECUSSO′RIUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument in trapanning.

Decy′pher (*v. t. not ſo corect a ſpelling*) To decipher.

Ded (*v. the pret. of* do, *obſolete*) Did. *Chaucer.*

Deda′lion (*adj. from* dædal) Dædalian, neat, variegated, perplexed, intricate, artificial.

DE′DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a judge) A man's name.

DE′DANIM (*s. from the* Heb.) The deſcendants of Dedan, the name of a country.

DEDBAN′NA (*s. in old records, from the* Sax. dæd *an act, and* banna *murder*) The act of murder, the act of manſlaughter.

DED′DINGTON (*s.*) A town in Oxfordſhire; it has a ſmall market on Saturday, and is 69 miles from London.

Ded′dington (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Deddington, made at Deddington.

Dede (*v. pret. of* do, *obſolete*) Did. *Chaucer.*

Dede (*adj. obſolete*) Dead.

Dede (*s. obſolete*) A deed, an act of death. *Chaucer.*

DEDEC′ORATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* decus *a grace*) To diſgrace, to ſtrip of ornament, to reproach.

Dedec′orated (*p. from* dedecorate, *but little uſed*) Di honoured, diſgraced. *Scott*

Dedecora′tion (*s. from* dedecorate, *but little uſed*) Di grace, the act of diſgracing.

DEDEC′OROSE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* decus *grace*) Full of diſgrace, full of ſhame. *Scott*

Dedec′orous (*adj. from* dedecoroſe, *but not much uſed*) Shameful, reproachful.

De′dely (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deadly, devoted t death. *Chaucer*

De′den (*v. pret. of* do, *obſolete*) Did. *Chaucer*

DEDENTI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* dens *a tooth*) The ſhedding of the teeth, the loſs of teeth.

DE′DI (*s. from the* Lat. do *to give*) A warranty in la to the feoffee and his heirs.

DED′ICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* dico t *ſay*) To conſecrate, to ſet apart to ſacred uſe; to appropriate to ſome particular perſon or purpoſe, to inſcribe to a patron.

Ded′icate (*adj. from the verb*) Conſecrated, devoted.

Ded′icated (*p. from* dedicate) Conſecrated, devoted, inſcribed.

Dedicating (*p. a. from* dedicate) Conſecrating, devo ing, inſcribing.

Dedica′tion (*s. from* dedicate) A conſecration, a ſolem appropriation, an addreſs to a patron.

Dedica′tor (*s. from* dedicate) One that dedicates, o that inſcribes a work to a patron with complime and ſervility.

Dedica′tory (*adj. from* dedicate) Belonging to a dedication, containing a dedication, complimental, adul tory.

DEDIGNA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *fr* *and* dignus *worthy*) Diſdain, contempt, the act diſdaining. *Scott*

DEDI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* do *to gi* The act of yielding up any thing, a ſurrender.

Dediti′tious (*adj. not much uſed, from* dedition) Yiel ing up to the power of another. *Scott*

Ded′liche (*adj. obſolete*) Mortal, deadly. *Chauc*

DEDU′CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* duco *lead*) To draw from a regular chain of conſequence to lay down in regular order.

Dedu′ced (*p. from* deduce) Drawn from, laid down regular ſucceſſion.

Dedu′cement (*s. from* deduce) That which is deduce the ſeries of deduction.

Dedu′cible (*adj. from* deduce) Capable of being d duced, conſequential.

Dedu′cibleneſs (*s. from* deducible) The ſtate of bein deducible. *Sc*

Dedu′cing (*p. a. from* deduce) Drawing from, dra ing conſequences, laying down in regular order.

Dedu′cive (*adj. from* deduce, *but not much uſed*) Ded cing, tending to the act of deduction.

DEDUC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* duco *lead*) To take from, to ſubſtract, to take away, cut off, to ſeparate.

Deduc′ted (*p. from* deduct) Subſtracted, cut off, ſe rated.

Deduc′tile (*adj. from* deduct) Eaſy to be deducted. *Sc*

Deduc′ting (*p. a. from* deduct) Subſtracting, taki away, ſeparating.

Deduc′tion (*s. from* deduct) The act of deducting, t which is deducted.

Deduc′tive (*adj. from* deduct) Deducible, capable of ing deducted.

Deduc′tively (*adv. from* deductive) By deduction, juſt conſequence. *Bro*

DEE (*s. in geography*) A river which takes its riſe North Wales, runs by Cheſter, and empties it into the Iriſh ſea below that city, the name of ſe ral other rivers of leſs note in England and S land.

DEED (*s. from the* Sax. deed) An action, any thing do agency, the power of action; an exploit, a perfor ance; a fact, a reality; the written evidence o legal act.

Deed (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dead. *Chau*

Deed′leſs (*adj. from* deed) Unactive, performing thing.

DEEM (*v. t. from the* Sax. deman) To judge, to poſe, to determine.

Deem (*s. from the verb*) A ſuppoſition, a ſurmiſe. *Shakeſpe*

Dee′med (*p. from* deem) Suppoſed, judged, de mined, taken for granted. *Shakeſpe*

Dee′mer (*v. t. obſolete*) To deem.

Dee′ming (*p. a. from* deem) Suppoſing, judging, ing for granted.

Deem

em′ſter (*s. from* deem, *a local word*) A judge, a judge o called in Jerſey and the Iſle of Man.

EP (*adj. from the* Sax.) Having depth, profound, low n ſituation, entering far below the ſurface; ſagacious, enetrating, politic, inſidious; grave, ſolemn, ſtill, loomy, ſad; dark in colour.

ep (*s. from the adj.*) The ſea, the abyſs of waters; he moſt ſolemn or ſtill part; depth, profundity.

ep (*adv. from the adj.*) Deeply: "*Drink* deep, *and our thy brain.*"

e′pen (*v. t. from* deep) To make deep, to make deeper, to ſink far below the ſurface; to darken, to becloud; to make ſad.

e′pened (*p. from* deep) Made deep, made deeper, arkened, made ſad, made gloomy.

e′pening (*p. a. from* deep) Making deep, darkening, making ſad.

e′per (*adj. comp. of* deep) Deep in a greater degree.

e′per (*adv. from the adj.*) With greater depth. "*This avarice ſtrikes* deeper."

e′peſt (*adj. ſup. of* deep) Deep in the greateſt degree.

E′PING (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 89 miles from London.

e′ping (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Deeping, nade at Deeping.

e′ply (*adv. from* deep) With great depth, with great ſagacity; darkly, with depth of colour, ſorrowully, ſadly, in a high degree.

ep′mouthed (*adj. from* deep *and* mouth) Having a deep voice, having a hoarſe and loud voice.

epmu′ſing (*adj. from* deep *and* muſe) Deeply ſtudious, loſt in thought.

ep′neſs (*s. from* deep) Depth, profundity.

ep′ſea-lead (*s. from* deep, ſea, *and* lead) A kind of hollow plummet at the end of a long line, ſo conſtrued as to bring up a ſpecimen of the ſoil at the bottom of the ſea.

ep′ſea-line (*s. from* deep, ſea *and* line) A long line with a hollow plummet at the end of it.

epwaiſ′ted (*adj. a ſea term*) Having a deep waiſt, having the quarter deck pretty much elevated.

EER (*s. from the* Sax. deor) The cervus, a numerous ſpecies of animals hunted for veniſon.

eer′fold (*s. froom* deer *and* fold) A fold or park for deer.

eer′hay (*s. from* deer *and* hay) An engine or large net for catching deer.

eer′ſtealer (*s. from* deer *and* ſteal) One who ſteals deer.

eer′ſtealing (*s. from* deer *and* ſteal) The crime of ſtealing deer; *the penalty is tranſportation.*

eer′weed (*s. in botany*) The Cuteola.

ees (*s. obſolete*) A ſeat, a throne, a canopy. *Chaucer.*

EE′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) An invocation, an entreaty; a rhetorical figure.

EFA′CE (*v. t, from the* Lat. de *from, and* facies *the face*) To deſtroy, to disfigure, to raze, to injure.

efac′ed (*p. from* deface) Disfigured, razed, deſtroyed.

efa′cement (*s. from* deface) An eraſement, an injury, an abolition.

efa′cer (*s. from* deface) One that defaces.

efa′cing (*p. a. from* deface) Disfiguring, razing, deſtroying.

EFAC′TO (*adv. taken together, from the* Lat. de *of, and* factus *done*) Really, actually, in very deed.

EFAI′LANCE (*s. from the* French, *now grown obſolete*) A failure, a miſcarriage. *Glanville.*

efai′t (*adj. in heraldry*) Cut off ſmooth, belonging to a beaſt whoſe head is cut off ſmooth. *Scott.*

efai′te (*v. int. obſolete*) To decay, to grow wan in the face. *Chaucer.*

efai′te (*adj. obſolete*) Lean, waſted, thin in the face. *Ch.*

efai′ted (*adj. obſolete*) Lean, waſted, thin in the face. *Chaucer.*

EFAL′CATE (*v. from the* Lat. de *from, and* falx *a ſickle*) To cut off, to lop, to take away a part of a penſion or ſalary.

efal′cated (*p. from* defalcate) Cut off, curtailed as a penſion or ſalary.

efal′cating (*p. a. from* defalcate) Cutting off, taking off part of a penſion or ſalary.

efalca′tion (*s. from* defalcate) A diminution, an abatement, the exciſion of any part of a cuſtomary allowance.

efa′lk (*v. t. from* defalcate) To cut off, to lop off.

efal′liance (*s. obſolete*) A failure, a miſcarriage. *Scott.*

efama′tion (*s. from* defame) The act of defaming, detraction, calumny, reproach without juſt foundation.

efam′atory (*adj. from* defame) Calumnious, cenſorious, libellous, tending to ſcandal.

DEFA′ME (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of, and* fama *fame*) To calumniate, to ſlander, to cenſure, to render infamous.

Defa′me (*s. obſolete, from the verb*) Diſgrace, diſhonour. *Spenſer.*

Defa′med (*p. from* defame) Calumniated, ſlandered, cenſured, rendered infamous.

Defa′mer (*s. from* defame) One that defames, a ſlanderer.

Defa′ming (*p. a. from* defame) Calumniating, ſlandering, cenſuring.

Defa′tigable (*adj. little uſed*) Capable of being tired, liable to be made weary. *Scott.*

Defa′tigableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* defatigable) Aptneſs to be tired. *Scott.*

DEFAT′IGATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *of, and* fatigo *to weary*) To tire, to make weary.

Defatiga′tion (*s. from* defatigate, *but not much uſed*) Fatigue, wearineſs.

DEFAU′LT (*s. from the* French defaut) An omiſſion, a neglect, a fault, a defect, a nonappearance.

Defau′lt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To fail in performing, to forfeit by breaking a contract.

Defaute (*s. obſolete*) A default, a fault, a defect. *Chaucer.*

DEFEA′SANCE (*s. from the* French defaiſance) The act of annulling any contract or ſtipulation, the condition of an act or obligation, the writing which contains a condition or obligation; a defeat, a conqueſt; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Spenſer.*

Defea′ſible (*adj. from* defeaſance) Capable of being annulled, capabale of being abrogated.

DEFE′AT (*s. from the* French defaire *to make void*) An overthrow, a deprivation, a deſtruction.

Defe′at (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To overthrow, to fruſtrate, to aboliſh.

Defea′ted (*p. from* defeat) Overthrown, fruſtrated, aboliſhed.

Defea′ting (*p. a. from* defeat) Overthrowing, fruſtrating, aboliſhing.

DEFEA′TURE (*s. from the* Lat. de *of, and the* French faiture) A change of the features, an alteration of the countenance. *Shakeſpeare.*

DE′FECATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fæx *dregs*) To purify liquors, to cleanſe, to clear, to brighten.

De′fecate (*adj. from the verb*) Purified, ſeparated from the lees.

De′fecated (*p. from* defecate) Purified, cleanſed from foulneſs, made fine.

De′fecating (*p. a. from* defecate) Purifying, cleanſing from dregs.

Defeca′tion (*s. from* defecate) A purification, the act of cleanſing.

DEFEC′T (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* facio *to do*) The want of ſome neceſſary part; a fault, a miſtake, an error; an imperfection, a blemiſh.

Defec′t (*v. int. from the ſubſ. but now grown obſolete*) To fail, to fall ſhort.

Defec′ted (*p. now grown obſolete, from* defect) Rendered defective. *Brown.*

Defectibi′lity (*s. from* defectible) The ſtate of being defective.

Defec′tible (*adj. from* defect) Imperfect, defective. *Hale.*

Defec′tion (*s. from* defect) A want, a failure, an apoſtacy, a revolt.

Defec′tive (*adj. from* defect) Imperfect, deficient, faulty, vicious.

Defec′tive (*adj. in grammar*) Deficient in ſome tenſe, caſe, or number, indeclinable.

Defec′tiveneſs (*s. from* defective) The ſtate of being defective.

Defeda′tion (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A defœdation, the act of polluting.

Defei′ſance (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A defeaſance, the act of annulling.

DEFE′NCE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fendo *to compel*) A guard, a protection; a vindication, an apology; reſiſtance; oppoſition, that part in fortifications which flanks another work.

Defe′nce (*s. in law*) The reply of the defendant in a court of judicature.

Defen′ce (*s. obſolete*) A prohibition, a hinderance. *Ch.*

Defe′nceleſs (*adj. from* defence) Naked, unarmed, impotent, unable to make defence.

DEFE′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fendo *to force*) To protect, to ſupport, to vindicate, to maintain, to ſecure, to fortify.

Defend′able (*adj. from* defend) Capable of being defended.

Defend′ant (*s. from* defend) He that defends, a defender.

Defend′ant (*s. in law*) The perſon accuſed, the perſon who defends an action.

Defend′ant (*adj. from* defend) Defenſive, fit for defence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Defen′de (*v. t. obſolete*) To forbid, to preſerve. *Chaucer.*

Defend′ed (*p. from* defend) Protected, ſupported, vindicated, ſecured, fortified.

Defend′er (*s. from* defend) One that defends, a champion, a vindicator; an advocate, one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

Defend′id (*p. obſolete*) Forbidden, prohibited. *Chaucer.*

Defend′ing (*p. a. from* defend) Protecting, ſupporting, vindicating.

DEFENERA′TION (*s. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Lat. de *of, and* fœnero *to lend upon uſury*) The act of lending money on uſury, the act of taking up money on uſury.

DEFENESTRA′TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* feneſtra *a window*) The act of throwing any thing out at the window.

DEFEN′SA (*s. in old records*) A park, a place fenced in for deer.

Defen′ſative (*s. from* defence) A guard, a defence. *In ſurgery*, A plaiſter, a bandage to ſecure a wound from external violence. *South.*

Defen′ſible (*adj. from* defence) Capable of being defended, juſtifiable, capable of vindication.

Defen′ſibleneſs (*s. from* defenſible) The ſtate of being defenſible. *Scott.*

Defen′ſitive (*adj. from* defence) Defenſive, proper for defence.

Defen′ſitive (*s. from the adj.*) A defenſative, a bandage, a plaiſter to defend the part to which it is applied from external violence. *Scott.*

DEFENSI′VÆ (*s. in old records*) The lords of the marches, the wards or defenders of the country.

Defen′ſive (*adj. from* defend) Serving to defend, proper for defence; in a poſture of defence.

Defen′ſive (*s. from the adj.*) A ſafe guard, a defence; the ſtate of defence.

Defen′ſively (*adv. from* defenſive) In a defenſive manner, by way of defence.

Defe′nſt (*p. obſolete, from* defend) Defended. *Fairfax.*

DEFEN′SUM (*s. in old records*) An incloſure, a piece of ground fenced in.

DEFE′R (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fero *to bear*) To put off, to delay, to withhold; to refer to, to put to arbitration.

Defe′r (*v. int.*) To delay to act, to pay a deference to the judgment of another.

De′ference (*s. from* defer) Reſpect, regard, complaiſance, ſubmiſſion.

De′ferent (*adj. from* defer) Conducting, conveying.

De′ferent (*s. from the adj.*) A conductor, that which conveys from one part or place to another.

De′ferent (*s. in anatomy*) One of the veſſels in the human body which ſerve to convey the humours from one part to another. *Chambers.*

De′ferent (*s. in aſtronomy*) An imaginary circle in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, to account for the excentricity of the planets.

DEFERVES′CENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ferveſco *to grow hot*) The abatement of heat, the ſtate of growing cool.

DEFFA′IT (*adj. in heraldry*) Decapite, cut off ſmooth.

Deffa′me (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To defame. *Chau.*

Deff′ly (*adv. obſolete*) Finely, nimbly. *Spenſer.*

Defi′ance (*s. from* defy) A challenge, a propoſal to fight, the act of daring any one to fight; an expreſſion of contempt and abhorrence.

De′ficate (*adj. obſolete*) Deified. *Chaucer.*

Defi′cience (*s. from* deficient, *not ſo common a word*) Deficiency.

Defi′ciency (*s. from* deficient) An imperfection, a defect, a failure.

DEFI′CIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* facio *to do*) Defective, imperfect, wanting, wanting ſome parts.

Defi′cientneſs (*s. from* deficient) Deficiency. *Scott.*

Defi′ed (*p. from* defy) Challenged, treated with contempt, dared to fight.

Defi′er (*s. from* defy) One that defies.

DEFI′LE (*v. t. from the* Sax. afilan) To foul, to pollute, to taint, to corrupt, to violate chaſtity.

DEFI′LE (*v. t. from the* French defiler *to go off in files*) To march, to go off file by file.

Defi′le (*s. from the verb*) A narrow paſs, a lane.

Defi′led (*p. from* defile) Polluted, tainted, corrupted, violated, raviſhed.

Defilee′ (*s. not ſo frequently uſed*) A defile.

Defi′lement (*s. from* defile) The ſtate of being defiled, the act of defiling; pollution, impurity.

Defi′ler (*s. from* defile) One that defiles, a corrupter.

Defiling (*p. a. from* defile) Polluting, tainting, violating chaſtity.

Defi′ling (*p. a. a military term, from* defile) Marching off file by file.

Defi′nable (*adj. from* define) Capable of being defined, capable of being aſcertained.

DEFI′NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of, and* finis *the end*) To limit, to bound, to explain a thing by its particular qualities; to give a definition.

Defi′ne (*v. int.*) To determine, to decide, to decree.

Defi′ned (*p. from* define) Limited, bounded, explained by its particular qualities.

Defi′ner (*s. from* define) One that defines, one that gives a definition.

Defi′ning (*p. a. from* define) Limiting, bounding, explaining by particular properties and circumſtances.

Defin′iſhe (*v. t. obſolete*) To define. *Chaucer.*

Def′inite (*adj. from* define) Certain, limited, bounded, exact, preciſe.

Def′inite (*s. from the adj.*) The thing defined.

Def′initeneſs (*s. from* definite, *but not much uſed*) The ſtate of being definite.

Defini′tion (*s. from* define) A ſhort but full deſcription; a deciſion, a determination; the logical explanation of any thing by its kind and difference.

Defin′itive (*adj. from* definite) Poſitive, determinate, expreſs, concluſive.

Defin′itively (*adv. from* definitive) Poſitively, expreſsly, deciſively.

Defin′itiveneſs (*s. from* definitive) The ſtate of being definitive.

Defini′tor (*s. from* define) An aſſeſſor or counſellor of a ſuperior of a religious houſe.

Deflagrabi′lity (*s. from* deflagrable) Combuſtibility, the quality of being entirely combuſtible. *Boyle.*

DEFLA′GRABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *of, and* flagro *to burn*) Capable of being wholly conſumed by burning.

DEFLA′GRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* flagro *to burn*) To burn off, to purify by burning.

Defla′grated (*p. from* deflagrate) Burnt off, purified by burning.

Deflagra′tion (*s. a chymical term, from* deflagrate) The act of burning, the act of conſuming by fire, a proceſs or preparation by burning.

DEFLEC′T (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* flecto *to bend*) To turn aſide, to deviate from a right line, to turn from a right courſe.

Deflec′ted (*p. from* deflect) Turned aſide, bent.

Deflec′ting (*p. a. from* deflect) Turning aſide, deviating from a right courſe.

Deflec′tion (*s. from* deflect) A deviation, a turning aſide, the departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE′TION (*s. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Lat. de *of, and* fleo *to weep*) A weeping, a lamentation. *Cole.*

Deflex′ure (*s. from* deflect, *but not much uſed*) A flexure, a bending down, a turning out of the right courſe.

Deflora′tion (*s. from* deflour) The act of raviſhing, the act of deflouring; a ſelection of the moſt valuable parts of any thing.

DEFLOU′R (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* flos *a flower*) To raviſh, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty or grace of any thing.

Deflou′red (*p. from* deflour) Raviſhed, deprived of beauty.

Deflou′rer (*s. from* deflour) One who deflours, a raviſher.

Deflou′ring (*p. a. from* deflour) Raviſhing, depriving of beauty, robbing of virginity.

Deflour′ment (*s. not much uſed, from* deflour) The act of deflouring, the ſtate of being defloured.

DEFLU′OUS (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fluo *to flow*) Flowing down, falling off.

DEFLU′VIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A falling down, the falling off of the hair, a moulting; a diſeaſe in trees in which they loſe their bark.

DEFLUX′ION (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat. de *from, and* fluo *to flow*) The flowing down of humours.

Def′ly (*adv. from* deft, *obſolete*) Dextrouſly, ſkilfully. *Spenſer.*

DEFŒDA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* fœdo *to daub*) The act of defiling, pollution. *Chaucer.*

Defoi′led (*adj. obſolete*) Defiled.

DEFOR′CE (*v. t. a law term*) To drive a man out of his poſſeſſion by force, to make a forcible entrance, to keep a perſon out of his inheritance: "*A man may deforce another that never was in poſſeſſion.*"

Defo′rcement (*s. from* deforce, *a law term*) The act of holding lands and tenements by force from the right owner, the act of diſpoſſeſſing by force, the act of reſiſting an officer in the diſcharge of his duty.

Defor′ceor (*s. from* deforce, *a law term*) One who enter he lands or tenements of another by force, one who keeps another out of his inheritance by force.

efor'cer (*s. from* deforce, *a law term*) One that overcomes and caſteth out by force.

efor'ceure, Defor'ciant (*s. a law term*, *from* deforce) A deforceor.

EFO'RM (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* forma *a form*) To disfigure, to ſpoil the form of any thing, to diſhonour, to make ungraceful.

efo'rm (*adj. from the verb*) Disfigured, ugly, of an irregular form. *Milton.*

efor'mate (*adj. obſolete*) Deformed. *Chaucer.*

eforma'tion (*s. from* deform) A disfiguring, a defacing.

efor'med (*part. from* deform) Disfigured, crooked, having an irregular form.

efor'medly (*adv. from* deformed) In a diſagreeable orm.

efor'medneſs (*s. from* deformed) The ſtate of being deformed.

efor'mity (*s. from* deform) Irregularity of form, the want of proper form; diſgrace, diſhonour.

efor'ſour (*s. a law term*, *from* deforce) A deforceor.

EFOS'SION (*s. from the* Lat. de *of*, *and* fodeo *to dig*) The puniſhment of being buried alive.

efou'le (*v. t. obſolete*) To defile, to pollute. *Chaucer.*

efou'led (*p. obſolete*, *from* defoul) Defiled, polluted.

EFRA'UD (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of*, *and* fraus *fraud*) To deceive, to beguile, to cheat.

efrau'd (*s. from the verb*) An impoſition, a cheat.

efrau'ded (*p. from* defraud) Deceived, beguiled, cheated; *with* of: *as*, "*He was* defrauded of *his right*."

efrau'der (*s. from* defraud) One that defrauds, a cheat.

efrau'ding (*p. a. from* defraud) Deceiving, beguiling, cheating.

EFRA'Y (*v. t. from the* French defrayer) To bear the charges, to pay expences.

efray'ed (*p. from* defray) Diſcharged, payed.

efray'er (*s. from* defray) One that diſcharges or pays expences.

efray'ing (*p. a. from* defray) Diſcharging, paying expences.

efray'ment (*s. from* defray) The payment of expences.

EFRICA'TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* frico *to rub*) The act of rubbing off.

EFT (*adj. from the* Sax. dæft, *but now grown obſolete*) Neat, ſpruce, proper, fit, dextrous. *Dryden.*

EF'TARDAR (*s. from the* Perſian) The treaſurer of the Turkiſh and Perſian empires.

f'ter (*adj. comp. of* deft, *obſolete*) Deft in a greater degree.

f'teſt (*adj. ſup. of* deft, *obſolete*) Deft in the greateſt degree. *Gay.*

f'tly (*adv. from* deft, *obſolete*) Neatly, dextrouſly, ſkilfully. *Gay.*

EFUN'CT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* functus *nded*) Deceaſed, dead.

fu'nct (*s. from the adj.*) One that is deceaſed, a dead perſon.

func'tion (*s. from* defunct) The deceaſe of a perſon, death.

FY' (*v. t. from the* French defier) To challenge, to dare any one to fight, to treat with defiance.

fy' (*s. from the verb*, *but not much uſed*) A challenge, an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

fy'ed (*p. from* defy, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Defied.

fy'er (*s. from* defy, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A defier.

gen'eracy (*s. from* degenerate) A departure from the virtue of anceſtors, an apoſtacy, meanneſs.

GEN'ERATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* genero *to beget*) To fall from the virtue of anceſtors, to fall from its kind, to grow baſe, to grow wild.

gen'erate (*adj. from the verb*) Fallen from the virtue and merit of anceſtors, baſe, unworthy.

gen'erated (*p. from* degenerate) Fallen from the virtue and merit of anceſtors, grown baſe, grown wild.

gen'erateneſs (*s. from* degenerate) The ſtate of being degenerate.

gen'erating (*p. a. from* degenerate) Departing from the virtue of anceſtors, growing baſe, growing wild.

genera'tion (*s. from* degenerate) A deviation from the virtue of anceſtors, a change from better to worſe, that which is degenerated.

GEN'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. degener *baſe*) Degenerated, vile, infamous, unworthy.

gen'erouſly (*adv. from* degenerous) In a degenerate manner, baſely, meanly.

GLU'TINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* gluten *lue*) To unglue. *Scott.*

Deglu'tinated (*p. from* deglutinate) Unglued. *Scott.*

Deglutina'tion (*s. from* deglutinate) The act of ungluing. *Cole.*

DEGLUTI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* glutio *to ſwallow*) The act of ſwallowing.

DEG'MOS (*s. with phyſicians*, *from the* Greek δακνω *to bite*) The heart burn.

Deg'owdy (*adj. obſolete*) Moulting.

Degrada'tion (*s. from* degrade) The act of removing from any office or dignity, a degeneracy; the act of throwing a proper ſhade on diſtant objects in painting.

DEGRA'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* gradus *a ſtep*) To deprive of an office or dignity, to diſgrace, to leſſen, to diminiſh the value.

Degra'ded (*p. from* degrade) Deprived of office, deprived of dignity, diſgraced, leſſened, diminiſhed in value.

Degra'ding (*p. a. from* degrade) Depriving of office, depriving of dignity, diſgracing, diminiſhing.

DEGRAN'DINATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* grandino *to hail*, *but not much uſed*) To hail much.

DEGRA'VATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* gravis *heavy*, *but not much uſed*) To make heavy, to burden. *Scott.*

Degrava'tion (*s. from* degravate) The act of making heavy.

Degre' (*s. obſolete*) Stairs, footſteps. *Chaucer.*

DEGREE' (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* gradus *a ſtep*) A claſs, a rank, a ſtation; a meaſure, a proportion; a ſtep, a deſcent; the three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; a diviſion on the lines of a mathematical inſtrument; one of the intervals of an octave in muſic; the different temperature of plants, minerals, and other mixed bodies.

DEGUSTA'TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* guſto *to taſte*) The ſenſe of taſting, the act of touching with the lips.

DE'HORS (*s. from the* French) The outſide of a thing, a ſeparate or outwork in fortification.

DEHOR'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* hortor *to exhort*) To diſſuade, to adviſe to a contrary meaſure.

Dehorta'tion (*s. from* dehort) A diſſuaſion, advice to the contrary.

Dehorta'tory (*adj. from* dehort) Diſſuaſive, belonging to diſſuaſion.

Dehor'ted (*p. from* dehort) Diſſuaded, adviſed to the contrary; *with* from: *as*, "*He had been earneſtly* dehorted from *drunkenneſs*."

Dehor'ter (*s. from* dehort) A diſſuader, one who adviſes to the contrary.

Dehor'ting (*p. a. from* dehort) Diſſuading, adviſing to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. Deus *God*, *and* cædo *to kill*) One of the murderers of our Saviour, a Jew ſo called on account of their murdering our Saviour.

De'id (*adj. obſolete*) Dyed, coloured. *Chaucer.*

Deide (*v. obſolete*) Died, did die. *Chaucer.*

Dei'din (*v. obſolete*) Did die, died. *Chaucer.*

Dei'din (*v. obſolete*) To die.

DEJEC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* jacio *to throw*) To caſt down, to afflict, to depreſs, to diſcourage, to cruſh; to change the form with grief.

Deject' (*adj. not much uſed*, *from the verb*) Dejected, caſt down, afflicted, low ſpirited.

Dejec'ted (*p. from* deject) Caſt down, depreſſed, afflicted, made ſad.

Dejec'tedly (*adv. from* dejected) In a dejected manner.

Dejec'tedneſs (*s. from* dejected) The ſtate of being dejected.

Dejec'ting (*p. a. from* deject) Caſting down, depreſſing, afflicting, making ſad.

Dejec'tion (*s. from* deject) The ſtate of being dejected, lowneſs of ſpirits; weakneſs, inability. *With phyſical writers*, The act of going to ſtool, the excluſion of the fæces.

Dejec'ture (*s. from* deject) The excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DEJERA'TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* juro *to ſwear*) The act of taking a ſolemn oath.

Deifica'tion (*s. from* deify) The act of deifying, the act of making a god.

De'ified (*p. from* deify) Put among the gods, adored as god, praiſed exceſſively.

DE'IFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. Deus *God*, *and* forma *a form*) Having a godlike form.

DE'IFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. Deus *God*, *and* facio *to make*) To put among the gods, to adore as god, to praiſe exceſſively, to extol as a god.

De'ifyed (*p. from* deify, *not ſo modern a ſpelling*) Deified.

De'ifying (*p. a. from* deify) Putting among the gods, adoring as god, praiſing exceſſively.

Defen'de (*v. t. obſolete*) To forbid, to preſerve. *Chaucer.*

Defend'ed (*p. from* defend) Protected, ſupported, vindicated, ſecured, fortified.

Defend'er (*s. from* defend) One that defends, a champion, a vindicator; an advocate, one that defends another in a court of juſtice.

Defend'id (*p. obſolete*) Forbidden, prohibited. *Chaucer.*

Defend'ing (*p. a. from* defend) Protecting, ſupporting, vindicating.

DEFENERA'TION (*s. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Lat. de *of, and* fœnero *to lend upon uſury*) The act of lending money on uſury, the act of taking up money on uſury.

DEFENESTRA'TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* feneſtra *a window*) The act of throwing any thing out at the window.

DEFEN'SA (*s. in old records*) A park, a place fenced in for deer.

Defen'ſative (*s. from* defence) A guard, a defence. *In ſurgery,* A plaiſter, a bandage to ſecure a wound from external violence. *South.*

Defen'ſible (*adj. from* defence) Capable of being defended, juſtifiable, capable of vindication.

Defen'ſibleneſs (*s. from* defenſible) The ſtate of being defenſible. *Scott.*

Defen'ſitive (*adj. from* defence) Defenſive, proper for defence.

Defen'ſitive (*s. from the adj.*) A defenſative, a bandage, a plaiſter to defend the part to which it is applied from external violence. *Scott.*

DEFENSI'VÆ (*s. in old records*) The lords of the marches, the wards or defenders of the country.

Defen'ſive (*adj. from* defend) Serving to defend, proper for defence; in a poſture of defence.

Defen'ſive (*s. from the adj.*) A ſafe guard, a defence; the ſtate of defence.

Defen'ſively (*adv. from* defenſive) In a defenſive manner, by way of defence.

Defe'nſt (*p. obſolete, from* defend) Defended. *Fairfax.*

DEFEN'SUM (*s. in old records*) An incloſure, a piece of ground fenced in.

DEFE'R (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fero *to bear*) To put off, to delay, to withhold; to refer to, to put to arbitration.

Defe'r (*v. int.*) To delay to act, to pay a deference to the judgment of another.

De'ference (*s. from* defer) Reſpect, regard, complaiſance, ſubmiſſion.

De'ferent (*adj. from* defer) Conducting, conveying.

De'ferent (*s. from the adj.*) A conductor, that which conveys from one part or place to another.

De'ferent (*s. in anatomy*) One of the veſſels in the human body which ſerve to convey the humours from one part to another. *Chambers.*

De'ferent (*s. in aſtronomy*) An imaginary circle in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, to account for the excentricity of the planets.

DEFERVES'CENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ferveſco *to grow hot*) The abatement of heat, the ſtate of growing cool.

DEFFA'IT (*adj. in heraldry*) Decapite, cut off ſmooth.

Deffa'me (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To defame. *Chau.*

Deff'ly (*adv. obſolete*) Finely, nimbly. *Spenſer.*

Defi'ance (*s. from* defy) A challenge, a propoſal to fight, the act of daring any one to fight; an expreſſion of contempt and abhorrence.

De'ficate (*adj. obſolete*) Deified. *Chaucer.*

Defi'cience (*s. from* deficient, *not ſo common a word*) Deficiency.

Defi'ciency (*s. from* deficient) An imperfection, a defect, a failure.

DEFI'CIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* facio *to do*) Defective, imperfect, wanting, wanting ſome parts.

Defi'cientneſs (*s. from* deficient) Deficiency. *Scott.*

Defi'ed (*p. from* defy) Challenged, treated with contempt, dared to fight.

Defi'er (*s. from* defy) One that defies.

DEFI'LE (*v. t. from the* Sax. afilan) To foul, to pollute, to taint, to corrupt, to violate chaſtity.

DEFI'LE (*v. t. from the* French defiler *to go off in files*) To march, to go off file by file.

Defi'le (*s. from the verb*) A narrow paſs, a lane.

Defi'led (*p. from* defile) Polluted, tainted, corrupted, violated, raviſhed.

Defilee' (*s. not ſo frequently uſed*) A defile.

Defi'lement (*s. from* defile) The ſtate of being defiled, the act of defiling; pollution, impurity.

Defi'ler (*s. from* defile) One that defiles, a corrupter.

Defiling (*p. a. from* defile) Polluting, tainting, violating chaſtity.

Defi'ling (*p. a. a military term, from* defile) Marching off file by file.

Defi'nable (*adj. from* define) Capable of being defined, capable of being aſcertained.

DEFI'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of, and* finis *the end*) To limit, to bound, to explain a thing by its particular qualities; to give a definition.

Defi'ne (*v. int.*) To determine, to decide, to decree.

Defi'ned (*p. from* define) Limited, bounded, explained by its particular qualities.

Defi'ner (*s. from* define) One that defines, one that gives a definition.

Defi'ning (*p. a. from* define) Limiting, bounding, explaining by particular properties and circumſtances.

Defin'iſhe (*v. t. obſolete*) To define. *Chaucer.*

Def'inite (*adj. from* define) Certain, limited, bounded; exact, preciſe.

Def'inite (*s. from the adj.*) The thing defined.

Def'initeneſs (*s. from* definite, *but not much uſed*) The ſtate of being definite.

Defini'tion (*s. from* define) A ſhort but full deſcription; a deciſion, a determination; the logical explanation of any thing by its kind and difference.

Defin'itive (*adj. from* definite) Poſitive, determinate, expreſs, concluſive.

Defin'itively (*adv. from* definitive) Poſitively, expreſsly, deciſively.

Defin'itiveneſs (*s. from* definitive) The ſtate of being definitive.

Defini'tor (*s. from* define) An aſſeſſor or counſellor of a ſuperior of a religious houſe.

Deflagrabi'lity (*s. from* deflagrable) Combuſtibility, the quality of being entirely combuſtible. *Boyle.*

DEFLA'GRABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *of, and* flagro *to burn*) Capable of being wholly conſumed by burning.

DEFLA'GRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* flagro *to burn*) To burn off, to purify by burning.

Defla'grated (*p. from* deflagrate) Burnt off, purified by burning.

Deflagra'tion (*s. a chymical term, from* deflagrate) The act of burning, the act of conſuming by fire, a proceſs or preparation by burning.

DEFLEC'T (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* flecto *to bend*) To turn aſide, to deviate from a right line, to turn from a right courſe.

Deflec'ted (*p. from* deflect) Turned aſide, bent.

Deflec'ting (*p. a. from* deflect) Turning aſide, deviating from a right courſe.

Deflec'tion (*s. from* deflect) A deviation, a turning aſide, the departure of a ſhip from its true courſe.

DEFLE'TION (*s. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Lat. de *of, and* fleo *to weep*) A weeping, a lamentation. *Cole.*

Deflex'ure (*s. from* deflect, *but not much uſed*) A flexure, a bending down, a turning out of the right courſe.

Deflora'tion (*s. from* deflour) The act of raviſhing, the act of deflouring; a ſelection of the moſt valuable parts of any thing.

DEFLOU'R (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* flos *a flower*) To raviſh, to take away a woman's virginity; to take away the beauty or grace of any thing.

Deflou'red (*p. from* deflour) Raviſhed, deprived of beauty.

Deflou'rer (*s. from* deflour) One who deflours, a raviſher.

Deflou'ring (*p. a. from* deflour) Raviſhing, depriving of beauty, robbing of virginity.

Deflour'ment (*s. not much uſed, from* deflour) The act of deflouring, the ſtate of being defloured.

DEFLU'OUS (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fluo *to flow*) Flowing down, falling off.

DEFLU'VIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A falling down, the falling off of the hair, a moulting; a diſeaſe in trees in which they loſe their bark.

DEFLUX'ION (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat. de *from, and* fluo *to flow*) The flowing down of humours.

Def'ly (*adv. from* deft, *obſolete*) Dextrouſly, ſkilfully. *Spenſer.*

DEFŒDA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* fœdo *to daub*) The act of defiling, pollution. *Chaucer.*

Defoi'led (*adj. obſolete*) Defiled.

DEFOR'CE (*v. t. a law term*) To drive a man out of his poſſeſſion by force, to make a forcible entrance, to keep a perſon out of his inheritance: "*A man may deforce another that never was in poſſeſſion.*"

Defo'rcement (*s. from* deforce, *a law term*) The act of holding lands and tenements by force from the right owner, the act of diſpoſſeſſing by force, the act of reſiſting an officer in the diſcharge of his duty.

Defor'ceor (*s. from* deforce, *a law term*) One who enter the lands or tenements of another by force, one who keeps another out of his inheritance by force.

efor'cer (*s. from* deforce, *a law term*) One that overcomes and caſteth out by force.

efor'ceure, Defor'ciant (*s. a law term*, *from* deforce) A deforceor.

EFO'RM (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* forma *a form*) To disfigure, to ſpoil the form of any thing, to diſhonour, to make ungraceful.

efo'rm (*adj. from the verb*) Disfigured, ugly, of an irregular form. *Milton.*

efor'mate (*adj. obſolete*) Deformed. *Chaucer.*

eforma'tion (*s. from* deform) A disfiguring, a defacing.

efor'med (*part. from* deform) Disfigured, crooked, having an irregular form.

efor'medly (*adv. from* deformed) In a diſagreeable form.

efor'medneſs (*s. from* deformed) The ſtate of being deformed.

efor'mity (*s. from* deform) Irregularity of form, the want of proper form; diſgrace, diſhonour.

efor'ſour (*s. a law term*, *from* deforce) A deforceor.

EFOS'SION (*s. from the* Lat. de *of*, *and* fodeo *to dig*) The puniſhment of being buried alive.

efou'le (*v. t. obſolete*) To defile, to pollute. *Chaucer.*

efou'led (*p. obſolete*, *from* defoul) Defiled, polluted.

EFRA'UD (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of*, *and* fraus *fraud*) To deceive, to beguile, to cheat.

efrau'd (*s. from the verb*) An impoſition, a cheat.

efrau'ded (*p. from* defraud) Deceived, beguiled, cheated; *with* of: *as*, "*He was* defrauded of *his right*."

efrau'der (*s. from* defraud) One that defrauds, a cheat.

efrau'ding (*p. a. from* defraud) Deceiving, beguiling, cheating.

EFRA'Y (*v. t. from the* French defrayer) To bear the charges, to pay expences.

efray'ed (*p. from* defray) Diſcharged, payed.

efray'er (*s. from* defray) One that diſcharges or pays expences.

efray'ing (*p. a. from* defray) Diſcharging, paying expences.

efray'ment (*s. from* defray) The payment of expences.

EFRICA'TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* frico *to rub*) The act of rubbing off.

EFT (*adj. from the* Sax. dæft, *but now grown obſolete*) Neat, ſpruce, proper, fit, dextrous. *Dryden.*

EF'TARDAR (*s. from the* Perſian) The treaſurer of the Turkiſh and Perſian empires.

ef'ter (*adj. comp. of* deft, *obſolete*) Deft in a greater degree.

ef'teſt (*adj. ſup. of* deft, *obſolete*) Deft in the greateſt degree. *Gay.*

ef'tly (*adv. from* deft, *obſolete*) Neatly, dextrouſly, ſkilfully. *Gay.*

EFUN'CT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* functus *ended*) Deceaſed, dead.

fu'nct (*s. from the adj.*) One that is deceaſed, a dead perſon.

func'tion (*s. from* defunct) The deceaſe of a perſon, death.

FY' (*v. t. from the* French defier) To challenge, to dare any one to fight, to treat with defiance.

fy' (*s. from the verb*, *but not much uſed*) A challenge, an invitation to fight. *Dryden.*

fy'ed (*p. from* defy, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Defied.

fy'er (*s. from* defy, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A defier.

gen'eracy (*s. from* degenerate) A departure from the virtue of anceſtors, an apoſtacy, meanneſs.

GEN'ERATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* genero *to beget*) To fall from the virtue of anceſtors, to fall from its kind, to grow baſe, to grow wild.

gen'erate (*adj. from the verb*) Fallen from the virtue and merit of anceſtors, baſe, unworthy.

gen'erated (*p. from* degenerate) Fallen from the virtue and merit of anceſtors, grown baſe, grown wild.

gen'erateneſs (*s. from* degenerate) The ſtate of being degenerate.

gen'erating (*p. a. from* degenerate) Departing from the virtue of anceſtors, growing baſe, growing wild.

genera'tion (*s. from* degenerate) A deviation from the virtue of anceſtors, a change from better to worſe, that which is degenerated.

GEN'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. degener *baſe*) Degenerated, vile, infamous, unworthy.

gen'erouſly (*adv. from* degenerous) In a degenerate manner, baſely, meanly.

GLU'TINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* gluten *lue*) To unglue. *Scott.*

Deglu'tinated (*p. from* deglutinate) Unglued. *Scott.*

Deglutina'tion (*s. from* deglutinate) The act of ungluing. *Cole.*

DEGLUTI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* glutio *to ſwallow*) The act of ſwallowing.

DEG'MOS (*s. with phyſicians*, *from the* Greek δακνω *to bite*) The heart burn.

Deg'owdy (*adj. obſolete*) Moulting.

Degrada'tion (*s. from* degrade) The act of removing from any office or dignity, a degeneracy; the act of threwing a proper ſhade on diſtant objects in painting.

DEGRA'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* gradus *a ſtep*) To deprive of an office or dignity, to diſgrace, to leſſen, to diminiſh the value.

Degra'ded (*p. from* degrade) Deprived of office, deprived of dignity, diſgraced, leſſened, diminiſhed in value.

Degra'ding (*p. a. from* degrade) Depriving of office, depriving of dignity, diſgracing, diminiſhing.

DEGRAN'DINATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* grandino *to hail*, *but not much uſed*) To hail much.

DEGRA'VATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* gravis *heavy*, *but not much uſed*) To make heavy, to burden. *Scott.*

Degrava'tion (*s. from* degravate) The act of making heavy.

Degre' (*s. obſolete*) Stairs, footſteps. *Chaucer.*

DEGREE' (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* gradus *a ſtep*) A claſs, a rank, a ſtation; a meaſure, a proportion; a ſtep, a deſcent; the three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle; a diviſion on the lines of a mathematical inſtrument; one of the intervals of an octave in muſic; the different temperature of plants, minerals, and other mixed bodies.

DEGUSTA'TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* guſto *to taſte*) The ſenſe of taſting, the act of touching with the lips.

DE'HORS (*s. from the* French) The outſide of a thing, a ſeparate or outwork in fortification.

DEHOR'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* hortor *to exhort*) To diſſuade, to adviſe to a contrary meaſure.

Dehorta'tion (*s. from* dehort) A diſſuaſion, advice to the contrary.

Dehorta'tory (*adj. from* dehort) Diſſuaſive, belonging to diſſuaſion.

Dehor'ted (*p. from* dehort) Diſſuaded, adviſed to the contrary; *with* from: *as*, "*He had been earneſtly* dehorted from *drunkenneſs*."

Dehor'ter (*s. from* dehort) A diſſauder, one who adviſes to the contrary.

Dehor'ting (*p. a. from* dehort) Diſſuading, adviſing to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. Deus *God*, *and* cædo *to kill*) One of the murderers of our Saviour, a Jew ſo called on account of their murdering our Saviour.

De'id (*adj. obſolete*) Dyed, coloured. *Chaucer.*

Deide (*v. obſolete*) Died, did die. *Chaucer.*

Dei'din (*v. obſolete*) Did die, died. *Chaucer.*

Dei'din (*v. obſolete*) To die.

DEJEC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* jacio *to throw*) To caſt down, to afflict, to depreſs, to diſcourage, to cruſh; to change the form with grief.

Deject' (*adj. not much uſed*, *from the verb*) Déjected, caſt down, afflicted, low ſpirited.

Dejec'ted (*p. from* deject) Caſt down, depreſſed, afflicted, made ſad.

Dejec'tedly (*adv. from* dejected) In a dejected manner.

Dejec'tedneſs (*s. from* dejected) The ſtate of being dejected.

Dejec'ting (*p. a. from* deject) Caſting down, depreſſing, afflicting, making ſad.

Dejec'tion (*s. from* deject) The ſtate of being dejected, lowneſs of ſpirits; weakneſs, inability. *With phyſical writers*, The act of going to ſtool, the excluſion of the fæces.

Dejec'ture (*s. from* deject) The excrements. *Arbuthnot.*

DEJERA'TION (*s. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* juro *to ſwear*) The act of taking a ſolemn oath.

Deifica'tion (*s. from* deify) The act of deifying, the act of making a god.

De'ified (*p. from* deify) Put among the gods, adored as god, praiſed exceſſively.

DE'IFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. Deus *God*, *and* forma *a form*) Having a godlike form.

DE'IFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. Deus *God*, *and* facio *to make*) To put among the gods, to adore as god, to praiſe exceſſively, to extol as a god.

De'ifyed (*p. from* deify, *not ſo modern a ſpelling*) Deified.

De'ifying (*p. a. from* deify) Putting among the gods, adoring as god, praiſing exceſſively.

DEIGN (*v. t. from the* Lat. dignor *to be worthy*) To grant, to permit, to allow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deign (*v. t.*) To vouchſafe, to think worthy.

Deigne′liche (*adv. obſolete*) Worthily, properly, learnedly. *Chaucer.*

Deign′ing (*p. a. from* deign) Vouchſafing, counting worthy.

Deign′ing (*s. from the part.*) A vouchſafement, a condeſcenſion.

Deign′ous (*adj. obſolete*) Diſdainful, ſcornful. *Chaucer.*

DEIJUDI′CIUM (*s. from the* Lat. Deus *God, and* judiclo *to judge*) The ordeal.

Deincli′ner (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* inclino *to incline*) A dial which both inclines and reclines.

Deincli′ning (*adj. from* deincliner) Belonging to a dial which both inclines and reclines.

Deine (*v. obſolete*) To die; to vouchſafe. *Chaucer.*

DEIN′TEGRATE (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* integer *whole*) To take from the whole, to diminiſh, to ſpoil.

DE′IPAROUS (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. Deus *God, and* pario *to bring forth*) Bringing forth God, applied to the Virgin Mary.

DEIPNOSO′PHIST (*s. from the* Greek δειπνον *a ſupper, and* σοφια *wiſdom*) One of an ancient ſect of philoſophers famous for ſage converſation at their meals.

DEI′RA (*s. in the ancient geography of England*) That part of Northumberland which lies between the Humber and Tweed.

Dei′rie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A dairy.

De′is (*s. obſolete*) A throne, a ſeat; the upper table in a monaſtery. *Chaucer.*

DE′ISM (*s. from* Deus *God*) The doctrine or opinions of thoſe who acknowledge the being of a God, but reject revelation.

DE′IST (*s. from* Deus *God*) One who acknowledges the being of a God, but rejects divine revelation, one who denies the divine authority of the ſcriptures.

Deis′tical (*adj. from* deiſt) Belonging to the deiſts, tending to deiſm.

Deis′tically (*adv. from* deiſtical) After the manner of the deiſts.

Deis′ticalneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* deiſtical) The quality of being deiſtical. *Scott.*

Dei′te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The deity. *Chaucer.*

DEI′TY (*s. from the* Lat. Deus *God*) The divinity, the eſſence and nature of God; a ſuppoſed or fabulous god, the ſuppoſed divinity of a heathen god.

DEIVI′RILE (*adj. in the ſchool divinity, from the* Lat. Deus *God, and* vir *a man*) Having the properties both of the divine and húman nature.

DEJUGA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* jugum *a yoke*) The act of looſing from the yoke.

De′kin (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A deacon. *Chaucer.*

Del (*s. obſolete*) A part, a ſhare, a portion. *Chaucer.*

Del (*v. t. obſolete*) To divide, to ſhare, to diſtribute. *Ch.*

DELACERA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* lacero *to tear*) The act of tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA′TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* lacryma *a tear*) The act of weeping to exceſs, the defluxion of humours into the eyes.

DELACTA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* lac *milk*) The act of weaning from the breaſt.

DELAP′SED (*adj. with phyſicians, from the* Lat. de *from, and* labor *to ſlide*) Bearing down, falling down as the womb.

DELAS′SIBLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* laſſo *to weary*) Liable to tire. *Scott.*

DELASSA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* laſſo *to tire*) The quality or ſtate of being weary.

DELA′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fero *to bear*) To carry, to bear. *Johnſon.*

Dela′ted (*p. from* delate) Carried, conveyed. *Bacon.*

Dela′tion (*s. from* delate) A carrying, a conveyance, an accuſation. *Bacon.*

Dela′tor (*s. from* delate) An accuſer, an informer.

DELA′Y (*v. t. from the* French delayer) To defer, to put off, to hinder, to fruſtrate.

Dela′y (*v. int.*) To ſtop, to ceaſe.

Dela′y (*s. from the verb*) A ſtop, a hinderance, a deferring, heedleſs inactivity.

Delay′ed (*p. from* delay) Stopped, hindered, put off, fruſtrated; mingled with water.

Delay′er (*s. from* delay) One that delays, one that puts off, one that hinders.

Delay′ing (*p. a. from* delay) Stopping, hindering, putting off, fruſtrating.

DE′LE (*v. imperative, from the* Lat. deleo *to blot out*) Blot out, obliterate.

Dele (*s. obſolete*) A part, a ſhare, a portion. *Chaucer.*

Dele (*v. t. obſolete*) To divide, to diſtribute. *Chauce*

DELEC′TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lacio *to allure*) Pleaſing, delightful, alluring.

Delec′tableneſs (*s. from* delectable) The quality of being delectable.

Delec′tably (*adv. from* delectable) Delightfully, pleaſantly.

Delecta′neous (*adj. not much uſed*) Delectable, delightſome.

DELECTA′TION (*v. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lacio *to allure*) Pleaſure, delight.

DEL′EGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lego *to ſend*) To ſend away, to ſend on an ambaſſy, to intruſt, to appoint as a judge, to hear or determine any particular cauſe.

Del′egate (*s. from the verb*) A deputy, a commiſſioner, one who is appointed to act for another; one of the perſons appointed by the king to ſit for him and hear appeals in the court of chancery.

Del′egate (*adj. from the verb*) Deputed, commiſſioned to repreſent another.

Del′egated (*p. from* delegate) Deputed, commiſſioned to act for another in any buſineſs of moment.

Del′egating (*p. a. from* delegate) Deputing, commiſſioning, appointing.

Delega′tion (*s. from* delegate) The act of ſending away, the act of putting into commiſſion to act in any particular buſineſs or embaſſy; the aſſignment of a debt to another.

DELENIF′ICAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from*, lenis *ſoft, and* facio *to make*) Having virtue to aſſuage pain, lenient.

DELE′TE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. deleo *to blot out*) To obliterate.

Dele′ted (*p. from* delete, *not much uſed*) Blotted out, defaced, deſtroyed.

Delete′rious (*adj. from* delete) Deadly, deſtructive, having a poiſonous quality.

Dele′tery (*adj. from* delete) Deleterious, deadly, deſtructive.

Dele′tion (*s. from* delete) The act of blotting out, a deſtruction.

DELE′TRIUM (*s. not much uſed*) A poiſon, any thing that has a poiſonous or deſtructive quality.

DELF, DELFE (*s. from the* Sax. delwan *to dig*) A mine, a quarry, a place dug in the earth; earthen ware in imitation of china.

Delf, Delfe (*s. in heraldry*) A ſquare horn in the middle of an eſcutcheon ſuppoſed to repreſent a ſod or turf and to be an abatement of honour.

DELFT (*s.*) The capital of Delftland.

DELFT′LAND (*s. in geography*) A diſtrict in Holland. *Johnſ*

DE′LIA (*s. in antiquity*) Certain feaſts celebrated in honour of Apollo.

DE′LIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

DELIAC, DELI′ACAL (*adj. in antiquity, from* Delphos) Belonging to the famous problem propoſed by the oracle at Delphos, requiring the duplication of a cube which was the form of the altar in the temple o Apollo, as a means to ſtop the progreſs of the plague in that city.

De′lian (*adj. from* Delos) Belonging to Delos, belonging to Apollo and Diana who were born in th iſland.

De′liaſt (*s. from* Delia) One of the perſons appointed t perform the ceremonies of the Delia.

DELI′BATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, an* libo *to taſte*) To ſip, to taſte.

Deli′bated (*p. from* delibate, *not much uſed*) Taſted *Scot*

Deliba′tion (*s. from* delibate) A taſte, an eſſay.

DELIB′ERATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* libr *to weigh*) To ponder, to think over and over, t heſitate.

Delib′erate (*adj. from the verb*) Circumſpect, wary, diſcreet; ſlow, tedious.

Delib′erated (*p. from* deliberate) Pondered, thought with more than common attention, debated.

Delib′erately (*adv. from* deliberate) Circumſpectl warily, adviſedly.

Delib′erateneſs (*s. from* deliberate) Circumſpection, coo neſs, caution.

Delib′erating (*p. a. from* deliberate) Pondering, thin ing over with more than common attention, he tating.

Delibera′tion (*s. from* deliberate) The act of deliber ing, mature thoughtfulneſs.

Delib′erative (*adj. from* deliberate) Apt to conſide tending to deliberation.

Delib′erative (*s. from the adj.*) The ſubject of deli rati ation, the diſcourſe in which any thing is delibe- ated.

ib'ered (*adj. obſolete*) Deliberated, conſidered. *Chaucer.*

ib'eren (*v. int. obſolete*) To deliberate. *Chaucer.*

LI'BRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* liber *ark, but not uſed*) To ſtrip off the bark, to peel.

ibra'tion (*s. from* delibrate) The act of taking off he bark. *Scott.*

L'ICACY (*s. from the* Lat. deliciæ *pleaſure*) Dainti- eſs in eating, that which is grateful to the ſenſes, oftneſs, feminine beauty; nicety, accuracy; neat- eſs of dreſs, politeneſs, complaiſance of behaviour; eakneſs of conſtitution, tenderneſs; indulgence, ercifulneſs.

L'ICATE (*adj. from the* Lat. deliciæ *pleaſure*) Fine, onſiſting of ſmall parts, beautiful, pleaſing to the ight, nice, agreeable to the taſte; dainty, deſirous of ice meats; choice, ſelect, excellent; polite, gentle f manners; ſoft, effeminate, tender in conſtitution; ure, clean.

'icate (*s. from the adj. moſtly uſed in the plural*) A icety, a rarity, any thing choice and dainty. *Dryden.*

'icately (*adv. from* delicate) With delicacy.

'icateneſs (*s. from* delicate) The ſtate of being de- icate.

'icatude (*s. from* delicate, *not much uſed*) Deliciouſ- eſs. *Scott.*

'LICES (*s. from the* Lat. deliciæ, *it is merely* French, *nd little uſed*) Pleaſure, dalliance. *Spenſer.*

LIC'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. deliciæ *pleaſure*) Sweet, elicate, grateful, highly pleaſing.

lic'iouſly (*adv. from* delicous) Sweetly, gratefully, elightfully.

lic'iouſneſs (*s. from* delicious) Delight, pleaſure, gratefulneſs.

LIC'T (*s. from the* Lat. delictum) An offence. *Scott.*

'lie (*adj. obſolete*) Small, fine. *Chaucer.*

LIGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ligo *to bind*) The act of binding up. *Wiſeman.*

LI'GHT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lacio *to allure*) To pleaſe, to content, to ſatisfy, to give plea- ure.

LI'GHT (*v. int.*) To take pleaſure, to be delighted with: *with* in, *as,* "*He* delighteth in *miſchief.*"

li'ght (*s. from the verb*) Pleaſure, contentment, ſa- tiſfaction, joy; that which delights, that which gives pleaſure.

li'ghted (*p. from* delight) Pleaſed, gratified; *with,* with: *as,* "*He was greatly* delighted with *the mu- ſic of her voice.*"

light'ful (*adj. from* delight) Full of delight, highly pleaſing.

light'fully (*adv. from* delightful) With delight, charmingly.

light'fulneſs (*s. from* delight) Pleaſure, that which affords pleaſure, that which gives delight.

light'ſome (*adj. from* delight) Delightful, pleaſant, affording pleaſure.

light'ſomely (*adv. from* delight) In a delightful manner.

light'ſomeneſs (*s. from* delightſome) Delightfulneſs, pleaſantneſs.

LIG'NATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* lignum *wood*) To deſtroy wood.

'LILAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſmall) The name of a woman.

LI'MA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LI'MATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* limo *to file*) To file off.

LIN'EATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* linea *a line*) To draw the firſt draft, to deſign, to deſcribe, to ſet forth in a lively and ſtriking manner.

lin'eated (*p. from* delineate) Sketched out, deſigned, repreſented in a lively manner.

lin'eating (*p. a. from* delineate) Sketching out, deſigning, repreſenting in a lively and ſtriking manner.

linea'tion (*s. from* delineate) The firſt draft, a deſign, a deſcription.

LIN'IMENT (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* lenio *to ſoften*) A mitigation of pain, that which mitigates.

lin'quency (*s. from* delinquent) A fault, a failure in duty.

LIN'QUENT (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* linquo *to quit*) An offender, one that has commited a crime.

LI'QUATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* liqueo *to melt*) To diſſolve, to melt.

Deli'quated (*p. from* deliquate) Melted, diſſolved. *Cudworth.*

Deli'quating (*p. a. from* deliquate, *but not much uſed*) Melting, diſſolving.

Deliqua'tion (*s. from* deliquate) A melting, a diſſolving.

DELI'QUIUM (*s. a chymical term, from the* Lat.) A diſtillation by the force of fire, the diſſolving of any kind of calcined matter.

Deli'rament (*s. not much uſed, from* delirate) An idle incoherent ſtory.

DELI'RATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* liro *to make baulks*) To dote, to rave, to talk incoherently.

Delira'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* delirate) Dotage, folly, madneſs.

DELIR'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* liro *to fail*) Deprived of reaſon, doting, raving, light headed.

DELIR'IUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A deprivation of reaſon, the alienation of the mind, the ſtate of being light headed.

Delit'able (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Delectable. *Chaucer.*

DELITIGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* litigo *to contend, but not much uſed*) A debate, a contention.

Deli'tous (*adj. obſolete*) Delightful, pleaſing. *Chaucer.*

DELIV'ER (*v. t. from the* French, delivrer) To give, to yield, to offer, to preſent; to caſt off, to throw off, to ſurrender, to give up; to ſave, to reſcue; to utter, to pronounce; to diſburden a woman of a child. *With* over, to tranſmit, to put into other hands. *With* up, to ſurrender, to give up.

Deliv'rer (*adj. obſolete*) Nimble, active. *Chaucer.*

Deliv'ered (*p. from* deliver) Given, preſented, ſurrendered, reſcued, ſaved, diſburdened of a child, pronounced.

Deliv'erer (*s. from* deliver) One that delivers.

Deliv'ering (*p. a. from* deliverer) Giving, preſenting, ſurrendering, reſcuing, ſaving, diſburdening of a child, uttering, pronouncing.

Deliv'erliche (*adv. obſolete*) Nimbly, actively. *Chaucer.*

Deliv'erly (*adv. obſolete*) Actively, nimbly. *Chaucer.*

Deliv'erneſs (*s. obſolete*) Agility, activity. *Chaucer.*

Deliv'ery (*s. from* deliver) The act of delivering; a releaſe, a reſcue; a ſurrender; a child birth; pronunciation, utterance; activity, the uſe of the limbs; *but this laſt ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

DELL (*s. from the* Dutch dal, *but now grown obſolete*) A valley, a pit, a hole in the ground. *Milton.*

Dell (*s. obſolete*) A part, a portion. *Chaucer.*

Delle (*s. a local word*) A ditch, a dike.

DE'LOS (*s. in ancient geography*) An iſland in the Archipelago.

Delph (*s. from* Delft) A fine ſort of earthenware.

Del'phic (*adj. from* Delphos) Belonging to Delphos.

Del'phin (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The Dolphin.

DELPHIN'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, larkſpur.

DELPHI'NUM, DELPHI'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

DELPHI'NUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, the Dolphin.

DELP'HOS (*s. in ancient geography*) A town in Greece once famous for the oracle and temple of Apollo.

DEL'TOIDE (*s. in anatomy*) A triangular muſcle of the ſhoulder which ſerves to lift up the arm, and is ſo called from Delta the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, which is of a triangular form. *Scott.*

Del'toide (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the triangular muſcle that lifts up the arm. *Sharp.*

DELTO'TON (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere, the triangle.

Delu'dable (*adj. from* delude) Liable to be deluded, capable of being deluded.

DELU'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ludo *to play*) To deceive, to beguile, to cheat, to impoſe upon, to diſappoint, to fruſtrate.

Delu'ded (*p. from* delude) Deceived, cheated, beguiled, impoſed upon, diſappointed, fruſtrated.

Delu'der (*s. from* delude) An impoſtor, a cheat.

Delu'ding (*p. a. from* delude) Deceiving, beguiling, cheating, diſappointing.

DELVE (*v. t. from the* Sax. delwon) To dig, to open the ground with a ſpade; *figuratively,* to fathom, to ſift to the bottom.

Delve (*s. from the verb*) A ditch, a pit, a cave, a den. *Spenſer.*

Del'ved (*p. from* delve) Dug, turned up with a ſpade.

Del'ver (*s. from* delve) One that digs with a ſpade.

DEL'UGE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* luo *to waſh*) A general

A general inundation, a flood; *figuratively*, any ſudden and reſiſtleſs calamity.

Del′uge (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To overwhelm, to drown, to lay totally under water.

Del′uged (*p. from* deluge) Flooded, overwhelmed, laid under water.

Del′uging (*p. a. from* deluge) Laying under water, overwhelming.

Del′vin (*s. a local word*) A kind of ſlate found in the mines of Cornwall, the killas.

Del′ving (*p. a. from* delve) Digging, opening the ground with a ſpade.

DELUMBA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lumbus *the loins*) The act of beating or breaking of the loins. *Scott.*

Delu′ſion (*s. from* delude) A cheat, a fraud, a deception, a falſhood.

Delu′ſive (*adj. from* delude) Apt to deceve, impoſing upon, beguiling.

Delu′ſory (*adj. from* delude) Apt to deceive, beguiling.

Delu′ve (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To deluge. *Chaucer.*

De′ly (*adj. obſolete*) Little.

Dely′ver (*adj. obſolete*) Nimble, active. *Chaucer.*

DEM′AGOGUE (*s. from the* Greek δημος *the people, and* αγωγος *a leader*) The leader of a faction, the head of a rabble.

DEMAI′N (*s. from the* Lat. domus *a houſe*) A freehold, that land which a man holds originally of himſelf; the manor or houſe with the lands about it occupied by the lord; the lands which the lord of a manor and his anceſtors have kept in their own hands time immemorial for the maintenance of their families. *Philips.*

Demai′n, Demai′ne (*v. t. obſolete*) To govern, to rule. *Chaucer.*

Demai′n, Demai′ne (*s. obſolete from the verb*) Dominion, rule. *Chaucer.*

DEMA′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mando *to command*) To claim, to aſk for with authority; to queſtion; to interrogate; to proſecute in an action at law.

Dema′nd (*s. from the verb*) A claim, a call with authority; a queſtion, an interrogation; a call for any thing in order to purchaſe; to claim according to law.

Demand′able (*adj. from* demand) Capable of being demanded, proper to be demanded.

Demand′ant (*s. from* demand) The plaintiff in a real action at law.

Demand′ed (*p. from* demand) Claimed, aſked for with authority, claimed as a right, queſtioned.

Demand′er (*s. from* demand) One that demands.

Demand′ing (*p. a. from* demand) Claiming, aſking for with authority, claiming as of right, queſtioning.

DE′MAS (*s. from the* Greek, *ſignifying* popular) A man's name.

Demau′nde (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A demand, a requeſt, a queſtion, a deſire. *Chaucer.*

Deme (*v. obſolete*) To judge, to determine, to condemn. *Chaucer.*

DEME (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A demi, a half fellow in Magdalen College, Oxford. *Scott.*

Demea′n (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A demeſne, a demain.

DEMEA′N (*v. int. from the* French demener) To behave, to carry one's ſelf; to leſſen, to debaſe, to undervalue.

Demea′n (*s. from the verb, now grown obſolete*) The mien, the deportment, the behaviour.

Demea′ning (*p. a. from* demean) Behaving, carrying one's ſelf, debaſing, undervaluing.

Demea′nour (*s. from* demean) The carriage, the behaviour.

Demea′ns (*s. plu. of* demean) An eſtate perſonal or real, a poſſeſſion in a man's own right.

Demei′ne (*v. t. obſolete*) To govern, to rule. *Chaucer.*

Demei′ne (*s. from the verb, obſolete*) Government, dominion. *Chaucer.*

Demembree′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Diſmembered.

De′men (*v. t. obſolete*) To judge, to determine. *Chaucer.*

DEMEN′TATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* mens *the mind*) To grow mad, to become delirious.

Demen′tated (*p. from* dementate) Driven to madneſs, deprived of reaſon. *Scott.*

Dementa′tion (*s. from* dementate) The ſtate of being delirious, madneſs.

Deme′ning (*s. obſolete*) Behaviour, carriage. *Chaucer.*

DEME′RIT (*v. a. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mereor *to deſerve*) To deſerve blame, to deſerve puniſhment.

Demer′it (*s. from the verb*) The quality that deſerves blame, that which deſerves puniſhment; merit, deſer *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

Demer′ited (*p. from* demerit, *but not much uſed*) De ſerved.

Demer′iting (*p. a. from* demerit) Deſerving blame, deſer ving puniſhment.

DEMER′SED (*adj. not much uſed from the* Lat. de *fro and* mergo *to put under water*) Plunged, drowned.

Demer′ſion (*s. not much uſed*) A drowning; the puttin of any thing into a diſſolving menſtruum.

DEME′SNE (*s. from the* Lat. domus *a houſe*) A demain a manor houſe with the lands about it occupied by th lord; the lands which the lord of a manor inherit from his anceſtors, and which they have kept in their own hands time immemorial for the maintenance o their families; a freehold, an eſtate which a ma holds in his own right.

DEMET′ALIZE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. d *from, and* metallum *metal*) To deprive of a metalli quality. *Scott*

Demet′alized (*p. from* demetalize, *but not much uſed*) Deprived of a metallic quality.

Demet′alizing (*p. a. from* demetalize, *but not muc uſed*) Depriving of a metallic quality.

DEME′TRIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

DE′MI (*s. from the* Lat. demidium *half*) The half, *bu moſtly uſed in compoſition*; a half fellow in Magdale college, Oxford. *Scott*

De′miair (*s. from* demi *and* air, *in the manage*) The de mivolt, one of the ſeven artifical motions of a horſe

De′mibas′tion (*s. from* demi *and* baſtion) A baſtion tha has but one face and one flank.

De′micannon (*s. from* demi *and* cannon) A piece of ord nance, a great gun of three different ſizes.

De′michaſeboots (*s. from* demi, chaſe *and* boots) A ſor of boots for the ſummer.

De′microſs (*s. from* demi *and* croſs) A kind of croſs ſtaff an inſtrument to take the altitude of the ſun or ſtars

Demicul′verin (*s. from* demi *and* culverin) A piece o ordnance, a great gun of three different ſizes.

Demide′vil (*s. from* demi *and* devil) Half a devil, on who is exceedingly wicked.

De′midis′tance (*s. in fortification, from* demi *and* di tance) The diſtance between the outward polygons and the flank.

De′midi′tone (*s. in muſic, from* demi *and* ditone) Th leſſer third.

De′migan′tlet (*s. in ſurgery, from* demi *and* gantlet A bandage for disjointed fingers.

De′migod (*s. from* demi *and* god) Half a god, a hero one who was ſuppoſed to have been produced by th cohabitation of the divinities with mortals.

De′migorge (*s. in fortification, from* demi *and* gorge Half the gorge, half the enterance into the baſtion

DEMIGRA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from and* migro *to wander*) The act of moving from on place to another.

De′mihague (*s. from* demi *and* hague) A kind of gun.

De′milance (*s. from* demi *and* lance) A half pike, light lance.

De′milune (*s. in fortification, from* demi *and* lune) half moon, an outwork.

De′miman (*s. from* demi *and* man) Half a man.

De′min (*s. obſolete*) A judge.

De′min (*v. t. obſolete*) To judge, to determine. *Chauce*

De′miqua′ver (*s. from* demi *and* quaver) A note in mu ſic, half a quaver.

DE′MISANG (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. demidium *half, and* ſanguis *blood*) One who is of the ha blood.

De′miſemiqua′ver (*s. from* demi, ſemi *and* quaver The leaſt note of time in muſical compoſition; half ſemiquaver, the eighth part of a crotchet.

De′miſextile (*s. from* demi *and* ſextile, *in aſtronomy* That aſpect of the planets or ſtars which takes a twelveth part of the heavens, the diſtance of thirt degrees.

DEMI′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mitto *ſend, a law term*) To farm, to let; to bequeath, grant by will.

DEMI′SE (*s. uſed only in grave ſtyle, from the* Lat. *from, and* mitto *to ſend*) A deceaſe, a death.

Demi′ſed (*p. from* demiſe) Farmed, let; bequeathed granted by will.

Demi′ſing (*p. a. from* demiſe) Farming, letting; be queathing, granting by will.

Demis′ſion (*s. from* demit) A degradation, a depreſſion a diminution of dignity.

DEMI′T *v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mitto *to ſen* To depreſs, to let fall.

'mivolt (*s. from* demi *and* volt) One of the artificial movements of a horſe.

EMIUR'GICAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Greek δημιος *common, and* εργον *work*) Creative, belonging to a creator. *Scott.*

EMIUR'GUS (*s. from the* Greek δημιυργος) A creator, an architect. *Scott.*

'miwolf (*s. from* demi *and* wolf) Half a wolf, an animal between a dog and a wolf.

EMOC'RACY (*s. from the* Greek δημος *the people, and* κρατεομαι *to govern*) That form of government in which the power is lodged in the collective body of the people.

emocra'tic (*adj. from* democracy) Belonging to a democracy, popular.

emocra'tical (*adj. from* democracy) Belonging to a popular form of government, popular.

EMOC'RITUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous philoſopher, who is ſaid to have laughed at all the world, and to have put out his own eyes for the ſake of contemplation.

EMOISEL'LE (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the crane kind, the dancing bird.

EMOL'ISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* molior *to move*) To throw down, to raze, to deſtroy.

emol'iſhed (*p. from* demoliſh) Thrown down, razed, deſtroyed,

mol'iſher (*s. from* demoliſh) One that demoliſhes.

mol'iſhing (*p. a. from* demoliſh) Throwing down, razing, deſtroying.

moli'tion (*s. from* demoliſh) The act of demoliſhing, deſtruction, a ruin.

'MON (*s. from the* Greek δαιμων) A ſpirit, an evil ſpirit, a devil.

monacha'tion (*s. not uſed*) The act of quitting the Monkiſh order. *Cole.*

mo'niac (*adj. from* demon) Belonging to an evil ſpirit, influenced by an evil ſpirit.

mo'niac (*s. from the adj.*) One who is under the influence of a demon, one poſſeſſed of the devil.

moni'acal (*adj. from* demoniac) Belonging to a demon, poſſeſſed by a demon.

mo'niake (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) One poſſeſſed of a devil, demoniac. *Chaucer.*

mo'nian (*adj. from* demon) Deviliſh, having the nature of an evil ſpirit. *Milton.*

MONOC'RACY (*s. from the* Greek δαιμων *an evil ſpirit, and* κρατεω *to rule, but not much uſed*) The power of the devil.

MONOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek δαιμων *an evil ſpirit, and* λογος *a deſcription*) A treatiſe on the nature of evil ſpirits. *King James.*

MONOL'OTRY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek δαιμων *an evil ſpirit, and* λατρεια *worſhip*) The worſhip of demons, the worſhip of devils.

mon'ſtrable (*adj. from* demonſtrate) Capable of being demonſtrated, capable of evident proof.

mon'ſtrableneſs (*s. from* demonſtrable) The ſtate of being demonſtrable. *Scott.*

mon'ſtrably (*adv. from* demonſtrable) Evidently, beyond contradiction.

MON'STRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* monſtro *to ſhew*) To prove with the higheſt degree of certainty, to prove beyond contradiction.

mon'ſtrated (*p. from* demonſtrate) Proved beyond a poſſibility of contradiction.

mon'ſtrating (*p. a. from* demonſtrate) Proving with the higheſt degree of certainty.

monſtra'tion (*s. from* demonſtrate) The higheſt degree of argumentative evidence, clear proof.

mon'ſtrative (*adj. from* demonſtrate) Having the power of demonſtration, conveying clear and certain proof.

mon'ſtrative (*s. from the adj. in rhetoric*) One of the kinds of eloquence which ſeems to carry full conviction along with it.

mon'ſtratively (*adv. from* demonſtrative) Clearly, evidently, with indubitable evidence.

mon'ſtrativeneſs (*s. from* demonſtrative) The ſtate of being demonſtrative. *Scott.*

monſtra'tor (*s. from* demonſtrate) One that demonſtrates.

monſtra'tory (*adj. from* demonſtrate) Belonging to demonſtration, having a tendency to demonſtrate.

OS'THENES (*s.*) The name of a man, the famous Athenian orator.

pt (*adj. obſolete*) Deemed, ſuppoſed. *Spenſer.*

UL'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mulceo *to ſtroke*) Softening, mollifying, aſſwaging.

U'R (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* moror *to delay*) To delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections; to heſitate, to put off the concluſion of any affair.

Demu'r (*v. t.*) To doubt of. *Milton.*

Demu'r (*s. from the verb*) A doubt, a heſitation, a ſuſpence of opinion.

DEMU'RE (*adj. from the* Fr. des *of, and* mœurs *behaviour*) Decent, ſober; pretendedly modeſt, affectedly grave.

Demu're (*v. int. from the adj.*) To put on an affected modeſty.

Demu'rely (*adj. from* demure) With pretended gravity, with affected modeſty.

Demu'reneſs (*s. from* demure) Modeſty, gravity; affected modeſty, pretended gravity.

Demu'ring (*p. from* demure) Putting on affected modeſty; *with*, on *or* upon. *Shakeſpeare.*

Demur'rage (*s. from* demur) An allowance to the maſter of a ſhip for ſtaying in a port beyond the time appointed.

Demur'rer (*s. from* demur) A kind of pauſe upon a point of difficulty in an action at law.

Demur'ring (*p. from* demur) Delaying, heſitating.

De'my (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Demi, the half, moſtly uſed in compoſition; a half fellow at Magdalen College, Oxford.

De'mylion (*s. in heraldry, from* demy *and* lion) Half a lion.

DEN (*s. from the* Sax.) A cavern, the lodging or cave of a wild beaſt, a valley, a woody place.

DE'NA (*s. in old records*) A hollow place between two hills.

Dena'riate (*s. in old law books, from* denarius) As much land as is worth one penny a year.

DENA'RIUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The Roman penny.

DENAR'RABLE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* narro *to declare*) Proper to be related, capable of being declared. *Scott.*

DENARRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* narro *to tell*) A narration. *Scott.*

DE'NARY (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. denarius) Belonging to ten, containing a tenth part. *Scott.*

De'nates (*s. not ſo common a word*) Penates, the houſehold gods of the ancients.

Dena'y (*s. from* deny *and* nay) A denial, a refuſal. *Shakeſpeare.*

DEN'BIGH (*s.*) The capital of Denbighſhire in North Wales; it has a market on Wedneſday, ſends one member to parliament, and is 209 miles from London.

Den'bigh (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Denbigh, made at Denbigh.

Den'bighſhire (*s. from* Denbigh) A county in North Wales; it ſends one member to parliament.

Den'bighſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Denbighſhire, produced in Denbighſhire.

DENCHE', DENCHEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Indented.

DEN'DRACHATES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A beautiful kind of agate.

DENDRANA'TOMY (*s. from the* Greek δενδρον *a tree, and* τεμνω *to cut*) A minute deſcription of trees.

DEN'DRITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſtone, the veins of which appear like trees.

DENDROCIS'SON (*s. in botany*) A kind of ivy growing without a ſupport.

DENDROI'DES (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpurge, the tree ſpurge.

DENDRO'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek δενδρον *a tree, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) The natural hiſtory of trees.

DENDROLIBA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The roſemary.

DENDROMAL'ACHE (*s. in botany*) The tree mallow.

DEN'DRON (*s. from the* Greek) A tree.

Dendropho'ri (*s. in antiquity*) The prieſts who aſſiſted at the dendrophoria.

DENDROPHO'RIA (*s. in antiquity, from the* Greek δενδρον *a tree, and* φορεω *to bear*) A religious ceremony in which the branches of trees were carried in ſolemn proceſſion to the place of ſacrifice.

Dene (*s. obſolete*) A ſmall valley.

DE'NEB (*s. in aſtronomy*) The lion's tail, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the tail of the lion, a ſtar in the tail of the ſwan.

DENEGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* nego *to deny*) A denial, a negation. *Scott.*

DE'NELAGE (*s. from* Dane) The laws which the Danes enacted while they had the dominion in England.

DENE'RA (*s. in old records*) A place or valley for the pannage or feeding of hogs.

Deni'able (*adj. from* deny) Capable of being denied, not deſerving full credit.

Deni'al (*s. from* deny) A negation, a refuſal, an abjuration.

Deni'ed (*p. from* deny) Refuſed, renounced, abjured.

Deni'er (*s. from* deny) One that denies.

DENI'GRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* nigro *to be black*) To make black, to blacken.

Deni'grated (*p. from* denigrate) Made black, blackened. *Brown.*

Deni'grating (*p. a. from* denigrate) Making of a black colour, blackening.

Denigra'tion (*s. from* denigrate) The act of making black.

Deni'grature (*s. not much uſed, from* denigrate) A denigration. *Scott.*

DEN'IS (*s. a contraction from* Dionyſius) A man's name.

Den'iſon (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A denizen.

Deniza'tion (*s. from* denizen) The act of enfranchiſing, the act of making free.

DEN'IZEN (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Brit. dineſyd *free of a city*) A freeman, one who is admitted to the freedom of a city or body corporate.

Den'izen (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To enfranchiſe, to make free.

Den'izened (*p. from* denizen) Made free, enfranchiſed. *Donne.*

Den'izon (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A denizen, a free man.

DEN'MARK (*s. in geography*) A northern kingdom conſiſting of the peninſula of Jutland, the iſland of Zeland and Tunen, with their dependencies; the country for the moſt part is flat and barren, the produce conſiſts chiefly in timber, pitch, tar, fiſh, oil, and lean cattle; the king is an abſolute prince, and has generally a ſtanding army of forty thouſand men.

Denom'inable (*adj. from* denominate) Capable of being denominated. *Scott.*

DENOM'INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of, and* nomino *to name*) To name, to give a name.

Denom'inated (*p. from* denominate) Named, diſtinguiſhed by a name.

Denom'inating (*p. a. from* denominate) Naming, diſtinguiſhing by a name.

Denomina'tion (*s. from* denominate) The name given to any thing, the diſtinction of a name.

Denom'inative (*adj.* from denominate) Giving a name, conferring a diſtinct appellation, obtaining a diſtinguiſhing name.

Denom'inative (*s. from the adj. with logicians*) A term which takes its origin and name from ſome other term.

Denomina'tor (*s. from* denominate) One that gives a name, that which cauſes an appellation; the number below the line in a vulgar fraction, which ſhews the parts into which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided.

Denomina'trix (*s. from* denominator) A woman who denominates, or gives a name.

Denota'tion (*s. from* denote) The act of denoting.

DENO'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *of, and* noto *to note*) To mark, to ſhew by ſigns, to point out.

Deno'ted (*p. from* denote) Marked, pointed out by ſigns.

Deno'ting (*p. a. from* denote) Marking, pointing out by ſigns.

DENOUN'CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* nuncio *to declare*) To threaten, to threaten by proclamation, to pronounce in judgment.

Denoun'ced (*p. from* denounce) Declared by way of menace, pronounced in judgment.

Denoun'cement (*s. from* denounce) The act of proclaiming a menace, a denunciation.

Denoun'cer (*s. from* denounce) One that denounces.

Denoun'cing (*p. a. from* denounce) Declaring by way of menace, pronouncing in judgment.

DENS (*s. in anatomy*) A tooth.

DEN'SALE, DEN'SALIS (*s. in ichthyology*) The dentex.

Denſa'tion (*s. from* denſe) The act of making denſe.

DENSCANI'NUS (*s. in botany*) The herb dog's tooth, a genus of plants.

DENSE (*adj. from the* Lat. denſus *thick*) Cloſe, compact, tending to ſolidity.

Den'ſeneſs (*s. from* denſe) The ſtate of being denſe. *Scott.*

Dens'er (*adj. comp. of* denſe) Denſe in a greater degree.

Dens'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* denſe) Denſe in the greateſt degree.

DEN'SHIRE (*v. t. a barbarous term, in husbandry*) To burn land.

Den'ſhired (*p. from* denſhire) Burnt as the land.

Den'ſhiring (*p. a. from* denſhire) Burning land.

Den'ſhiring (*s. from the part.*) The method or proceſs of burning land.

Den'ſity (*s. from* denſe) The ſtate of being denſe.

DENSLEO'NIS (*s. in botany*) The dandelion.

Dent (*s. from the* Lat. dens *a tooth*) A notch, a creaſe.

Dent (*adj. in heraldry*) Indented.

Dent (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To notch, to mark with a notch

DENTA'GRA (*s. with phyſicians, but not much uſed*) Th tooth ach.

DEN'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. dens *a tooth*) Belongin to the teeth, pronounced chiefly by the agency of th teeth.

Den'tal (*s. from the adj.*) A letter chiefly pronounced b the agency of the teeth.

DEN'TAL (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſmall ſhell fiſh.

DENTA'LIUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſhell having n hinge and formed of one piece.

DENTA'RIA (*s. in botany*) Toothwort, a genus of plant

DENTAR'PAGA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument for draw ing teeth.

Den'tated (*adj. from* dent) Indented, notched on th edge like teeth.

Den'ted (*p. from* dent) Notched, indented, marked wit a dent.

DENTEL'LI (*s. in architecture*) Modillons.

DEN'TESSAPIEN'TIÆ (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The teet which riſe behind the reſt about the age of twenty.

DEN'TEX (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſparus.

Den'ticles (*s. in architecture, from* dentelle) Modillon *Sco*

DENTIC'ULATE (*adj. from the* Lat. denticulatus, *with teeth*) Indented, ſet with ſmall teeth. *Sco*

Dentic'ulated (*adj. from* denticulate) Indented, havi teeth. *Sco*

Denticula'tion (*s. from* denticulate) The ſtate of bei ſet with ſmall teeth. *Grew*

DENTI'DUCUM (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Lat. dent *teeth, and* duco *to draw*) An inſtrument for drawi teeth. *Sco*

DEN'TIFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. dens *a tooth*, a forma *a form*) Having the form of a tooth.

DEN'TIFRICE (*s. from the* Lat. dens *a tooth, and* fri *to rub*) A powder to ſcour the teeth.

Den'til (*s. from* dentelli) A modillon.

DENTILLA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The herb leadwort.

DENTIL'OQUIST (*s. from the* Lat. dens *a tooth*, a loquor *to ſpeak*) One that ſpeaks through the teeth.

DENTIL'OQUY (*s. from the* Lat. dens *a tooth, and* loqu *to ſpeak*) The act or habit of ſpeaking through the teet

Den'tiſcalp (*s. from* dentiſcalpium) An inſtrument clean the teeth.

DENTISCAL'PIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A dentiſcalp, inſtrument to clean the teeth.

DENTISCAL'PRA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to cle the teeth.

DENTI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. dens *a tooth*) The act breeding the teeth, the time at which children bre the teeth.

Den'tour (*s. obſolete*) An indenture, any thing indente *Chauc*

DENU'DATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* nudo *make naked*) To lay naked, to ſtrip, to peel.

Denu'dated (*s. from* denudate) Laid naked, ſtripp peeled.

Denu'dating (*p. a. from* denudate) Laying naked, ſtr ping, peeling.

Denuda'tion (*s. from* denudate) The act of laying ba the act of making naked.

DENU'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* nudo *make naked*) To ſtrip, to diveſt, to lay naked; unty a knot.

Denu'ded (*p. from* denude) Laid bare, made naked.

Denu'ding (*p. a. from* denude) Laying bare, maki naked.

DENU'MERATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *from, and* numero *to number*) To count down, to p down.

Denumera'tion (*s. from* denumerate) The act of pre payment. *Sc*

DENUN'CIATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *from, and* nuncio *to declare*) To denounce.

Denun'ciated (*p. from* denunciate) Denounced.

Denuncia'tion (*s. from* denunciate) The act of deno cing, a public menace.

Denuncia'tor (*s. from* denunciate) One that proclaim threat, an informer.

Den'were (*s. obſolete*) A doubt. *Chau*

DENY' (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* nego *to cont dict*) To diſown, to gainſay, to refuſe, to renounce

Deny'ing (*p. a. from* deny) Contradicting, diſowni refuſing, renouncing.

DEOBSTRU'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* obſt *to hinder*) To clear from impediments, to open paſſages.

obſtru'cted (*p. from* deobſtruct) Cleared of impediments, opened.

obſtruc'ting (*p. a. from* deobſtruct) Removing impediments, opening a paſſage. *More.*

ob'ſtruent (*adj. from* deobſtruct) Having the power to open the paſſages, diſſolving viſcous ſubſtances.

ob'ſtruent (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to remove obſtructions, a medicine to open the paſſages.

ODAND (*s. from the* Lat. Deus *God, and* do *to give, a law term*) A forfeiture, which, upon ſome miſadventure, is to be applied to ſome religious or charitable purpoſe by way of compenſation.

ol (*s. obſolete*) Sorrow, grief, mourning. *Chaucer.*

ON'ERATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* onus *a burden*) To unload, to take off a burden.

OP'PILATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* oppilo *to ſtop*) To open, to clear a paſſage, to remove obſtructions.

op'pilated (*p. from* deoppilate) Opened, cleared of obſtructions.

op'pilating (*p. a. from* deoppilate) Removing obſtructions, clearing a paſſage.

oppila'tion (*s. from* deoppilate) The act of clearing obſtructions, the removal of any thing that obſtructs the vital paſſages.

op'pilative (*adj. from* deoppilate) Deobſtruent.

op'pilative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to reſolve and clear obſtructions.

OSCULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* oſculor *to kiſs*) The act of kiſſing.

PAI'NT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pingo *to paint*) To picture, to paint, to deſcribe by colours; to repreſent, to paint out.

pain'ted (*p. from* depaint) Painted, repreſented in colours, deſcribed.

pain'ting (*p. a. from* depaint) Painting, repreſenting.

pardeu'x (*adv. obſolete*) By God, verily. *Chaucer.*

PAR'T (*v. int. from the* French) To go from a place, to deſert, to apoſtatize, to deſiſt, to die, to be loſt, to periſh.

par't (*v. t.*) To quit, to retire from: "*You muſt* depart *the kingdom.*"

PAR'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* partior *to divide*) To ſeparate, to divide. *Johnſon.*

par't (*s. from the verb*) The act of going away, death; a chymical operation in which one metal is ſeparated from another.

par'ted (*p. from* depart) Gone from a place, dead, deſiſted, apoſtatized.

par'ter (*s. from* depart) One that refines metals by ſeparation.

par'tin (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To depart, to divide, to ſhare. *Chaucer.*

par'ting (*p. a. from* depart) Going from a place, deſiſting, apoſtatizing, dying.

par'tment (*s. from* depart) A ſeparate allotment, the buſineſs aſſigned to a particular perſon.

par'ture (*s. from* depart) A going away, a deceaſe, a forſaking.

PAS'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* paſcor *to feed*) Feeding greedily.

PAS'TURE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* paſcor *to feed*) To eat up, to conſume by feeding upon it.

pas'tured (*p. from* depaſture) Eaten up.

pas'turing (*p. a. from* depaſture) Eating up.

PAU'PERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* paupero *to make poor*) To impoveriſh, to conſume.

pau'perated (*p. from* depauperate) Made poor, impoveriſhed.

paupera'tion (*s. from* depauperate) The act of impoveriſhing.

pe (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deep. *Chaucer.*

pea'ch (*v. t. obſolete*) To impeach.

PEC'TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pecto *to comb*) Tough, tenacious, clammy.

PECULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* peculor *to rob the public*) The act of robbing the commonwealth, the crime of embezzling the public treaſure. *Scott.*

pec'ulator (*s. from* depeculation) One that robs the public, one that embezzles the public money.

PEI'NCT (*v. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pingo *to paint, but now grown obſolete*) To depaint, to paint, to deſcribe in colours. *Spenſer.*

pei'ncten (*p. from* depeinct) Depainted, deſcribed in colours. *Spenſer.*

elou'p (*adj. obſolete*) Tranſparent. *Chaucer.*

pen'cilled (*adj. not much uſed*) Drawn out with a pencil. *Scott.*

DEPEN'D (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pendo *to hang*) To hang from, to be in ſuſpence; to rely on, to truſt to, to reſt upon, to be in a ſtate of dependence.

Depen'dance (*s. from* depend) The ſtate of being dependent, a connection, a reliance, a truſt, a confidence.

Depen'dancy (*s. not ſo common a word*) Dependance.

Depend'ant (*adj. from* depend) Depending, having dependance on another.

Depend'ant (*s. from the adj.*) One who depends on another, a retainer.

Depend'ence (*s. a correct ſpelling from the* Lat.) Dependance.

Depend'ency (*s. not ſo much uſed as*) Dependence.

Depend'ent (*adj. a correct ſpelling*) Depending, having dependence on another.

Depend'ent (*s. from the adj.*) One who has dependence on another, a retainer.

Depend'er (*s. from* depend) A dependent, one that relies on the power or favour of another.

Depend'ing (*p. a. from* depend) Hanging from, relying on, truſting to.

DEPERDI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* perdo *to loſe*) Loſs, deſtruction. *Brown.*

DEPHLE'GM (*v. t. in chymiſtry*) To clean any thing from phlegm or water.

Dephleg'mate (*v. t. from* dephlegm) To clear any thing from phlegm or water.

Dephleg'mated (*p. from* dephlegmate) Cleared of phlegm or water.

Dephleg'mating (*p. a. from* dephlegmate) Clearing from phlegm.

Dephlegma'tion (*s. from* dephlegmate) The ſtate of being dephlegmated, the proceſs by which any thing is dephlegmated.

Dephlegm'ed (*p. from* dephlegm) Cleared from phlegm.

Dephlegm'edneſs (*s. from* dephlegmed) The ſtate of being dephlegmated. *Boyle.*

DEPI'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pingo *to paint*) To portray, to repreſent in colours, to deſcribe in a lively and ſtriking manner.

Depic'ted (*p. from* depict) Painted, repreſented in colours.

Depic'ting (*p. from* depict) Painting, repreſenting.

DEPI'LATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* pilus *hair*) To take off hair, to deprive of hair.

Depila'tion (*s. from* depilate) The act of pulling off the hair.

Depi'latory (*s. from* depilate) An application of ſomething to take off hair.

DEPI'LOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pilus *hair*) Deprived of hair, having the hair ſtripped off.

De'pir (*adj. obſolete*) Deeper. *Chaucer.*

DEPLAN'T (*v. t. not much uſed*) To tranſplant.

Deplanta'tion (*s. from* deplant, *but little uſed*) The act of tranſplanting.

DEPLE'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pleo *to fill*) The act of emptying.

Dep'liche (*adv. obſolete*) Deeply. *Chaucer.*

Deplo'rable (*adj. from* deplore) Lamentable, diſmal, hopeleſs; *in droll ſtyle*, contemptible. "Deplorable *nonſenſe.*"

Deplo'rableneſs (*s. from* deplorable) The ſtate of being deplorable.

Deplo'rably (*adv. from* deplorable) Lamentably, hopeleſsly. *South.*

Deplo'rate (*adj. from* deplore) Deplorable, lamentable, hopeleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Deplora'tion (*s. from* deplore) The act of lamenting.

DEPLO'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ploro *to bewail*) To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

Deplo'rer (*s. from* deplore) One that deplores, a mourner.

Deplo'ring (*p. a. from* deplore) Lamenting, bewailing.

Deplu'mated (*adj. from* deplume) Having the feathers taken off. *Scott.*

Depluma'tion (*s. from* deplume) The act of plucking off the feathers; *in ſurgery*, an inflammation which occaſions the loſs of hair from the eyebrows.

DEPLU'ME (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pluma *a feather*) To ſtrip off the feathers.

Deplu'med (*p. from* deplume) Stripped of its feathers.

Deplu'ming (*p. a. from* deplume) Stripping off the feathers.

Depoli'tion (*s. not ſufficiently authorized*) The act of poliſhing.

DEPO'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pono *to put*) To lay down, to riſque on the ſucceſs of an adventure. *Hudibras.*

Depo′nent (*adj. from* depone) Having laid down, belonging to verbs which are laid aſide, or are not uſed with the active form.

Depo′nent (*s. from the adj.*) A witneſs on oath, one that gives his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; *in grammar*, a verb which has a paſſive form but generally an active ſignification.

DEPOP′ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* populus *people*) To unpeople, to lay waſte, to deſtroy the inhabitants of a country.

Depop′ulated (*p. from* depopulate) Unpeopled, laid waſte.

Depop′ulating (*p. a. from* depopulate) Unpeopling, laying waſte.

Depopula′tion (*s. from* depopulate) The act of unpeopling, the act of laying a country waſte, deſtruction of mankind.

Depopula′tor (*s. from* depopulate) One who depopulates, one who lays waſte.

DEPO′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* porto *to carry*) To demean, to behave, to carry one's ſelf. *Pope.*

Depor′t (*s. from the verb*) Deportment, behaviour. *Milton.*

DEPORTA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* portum *a port*) Tranſportation, exile. *Aylиffe.*

Deport′ment (*s. from* deport) Behaviour, carriage; conduct, management.

DEPO′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pono *to put*) To lay down, to degrade, to diveſt, to atteſt, to atteſt upon oath; to examine on oath; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Depo′ſe (*v. int.*) To bear witneſs.

Depo′ſed (*p. from* depoſe) Laid down, degraded, atteſted.

Depo′ſing (*p. from* depoſe) Laying down, degrading, atteſting.

Depos′it (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A depoſite.

Depos′itary (*s. from* depoſe) One with whom any thing is lodged in truſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Depos′ite (*v. t. from* depoſe) To lay up, to lodge in any place, to lay aſide, to place at intereſt, to place as a pledge.

Depos′ite (*s. from the verb*) Any thing committed to the truſt or care of another, a pledge, a thing given in ſecurity, the ſtate of a thing as depoſited.

Depos′ited (*p. from* depoſite) Committed to the truſt and care of another, laid up, laid aſide.

Depos′iting (*p. a. from* depoſite) Laying up, committing to the care of another.

Depoſi′tion (*s. from* depoſe) The act of giving public teſtimony, the act of degrading a prince from ſovereignty, the act of depriving of clerical orders.

Depos′itory (*s. from* depoſite) The place where any thing is lodged. "Depoſitary *is properly uſed of perſons, and* Depoſitory *of places.*"

DEPOS′ITUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A pledge, a wager.

Depo′ſt (*s. not much uſed*) A depoſition. *Scott.*

Deprava′tion (*s. from* deprave) The act of making bad; a corruption; the ſtate of being corrupted.

DEPRA′VE (*v. a. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pravo *to make bad*) To corrupt, to vitiate, to taint.

Depra′ved (*p. from* deprave) Made bad, vitiated, corrupted.

Depra′vedneſs (*s. from* deprave) The ſtate of being depraved.

Depra′vement (*s. from* deprave) A vitiated ſtate, corruption.

Depra′ver (*s. from* deprave) One that vitiates, a corrupter.

Depra′ving (*p. a. from* deprave) Corrupting, vitiating.

Deprav′ity (*s. from* deprave) A depraved ſtate, corruption, badneſs.

Depra′vin (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſlander, to defame. *Chaucer.*

De′precable (*adj. from* deprecate) Capable of being intreated, fit to be intreated. *Scott.*

DE′PRECATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* precor *to pray*) To pray earneſtly, to requeſt, to ask pardon.

DE′PRECATE (*v. int.*) To implore mercy, to beg off, to pray for deliverance from any evil, to avert, to turn away.

De′precated (*p. from* deprecate) Implored, averted by intreaties.

De′precating (*p. a. from* deprecate) Imploring, requeſting, averting by intreaties.

Depreca′tion (*s. from* deprecate) Intreaty, an intreaty for mercy, a prayer againſt evil.

Depreca′tive (*adj. from* deprecate) Tending to deprecation, turning away evil, averting judgment.

Depreca′tor (*s. from* deprecate) One that deprecates, an interceſſor.

Depreca′tory (*adj. from* deprecate) Serving to deprecate, apologizing.

DEPRE′CIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pretium *a price*) To bring down the price, to undervalue.

Depre′ciated (*p. from* depreciate) Brought down in price, undervalued.

Depre′ciating (*p. a. from* depreciate) Bringing down the price, undervaluing.

De′predable (*adj. not much uſed*) Capable of being robbed, liable to be plundered.

DE′PREDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* prædo *to rob*) To plunder, to pillage, to ſpoil, to devour.

De′predated (*p. from* depredate) Robbed, ſpoiled, devoured.

De′predating (*p. a. from* depredate) Robbing, ſpoiling, deſtroying.

Depreda′tion (*s. from* depredate) A robbing, a ſpoiling, a waſte, a deſtruction.

Depreda′tor (*s. from* depredate) A robber, a devourer.

DEPREHE′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* prehendo *to take*) To take unawares, to take in the fact, to diſcover, to apprehend, to come to the knowledge of.

Deprehen′ded (*p. from* deprehend) Taken unawares, taken in the fact, diſcovered, apprehended, underſtood.

Deprehen′ding (*p. a. from* deprehend) Taking in the fact, apprehending, diſcovering.

Deprehen′ſible (*adj. from* deprehend) Capable of being deprehended, capable of being apprehended.

Deprehen′ſibleneſs (*s. from* deprehenſible) The ſtate of being deprehenſible, intelligibleneſs.

Deprehen′ſion (*s. from* deprehend) The act of deprehending, a diſcovery.

DEPRE′SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* premo *to preſs*) To preſs down, to thruſt down, to let down, to ſink, to humble, to deject.

Depres′sed (*p. from* depreſs) Preſſed down, let down, ſunk, dejected.

Depres′ſing (*p. a. from* depreſs) Preſſing down, letting down, ſinking, humbling, dejecting.

Depres′ſion (*s. from* depreſs) The act of preſſing down, a ſinking or hollow in any ſurface; the act of humbling, an abaſement; the proceſs in algebra by which an equation is reduced to more ſimple terms; the diſtance of a ſtar or planet from the horizon below.

Depres′sor (*s. in anatomy, from* depreſs) Any muſcle of the body which depreſſes the part to which it adheres.

Depres′sor (*s. from* depreſs) One that depreſſes, an oppreſſor.

Depre′tiate (*v. t. a correct, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To depreciate, to lower the price or value.

Depre′tiated (*adj. from* depreciate) Depreciated, leſſened in value.

Depretia′tion (*s. not much uſed*) An undervaluing, the act of leſſening the price or value of any thing.

DEPRI′MENS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the ſtrait muſcles that depreſſes the globe or ball of the eye.

DEPRI′MENT (*adj. in anatomy, from the* Lat. de *from, and* premo *to preſs*) Belonging to the deprimens.

Depriva′tion (*s. from* deprive) The act of depriving, the act of taking away; the degradation of an eccleſiaſtic.

DEPRI′VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* privo *to take away*) To bereave, to take away from; to debar from, to releaſe, to free from; to degrade, to put out of office.

Depri′ved (*p. from* deprive) Bereaved, debarred from, releaſed, degraded.

Depriv′ing (*p. a. from* deprive) Bereaving, debarring from, releaſing, degrading.

DEPRO′ME (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* promo *to draw*) To draw forth.

Deprom′ption (*s. from* deprome, *but not much uſed*) The act of drawing forth.

DEPT′FORD (*s.*) A village in Kent on the river Thames about three miles from London, famous for its fine docks and the king's yard.

Depth (*s. from* deep) Deepneſs, the meaſure of any thing from the ſurface downwards; a deep place, the abyſs; the middle or height of any thing gloomy; obſcurity, abſtruſeneſs,

Dep′then (*v. t. not ſufficiently authorized*) To deepen, to make deeper.

DEPU′CILATE (*v. t. from the* French depuceler, *but not much uſed*) To deflower, to bereave of virginity.

DEPU′DICATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* pudeo *to be aſhamed*) To deflower.

Depudica′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* depudicate) The act of deflowering.

DEPUL′SION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pello *to ſtrike*) The act of beating away, a repulſion.

DEPUL′SORY (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pello *to ſtrike*) Putting away, repelling, averting.

EPU'RATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* purgo *to purge*) To purify, to cleanſe. *Boyle.*

epu'rate (*adj. from the verb*) Purified, cleanſed from impurities.

epu'rated (*p. from* depurate) Purified, cleanſed from impurities.

epura'tion (*s. from* depurate) The act of ſeparating the pure parts from the impure. *Brown.*

epu'ratory (*adj. from* depurate) Belonging to a particular kind of fever. *Sydenham.*

EPU'RE (*v. t. from the* French depurer, *but not much uſed*) To cleanſe, to free from impurities, to purge, to free from noxious qualities. *Raleigh.*

epu'red (*p. from* depure) Cleanſed, freed from impurities. *Scott.*

eputa'tion (*s. from* depute) The act of deputing, a ſpecial commiſſion, a vicegerency, a ſolemn meſſage, a member choſen out of a body to deliver a meſſage or tranſact any particular buſineſs.

EPU'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* puto *to account*) To impower one to tranſact buſineſs for another, to ſend on a ſolemn meſſage.

epu'ted (*p. from* depute) Impowered to tranſact for another, ſent on a ſolemn meſſage.

epu'ting (*p. a. from* depute) Impowering to tranſact buſineſs for another, ſending with a ſolemn meſſage.

ep'uty (*s. from* depute) One appointed by a ſpecial commiſſion to act for another, one that is deputed.

equa'ce (*v. t. obſolete*) To quaſh, to defeat, to overcome. *Chaucer.*

EQUAN'TITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* quantus *how great*) To diminiſh the quantity.

equan'titated (*p. from* dequantitate) Diminiſhed in quantity. *Brown.*

ERAI'GN (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ratio *reaſon*) To prove, to juſtify, to diſcover, to turn out of courſe.

eraig'ned (*p. from* deraign) Proved, juſtified. *Blount.*

eraign'ing (*p. a. from* deraign) Juſtifying, proving, diſcovering. *Johnſon.*

erai'gnment (*s. from* deraign) The act of deraigning; a diſcharge of profeſſion, a deſertion of religion.

erai'ne (*v. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To deraign.

erain'ment (*s. from* deraine, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A deraignment.

E'RAS (*s. from the* Greek) The skin.

ERA'Y (*s. from the* French defrayer) A tumult, a diſorder, a noiſe; merriment, jollity; ſolemnity.

ER'BE (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a city.

ER'BIA (*s. with ſurgeons*) The impetigo.

ER'BY (*s.*) The capital of Derbyſhire; it has a market on Friday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 126 miles from London.

er'by (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Derby, made at Derby.

er'byſhire (*s. from* Derby) An inland county of England, famous for its lead mines; it ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the borough of Derby.

er'byſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Derbyſhire, produced in Derbyſhire.

erck'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Darkened. *Chaucer.*

ERE (*v. t. obſolete, from the* Sax. derian) To hurt. *John.*

ere (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dear, dearer. *Chaucer.*

E'REHAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Friday, and is 100 miles from London.

e'reham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dereham, made at Dereham.

erei'gn (*s. a law term*) The proof of that which a perſon denies. *Scott.*

ere'ine (*s. a law term*) A dereign. *Scott.*

E'RELICT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* relinquo *to leave*) Utterly forſaken, left deſtitute; belonging to lands forſaken by the ſea.

e'relict (*s. from the adj. in law*) Any thing relinquiſhed by the owner.

erelic'tion (*s. from* derelict) An utter forſaking, an abandoning.

e'reworth (*adj. obſolete*) Dear, precious. *Chaucer.*

ER'ICK (*s. a contraction of* Theodrick) A man's name.

ERI'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* rideo *to laugh*) To laugh at, to mock, to turn to ridicule, to ſcorn.

eri'ded (*p. from* deride) Laughed at, mocked, ſcorned.

eri'der (*s. from* deride) One that derides, a buffoon.

erid'ing (*p. a. from* deride) Laughing at, mocking, ſcorning.

eri'dingly (*adv. from* deriding) In a ſcornful manner.

eri'ſion (*s. from* deride) The act of deriding, contempt, ſcorn.

eri'ſive (*adj. from* deride) Mocking, ſcoffing.

eri'ſory (*adj. from* deride) Deriding, tending to ridicule.

Deriv'able (*adj. from* derive) Capable of being derived, attainable by right of derivation or deſcent.

Deriva'tion (*s. from* derive) The tracing of any thing from its ſource; the act of letting out; the tracing of a word from its original according to the rules of grammar; the drawing of a humour from one part to another by the application of proper medicines.

Deriv'ative (*adj. from* derive) Derived, taken from another.

Deriv'ative (*s. from the adj.*) A thing which is derived from another, a word derived or formed from another.

Deriv'atively (*adv. from* derivative) In a derivative manner.

DERI'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* rivus *a river*) To deduce from its original; to let out, to communicate, to ſpread as from a ſource; *with* to, *and* from.

DERI'VE (*v. int.*) To come from, to deſcend from.

Deri'ved (*p. from* derive) Reduced from its original, let out, communicated as from a ſource, diffuſed abroad; *with* to *and* from: *as,* "*An excellent diſpoſition of mind is* derived to *your lordſhip* from *the parents of two generations.*"

Deri'ver (*s. from* derive) One that derives, one that draws from the original.

Deriv'ing (*p. a. from* derive) Deducing from the original, communicating as from a ſource.

Derk (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dark, gloomy. *Chaucer.*

DER'MA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The skin that covers the whole body, the cutis.

DERMATOI'DES (*adj. in anatomy, from the* Greek δερμα *the skin, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) Having the form of a skin, belonging to the exterior membrane covering the brain. *Scott.*

Dermatoi'des (*s. from the adj.*) The exterior membrane covering the brain.

DER'MESTES (*s. from* derma) A genus of inſects.

DERN (*adj. from the* Sax. dearn) Sad, ſolitary.

Dern (*adj. obſolete*) Barbarous, cruel.

Derne (*adj. obſolete*) Secret, earneſt, careful, cruel. *Ch.*

DERNIE'R (*adj. from the* French) Laſt, only remaining.

DER'OGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* rogo *to ask*) To diminiſh the value, to diſparage, to leſſen the worth of any perſon or thing.

Der'ogate (*adj. from the verb*) Damaged, leſſened in value. *Shakeſpeare.*

Der'ogate (*v. int.*) To degenerate, to act a part beneath one's office or dignity; *with* from: *as, We ſhould be injurious to virtue itſelf if we did* derogate from *them whom their induſtry hath made great.*"

Der'ogated (*p. from* derogate) Controlled, rendered of leſs force. *Hale.*

Der'ogating (*p. a. from* derogate) Diminiſhing the value, diſparaging, leſſening the worth or value of any thing; degenerating.

Deroga'tion (*s. from* derogate) The act of breaking or weakening the force of a former law, a diſparagement.

Derog'ative (*adj. from* derogate) Derogating, leſſening the value of any thing.

Derog'atorily (*adv. from* derogatory) In a derogatory manner.

Derog'atorineſs (*s. from* derogatory) The ſtate of being derogatory.

Derog'atory (*adj. from* derogate) Diſparaging, leſſening the value of any perſon or thing.

Der're (*adj. obſolete*) Dear, dearer. *Chaucer.*

Der'ring (*p. obſolete, from* dere) Hurting, daring. *Spenſer.*

Der'ringdo (*s. obſolete, from* dere, *and* do) A bold and daring adventure, chivalry. *Spenſer.*

Der'vice (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A dervis, a Turkiſh prieſt.

DER'VIS, DER'VISE (*s. from the* Perſ.) A Turkiſh prieſt, a Mahommedan monk.

DERUNCINA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* runco *to weed*) The proceſs of clearing land from trees and buſhes and other incumberances.

DER'WENT (*s.*) A river which takes its riſe in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, runs ſouth, and empties itſelf into the Ouſe a few miles below Selby.

Des (*s. obſolete*) A canopy, a canopy of ſtate. *Chaucer.*

DESARCINA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſarcino *to load*) The act of unloading.

De'ſart (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A deſert.

DESCAL'SAS (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A kind of friars who went barefooted.

DES'CANT (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* canto *to ſing*) To ſing in parts; to diſcourſe at large, to make ſpeeches.

Des'cant (*s. from the verb*) A ſong or tune compoſed in parts; a diſcourſe, a diſputation, an enlargement on a ſubject not much to the purpoſe.

Deſcei'vaunce (*s. obſolete*) Deceit, miſtake. *Chaucer.*

DESCE'ND (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſcando *to climb*) To come from a higher to a lower place, to fall, to ſink, to come down, to proceed from an original; to extend a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations; to fall in order of inheritance; to fall on an enemy, to make an invaſion.

Deſce'nd (*v. t.*) To walk downward on a place.

Deſcen'dant (*s. from* deſcend) The offspring of an anceſtor, one who is in the line of deſcent from any anceſtor.

Deſcen'ded (*p. from* deſcend) Sprung from an original, come down; *with* of *and* from: *as*, “Deſcended of *the ancient family of the Wimbles.*”

Deſcen'dent (*adj. from* deſcent) Falling, deſcending, proceeding from another as an anceſtor or original.

Deſcen'dent (*s. from* deſcend) The offspring of an anceſtor “*More than mortal grace*
Speaks thee deſcendent of *æthereal race.*”

Deſcen'dible (*adj. from* deſcend) Capable of being deſcended, admitting of a paſſage downwards, capable of being tranſmitted by inheritance: *with* to: *as*, “Deſcendible to *the eldeſt.*”

Deſcen'ding (*p. a. from* deſcend) Coming from a higher to a lower place, falling, ſinking, coming downward, proceeding from an original, extending a diſcourſe from general to particular conſiderations, falling on an enemy, invading a country.

Deſcen'ſion (*s. from* deſcend) The act of falling, a deſcent; a degradation, a declenſion. *In aſtronomy*, An arch of the equator intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the neareſt diſtance of a ſtar at its ſetting.

Deſcen'ſional (*adj. from* deſcenſion) Relating to deſcent.

DESCENSO'RIUM (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of furnace or ſtill.

Deſce'nt (*s. from* deſcend) The act of paſſing from a higher to a lower place, progreſs downward, a declivity; the ſtate of proceeding from another, birth, extraction; offspring, a ſingle ſtep in genealogy, a rank in the ſcale of beings; the tranſmiſſion of any thing by ſucceſſion or inheritance.

Deſche'vel (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To diſhevel.

DESCRI'BE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſcribo *to write*) To mark out, to delineate, to define.

Deſcri'bed (*p. from* deſcribe) Marked out, delineated, looſely defined.

Deſcri'bent (*adj. from* deſcribe) Deſcribing, marking out by its motion.

Deſcri'bent (*s. not much uſed, from* deſcribe) The line or ſurface which deſcribes a ſolid figure.

Deſcri'ber (*s. from* deſcribe) One that deſcribes.

Deſcri'bing (*p. a. from* deſcribe) Marking out, delineating, looſely defining.

Deſcri'e (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſcribe. *Chaucer.*

Deſcri'ed (*p. from* deſcry) Diſcovered, perceived at a diſtance, detected.

Deſcri'pt (*s. in botany, from* deſcribe) A plant that has been deſcribed.

Deſcri'pt (*adj. from* deſcribe) Deſcribed.

Deſcrip'tion (*s. from* deſcribe) The act of deſcribing, the ſentence or paſſage in which any thing is deſcribed, a lax definition, the qualities expreſſed in a deſcription.

Deſcri've (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſcribe. *Chaucer.*

DESCR'Y (*v. t. from the* French deſcrier) To ſpy out, to perceive at a diſtance; to detect, to find out that which has been concealed; to give notice of any thing ſuddenly diſcovered; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

Deſcr'y (*s. from the verb, but not much uſed*) A diſcovery, a thing diſcovered. *Shakeſpeare.*

Deſcry'ed (*p. from* deſcry, *but not ſo modern a ſpelling*) Deſcried, diſcovered.

Deſcry'ing (*p. a. from* deſcry) Spying out, diſcovering at a diſtance, detecting.

DE'SECRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſacro *to make ſacred*) To divert from the purpoſe to which any thing is conſecrated. *Salmon.*

De'ſecrated (*p. from* deſecrate) Diverted from a ſacred uſe.

De'ſecrating (*p. a. from* deſecrate) Diverting from a ſacred uſe.

Deſecra'tion (*s. from* deſecrate) The abolition of a conſecration.

Deſer'ne (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To diſcern. *Chaucer.*

DESE'RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſero *to ſow*) To forſake, to abandon, to quit the army, to run away from the regiment.

De'ſert (*s. from the verb*) A wilderneſs, a tract of land not cultivated, an uninhabited place.

De'ſert (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Wild, waſte, untilled, uncultivated, uninhabited.

Deſer't (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A deſſert, the laſt courſe at table conſiſting chiefly of fruit.

DESE'RT (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſervio *to ſerve*) That which is deſerved, merit, perſonal merit, a claim to reward.

Deſer'ted (*p. from* deſert) Forſaken, left, abandoned.

Deſer'ter (*s. from* deſert) He that deſerts, one who has forſaken his poſt, one that has run away from his regiment.

Deſer'ting (*p. a. from* deſert) Forſaking, abandoning, leaving the army, running away from the regiment.

Deſer'tion (*s. from* deſert) The act of forſaking a poſt, the act of deſerting a cauſe, the ſtate of being deſerted; a diſtreſs of mind under an apprehenſion that God has withdrawn.

Deſert'leſs (*adj. from* deſert) Void of merit, having no claim to favour or reward.

DESER'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſervio *to ſerve*) To merit, to be worthy of reward.

Deſer'ved (*p. from* deſerve) Merited.

Deſerv'edly (*adv. from* deſerved) Worthily, according to deſert.

Deſer'ver (*s. from* deſerve) A perſon worthy of reward.

Deſer'ving (*p. a. from* deſerve) Meriting, worthy of reward.

Deſer'ving (*s. from the part.*) A deed worthy of reward, that which is deſerved. “*The cup of their* deſervings.”

Deſer'vingly (*adv. from* deſerving) In a manner deſerving reward. *Scott.*

DESHACHE'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to limbs ſeparated from the body in ſuch a manner as to remain on the field at a ſmall diſtance from the natural place.

Deſic'cant (*adj. from* deſiccate) Drying, drying up humours.

Deſic'cant (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to dry up humours.

DESIC'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſicco *to dry up*) To dry up, to exhale moiſture.

Deſic'cated (*p. from* deſiccate) Dried up.

Deſic'cating (*p. a. from* deſiccate) Drying up, exhaling moiſture.

Deſicca'tion (*s. from* deſiccate) The act of drying up, the ſtate of being dried up.

Deſic'cative (*adj. from* deſiccate) Drying, having the power to dry up.

Deſic'cative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine or application to dry up humours.

DESI'DE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſedeo *to ſit, but not much uſed*) To ſink down, to fall down. *Scott.*

DESIDERA'TA (*s. plu. of* deſideratum) Things to be deſired.

DESID'ERATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſedeo *to ſit*) To wiſh, to deſire in abſence. *Scott.*

Deſid'erated (*p. from* deſiderate) Deſired, wiſhed for. *Cheyne.*

Deſid'ery (*s. obſolete*) Deſire. *Chaucer.*

DESID'IOSE, DESID'IOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from* deſide) Idle, lazy, heavy.

DESI'GN (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſigno *to ſign*) To purpoſe, to intend; to plan, to project, to mark out; to devote or ſet apart intentionally; *with* for: *as*, “*This is the portion which I* deſign for *you.*”

Deſi'gn (*s. from the verb*) An intention, a purpoſe, a ſcheme, a plan of action; a ſcheme formed to the diſadvantage of another.

Deſignable (*adj. from* deſign) Capable of being deſigned.

Deſigna'tion (*s. from* deſign) An import, an intention; an appointment, a direction; the act of marking out by ſome particular tokens.

Deſign'ed (*p. from* deſign) Purpoſed, intended, planned, projected, ſet apart intentionally; *with* to *and* for: *as*, “*Theſe are* deſigned for *you.*” “*One was* deſigned to *the ſtudy of the law.*”

Deſign'edly (*adv. from* deſign) Purpoſely, intentionally, with deſign.

Deſign'er (*s. from* deſign) A contriver, a plotter; one that forms the idea of any thing in painting or ſculpture.

Deſign'ing (*p. a. from* deſign) Purpoſing, intending, planning, projecting, inſidious, artful, having ill deſigns.

Deſign'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing deſigns.

Deſign'leſs (*adj. from* deſign) Inadvertent, void of deſign.

Deſign'leſsly (*adv. from* deſignleſs) Inadvertently, without intention.

Deſign'ment (*s. from* deſign) The idea or ſketch of a work; a plot, a malicious intention, a ſcheme of hoſtility.

Deſi'ne (*v. t. obſolete*) To determine, to conclude. *Ch.*

DESIP'IENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſapio *to be wiſe*) Dotage, indiſcretion, the ravings of a ſick perſon. *Scott.*

Deſip'ient (*adj. not much uſed*) Fooliſh, doating.

Deſi'rable (*adj. from* deſire) Proper to be deſired, pleaſing, delightful.

DESI'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſedeo *to ſit*) To wiſh, to long for, to covet, to ask, to intreat.

Deſi're (*s. from the verb*) A wiſh, an eagerneſs to enjoy, a wiſh to obtain.

Deſi're (*adj. obſolete*) Deſirable. *Chaucer.*

Deſi'red (*p. from* deſire) Wiſhed for, coveted, asked, intreated.

Deſi'rer (*s. from* deſire) One that deſires, a wiſher.

Deſi'ring (*p. a. from* deſire) Wiſhing for, coveting, asking, requeſting, intreating.

Deſi'rous (*adj. from* deſire) Full of deſire, eager of enjoyment.

Deſi'rouſly (*adv. not much uſed, from* deſirous) With deſire, with ardent wiſhes.

Deſi'rouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* deſirous) Great deſire, eagerneſs of deſire.

DESI'ST (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſiſto *to ſtand*) To ſtop, to ceaſe; *with* from: *as*, " Deſiſt from *it*."

Deſiſ'tance (*s. from* deſiſt) The act of deſiſting.

DESI'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſino *to permit*) Ending, concluding. *Watts.*

DESK (*s. from the* Dutch diſch *a table*) An inclined table or ſtand for reading or writing.

Deſ'lavie (*adj. obſolete*) Laſcivious, luſtful. *Chaucer.*

DES'MOS (*s. from the* Greek) A bandage, that which is bound about any thing. *Scott.*

Deſ'olate (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſolus *ſolitary*) To lay waſte, to deprive of inhabitants.

DES'OLATE (*adj. from the verb*) Uninhabited, deprived of inhabitants, laid waſte.

Deſ'olated (*p. from* deſolate) Deprived of inhabitants, laid waſte.

Deſ'olately (*adv. from* deſolate) In a deſolate manner.

Deſ'olateneſs (*s. from* deſolate) The ſtate of being deſolate.

Deſ'olating (*p. a. from* deſolate) Depriving of inhabitants, laying waſte, making deſolate.

Deſola'tion (*s. from* deſolate) The deſtruction of inhabitants, a ravage, ſadneſs, melancholy; a place waſted and forſaken.

Deſ'olatory (*adj. not much uſed, from* deſolate) Making deſolate, comfortleſs. *Scott.*

DESPAI'R (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpero *to hope*) To be without hope, to deſpond; *with* of: *as*, " *Never* deſpair of *mercy*."

Deſpai'r (*s. from the verb*) The loſs of hope, deſpondence; loſs of confidence in the mercy of God, the cauſe of deſperation.

Deſpai'rer (*s. from* deſpair) One who deſpairs.

Deſpair'ful (*adj. from* deſpair) Hopeleſs. *Sidney.*

Deſpai'ring (*p. a. from* deſpair) Giving into deſpair, caſting away hope.

Deſpair'ingly (*adv. from* deſpairing) In a deſpairing manner, in a manner void of hope.

Deſpair'ingneſs (*s. from* deſpairing) The ſtate of being in deſpair. *Scott.*

DESPA'TCH (*v. t. from the* French depeſcher) To ſend away haſtily, to perform a buſineſs quickly, to conclude an affair, to ſend out of the world, to kill.

Deſpa'tch (*s. from the verb*) A ſpeedy performance, haſte; an expreſs, a haſty meſſage; conduct, management; *but this laſt ſenſe is now grown obſolete. Shakeſp.*

Deſpatch'ed (*p. from* deſpatch) Performed in haſte, concluded, ſent out of the world, put to death.

Deſpatch'ful (*adj. from* deſpatch) Bent on haſte, intent on the ſpeedy execution of a buſineſs.

Deſpatch'ing (*p. a. from* deſpatch) Performing in haſte, concluding, ſending in haſte, ſending out of the world, putting to death.

DESPEC'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpecio *to look*) The act of looking downward. *Scott.*

DESPERA'DO (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A deſperate man.

DES'PERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpero *to hope*) Void of hope, raſh, precipitant, irretrievable, irrecoverable, mad, furious.

Deſ'perately (*adv. from* deſperate) Furiouſly, madly, raſhly; violently, in a great degree.

Deſ'perateneſs (*s. from* deſperate) Madneſs, fury, raſhneſs.

Deſpera'tion (*s. from* deſperate) Deſpair, hopeleſſneſs, deſpondence.

DES'PICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpecio *to look*) Contemptible, vile, mean, ſordid, worthleſs.

Deſ'picableneſs (*s. from* deſpicable) The ſtate of being deſpicable.

Deſ'picably (*adv. from* deſpicable) Meanly, contemptibly, ſordidly.

DESPI'CIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpecio *to look*) Looking down upon any thing.

Deſpi'cience (*s. from* deſpicient) The act of looking down, the act of deſpiſing.

Deſpi'ght (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Deſpite. *Chaucer.*

Deſpi'ſable (*adj. from* deſpiſe) Contemptible, deſpicable. *Arbuthnot.*

Deſpi'ſableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* deſpiſable) The ſtate of being deſpicable.

DESPI'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpecio *to look*) To ſcorn, to contemn, to ſlight, to ſhew diſreſpect.

Deſpi'ſed (*p. from* deſpiſe) Scorned, contemned, ſlighted.

Deſpi'ſer (*s. from* deſpiſe) One that deſpiſes.

Deſpi'ſing (*p. a. from* deſpiſe) Scorning, contemning, ſhewing diſreſpect.

DESPI'TE (*s. from the* French depit) Malice, anger, pet, ſpleen, hatred, defiance, an act of malice, an act of oppoſition.

Deſpi'te (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To vex, to affront, to give uneaſineſs.

Deſpi'teful (*adj. from* deſpite) Malicious, full of ſpleen, malignant, miſchievous.

Deſpi'tefully (*adv. from* deſpiteful) Maliciouſly, malignantly.

Deſpi'tefulneſs (*s. from* deſpiteful) Malice, hate, malignity.

Deſpi'teous (*adj. now grown obſolete, from* deſpite) Malicious, furious, envious. *Spenſer.*

DESPO'IL (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpolio *to ſpoil*) To deprive, to rob; *with* of: *as*, " *This day*, of *all his honours gained*, deſpoils *him*."

Deſpo'iled (*p. from* deſpoil) Deprived, robbed; *with* of: *as*, " Deſpoiled of *innocence*."

Deſpo'iling (*p. a. from* deſpoil) Depriving, robbing.

Deſpolia'tion (*s. from* deſpoil) The act of deſpoiling.

DESPO'ND (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *of, and* ſpondeo *to promiſe*) To deſpair, to loſe hope, to grow deſperate, to loſe the hope of Divine mercy; *with* of: *as*, " *You* deſpond of *help*."

Deſpo'ndence (*s. from* deſpond) Deſpair, deſperation.

Deſpo'ndency (*s. from* deſpond) Deſpondence, deſperation.

Deſpo'ndent (*adj. from* deſpond) Deſpairing, void of hope.

Deſpo'nding (*p. a. from* deſpond) Deſpairing, loſing hope; *with* of: *as*, " Deſponding of *their act*."

DESPON'SATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſponſo *to betroth*) To eſpouſe, to affiance, to unite by reciprocal promiſes of marriage.

Deſpon'ſated (*p. from* deſponſate) Betrothed, promiſed in marriage. *Scott.*

Deſponſa'tion (*s. from* deſponſate) The act of betrothing, a mutual promiſe of marriage.

DES'POT, DES'POTE (*s. from the* Greek δεσποτης) An abſolute prince, one that governs with unlimited power; a lord or governor of a country, a Dacian prince.

Deſpot'ic (*adj. from* deſpot) Abſolute in power, arbitrary.

Deſpot'ical (*adj. from* deſpotic) Arbitrary, unaccountable, abſolute in power.

Deſpot'ically (*adv. from* deſpotical) With abſolute power, arbitrarily.

Deſpoti'calneſs (*s. from* deſpotical) Abſolute authority, the ſtate of being deſpotical.

Deſ'potiſm (*s. from* deſpot) Abſolute power, arbitrarineſs.

Deſpot'ten (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſpot, to ſtain. *Chaucer.*

DESPOU'ILLE (*s. in heraldry*) The entire ſkin of a beaſt, which when ſtuffed looks like the beaſt itſelf.

DESPU'MATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpumo *to foam*) To froth, to foam, to ferment ſo as to throw off parts in froth.

Deſpu'mate (*v. t.*) To ſcum, to clarify liquor. *Scott.*

Deſpu'mated (*p. from* deſpumate) Scummed, cleared of froth.

Deſpuma'tion (*s. from* deſpumate) The act of purifying liquors by taking off the ſcum, the act of throwing off parts in froth.

DESQUAM'ATED (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſquamia *a ſcale*) Scaled, having the ſcales taken off. *Scott.*

DESQUAMA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſquama *a ſcale*) The act of taking off the ſcales, the ſcaling of foul bones.

DESS (*s. obſolete*) A ſeat. *Spenſer.*

DESSE'RT (*s. from the* French deſſerte) The laſt courſe at an entertainment, conſiſting chiefly of fruit and ſweetmeats.

Deſtilla'tion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Diſtillation.

Des'tinable (*adj. obſolete*) Fatal, ordered by fate. *Chaucer.*

DES'TINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* teneo *to hold faſt*) To deſign for any particular purpoſe.

Des'tinate (*adj. from the verb*) Deſtinated, appointed. *Scott.*

Des'tinated (*p. from* deſtinate) Appointed, doomed, ſet apart to ſome particular purpoſe. *Ray.*

Deſtina'tion (*s. from* deſtinate) The purpoſe for which any thing is aſſigned, the ultimate deſign.

DES'TINE (*v. t. from the* Lat, de *from, and* teneo *to hold*) To doom, to appoint, to devote, to fix unalterably.

Des'tined (*p. from* deſtine) Doomed, appointed, devoted, unalterably fixed; *with* to: *as,* "Deſtined to *eternal woe.*"

Des'tiny (*s. from* deſtine) The power that determines the fate of living beings, fate, inevitable neceſſity, doom, the ſtate of futurity.

Des'tinyreaders (*s. obſolete, from* deſtiny *and* read) Fortunetellers.

DES'TITUTE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtatuo *to appoint*) Void of, wanting, poor, forſaken, abandoned; *with* of: *as,* "*The regions* deſtitute of *day.*"

Des'tituteneſs (*s. from* deſtitute) The ſtate of being deſtitute. *Scott.*

Deſtitu'tion (*s. from* deſtitute) Want, poverty, the ſtate in which ſomething is wanted.

Des'trer (*s. obſolete*) A horſe trained up for war. *Chaucer.*

DESTRIC'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtringo *to bind*) The act of binding. *Scott.*

Deſtri'e (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To deſtroy. *Chaucer.*

DESTRIG'MENT (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtringo *to make bare*) The ſcraping, that which is ſcraped off.

Des'trochere (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to the right arm, dextrochere.

DESTRO'Y (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtruo *to build*) To raze a building, to ruin, to lay waſte, to kill, to put an end to.

Deſtroy'ed (*p. from* deſtroy) Razed, ruined, laid waſte, killed, put an end to.

Deſtroy'er (*s. from* deſtroy) One that deſtroys.

Deſtroy'ing (*p. a. from* deſtroy) Razing, ruining, demoliſhing, laying waſte, killing.

Deſtructibi'lity (*s. from* deſtructible) Liableneſs to deſtruction.

DESTRUC'TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtruo *to build*) Liable to be deſtroyed.

DESTRUC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtruo *to build*) The act of deſtroying, the ſtate of being deſtroyed, the cauſe of deſtruction; murder, maſſacre; eternal miſery.

Deſtruc'tive (*adj. from* deſtruction) Tending to deſtruction, waſteful; cauſing devaſtation: *with,* of: *and* to, *as:* "Deſtructive of *true religion.*" "Deſtructive to *that temper which is neceſſary to the preſervation of life.*"

Deſtruc'tively (*adv. from* deſtructive) In a manner that leads to deſtruction.

Deſtruc'tiveneſs (*s. from* deſtructive) The quality of being deſtructive.

Deſtruc'tor (*s. from* deſtroy) A deſtroyer, a conſumer.

DESUDA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſudo *to ſweat*) A profuſe ſweat.

DESU'DATORY (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſudo *to ſweat*) A hot houſe, a bagnio.

DESU'ETUDE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſueo *to accuſtom*) The diſcontinuance of any practice or habit. *Hale.*

Deſue'te (*adj. not much uſed*) Obſolete, laid aſide as out of uſe. *Scott.*

DESULTO'RES (*s. in antiquity*) Perſons of great agility.

Deſul'torineſs (*s. from* deſultory) The quality of being deſultory.

Deſulto'rious (*adj. from* deſultory) Deſultory. *Norris.*

DESUL'TORY (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſalio *to leap*) Roving from one thing to another, immethod cal, inconſtant, unconnected.

Deſul'ture (*s. from* deſultory) A leaping, a leap fro one horſe to another. *Scott*

DESUME (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſumo *to tak* To borrow, to take from any thing.

Deſu'med (*p. from* deſume) Borrowed, taken from an other.

Deſump'tion (*s. from* deſume) The act of taking fro others.

DETA'TCH (*v. t. from the* French detacher) To ſepa rate, to diſengage, to ſend forward, to ſend a part of a army one ſome expedition.

Detatcha're (*v. t. in old records*) To ſeize a man's perſo or goods.

Detatch'ed (*p. from* detatch) Separated, diſengaged ſent forward, ſent as a ſmall body of ſoldiers from th main army.

Detatch'ing (*p. a. from* detatch) Separating, diſengag ing, ſending a detatchment from an army.

Detatch'ment (*s. from* detatch) A body of troops ſen out from the main army; a ſort of writ.

DETAI'L (*v. t. from the* French detailler) To particula rize, to relate particulars, to relate with great ex actneſs.

Detai'l (*s. from the verb*) A circumſtantial and minut account of any thing.

Detai'n (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* teneo *to hold* To keep that which belongs to another, to withhold to hinder, to keep from departing.

Detain'der (*s. in law*) A writ for holding one in cuſtody

Detai'ned (*p. from* detain) Kept back, hindered, kep from going.

Detain'er (*s. from* detain) He that keeps back any thing

Detain'ing (*p. a. from* detain) Keeping back, hinder ing.

DETEC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* tego *to co ver*) To diſcover, to find out any crime, to diſcove an artifice.

Detec'ted (*p. from* detect) Diſcovered, found out.

Detec'ter (*s. from* detect) A diſcoverer, one that find out what another endeavours to hide.

Detec'ting (*p. a. from* detect) Diſcovering, finding ou what another endeavours to conceal.

Detec'tion (*s. from* detect) A diſcovery of guilt or fraud a diſcovery of any thing concealed.

DETEN'EBRATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat, d *from, and* tenebræ *darkneſs*) To diſpel darkneſs.

De'tent (*s. in clock work*) A kind of ſtop to prevent ſtrik ing, a notch in a wheel to regulate the ſtriking of clock.

De'tent (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to that whee which has the lock or notch to prevent or regulate th ſtriking of a clock.

Deten'tion (*s. from* detain) The act of withholding wha belongs to another, confinement, reſtraint.

DETER' (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* terreo *terrify*) To frighten from, to diſcourage by threats.

DETER'GE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* tergo *cleanſe*) To clean a ſore, to cleanſe any part from foul neſs or obſtructions.

Deter'gent (*adj. from* deterge) Cleanſing.

Deter'gent (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to remove foul neſs or obſtructions.

DETERIORA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. deterior *worſe*) Th act of making any thing worſe, the ſtate of growin worſe.

Deter'ment (*s. from* deter) That which deters, the cauſ of diſcouragement.

Deter'minable (*adj. from* determine) Capable of bein determined.

Deter'minableneſs (*s. from* determinable) The ſtate o quality of being determinable. *Scott*

Deter'minate (*adj. from* determine) Determined, limited poſitive, fixed, reſolved.

Deter'minately (*adv. from* determinate) In a determinate manner.

Deter'minateneſs (*s. from* determinate) The ſtate of being determinate. *Scott*

Determina'tion (*s. from* determine) An abſolute direc tion to a certain end, a concluſion drawn, a reſolutio taken, a judicial deciſion.

Deter'minative (*adj. from* determinate) Directing to certain end, limiting.

Deter'minator (*s. from* determinate) One who determines.

DETER'MINE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ter mino *to limit*) To fix, to ſettle, to conclude, to bound to confine, to adjuſt, to direct, to influence, to re ſolve, to decide, to put an end to, to deſtroy.

Deter'mine

ter'mine (*v. int.*) To conclude, to form a final concluſion, to end, to come to an end, to reſolve concerning any thing.

ter'mined (*p. from* determine) Fixed, ſettled, concluded, decided, reſolved, deſtroyed; *with* by, *or* of; *ſpecting the perſon determining: as,* "*Jonathan knew t was* determined of *his father to ſlay David.*" *With* o, on *or*, upon *reſpecting the thing to be determined!* as, "Determined on *the other ſide.*" "Determined o *any purſuit of good cheer.*"

ter'mining (*p. a. from* determine) Fixing, ſettling, concluding, reſolving, deſtroying.

termis'ſion (*s. obſolete, from* determine) Diſtinction, de- ermination. *Chaucer.*

TERRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* terra *he earth*) The act of unburying, the diſcovery of ny thing by removing the earth.

ter'red (*p. from* deter) Frightened from, diſcou- aged.

ter'ring (*p a. from* deter) Frightening from, diſcouraging by threats.

ter'ſion (*s. from* deterge) The act of cleanſing a ore.

ter'ſive (*adj. from* deterge) Having a power to cleanſe.

ter'ſive (*s. from the adj.*) An application which has the quality of cleanſing wounds.

ter'ſiveneſs (*s. from* deterſive) The quality of being deterſive.

TES'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* teſtor *to ear witneſs*) To hate, to abhor, to abominate.

teſt'able (*adj. from* deteſt) Hateful, odious, abominable.

teſt'ableneſs (*s. from* deteſtable) The ſtate of being deteſtable. *Scott.*

teſt'ably (*adv. from* deteſtable) Hatefully, abominably, odiouſly.

teſta'tion (*s. from* deteſt) Hatred, abhorrence, abomination; *with* of; *as,* "*I do it to ſhew my* deteſtation *f that man.*" *Leſs properly with* for: *as,* "*Our love f God will inſpire us with a* deteſtation for *ſin.*"

teſ'ted (*p. from* deteſt) Hated, abhorred, abominated.

teſ'ter (*s. from* deteſt) One that hates, one that abhors.

teſ'ting (*p. a. from* deteſt) Hating, abhorring, abominating.

THRO'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* thronus *throne*) To deprive of regal dignity, to depoſe a ſovereign prince.

thron'ed (*p. from* dethrone) Deprived of regal dignity, depoſed.

thron'ing (*p. a. from* dethrone) Depriving of regal dignity, depoſing a prince.

TINET (*s. a law term*) He that detains a writ againſt perſon.

TIN'UE (*s. a law term*) A writ which lies againſt perſon who refuſed to deliver up a truſt.

TONA'TION (*s. a chymical term, from the* Lat. de *om, and* tono *to ſound*) A more forcible ſound than e crackling of ſalts in calcination. *Boyle.*

TONI'ZE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* tono *to und, a chymical term*) To calcine with detonation. *Scott.*

oni'zed (*p. from* detonize) Calcined with detona- on. *Arbuthnot.*

TOR'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* torqueo *to wiſt*) To wreſt from the original intention, to put a rced interpretation on any thing.

or'ted (*p. from* detort) Wreſted, turned from the ue meaning.

or'ting (*p. a. from* detort) Wreſting, turning from the iginal import.

or'tion (*s. from* detort) The act of wreſting, the act turning any thing from its original import.

TRA'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* traho *to aw*) To derogate, to calumniate; *with* from; *as,* *No envy can* detract from *this.*"

ac'ter (*s. from* detract) One that detracts, one that jures the reputation of another.

ac'ting (*p. a. from* detract) Derogating, calumni- ing.

ac'tion (*s. from* detract) The act of taking off from y thing, ſcandal, calumny.

ac'tive (*adj. from* detract) Apt to detract. *Scott.*

ac'tiveneſs (*s. from* detractive) The quality of de- acting, detraction.

ac'tory (*adj. from* detract) Defamatory, derogatory; ith from: *as,* "*I uſe the expreſſion which I find leſs* detractory from *a theme above our praiſes.*" *Leſs properly with* to *or* unto: *as,* "Detractory unto *the intellect.*"

Detrac'treſs (*s. from* detract) A cenſorious woman, a woman given to ſcandal.

DETRANCHEE' (*s. in heraldry*) A line bendwiſe, proceeding from the dextra ſide but not from the angle.

DET'RIMENT (*s. from the* Lat. detrimentum *damage*) Loſs, damage, miſchief, diminution.

Detriment'al (*adj. from* detriment) Injurious, miſchievous, cauſing loſs or damage; *with* to: *as,* "Detrimental to *our private affairs.*"

Detriment'alneſs (*s. from* detrimental) The ſtate or quality of being detrimental. *Scott.*

Detrimen'tous (*adj. little uſed, from* detriment) Detrimental, injurious. *Scott.*

DETRI'TE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* tero *to wear*) Worn away.

Detri'tion (*s. from* detrite, *but not much uſed*) The act of wearing away.

DETRU'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* trudo *to thruſt*) To thruſt down, to force into a lower place.

Detru'ded (*p. from* detrude) Thruſt down, forced into a lower place.

Detru'ding (*p a. from* detrude) Thruſting down, thruſting into a lower place.

DETRUN'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* trunco *to cut*) To lop, to cut, to ſhorten by cutting.

Detrunc'ated (*p. from* detruncate) Lopped, cut, ſhortened by cutting.

Detrunca'tion (*s. from* detruncate) The act of lopping, the act of cutting ſhorter.

Detru'ſion (*s. from* detrude) The act of detruding, the act of thruſting down.

DETRU'SOR (*s. in anatomy*) The muſcle that expells the urine, the firſt membrane of the bladder.

Dett'eleſſe (*adj. obſolete*) Free from debts. *Chaucer.*

DETURBA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* turbo *to diſturb, but not much uſed*) The act of diſturbing, the act of throwing down.

DETURPA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* turpo *to defile*) A defilement, the act of defiling.

Devadia'tus (*s. in old records*) One who has no ſureties.

DEVASTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* vaſto *to deſtroy*) The act of laying waſte, a deſtruction, a deſolation.

DEUCALIDO'NIAN (*s.*) One of the ancient inhabitants of the weſtern part of Scotland.

DEUCA'LION (*s. in heathen mythology*) A king of Theſſaly, who, as the poets feign, repeopled the country, after the inhabitants had been deſtroyed in a flood, by throwing ſtones over his ſhoulder.

DEUCE (*s. from the* French deux *two*) A card or die with two ſpots; the devil.

DEVEC'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* veho *to carry*) The act of carrying away, the act of carrying down.

DEU'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the knowledge of God) A man's name.

DEVEL'OP (*v. t. from the* French developer) To diſentangle, to diſengage, to clear from its covering.

Devel'oped (*p. from* develop) Diſentangled, diſengaged, cleared from its covering. *Scott.*

Devel'oping (*p. a. from* develop) Diſentangling, diſengaging, uncovering.

DEVER'GENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* vergo *to decline*) A devexity, a declivity. *Scott.*

DEVEST (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* veſtis *a garment*) To ſtrip, to deprive of cloaths, to take away, to free from.

Deves'ted (*p. from* deveſt) Stripped, taken away, freed from.

Deves'ting (*p. a. from* deveſt) Stripping, taking away, freeing from, laying aſide.

DEVEX' (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* veho *to carry*) Bending down, incurvated downwards.

Devex'ity (*s. from* devex) A bending downwards, a declivity.

Devex'ion (*s. not much uſed, from* devex) A devexity.

DE'VIATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* via *a way*) To wander from the right way, to go out of the common way, to go aſtray, to ſin, to offend.

De'viate (*adj. from the verb*) Varying from the ſenſe of its primitive. *Scott.*

De'viating (*p. a. from* deviate) Turning out of the right way, going aſtray; erring.

Devia'tion (*s. from* deviate) The act of quitting the right way, a variation from an eſtabliſhed rule, an offence, an obliquity of conduct.

De'viaunt (*adj. obſolete*) Deviating, erring, going out of the right way. *Chaucer.*

DEVI'CE (*s. from the* French) A contrivance, a ſtratagem; a deſign, a project; invention; the emblem on a ſhield, the enſign armorial of a nation or family.

Devi'de (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To divide, to part, to depart. *Chaucer.*

DEV'IL (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* βαλλω *to throw*) A fallen angel, an evil ſpirit; *figuratively*, a wicked man, a wicked woman; *in profane language*, miſchief, any thing bad, an expreſſion of ſurprize or vexation.

Dev'il (*adv. in profane or droll ſtyle*) In no degree, in no part.

Dev'iliſh (*adj. from* devil) Like a devil, diabolical, deſtructive.

Dev'iliſhly (*adv. from* deviliſh) Diabolically, in a manner ſuiting the devil.

Dev'iliſhneſs (*s. from* deviliſh) The quality of being deviliſh.

Dev'ilkin (*s. from* devil) A little devil. *Clariſſa.*

Dev'ilsbit (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dev'ilsbones (*s. a cant word*) Dice.

Dev'ilſhip (*s. from* devil) The ſtate of a devil. *Scott.*

Dev'ilmilk (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpurge.

Devi'nereſſe (*s. obſolete*) A witch, a propheteſs. *Chaucer.*

DE'VIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* via *a way*) Going out of the common track, lying out of the right way, going aſtray, erring.

De'viouſneſs (*s. from* devious) Aptneſs to go out of the way, the quality of being devious. *Scott.*

De'vir (*s. obſolete*) Endeavour, duty. *Chaucer.*

DEVIR'GINATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* virgo *a virgin*) Deflowered, robbed of virginity.

DEVIS'CERATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* viſcera *the bowels*) Imbowelled. *Scott.*

DEVI'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* video *to ſee*) To look about, to contrive, to invent, to plan, to ſcheme.

Devi'ſe (*v. int.*) To conſider, to lay plans.

DEVI'SE (*s. from the* French, *the* s *to be ſounded hard*) A device, the act of giving by will.

Devi'ſe (*s. from the ſub. a law term*) To grant by will, to bequeath by will.

Devi'ſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To declare, to direct, to order. *Chaucer.*

Devi'ſed (*p. from* deviſe) Contrived, invented, planned, given by will.

Deviſe'e (*s. from* deviſe, *a law term*) One to whom any thing is deviſed.

Devi'ſeful (*adj. obſolete, from* deviſe) Full of invention, full of contrivance. *Spenſer.*

Devi'ſer (*s. from* deviſe) One that deviſes, an inventer.

Devi'ſing (*p. a. from* deviſe) Contriving, conſidering, inventing, planning, granting by will.

Devi'ſor (*s. from* deviſe, *a law term*) One that grants by will.

De'vitable (*adj. not much uſed*) Avoidable, capable of being avoided.

DEVITA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* vito *to avoid*) The act of avoiding.

DEVI'TIATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* vitio *to vitiate*) To corrupt, to deflour.

DEVI'ZES (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 88 miles from London.

DEVOCA'TION (*s. little uſed, from* devoke) The act of calling, the act of calling down.

DEVOI'D (*adj. from the* French devuide) Void, empty, vacant, wanting, free from; *with* of: *as*, "*His ſoul* devoid of *fear.*"

Devoide (*v. t. obſolete*) To put away, to remove. *Chau.*

DEVOI'R (*s. from the* French, *but now grown obſolete*) Service, duty; compliment, civility.

DEVO'KE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* voco *to call*) To call, to call down.

DE'VOLATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* volo *to fly*) To fly down, to fly away. *Scott.*

DEVO'LVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* volvo *to roll*) To roll down, to move from one hand to another.

Devo'lve (*v. int.*) To fall in ſucceſſion, to deſcend.

Devol'ved (*v. from* devolve) Rolled down, deſcended, come down in ſucceſſion; *with* on, *or* upon: *as*, "*The whole power was* devolved upon *that family.*"

Devol'ving (*p. a. from* devolve) Rolling down, deſcending in ſucceſſion.

Devolu'tary (*s. a law term*) One that lays claim to a benefice that is become void. *Scott.*

Devolu'tion (*s. from* devolve) The act of rolling down, a removal from hand to hand.

DEV'ON (*s.*) Devonſhire.

Dev'onſhire (*s. from* Devon *and* ſhire) One of the weſtern counties of England; it is large, populous and fruitful, containing forty market towns, and three hundred and ninety four pariſhes, and ſends twenty-ſix members to parliament.

Dev'onſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Devonſhire, produced in Devonſhire.

Dev'onſhire (*v. t. a cant word, from the ſub.*) To manure land by burning.

Dev'onſhired (*adj. from* Devonſhire) Manuring by having the turf cut up and burnt.

Dev'onſhiring (*p. a. from* Devonſhire) Manuring ground by cutting up and burning the turf.

Dev'onſhiring (*s. from the part.*) The proceſs of manuring land by cutting up and burning the turf as is practiſed in Devonſhire.

DEVORA'TION (*s. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Lat. de *from, and* voro *to devour*) The act of devouring.

Devorato'rious (*adj. little uſed*) Devouring. *Scott.*

Devor'ſe (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To divorce. *Chaucer.*

DEVO'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* voveo *to vow*) To dedicate, to conſecrate; to give up, to curſe, to doom to deſtruction.

Devo'ted (*p. from* devote) Dedicated, conſecrated; given up, doomed to deſtruction; *with* to, *or* unto: *as*, "*They dared to prey on herds* devoted to *the god of day.*"

Dovo'tedneſs (*s. from* devoted) The ſtate of being devoted, devotion; *with* to, *or* unto: *as*, "*If your* devotedneſs to *ſeraphic love.*"

Devotee' (*s. from* devote) One who is ſuperſtitiouſly religious, a bigot.

Devo'ting (*p. a. from* devote) Dedicating, conſecrating, giving up, curſing, dooming to deſtruction.

Devo'tion (*s. from* devote) An act of worſhip, piety; an act of reſpect or reverence; a ſtrong affection; the ſtate of the mind under a proper ſenſe of religion; the ſtate of being conſecrated; a ſtate of dependence on any one.

Devo'tional (*adj. from* devotion) Belonging to devotion, religious, exciting devotion.

Devo'tionaliſt (*s. from* devotional) One who has zeal without knowledge, one who is ſuperſtitiouſly devout.

Devo'tioniſt (*s. from* devotion) One much given to devotion.

Devoto (*s. from* devote, *but not much uſed*) A devotee. *Sc*

Devoto'rious (*adj. from* devote, *but not much uſed*) Pertaining to a vow. *Scott.*

DEVOU'R (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* voro *to devour*) To eat up as a beaſt of prey, to conſume with rapidity and violence, to ſwallow up, to deſtroy.

De'vour (*s. obſolete*) Endeavour, duty. *Chaucer.*

Devou'red (*p. from* devour) Eaten up, conſumed with rapidity, ſwallowed up, deſtroyed.

Devou'rer (*s. from* devour) One that devours, a conſumer.

Devou'ring (*p. a. from* devour) Eating up, conſuming with rapidity and violence, ſwallowing up, deſtroying.

Devour'ingly (*adv. from* devouring) Ravenouſly.

Devour'ingneſs (*s. from* devouring) The quality that devours. *Scott.*

DEVOU'T (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* voveo *to vow*) Devoted to holy things, pious, religious, expreſſive of devotion.

Devout'ly (*adj. from* devout) With ardent devotion, piouſly, religiouſly.

Devout'neſs (*s. from* devout) Devotion, a ſhew of devotion.

Deu'ſan (*s. a local word*) Any hard fruit.

DEUSE (*s. in droll ſtyle, ſuppoſed to be more proper than*) Deuce, the devil.

Deus'eaville (*s. a cant word*) The country.

Deus'wins (*s. a cant word*) Twopence.

DEU'TERAL (*adj. from the* Greek δευτερος *the ſecond*) Belonging to the ſecond or weaker ſort of wine.

DEUTE'RION (*s. in midwifery*) The ſecundine.

DEU'TEROCANON'ICAL (*adj. from the* Greek δευτερος *the ſecond, and* κανονος *a rule*) Belonging to thoſe books of ſcripture that were taken into the canon after the reſt.

DEU'TEROGAMY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek δευτερος *the ſecond, and* γαμος *a marriage*) A ſecond marriage.

DEUTERON'OMY (*s. from the* Greek δευτερος *the ſecond, and* νομος *a law*) The ſecond book of the law, one of the five books of Moſes.

EUTEROPA'THY (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek *δευτερος the ſecond, and παθος a paſſion*) A ſecond diſeaſe, a diſeaſe occaſioned by another.

EUTEROPOT'MI (*s in Grecian antiquity*) Perſons who had been thought dead, but after the funeral rites had been performed, unexpectedly recovered.

EU'TEROSCOPY (*s. from the* Greek *δευτερος the ſecond, and σκοπεω to look*) The ſecond intention, a meaning beyond the literal ſenſe. *Brown.*

EUTERO'SIS (*s. in antiquity*) The ſecond law, the book which the Jews call the Miſchnah.

EVUI'DER (*s. in the manage*) A horſe defective in working on volts.

evys'onne (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diviſion, diſcord. *Ch.*

EW (*s. from the* Sax. deaw) The moiſture on the ground.

ew (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bedew, to moiſten with dew.

ew'berry (*s. from* due, *and* berry) The fruit of a ſpecies of bramble.

ew'beſprent (*adj. from* dew, *and* beſprent) Sprinkled with dew. *Milton.*

ew'born (*s. from* dew, *and* bear) A diſtemper incident to cattle.

ew'burning (*adj. from* dew, *and* burning) Sprinkled with dew, ſhining like dew. *Spenſer.*

ewce (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The deuce, the devil.

ew'claw (*s. from* dew, *and* claw) The little claw behind the foot.

ew'drop (*s. from* dew, *and* drop) A drop of dew, a ſpangle of dew in the morning.

ewe (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Due. *Chaucer.*

ew'lap (*s. from* dew, *and* lap) The skin and fleſh that hangs down from the throat of black cattle; any thing like a dewlap.

ew'lapt (*adj. from* dewlap) Furniſhed with a dewlap.

ew'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Duty, ſervice. *Chaucer.*

ew'worm (*s. from* dew, *and* worm) A worm found in the dew.

EWX (*s. from the* French deux) The deuce, a card or dice with two ſpots on it.

ew'y (*adj. from* dew) Moiſt with dew, reſembling dew.

EX'TANS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Ten ounces, ten parts of any thing which is divided into twelve parts.

EX'TER (*adj. from the* Lat.) Belonging to the right ſide, belonging to the right hand.

exter'ity (*s. from* dexter) Activity, readineſs, expertneſs, readineſs of contrivance.

ex'terous (*adj. from* dexter) Expert, active, ready, ſubtile, full of expedients.

ex'terouſly (*adv. from* dexterous) Expertly, skillfully, artfully.

EXTRA (*s. from the* Lat.) The right hand.

ex'tral (*adj. from* dextra) Belonging to the right hand, belonging to the right ſide. *Brown.*

extra'lity (*s. from* dextral) The ſtate or quality of being on the right ſide. *Brown.*

extra'rius (*s. in old records*) A light horſe, a horſe for the great ſaddle.

EX'TROCHERE (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to the right arm.

ex'trous (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Dexterous.

ex'trouſly (*adv. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Dexterouſly.

EY (*s.*) The ſupreme governor of Algiers in Barbary.

EY (*s. obſolete*) Milk.

ey (*s. obſolete*) A dairymaid. *Chaucer.*

eye (*v. int. obſolete*) To die. *Chaucer.*

eyde (*p. obſolete, from* deye.) Dead.

eyde (*v. pret. of* deye) Did die. *Chaucer.*

EY'NOUS (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A man's name, Denys, Dionyſius.

IABE'TES (*s. from the* Greek *δια through, and ϐαινω to go away*) An exceſſive and morbid diſcharge of urine.

iabe'tical (*adj. from* diabetes) Belonging to a diabetes, tending to a diabetes.

IABO'LIC (*adj. from the* Lat. diabolus *the devil*) Belonging to an evil ſpirit, deviliſh.

iabo'lical (*adj. from* diabolic) Deviliſh, belonging to the devil.

iabo'lically (*adv. from* diabolical) In a diabolical manner.

iabo'licalneſs (*s. from* diabolical) The ſtate or quality of being deviliſh. *Scott.*

IA'BOLUS (*s. from the* Greek *δια through, and βαλλω to throw*) The Devil.

IABOTA'NUM (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek *δια through, and ϐοτανη an herb*) A plaiſter or poultice made of herbs.

IABRO'SIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek *δια through, and βροσκω to eat*) A ſolution of the continuum by a corroſion of the parts.

Diabro'tic (*adj. from* diabroſis) Corroding, eating off by degrees.

Diabro'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to corrode the part to which it is applied, a corroſive.

DIACALAMIN'THES (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek *δια through, and καλαμινθη calaminth*) A compound medicine in which the chief ingredient is calaminth.

DIACALCI'TEOS (*s. in ſurgery*) A plaiſter applied after the amputation of a cancer. *Scott.*

DIACAPER'GIOS (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine made of goats dung. *Scott.*

DIACAPPA'RIS (*s. in phyſic*) A compound medicine in which the chief ingredient is capers.

DIACAR'ION (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine compounded of honey and the juice of green walnuts.

DIACARTHA'MUM (*s. in phyſic*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is carthamus.

DIACAS'SIA (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine in which the principal ingredient is caſſia.

DIACASTO'RAM (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine conſiſting chiefly of caſtor.

DIACATHO'LICON (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek *δια through, and καθολικος univerſal*) An univerſal medicine.

DIACATO'CHIA (*s. a law term*) The tenure of lands by fee farm. *Phillips.*

DIACATO'THIA (*s. a law term*) The tenure of lands by fee farm. *Scott.*

DIACAU'STIC (*adj. in geometry, from the* Greek *δια through, and καιω to burn*) Belonging to a ſpecies of curves or ſuch as are formed by refraction.

Diacau'ſtic (*s. from the adj. in the higher geometry*) The diacauſtic curve.

DIACELTATES'SON (*s. in chemiſtry and medicine*) A preparation of antimony, a purgative medicine much recommended by ſome ancient phyſicians.

DIACEN'TROS (*s. in aſtronomy*) The conjugate or leſſer diameter of the orb of a planet.

DIACHALCI'TIS (*s. in ſurgery*) A plaiſter compoſed of oil, oxungia chalcitis.

DIACHALO'SIS (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) The receſs of the ſutures of the skull frequently occaſioned by wounds.

DIACHORE'SIS (*s. from the* Greek *δια through, and χωριζω to ſeparate*) The power of voiding excrements, the act of going to ſtool.

DIACHY'LON (*s. not much uſed*) A kind of muſt or ſweet wine. *Scott.*

DIACHY'LUM (*s. from the* Grek *δια through, and χυλῶν juice*) An emplaſtrum compoſed of juices.

DIACHY'TON (*s. not much uſed*) A kind of muſt or ſweet wine. *Phillips.*

DIACINE'MA (*s. in ſurgery*) The removal of a bone a little out of its place.

DIACINNOMO'MUM (*s. in medicine*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is cinnamon.

DIACO'DIUM (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek *δια through, and κωδια a top*) A ſyrup made from the heads of poppies.

DIACO'DUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of beryl.

DIAC'ONATE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *διακονος a deacon*) The office of a deacon.

DIACON'ICON (*s. from the* Greek *διακονος a deacon*) A veſtry, a room in or near a church in which the veſtments and church plate were depoſited. *Scott.*

DIACO'PE (*s. from the* Greek *δια through, and κοπτω to cut*) The act of dividing aſunder, a deep wound, a wound in the ſcull made with a large inſtrument.

DIACOPRÆ'GIA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of goat's dung. *Scott.*

DIACORAL'LION (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the chief ingredient is coral.

DIACO'RUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of acorns.

DIACOSME'SIS (*s. from the* Greek *δια through, and κοσμεω to adorn*) A proper diſtribution of things, the act of ſetting things in order. *Scott.*

DIACOS'TUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of coſtus.

DIACOUS'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *δια through, and ακȣω to hear*) Belonging to the ſenſe of hearing.

DIACOUS'TICS (*s. from the adj.*) The ſcience of refracted ſounds.

DIACRI'SIS (*s. from the* Greek *δια through, and κρινω to judge*) The act of ſeparating, a diſtinction; the act of judging, the judgment formed of a diſeaſe.

DIACRO'CUMA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of ſaffron.

DIACRO'MION (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of onions.

DIACRY'DIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) The diagrydium, a preparation of ſcammony.

DIACUM′INUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is cummin.

DIACYDO′NITES (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of quinces.

DIACYDO′NIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) The marmalade of quinces.

DIADAMASCEN′UM (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is damaſcens.

DIADELPH′IA (*s. in botany*) The ſeventh claſs of plants, in the Linnæan ſyſtem.

DI′ADEM (*s. from the* Greek διαδημα *a fillet*) The crown of a ſovereign prince; the tiara, the enſign of royalty about the head of an eaſtern prince.

Di′ademed (*adj. from* diadem) Crowned, adorned with a diadem.

Diade′mated (*adj. from* diadem) Wearing a diadem, wearing a crown, wearing a turban.

DIA′DOCHE (*s. with phyſicians*) The progreſs of a diſeaſe till it comes to the criſis.

DIADO′CHUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of beryl.

DIADO′SIS (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* δοσις *a gift*) A diſtribution, a tradition.

DI′ADROM (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* δρομος *a courſe*) The time in which any motion is performed, the time in which a pendulum performs a ſingle vibration.

DIÆ′RESIS (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* αιρεω *to cut*) The act of dividing, a gramatical figure by which a diphthong is divided into two ſyllables; an operation in ſurgery by which the parts are ſeparated by inciſion; a ſeparation of parts by ſome corroſive humour.

DIÆRE′TICA (*s. in ſurgery*) Corroſives. *Scott.*

DIÆ′TA (*s. from the* Greek διαιτα) A regimen, a particular courſe of diet.

DIÆTE′TICE (*s. from* diæta) That part of phyſic which cures diſeaſes by a moderate and regular courſe of diet.

DIAGALAN′GA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of galanga.

DIAGLAU′CION (*s. in pharmacy*) A collyrium, a medicine for the eyes prepared from the glaucium.

DIAGLYPH′ICE (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* γλυφω *to engrave*) The act of ſinking figures on metal.

DIAGNO′SIS (*s. with phyſicians*) The knowledge of a diſeaſe, the perception of the nature, cauſe and tendency of a diſeaſe. *Scott.*

Diagnos′tic (*adj. from* diagnoſis) Belonging to diagnoſis, pointing out with ſome degree of certainty; diſtinguiſhing, characteriſtic.

Diagnos′tic (*s. from the adj.*) A ſymptom by which one diſeaſe is diſtinguiſhed from another; a diſtinguiſhing mark, a characteriſtic.

DIAG′ONAL (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* γωνια *a corner*) A line drawn from corner to corner dividing a figure into two equal parts.

Diag′onal (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Reaching from one corner to another ſo as to divide the figure into two equal parts.

Diag′onally (*adv. from* diagonal) In a diagonal direction.

DI′AGRAM (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* γραμμα *a letter*) The delineation of geometrical figures, a mathematical ſcheme.

DI′AGRAPH (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* γραφω *to write*) A deſcription. *Scott.*

Diagraph′ic (*adj. from* diagraph) Belonging to the deſcriptive arts.

Diagraph′ical (*adj. from* diagraphic) Belonging to ſculpture and engraving.

DIAGRY′DIATES (*s. in pharmacy*) Strong purgative medicines in which the chief ingredient is diagrydium.

DIAGRY′DIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A preparation of ſcammony, a gum diſtilling from ſcammony.

DIAHEX′APLA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine compounded of ſix ingredients.

Diahex′aple (*s. in pharmacy*) The diahexapla, a medicine compounded of ſix ingredients.

DIAHYSSO′PUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the chief ingredient is hyſſop.

DIAI′RIS (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the principal ingredient is iris.

DI′AL (*s. from the* Lat. dialis *of the day*) An inſtrument or plate marked with lines to ſhew the hour of the day by the ſhadow of the ſun.

DIALAC′CA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the chief ingredient is lacca,

DI′ALECT (*s. from the* Greek διαλεκτος) The ſubdiviſion of a language, language, ſpeech, a particular mode of ſpeech.

Dialec′tic (*adj. from* dialect) Belonging to a dialect; gical, argumental.

Dialec′tica (*s. from* dialect) The various dialects of a guage, logics, the art of logic.

Dialec′tical (*adj. from* dialectic) Logical, argumentativ conveying probability only.

Dialec′tically (*adv. from* dialectical) In a dialectic manner.

Dialecti′tian (*s. from* dialect) A logician. *Scot*

DIALEIM′MA (*s. with phyſicians*) The interval betwee the paroxiſms of a fever.

DIALEI′PSIS (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* λειπω *leave*) The hollowneſs of a wound, that which is wan ing to fill up and cure a wound, a ſpace between.

Dialem′ma (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The dialeimma the interval between the paroxiſms of a fever.

Dialep′ſis (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The dialeipſi the ſpace between.

DIALEU′CON (*s. in botany and medicine*) A kind of ſa fron, ſaffron white through the middle.

DIALEX′IS (*s. from the* Greek) A diſputation. *Scot*

DIA′LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The flamen, the prieſt.

Di′aliſt (*s. from* dial) One who makes dials, one skille in the art of dialling.

DI′ALLAGE (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure in which many a guments are adduced but none of them concluſive.

Di′allel (*adj. perhaps from* dial) Croſſing, interſecting.

Di′alling (*adj. from* dial) Uſed in the art of dialling.

Di′alling (*s. from* dial) The art of making dials; a me thod uſed by miners to determine which way the vei of ore inclines.

Diallingglobe (*s. from* dial, *and* globe) An inſtrument fo drawing all ſorts of dials.

Di′allingline (*s. from* dial, *and* line) A line graduate to expedite the making of dials.

Di′allingſcale (*s. from* dial, *and* ſcale) A dialling line, ſcale ſo graduated as to expedite the making dials.

Di′allingſphere (*s. from* dial, *and* ſphere) A diallin globe.

DIALOGIS′MUS (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure in which a ma reaſons and diſcourſes with himſelf.

Di′alogiſt (*s. from* dialogue) One that bears a part in dialogue, a writer of dialogues.

DI′ALOGUE (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* λογος *diſcourſe*) A conference, a converſation between two more perſons.

Di′alogue (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To diſcourſe with a other, to confer. *Shakeſpear*

Di′alplate (*s. from* dial, *and* plate) The plate of a dia the plate on which the hour lines are deſcribed.

DIALTHE′A (*s. in ſurgery*) An unguent, the chief ingr dient of which is althea.

DIAL′YSIS (*s. from the* Greek) The figure in gramm by which ſyllables and words are divided.

DIAL′YSIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A languor, a kind of r laxation.

Dialy′tic (*adj. from* dialyſis) Unbracing the fibres.

DIAL′YTON (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* λυω *diſſolve*) A figure in rhetoric in which the ſeveral mem bers of a ſentence are put together with a conjunctio

Diaman′tine (*adj. from* diamond) Belonging to a di mond.

DIAMARGARI′TION (*s. with phyſicians*) A reſtorati powder the chief ingredient of which is pearl. *Scot*

DIAMASTIGO′GIS (*s. in heathen antiquity*) A ſolemnit in honor of Diana.

DIAMER′DES (*s. in ſurgery*) A confection of pilgrim ſalve.

DIAM′ETER (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* μετρ *to meaſure*) The line which paſſes through the cent of a circle or other curvilineal ſpace and divides into two equal parts.

Diame′tral (*adj. from* diameter) Relating to the diam ter, deſcribing the diameter.

Diame′trally (*adv. from* diametral) In the direction of diameter, directly.

Diame′trical (*adj. from* diameter) Belonging to a dia meter, deſcribing a diameter.

Diame′trically (*adj. from* diametrical) In the direction a diameter, directly.

DI′AMOND (*s. from the* French diamant) The harde and moſt valuable of all gems; a ſmall kind of lette uſed in printing.

Di′amondcutter (*s. from* diamond, *and* cut) One wh cuts diamonds.

Di′amonds (*s. plu. from the form of the ſpots*) One of th four ſorts of cards.

DIAMO′RON (*s. in pharmacy*) A confection of mulber ries.

IAMO'SCUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine in which the principal ingredient is muſk.

IAMOTO'SIS (*s. in ſurgery*) The act of filling a wound or ulcer with lint.

IAN'A (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed goddeſs of hunting, the patroneſs of virginity.

ian'astree (*s. in chymiſtry*) A curious phænomenon produced by a compoſition of ſilver, mercury and ſpirit of nitre which cryſtallizes into the form of a beautiful tree.

iana'tic (*adj. in logic*) Reaſoning in a progreſſive manner, proceeding from one ſubject to another.

IAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A genus or claſs of plants in the Linnæan ſyſtem comprehending all thoſe that produce hermaphrodite flowers with only two ſtamina.

IANI'SUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine in which the chief ingredient is anniſeed.

IANOE'A (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure importing a ſerious conſideration of any ſubject.

IANTHE'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

IAN'THUS (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound in which the chief ingredient is anthus or roſemary.

IANU'CUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of rob made of the juice of green walnuts and ſugar boiled to the conſiſtence of honey. *Scott.*

IAOLIBA'NUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A preparation of olibanum.

IAPAL'MA (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of ſalve.

I'APAPA'VER (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of poppies.

iapa'ſe (*s. nearly obſolete*) The diapaſon.

IAPAS'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of aromatic powder with which the ancients uſed to dry their bodies after bathing, a perfume for cloaths.

IAPA'SON (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* πασων *of all*) A chord in muſic including all the tones, an octave, the moſt perfect concord.

IAPASOND'IAEX (*s. in muſic*) A compound concord in the ratio of ten to three.

IAPASONDIAPEN'TE (*s. in muſic*) A concord in the ratio of three to nine.

IAPASONDIATES'SARON (*s. in muſic*) A concord in the ratio of eight to three.

IAPASONDI'TONE (*s. in muſic*) A concord in proportion of five to two.

IAPASONSEMIDI'TONE (*s. in muſic*) A concord in the proportion of twelve to five.

IAPEDE'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A leaping through, the breaking of a bloodveſſel, an extravaſation occaſioned by the thinneſs of the blood.

IAPEN'SIA (*s. in botany*) The ſanicle.

IAPEN'TE (*s. in muſic*) A concord in the ratio of three to two.

I'APER (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Linen cloth woven in figures.

'aper (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To draw flowers on cloth, to variegate, to flower.

'apered (*p. from* diaper) Variegated, fretted, flowered.

'apering (*p. from* diaper) Variegating, flowering.

IAPHANE'ITY (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* φαινω *to appear*) Tranſparency.

IAPHA'NIC (*adj. from the* Greek δια *through, and* φαινω *o appear*) Tranſparent, pellucid, tranſmitting light.

IAPH'ANOUS (*adj. from the* Greek δια *through, and* φαινω *to appear*) Tranſparent, pellucid, having a power o tranſmit light.

IAPHŒN'ICON (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary made chiefly of dates.

IAPHO'NIA (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* φωνεω *o ſound*) A different ſound, a different meaning; a igure in rhetoric in which a word is repeated in a different ſenſe from what it was when uſed at firſt; a diſcord.

iapho'nic (*adj. from* diaphonia) Signifying differently.

iapho'nics (*s. from the adj.*) The ſcience of refracted ounds paſſing through different mediums.

IAPH'ORA (*s. from the* Greek) A difference, a contention, a diverſity.

IAPORE'SIS *s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* φερω *to ear*) A bearing through, the expulſion of humours hrough the pores of the ſkin.

aphore'tic (*adj. from* diaphoreſis) Sudorific, cauſing ſweat.

aphore'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A ſudorific, a medicine auſing ſweat.

aphore'tical (*adj. from* diaphoretic) Cauſing ſweat, ſudorific.

aphore'tically (*adv. from* diaphoretical) In a manner o promote ſweat.

aphore'ticalneſs (*s. from* diaphoretical) The property r power that cauſes ſweat. *Scott.*

DI'APHRAGM (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* φραγμα *a fence*) A hedge or fence, a partition dividing a hollow body; the midrif which divides the upper cavity of the belly from the lower.

Diaphragma'tic (*adj. from* diaphragm) Belonging to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRATTON'TES (*s. in anatomy*) The plura, the membrane that covers the inſide of the thorax.

DIAPHTHO'RA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) The corruption of any part of the body.

DIAPLA'SIS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek δια *through, and* πλασσω *to form*) The exact reduction of a broken bone.

DIAPLAS'MA (*s. from the* Greek) An ointment, a fomentation.

Diaplas'tic (*adj. from* diaplaſis) Fit to be applied to a broken or diſlocated bone.

Diaplas'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine or application proper for a broken or diſlocated bone.

DIAPNO'E (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek δια *through, and* πνεω *to breathe*) The expulſion of humours through the pores of the body.

DIAPOMPHO'LYGOS (*s. in pharmacy*) A compounded medicine in which the chief ingredient is pompholix.

DIAPORE'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A ſtate of doubting, a kind of heſitation; a figure in rhetoric in which the orator ſeems to be in doubt which of two ſubjects he ought to begin with.

Di'apre (*adj. in heraldry*) Diapered, divided into compartments after the manner of fretwork.

DIAPRU'NUM (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary made of damaſk pruans.

DIAPSAL'MA (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* ψαλλω *to ſing*) A pauſe in ſinging.

DIAPYE'TIC (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine to promote ſuppuration. *Scott.*

DIARRHO'DON (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine in which red roſes is a principal ingredient.

DIARRHŒ'A (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* ρεω *to flow*) A looſeneſs, a flux of the belly.

Diarrhœ'tic (*adj. from* diarrhœa) Purgative, promoting a looſeneſs without an inflammation.

DIARTHRO'SIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) A looſe kind of articulation.

Di'ary (*s. from* day) An account of the tranſactions, incidents and obſervations of every day, a journal.

Di'ary (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to a day, daily. *Sc.*

DI'ASCHISM (*s. in muſic*) The leſſer ſemitone.

DIASATY'RION (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary in which the principal ingredient is ragwort.

DIASCOR'DIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary in which the chief ingredient is ſcordium.

DIASEBES'TES (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary in which ſebeſtes is the chief ingredient.

DIASEN'NA (*s. in pharmacy*) A compoſition of ſenna.

DIASPOLE'TICUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine of cummin.

DIASTA'SIS (*s. in ſurgery*) A diſtention of the muſcles, a ſlight removal of a bone from its proper place.

DI'ASTEM (*s. in ancient muſic*) The ſimple interval.

DIAS'TOLE (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* ϛελλω *to ſend*) A diſtinction, a diviſion; a figure in which a ſhort ſyllable is made long, a ſhort member thrown into a ſentence in order to make way for the repetition of a principal word, the dilatation of the heart.

DIASTREM'MA (*s. in ſurgery*) A diſtortion, a ſlight removal of a bone from its proper place.

DIAS'TYLE (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek δια *through, and* ϛυλος *a pillar*) An intercolumniation of three diameters; an edifice in which the pillars are placed at the diſtance of three diameters in the clear from each other.

DIASYR'MUS (*s. from the* Greek) The act of pulling aſunder, a kind of ſatyr, a genteel reproof.

Diaſyr'tic (*s. from* diaſyrmus) A kind of ſatyr, a keen reproof on the equivocation of a word.

DIATA'SIS (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* τεινω *to ſtretch*) The diſtention of a limb in caſe of a fracture.

DIATE'RESIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) That ſpecies of articulation in which there is eaſy and ſtrong motion.

DIATERE'TICA (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* τηρεω *to preſerve*) The act of preſerving health. *Scott.*

DIATES'SERON (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* τεσσαρα *four*) An interval in muſic, the perfect fourth.

DIATHE'MERON (*s. in pharmacy*) A compoſition of dates.

DIATH'EMIS (*s. from the* Greek) A diſpoſition, a conſtitution;

tution; the natural or preternatural diſpoſition of the body. *Scott.*

DIATHY'RUM (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* θυρα *a door*) A fence to keep out the wind, an incloſure before a door as in churches.

DIATO'NI (*s. plu. in building*) Cornerſtones, bandſtones.

DIATO'NIC (*adj. from the* Greek δια *through, and* τονος *a tone*) Proceeding by intervals or tones gradually aſcending or deſcending.

Diato'nic (*s. from the adj.*) That kind of muſical compoſition which proceeds by intervals gradually aſcending or deſcending.

DIATO'NICUM (*s. in muſic*) A kind of ſong or tune proceeding by different tones or ſemitones gradually aſcending or deſcending, a plain eaſy tune.

DIATO'NUM (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A diatonicum. *Scott.*

DIATRAG'ACANTH (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine in which tragacanth is the chief ingredient.

DIAT'RIBE (*s. from the* Greek) A continued diſcourſe, a tedious diſputation, the place where diſputations are held.

DIATRI'BIA (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* τριβω *to wear*) A continued threadbare diſcourſe, a tedious diſputation, the place where diſputations are held. *Scott.*

DIAT'RIBUS (*s. in pharmacy*) A compoſition of three ſorts of ſaunders.

DIATRI'TION (*s. from the* Greek δια *through, and* τρεις *three*) Abſtinence for three days.

DIATUR'BITH (*s. in pharmacy*) An electuary of turbith.

DIATYP'OSIS (*s. from the* Greek) A deſcription, an information.

DIAXYL'ALOES (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of wood aloes.

DIAZEU'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek δια *through, and* ζευγνυμι *to couple*) The interval from A to B, the difference between the fifth and fourth.

DIAZIN'ZIBER (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine made of ginger.

DIAZO'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A zone or girdle, the diaphragm.

DIB'BLE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch dibfel *a ſharp point*) A ſmall ſpade, a pointed inſtrument to make holes for planting.

Dibbs (*s.*) A play among children, dibſtone.

DI'BON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* underſtanding) The name of a city in the land of Iſrael.

DI'BONGAD (*s.*) The name of a place. *Num.* xxxiii. 45.

Dib'ſtone (*s.*) A play among children, a little ſtone to be thrown at another ſtone. *Addiſon.*

DI'CA (*s. from the* Lat. dico *to ſay*) A proceſs or action at law. *Scott.*

DI'CA (*s. in old records*) A tally for accounts.

Dica'cious (*adj. not much uſed*) Talkative.

Dica'ciouſneſs (*s. from* dicacious) Talkativeneſs, pertneſs. *Scott.*

Dicac'ity (*s. from* dica, *not much uſed*) Talkativeneſs, pertneſs, drollery, buffoonery.

DICÆOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek δικαιος *juſt, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) The vindication of one's ſelf; a figure in rhetoric in which the juſtice of a cauſe is ſet forth in as conciſe a manner as poſſible.

Dice (*s. plu. of* die) More than one die.

Dice (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To play with dice, to game with dice.

Dice'box (*s. from* dice, *and* box) The box from which the dice are thrown.

Di'cer (*s. from* dice) One that plays at dice, a gameſter.

Dich (*v. t. uſed only in the imperative mood, perhaps from* do it) Do it, may do it. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dich (*v. t. obſolete*) To incloſe with a ditch. *Chaucer.*

Diche (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A ditch, a fence. *Chaucer.*

Di'ched (*p. obſolete, from* dich) Incloſed with a ditch. *Ch.*

DICHOPHY'A (*s. from the* Greek διχα *double, and* φυω *to grow*) A fault in the hair when the ends ſplit or grow double.

DICHORÆ'US (*s. from the* Greek διχα *double, and* χορος *a chorus*) A poetic foot conſiſting of four ſyllables, the firſt and third long and the ſecond and fourth ſhort.

Dichot'omize (*v. t. from* decotomy) To cut or divide into two parts.

Dichot'omous (*adj. in botany*) Having the ſtalk divided into two parts at each knot or ſhoot.

DICHOTO'MUS (*s. in botany*) A plant whoſe ſtalk divides into two parts.

DICHOT'OMY (*s. from the* Greek διχα *double, and* τεμνω *to cut*) A diviſion into two parts, a diſtribution of ideas by pairs.

Dic'kens (*s. uſed only in looſe or droll ſtyle*) A kind of adverbial exclamation, the devil.

DIC'KER (*s. from* dicra) The number ten, the quantit consiſting of ten.

DICOTY'LEDON (*s. in botany*) A plant which ſpring up with two ſeed leaves, the characteriſtic of the g nerality of plants.

DI'CRA (*s. in old records*) The number ten, a quantit conſiſting of ten.

DICRO'TOS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A r bounding pulſe, a pulſe that beats double.

DICRO'TUS (*s. with ancient naturaliſts*) A deer in i third year.

DIC'TAMEN (*s. from the* Lat. dico *to ſpeak*) A precept, rule; a leſſon dictated by a maſter to a ſcholar.

DICTAM'NUM (*s. in botany*) The dittany.

DIC'TATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. dico *to ſay*) To gi orders, to indite, to declare with authority, to d clare with confidence.

Dic'tate (*s. from the verb*) A rule, a maxim; an orde a preſcription.

Dic'tated (*p. from* dictate) Ordered, preſcribed, poin ed out as a rule; *with* to: *as,* "*Whatever* is dictat to *us.*"

Dic'tating (*p. a. from* dictate) Giving out orders, indi ing, giving rules, preſcribing.

Dicta'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* dictate) The act dictating.

Dicta'tor (*s. from* dictate) A magiſtrate inveſted by t Romans with abſolute authority; one who dictates.

Dictato'rial (*adj. from* dictator) Authoritative, dogm tical, overbearing.

Dicta'torſhip (*s. from* dictator) The office of dictato authority, inſolent confidence.

Dicta'tory (*adj. from* dictator, *but not ſo much uſed*) Di tatorial.

Dicta'trix (*s. from* dictate) A female dictator. *Sco*

Dicta'ture (*s. not much uſed, from* dictate) The office dictator, dictatorſhip.

DIC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. dico *to ſay*) The mode of e preſſion, the language, the ſtyle.

Diction'ary (*s. from* diction) A book containing t words of a language ranged in alphabetical order, vocabulary, a lexicon.

Dic'titate (*v. int. not much uſed*) To ſpeak often. *Sco*

DIC'TUM (*s. in old writings*) An arbitrament, an awar the ſentence of an arbitrator.

DICTYOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle reſembling net.

Did (*v. t. pret. of* do) Did perform, did do.

Did (*v. int. pret. of* do) Did act, did behave, did ſu ceed, did fare. *Set before verbs, it denotes the paſt ti with emphaſis:* as, "*She* did *love thee.*"

DIDAC'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek διδασκω *to teach*) Pr ceptive, giving rules.

Didac'tical (*adj. from* didactic) Didactic, preceptive.

Didac'tically (*adv. from* didactical) In a didactic ma ner, preceptively.

Didap'per (*s. in ornithology*) A bird that dives in t water, a ſpecies of colymbus.

DIDAS'CALIC (*adj. from the* Greek διδασκω *to teach*) D dactic, preceptive. *Pri*

DID'DER (*v. int. from the* Teut. diddern, *a local wor* To ſhiver, to quake with cold.

Dide (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) Did, died. *Chauc*

DIDE'LPHIS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupedes.

Did'in (*v. obſolete*) Did, died. *Chauc*

DI'DO (*s.*) The name of a woman, the famous queen Carthage.

DIDRACH'MUM (*s. in antiquity*) A coin containing t drachmas.

Didſt (*v. pret. ſecond perſ. ſing. of* do) Didſt do, di perform.

Didſt (*v. the inflexion of the ſecond perſ. from* did) Di in time paſt, didſt indeed.

DID'YMOI (*s. in anatomy*) The teſtes.

DIDYMOITO'CIA (*s. from the* Greek διδυμοι *twins,* τοκεω *to bring forth*) The act of bearing twins. *Sc*

DID'YMUS (*s. from the* Greek *ſignifying* a twin) T name of a man.

DIDYNA'MIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DIE (*s. from the* Sax. deag *a colour*) A tincture, a h a ſtain.

Die (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To colour, to tinge, to ſtain

DIE (*s. from the* French de, *plu.* dice) A ſmall c marked on its faces with ſpots or numbers from to fix. *Figuratively,* A chance, hazard.

Die (*s. plu.* dies) A ſtamp uſed in coinage.

Die (*s. in architecture, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A d any ſquare body as the trunk of a pedeſtal.

DIE (*v. int. from the* Sax. deadian) To expire, to life, to periſh by violence or diſeaſe; *with by* be n inſtrument of death: as, "He died by the ſword." Vith of before a diſeaſe; as, "She died of the ſmall-ox." Figuratively, To faint, to fade, to languiſh, to nk, to vaniſh, to come to nothing, to wither, to row vapid: In divinity, to periſh everlaſtingly.

EBEL (s. in ichthyology) The chub.

ed (adj. obſolete) Perfumed. Chaucer.

'houſe (s. from die, and houſe) The houſe where a ier carries on his trade.

EN'NIAL (adj. not much uſed) Pertaining to two ears. Scott.

er (s. from die) One who follows the trade of dying, ne who dyes cloth.

erſweed (s. in botany) A plant, a plant uſed in dyng a yellow colour.

ERVIL'LA (s. in botany) A genus of plants.

s (s. plu. of die) Stamps uſed in coinage, colours ſed in dying.

'SIS (s. from the Greek) A tranſmiſſion. In muſic, he difference between the greater and leſſer ſemitone. n printing, the double dagger, ‡.

S'PITER (s. in heathen mythology) One of the names f Jupiter.

ſtuff (s. from die, and ſtuff) Materials uſed in dyng any kind of colour.

ET (s. from the Greek διαιτα) Food, victuals; food egulated for the cure or prevention of diſeaſe.

et (v. t. from the ſub.) To board, to ſupply with food, o feed, to feed by the rules of medicine.

et (v. int.) To eat, to eat by rules of phyſic.

ET (s. from the Lat. dies an appointed day) An aſſembly of princes, the aſſembly of the ſeveral eſtates of n empire.

'TA (s. in old records) A day's work, a day's journey.

'tary (adj. little uſed, from diet) Belonging to diet.

etdrink (s. from diet, and drink) A drink brewed vith medicinal ingredients.

ete (s. obſolete) The deity, a ditty, a ſong. Chaucer.

eted (p. from diet) Provided with food, confined to a ule of diet.

eter (s. from diet) One that preſcribes rules for diet.

te'tic (adj. from diet) Relating to diet, belonging o the medical rules of diet.

te'tical (adj. from dietetic) Dietetic.

eting (p. a. from diet) Providing food, giving food, reſcribing rules of diet.

U ET MON DROIT (adv. taken together) By God nd my right, which is the motto of the arms of ngland.

EXAHE'DRIA (s. in natural hiſtory) A genus of ſpars ompoſed of two pyramids joined at the baſe.

EZEUG'MENON (s. from the Greek) A figure in hetoric in which ſeveral ſentences have relation to ne verb.

fa'mable (adj. not ſo common nor correct a ſpelling) Deameable. Scott.

ama'tion (s. an incorrect ſpelling) Defamation.

fam'atory (adj. an incorrect ſpelling) Defamatory. Sc.

a'me (v. t. not ſo common nor correct a ſpelling) To efame. Scott.

FFARREA'TION (s. in antiquity) The parting of a ake, a form of divorce among the Romans.

fence (s. an obſolete ſpelling) Defence. Chaucer.

'FER (v. int. from the Lat. differo) To contend, to e at variance; with with: as, "Others differ with e about the truth,"--- to be of a contrary opinion, o be diſtinguiſhed from; with from, as, "It is free differ from one another in our opinions and ſentients."

ference (s. from differ) The ſtate or quality of being ifferent, a diſtinction, a point in queſtion, a diſpute, quarrel.

ference (v. t. from the ſub.) To cauſe a diverſity, to ake one thing different from another.

ferenced (p. from difference) Made to differ, diſtinuiſhed.

ferencing (p. a. from difference) Making to differ, iſtinguiſhing.

ferent (adj. from differ) Unlike, diſſimilar, diſtinct; ith from: as, "Men are as different from each other the regions in which they are born."

eren'tial (adj. from different) Belonging to the meod of calculating by infinitely ſmall parts, belongg to the arithmetic of fluxions.

eren'tial (s. from the a j.) An infinitely ſmall quany, a fluxion or ſmall quantity, by which any thing ſuppoſed to increaſe or decreaſe.

ferently (adv. from different) In a different manner.

ferentneſs (s. not much uſed, from different) Differnce. Scott.

Dif'fering (p. a. from differ) Cauſing a difference, contending, quarrelling.

Dif'feringly (adv. from differing) In a different manner, differently.

Diffib'ulate (v. t. not much uſed) To unbutton. Cole.

DIF'FICIL (adj. not much uſed, from the Lat. difficilis) Difficult, ſcrupulous. Glanville.

Diffici'litate (v. t. not uſed) To make difficult. Cole.

Dif'ficilneſs (s. from difficil) Difficulty, ſcrupulouſneſs. Bacon.

DIF'FICULT (adj. from the Lat. difficilis) Hard, crabbed; troubleſome, vexatious; peeviſh, moroſe.

Dif'ficultly (adv. from difficult) With difficulty.

Difficult'neſs (s. from difficult) The ſtate of being difficult, difficulty.

Dif'ficulty (s. from difficult) Hardneſs, crabbedneſs; perplexity of affairs, narrowneſs of circumſtances; oppoſition, cavil; diſtreſs, affliction.

DIFFI'DE (v. int. from the Lat. diffido to diſtruſt) To be jealous of, to have no confidence in. Dryden.

Dif'fidence (s. from diffide) Diſtruſt, the want of confidence, timidity.

Dif'fident (adj. from diffide) Diſtruſtful, jealous, timid, uncertain.

Dif'fidently (adv. from diffident) Diſtruſtfully, timidly.

Dif'fidentneſs (s. from diffident) The ſtate of being diffident.

DIFFIN'D (v. t. from the Lat. diffindo to cleave, but not much uſed) To cleave in two.

Diffis'ſion (s. not much uſed, from diffind) The act of cleaving aſunder.

DIFFLA'TION (s. little uſed, from the Lat. difflo to blow away) The act of ſcattering by a blaſt of wind.

DIF'FLUENCE (s. from the Lat. diffluo to flow) An aptneſs to flow.

Dif'fluency (s. from diffluence, but not ſo much uſed) Diffluence, an aptneſs to flow.

Dif'fluent (adj. from the Lat. diffluo) Apt to flow, flowing every way.

DIF'FLUOUS (adj. not ſo much uſed, from the Lat. diffluo) Diffluent.

DIFFLU'VIUM (s. from the Lat.) A falling off, a flowing down; a diſtemper in trees by which they loſe their bark.

Diffo'ded (adj. not uſed) Digged. Cole.

Dif'form (adj. from the Lat. forma a form) Having parts of a different ſtructure, irregular, unlike.

Diffor'mity (s. from difform) Diverſity of form, irregularity.

Diffranch'iſement (s. from franchiſe) The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

Dif'fugous (adj. little uſed, from the Lat. diffugo to fly) Flying divers ways. Scott.

DIFFU'ND (v. t. not much uſed, from the Lat. diffundo) To pour out, to ſcatter abroad, to diffuſe.

DIFFU'SE (v. t. from the Lat. diffundo) To pour out, to ſpread, to diſperſe.

Diffu'ſe (adj. from the verb, the s is ſounded hard) Spread abroad, ſcattered; copious, full.

Diffu'ſed (p. from diffuſe) Poured out, diſperſed, ſpread abroad; wild, uncouth. Shakeſpeare.

Diffu'ſedly (adv. from diffuſed) Widely, in a diffuſive manner.

Diffu'ſedneſs (s. not much uſed, from diffuſed) The ſtate of being diffuſed, diſperſion. Scott.

Diffu'ſile (adj. not much uſed, from diffuſe) Diffuſive, ſpreading abroad.

Diffu'ſion (s. from diffuſe) Diſperſion; copiouſneſs, exuberance of expreſſion.

Diffu'ſive (adj. from diffuſe) Spreading on every ſide, diſperſed, extended; copious, exuberant.

Diffu'ſively (adv. from diffuſive) In a diffuſive manner.

Diffu'ſiveneſs (s. from diffuſive) The ſtate of being diffuſed, the quality of being diffuſive.

Diffyn'iſhed (adj. obſolete) Defined. Chaucer.

DIG (v. t. from the Sax. dic a ditch) To pierce with a ſpade, to cultivate the ground by turning the ſurface with a ſpade, to form by digging, to obtain by digging, to raiſe from the earth.

Dig (v. int.) To work in turning the ground with a ſpade, to work in digging; to endeavour after; with for: as, "They long for death, and dig for it."

DIGAM'MA (s. with grammarians) The letter F, ſo called becauſe it has ſome reſemblance to a duplication of the Greek gamma.

DIG'AMY (s. from the Greek δις twice, and γαμος a marriage) Bigamy, the ſtate of being married twice. Sc.

DIGAS'TRIC (adj. from the Greek δις twofold, and γαςηρ a belly) Having a double belly.

DIGAS'TRICUS (*s. in anatomy, from* digaſtric) A muſcle of the lower jaw.

DIG'ERENT (*adj. from the* Lat. digero *to digeſt*) Cauſing digeſtion, having the power of digeſtion.

DIGEN'TIA (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) Digeſtives, medicines to help digeſtion.

DIGE'ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. digero *to carry through*) To diſtribute into various claſſes, to diſpoſe in order, to reduce to method; to concoct in the ſtomach, to receive without loathing; to ſoften by heat; to generate pus in order to a cure.

Dige'ſt (*v. int.*) To generate matter as a wound in order to a cure.

Di'geſt (*s. from the verb, moſt commonly uſed in the plu.*) A collection of laws digeſted under proper titles; the pandect of the civil law.

Diges'ted (*p. from* digeſt) Diſtributed into various claſſes, diſpoſed in order, reduced to method, concocted in the ſtomach, ſoftened by heat, received without loathing.

Diges'ter (*s. from* digeſt) One that concocts his food, that which ſtrengthens the digeſtive faculty; a ſtrong veſſel uſed by chymiſts in digeſting hard ſubſtances.

Diges'tible (*adj. from* digeſt) Capable of being digeſted.

Diges'tibleneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* digeſt) The ſtate of being digeſtible. *Scott.*

Diges'ting (*p. a. from* digeſt) Diſtributing into various claſſes, reducing to order, concocting, ſoftening by heat, generating pus.

Diges'tion (*s. from* digeſt) The act of digeſting food in the ſtomach, the preparation of matter by a chymical heat, the act of methodiſing, the diſpoſition of a wound to generate pus.

Diges'tive (*adj. from* digeſt) Cauſing digeſtion, ſtrengthening the ſtomach, tending to methodiſe, capable of ſoftening by heat.

Diges'tive (*s. from the adj.*) An application diſpoſing a wound to generate pus.

Diges'tively (*adv. but little uſed, from* digeſtive) In a digeſtive manner. *Baily.*

Dig'ged (*p. from* dig) Made by digging, raiſed from the earth by digging.

Dig'ger (*s. from* dig) One that digs.

Dig'ging (*p. a. from* dig) Piercing the ground with a ſpade, turning the ground with a ſpade, raiſing from the ground by removing the earth.

DIGHT (*v. t. nearly obſolete, from the* Sax. dihtan) To dreſs, to deck, to embelliſh, to adorn. *Milton.*

Dight (*p. from the verb*) Dreſſed, adorned.

Dight'ed (*p. from* dight) Dreſſed, adorned. *Hudibras.*

DI'GIT (*s. from the* Lat. digitus *a finger*) A meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch, a twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon, any number expreſſed by a ſingle figure, any number under ten.

Dig'ital (*adj. from* digit) Belonging to the finger. *Scott.*

DIGITA'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, fox glove.

Dig'itated (*adj. from* digit, *in botany*) Branched out into diviſions reſembling fingers.

Digita'tion (*s. from* digit) The form of the fingers, the act of pointing with the fingers. *Scott.*

Dig'itize (*v. int. not much uſed, from* digit) To point with the finger. *Scott.*

DIG'ITUS (*s. in anatomy*) The finger.

DIGLADIA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. gladius *a ſword*) A combat with ſwords; a quarrel, a conteſt.

DIG'LYPH (*s. in architecture*) A kind of imperfect triglyph, a member with two channels or gravings.

DIGNA'TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. dignus *worthy*) A vouchſafement, an act of condeſcenſion. *Baily.*

Digne (*adj. obſolete*) Worthy, gentle; diſdainfully, coy. *Ch.*

Digne (*v. int. obſolete*) To deign. *Chaucer.*

Dig'neliche (*adv. obſolete*) Worthily, properly. *Chaucer.*

Dig'nely (*adv. obſolete, from* digne) Worthily, properly. *Chaucer.*

Dignifica'tion (*s. from* dignify) The act of dignifying, the ſtate of being dignified. *Ayliffe.*

Dig'nified (*p. from* dignify) Inveſted with ſome dignity, exalted to ſome preferment in the church above that of a parochial prieſt.

DIG'NIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. dignus *worthy, and* facio *to make*) To honour, to adorn, to give luſtre; to advance, to prefer; to raiſe to ſome dignity in the church.

Dig'nifying (*p. a. from* dignify) Advancing to honour, raiſing to ſome dignity.

Dig'nitary (*s. from* dignity) A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, a clergyman advanced to ſome rank above a parochial prieſt.

DIG'NITY (*s. from the* Lat. dignus *worthy*) A rank of elevation, advancement, grandeur, an eccleſiaſtical preferment above that of a parochial prieſt, a maxim, a general principle; the houſe or advantageous ſituation of a planet in aſtrology.

Digno'rate (*v. t. not uſed*) To ſet a mark upon. *Cole.*

DIGNO'TION (*s. from the* Lat. dignoſco *to know*) Diſtinction, a mark of diſtinction. *Brown.*

DIGRE'SS (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* gredior *to go*) To turn out of the way, to depart from the main deſign, to wander, to expatiate.

Digres'ſing (*p. a. from* digreſs) Turning out of the way, wandering.

Digres'ſion (*s. from* digreſs) A departure from the main deſign, a deviation.

DIHE'LIOS (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek δια *through, and* ηλιος *the ſun*) That ordinate of the elliptical orbit of a planet which paſſes through the focus.

DIJAM'BUS (*s. in poetry, from the* Greek δις *twice, and* ιαμβος *an iambic*) A foot conſiſting of two iambics.

DIJU'DICATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* judico *to judge*) To judge between two. *Sc*

Dijudica'tion (*s. from* dijudicate) The act of judging between two, judicial diſtinction.

DIKE (*s. from the* Sax. dic) A channel to receive water, a mound to hinder inundations.

Dike (*v. t. obſolete*) To dig. *Chaucer.*

Dike'grave (*s. in Lincolnſhire*) An officer who takes care of dikes.

Dike'reave (*s. in Lincolnſhire*) The dikegrave, the officer that takes care of the dikes.

DILAC'ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lacero *to tear*) To tear, to rend aſunder, to force in two.

Dilac'erated (*p. from* dilacerate) Torn, rent aſunder, forced in two.

Dilac'erating (*p. a. from* dilacerate) Tearing aſunder, forcing in two.

Dilacera'tion (*s. from* dilacerate) The act of rending in two.

DILAN'IATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lanio *to rend*) To tear, to rend in pieces. *Howel.*

Dilania'tion (*s. from* dilaniate) The act of rending, the act of tearing any thing to pieces. *Scott.*

DILAP'IDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lapis *a ſtone*) To ruin, to throw down, to pull down a building.

Dilap'idated (*p. from* dilapidate) Ruined, pulled down.

Dilap'idating (*p. a. from* dilapidate) Pulling down, deſtroying a building.

Dilapida'tion (*s. from* dilapidate) The act of deſtroying an edifice or building, the act of ſuffering any building to fall into ruin for want of repairs, any waſte committed or damage done on the eſtate or inheritance of the church.

Dilatabi'lity (*s. from* dilatable) The quality of being dilatable. *Ray.*

Dila'table (*adj. from* dilate) Capable of dilatation.

Dila'tableneſs (*s. from* dilatable) Dilatability, the quality of being dilatable.

Dilata'tion (*s. from* dilate) The act of extending into a greater ſpace, the ſtate of being extended.

DILATATO'RIUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to dilate or widen any part or paſſage of the body.

DILA'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* latus *broad*) To extend, to ſpread out, to enlarge; to relate at large, to expatiate.

Dila'te (*v. int.*) To widen, to grow wide; to ſpeak largely, to expatiate: *with* on, *or* upon: *as*, "*To dilate upon it.*"

Dila'ted (*p. from* dilate) Extended, ſpread out, enlarged.

Dila'ter (*s. in ſurgery*) A dilatory, an inſtrument to extract any thing out of wounds.

Dila'ting (*p. a. from* dilate) Extending, ſpreading out, enlarging, relating at large.

Dila'tor (*s. from* dilate) That which widens, a muſcle that elevates or widens any part.

Dil'atorily (*adv. from* dilatory) In a dilatory manner.

Dil'atorineſs (*s. from* dilatory) The ſtate or quality of being dilatory.

DIL'ATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fero latu*m* *to bear*) Slow, full of delays, ſluggiſh, loitering.

Dila'tory (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to extract a barbed iron, or any other ſubſtance out of a wound.

Dil'do (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The penis ſuccedaneus.

Dile (*s. in botany*) The woad, the iſatis.

Dilec'table (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Delectable. *Chaucer.*

DILEC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. dilectio) The act of loving, charity, loving-kindneſs. *Boyle.*

DILEM'MA (*s. from the* Greek) An argument equally concluſive on either ſide; difficult choice, a vexatious alternative.

DIL'IGENCE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lego *to di*
pat

patch) Induſtry, conſtancy in buſineſs, unremitted endeavour.

IL′IGENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lego *to diſpatch*) Conſtant in application, induſtrious, aſſiduous.

l′igently (*adv. from* diligent) With diligence, with aſſiduity.

ILL (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. dile) A genus of plants, the anethum.

ILLE′NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

IL′LIGROUT (*s. in cookery*) A kind of potage for the king's table on a coronation day.

IL′LING (*s. perhaps from* dally) A child born when the parents are old, a darling.

IL′OGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek δις *twice, and* λογος *a word*) A figure in rhetoric, in which a word is uſed in an equivocal ſenſe.

ILO′RICATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. dilorico *to undo*) To rip open, to rip through a ſeam.

ILU′CID (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* luceo *to ſhine*) Clear, bright.

lu′cidate (*v. t. from* dilucid) To make clear, to explain, to free from obſcurity.

lu′cidated (*p. from* dilucidate) Made clear, explained, freed from obſcurity.

lu′cidateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* dilucidate) Clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity.

ilu′cidating (*p. a. from* dilucidate) Making clear, explaining, freeing from obſcurity.

ucida′tion (*s. from* dilucidate) The act of making clear, an explanation, an expoſition.

ILU′ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* luo *to waſh*) Attenuating, making thin.

lu′ent (*s. from the adj.*) That which dilutes, that which has the power of attenuating.

LUEN′TIA (*s. in pharmacy*) Diluents, medicines to dilute or thin the blood.

l′ving (*s. with* tinners) The method of cleanſing the ore with a kind of ſieve in the water.

LU′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* luo *to waſh*) To make thin, to attenuate; to ſoften, to render leſs vivid.

u′ted (*p. from* dilute) Made thin, attenuated, ſoftened, weakened.

u′teneſs (*s. from* dilute) Faintneſs of colour. *Scott.*

u′ter (*s. from* dilute) That which has the quality of diluting.

u′ting (*p. a. from* dilute) Making thin, attenuating, making weaker.

u′tion (*s. from* dilute) The act of making thin, the act of diluting.

u′vial (*adj. not much uſed, from* diluvium) Belonging to a flood.

u′vian (*adj. from* diluvium) Relating to the deluge. *Burnet.*

LU′VIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A flood.

M (*adj. from the* Sax. dimme) Dull of ſight, dull of apprehenſion, obſtructing the act of viſion; obſcure, imperfectly diſcovered.

n (*v. t. from the adj.*) To cloud, to darken, to obſcure.

n′ber (*adj. a local word*) Pretty.

MEN′SION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mentior *to meaſure*) The bulk, the ſize, the capacity; length, breadth, and depth; the exponent of any quantity in algebra.

men′ſionleſs (*adj. from* dimenſion) Void of dimenſions, deſtitute of any definite bulk.

men′ſive (*adj. from* dimenſion) Marking the boundaries, giving dimenſions. *Sir John Davies.*

MER′ITÆ (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory*) The Apollinarians.

ME′TÆ (*in ancient geography*) The inhabitants of Carmarthenſhire and ſome neighbouring counties in Wales.

ME′TIENT (*s. from the* Lat. metior *to meaſure, but not much uſed*) The diameter.

MICA′TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. dimico *to fight*) A battle, a conteſt, the act of fighting.

midia′tion (*s. from* dimidium) A diviſion into two equal parts.

MIDI′ETAS (*s. in old records*) The moiety, the half.

MID′IUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The half, half of any thing.

mini′cion (*s. obſolete*) Diminution. *Chaucer.*

minu′cion (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diminution. *Chau.*

MIN′ISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* minuo *to make leſs*) To leſſen, to make leſs: to impair, to degrade; to take from.

min′iſh (*v. int.*) To decreaſe, to grow leſs, to be impaired.

min′iſhed (*p. from* diminiſh) Made leſs, impaired, degraded.

Dimin′iſhing (*p. a. from* diminiſh) Making leſs, impairing, degrading

Dimin′iſhingly (*adv. from* diminiſhing) In a manner tending to leſſen, in a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

Diminu′tion (*s. from* diminiſh) The act of making leſs, the ſtate of growing leſs; a degradation, a deprivation of dignity.

Diminu′tion (*s. in architecture*) The gradual leſſening of a column as it aſcends.

DIMIN′UTIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* minuo *to make leſs*) Small, little, narrow, contracted.

Dimin′utive (*s. from the adj.*) A word formed to expreſs littleneſs, a word denoting that which is ſmaller of the kind than uſual, that which is ſmall.

Dimin′utively (*adv. from* diminutive) In a diminutive manner.

Dimin′utiveneſs (*s. from* diminutive) Smallneſs, littleneſs, the want of bulk, the want of dignity.

Dim′iſh (*adj. from* dim) Somewhat dim, tending to obſcurity.

DIMIS′SARY (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mitto *to ſend*) Belonging to diſmiſſion, commendatory.

Dim′itty (*s. in commerce*) A kind of fuſtian.

Dim′ly (*adv. from* dim) In an obſcure manner, imperfectly, faintly.

Dim′med (*p. from* dim) Made dim, obſcured.

Dim′mer (*adj. comp. from* dim) Dim in a greater degree.

Dim′meſt (*adj. ſup. of* dim) Dim in the greateſt degree.

Dim′ming (*p. a. from* dim) Making dim, obſcuring.

Dim′neſs (*s. from* dim) Dulneſs of ſight, want of apprehenſion, ſtupidity.

DI′MON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* red) The name of a place. *Iſai.* xv. 9.

Dim′ple (*s. from* dent) The ſmall cavity in the cheek, the ſmall depreſſion in the chin.

Dim′ple (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſink in ſmall cavities, to form in dimples.

Dim′pled (*adj. from* dimple) Set with dimples.

Dim′pling (*p. a. from* dimple) Sinking into dimples, forming in ſmall cavities.

Dim′ply (*adj. from* dimple) Full of dimples, ſinking in little cavities.

DIN (*s. from the* Sax. dyman *to make a noiſe*) A loud noiſe, a violent, continued, and diſagreeable noiſe.

Din (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſtun with noiſe, to haraſs with clamour, to impreſs with a violent and continued noiſe.

DI′NAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* judgment) A woman's name.

DI′NAR (*s.*) An Arabian coin. *Scott.*

DIN′ARCHY (*s. from the* Greek δις *twofold, and* αρχη *a government*) That form of government in which the ſupreme authority is lodged in two perſons.

DIN′ASMOUTHY (*s.*) A town in Merionethſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 196 miles from London.

Din′aſmouthy (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Dinaſmouthy, made at Dinaſmouthy.

DINE (*v. int. from the* French diner) To go to dinner, to eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Dine (*v. t.*) To give a dinner, to treat with a dinner, to feed.

Dine (*s. obſolete*) A dinner. *Chaucer.*

DINE′TIAL (*adj. from the* Greek δινητικος) Whirling, vertiginous. *Ray.*

DING (*v. t. from the* Dutch dringen) To daſh with violence, to impreſs with force.

Ding (*v. int. a low word*) To bluſter, to bounce, to huff.

Ding′dong (*s. from* ding) A word to imitate the ſound of a bell.

Ding′dong (*adv. from the ſub.*) With the ſound of a bell.

Din′ging (*p. a. from* ding) Daſhing with violence, impreſſing with force; bluſtering, bouncing.

DIN′GLE (*s. from the* Sax. din) A hollow between hills, a vale.

DING′WALL (*s.*) A parliament town in the county of Roſs in Scotland.

DINHA′BAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* judgment) A city in the land of Edom. *Gen.* xxxvi. 32.

DIN′ICS (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines to cure dizzineſs. *Sc.*

Di′ning (*p. a. from* dine) Going to dinner, giving a dinner.

Di′ningroom (*s. from* dine, *and* room) A room to dine in, a room up ſtairs appropriated to the entertainment of company.

Din′ir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A dinner. *Chaucer.*

Din′nage (*s. a ſea term*) Bruſhwood laid in the bottom of a ſhip to raiſe the heavy goods and preſerve the cargo.

Din′ned (*p. from* din) Stunned with noiſe.

Din′ner (*s. from* dine) The chief meal, the meal which is eaten about the middle of the day.

DIGAS′TRICUS (*s. in anatomy, from* digaſtric) A muſcle of the lower jaw.

DIG′ERENT (*adj. from the* Lat. digero *to digeſt*) Cauſing digeſtion, having the power of digeſtion.

DIGEN′TIA (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) Digeſtives, medicines to help digeſtion.

DIGE′ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. digero *to carry through*) To diſtribute into various claſſes, to diſpoſe in order, to reduce to method; to concoct in the ſtomach, to receive without loathing; to ſoften by heat; to generate pus in order to a cure.

Dige′ſt (*v. int.*) To generate matter as a wound in order to a cure.

Di′geſt (*s. from the verb, moſt commonly uſed in the plu.*) A collection of laws digeſted under proper titles; the pandect of the civil law.

Diges′ted (*p. from* digeſt) Diſtributed into various claſſes, diſpoſed in order, reduced to method, concocted in the ſtomach, ſoftened by heat, received without loathing.

Diges′ter (*s. from* digeſt) One that concocts his food, that which ſtrengthens the digeſtive faculty; a ſtrong veſſel uſed by chymiſts in digeſting hard ſubſtances.

Diges′tible (*adj. from* digeſt) Capable of being digeſted.

Diges′tibleneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* digeſt) The ſtate of being digeſtible. *Scott.*

Diges′ting (*p. a. from* digeſt) Diſtributing into various claſſes, reducing to order, concocting, ſoftening by heat, generating pus.

Diges′tion (*s. from* digeſt) The act of digeſting food in the ſtomach, the preparation of matter by a chymical heat, the act of methodiſing, the diſpoſition of a wound to generate pus.

Diges′tive (*adj. from* digeſt) Cauſing digeſtion, ſtrengthening the ſtomach, tending to methodiſe, capable of ſoftening by heat.

Diges′tive (*s. from the adj.*) An application diſpoſing a wound to generate pus.

Diges′tively (*adv. but little uſed, from* digeſtive) In a digeſtive manner. *Baily.*

Dig′ged (*p. from* dig) Made by digging, raiſed from the earth by digging.

Dig′ger (*s. from* dig) One that digs.

Dig′ging (*p. a. from* dig) Piercing the ground with a ſpade, turning the ground with a ſpade, raiſing from the ground by removing the earth.

DIGHT (*v. t. nearly obſolete, from the* Sax. dihtan) To dreſs, to deck, to embelliſh, to adorn. *Milton.*

Dight (*p. from the verb*) Dreſſed, adorned.

Dight′ed (*p. from* dight) Dreſſed, adorned. *Hudibras.*

DI′GIT (*s. from the* Lat. digitus *a finger*) A meaſure of length containing three fourths of an inch, a twelfth part of the diameter of the ſun or moon, any number expreſſed by a ſingle figure, any number under ten.

Dig′ital (*adj. from* digit) Belonging to the finger. *Scott.*

DIGITA′LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, fox glove.

Dig′itated (*adj. from* digit, *in botany*) Branched out into diviſions reſembling fingers.

Digita′tion (*s. from* digit) The form of the fingers, the act of pointing with the fingers. *Scott.*

Dig′itize (*v. int. not much uſed, from* digit) To point with the finger. *Scott.*

DIG′ITUS (*s. in anatomy*) The finger.

DIGLADIA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. gladius *a ſword*) A combat with ſwords; a quarrel, a conteſt.

DIG′LYPH (*s. in architecture*) A kind of imperfect triglyph, a member with two channels or gravings.

DIGNA′TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. dignus *worthy*) A vouchſafement, an act of condeſcenſion. *Baily.*

Digne (*adj. obſolete*) Worthy, gentle; diſdainfully, coy. *Ch.*

Digne (*v. int. obſolete*) To deign. *Chaucer.*

Dig′neliche (*adv. obſolete*) Worthily, properly. *Chaucer.*

Dig′nely (*adv. obſolete, from* digne) Worthily, properly. *Chaucer.*

Dignifica′tion (*s. from* dignify) The act of dignifying, the ſtate of being dignified. *Ayliffe.*

Dig′nified (*p. from* dignify) Inveſted with ſome dignity, exalted to ſome preferment in the church above that of a parochial prieſt.

DIG′NIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. dignus *worthy, and* facio *to make*) To honour, to adorn, to give luſtre; to advance, to prefer; to raiſe to ſome dignity in the church.

Dig′nifying (*p. a. from* dignify) Advancing to honour, raiſing to ſome dignity.

Dig′nitary (*s. from* dignity) A clergyman advanced to ſome dignity, a clergyman advanced to ſome rank above a parochial prieſt.

DIG′NITY (*s. from the* Lat. dignus *worthy*) A rank of elevation, advancement, grandeur, an eccleſiaſtical preferment above that of a parochial prieſt, a maxim a general principle; the houſe or advantageous ſitua tion of a planet in aſtrology.

Digno′rate (*v. t. not uſed*) To ſet a mark upon. *Cole*

DIGNO′TION (*s. from the* Lat. dignoſco *to know*) Diſtinc tion, a mark of diſtinction. *Brown*

DIGRE′SS (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* gredio *to go*) To turn out of the way, to depart from th main deſign, to wander, to expatiate.

Digres′ſing (*p. a. from* digreſs) Turning out of th way, wandering.

Digres′ſion (*s. from* digreſs) A departure from the main deſign, a deviation.

DIHE′LIOS (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek δια *through and* ηλιος *the ſun*) That ordinate of the elliptical orbit of a planet which paſſes through the focus.

DIJAM′BUS (*s. in poetry, from the* Greek δις *twice, and* ιαμβος *an iambic*) A foot conſiſting of two iambics.

DIJU′DICATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. d *from, and* judico *to judge*) To judge between two. *Sc*

Dijudica′tion (*s. from* dijudicate) The act of judging between two, judicial diſtinction.

DIKE (*s. from the* Sax. dic) A channel to receive water, a mound to hinder inundations.

Dike (*v. t. obſolete*) To dig. *Chaucer*

Dike′grave (*s. in Lincolnſhire*) An officer who takes care of dikes.

Dike′reave (*s. in Lincolnſhire*) The dikegrave, the of ficer that takes care of the dikes.

DILAC′ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lacero *to tear*) To tear, to rend aſunder, to force in two.

Dilac′erated (*p. from* dilacerate) Torn, rent aſunder, forced in two.

Dilac′erating (*p. a. from* dilacerate) Tearing aſunder, forcing in two.

Dilacera′tion (*s. from* dilacerate) The act of rending i two.

DILAN′IATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lanio *to rend*) To tear, to rend in pieces. *Howell*

Dilania′tion (*s. from* dilaniate) The act of rending, the act of tearing any thing to pieces. *Scott*

DILAP′IDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lapis *a ſtone*) To ruin, to throw down, to pull down a building.

Dilap′idated (*p. from* dilapidate) Ruined, pulled down.

Dilap′idating (*p. a. from* dilapidate) Pulling down, deſtroying a building.

Dilapida′tion (*s. from* dilapidate) The act of deſtroying an edifice or building, the act of ſuffering any building to fall into ruin for want of repairs, any waſte committed or damage done on the eſtate or inheritance of the church.

Dilatabi′lity (*s. from* dilatable) The quality of being dilatable. *Ray*

Dila′table (*adj. from* dilate) Capable of dilatation.

Dila′tableneſs (*s. from* dilatable) Dilatability, the quality of being dilatable.

Dilata′tion (*s. from* dilate) The act of extending into a greater ſpace, the ſtate of being extended.

DILATATO′RIUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to dilate or widen any part or paſſage of the body.

DILA′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* latus *broad*) To extend, to ſpread out, to enlarge; to relate at large, to expatiate.

Dila′te (*v. int.*) To widen, to grow wide; to ſpeak largely, to expatiate: *with* on, *or* upon: *as,* "*To dilate upon it.*"

Dila′ted (*p. from* dilate) Extended, ſpread out, enlarged.

Dila′ter (*s. in ſurgery*) A dilatory, an inſtrument to extract any thing out of wounds.

Dila′ting (*p. a. from* dilate) Extending, ſpreading out, enlarging, relating at large.

Dila′tor (*s. from* dilate) That which widens, a muſcle that elevates or widens any part.

Dil′atorily (*adv. from* dilatory) In a dilatory manner.

Dil′atorineſs (*s. from* dilatory) The ſtate or quality o being dilatory.

DIL′ATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* fero latu *to bear*) Slow, full of delays, ſluggiſh, loitering.

Dila′tory (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to extract a barbed iron, or any other ſubſtance out of a wound.

Dil′do (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The penis ſuccedaneus.

Dile (*s. in botany*) The woad, the iſatis.

Dilec′table (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Delectable. *Chaucer*

DILEC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. dilectio) The act of lov ing, charity, loving-kindneſs. *Boyle*

DILEM′MA (*s. from the* Greek) An argument equally concluſive on either ſide; difficult choice, a vexatiou alternative.

DIL′IGENCE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lego *to di patc* *patch*) Induſtry, conſtancy in buſineſs, unremitted endeavour.

IL'IGENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* lego *to diſpatch*) Conſtant in application, induſtrious, aſſiduous.

il'igently (*adv. from* diligent) With diligence, with aſſiduity.

ILL (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. dile) A genus of plants, the anethum.

ILLE'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

IL'LIGROUT (*s. in cookery*) A kind of potage for the king's table on a coronation day.

IL'LING (*s. perhaps from* dally) A child born when the parents are old, a darling.

IL'OGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek δις *twice, and* λογος *a word*) A figure in rhetoric, in which a word is uſed in an equivocal ſenſe.

ILO'RICATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. dilorico *to undo*) To rip open, to rip through a ſeam.

ILU'CID (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* luceo *to ſhine*) Clear, bright.

lu'cidate (*v. t. from* dilucid) To make clear, to explain, to free from obſcurity.

lu'cidated (*p. from* dilucidate) Made clear, explained, freed from obſcurity.

lu'cidateneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* dilucidate) Clearneſs, freedom from obſcurity.

lu'cidating (*p. a. from* dilucidate) Making clear, explaining, freeing from obſcurity.

lucida'tion (*s. from* dilucidate) The act of making clear, an explanation, an expoſition.

LU'ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* luo *to waſh*) Attenuating, making thin.

lu'ent (*s. from the adj.*) That which dilutes, that which has the power of attenuating.

LUEN'TIA (*s. in pharmacy*) Diluents, medicines to dilute or thin the blood.

l'ving (*s. with* tinners) The method of cleanſing the ore with a kind of ſieve in the water.

LU'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* luo *to waſh*) To make thin, to attenuate; to ſoften, to render leſs vivid.

lu'ted (*p. from* dilute) Made thin, attenuated, ſoften-d, weakened.

lu'teneſs (*s. from* dilute) Faintneſs of colour. *Scott.*

lu'ter (*s. from* dilute) That which has the quality of diluting.

lu'ting (*p. a. from* dilute) Making thin, attenuating, making weaker.

lu'tion (*s. from* dilute) The act of making thin, the ct of diluting.

u'vial (*adj. not much uſed, from* diluvium) Belonging o a flood.

u'vian (*adj. from* diluvium) Relating to the de-uge. *Burnet.*

LU'VIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A flood.

M (*adj. from the* Sax. dimme) Dull of ſight, dull of pprehenſion, obſtructing the act of viſion; obſcure, mperfectly diſcovered.

m (*v. t. from the adj.*) To cloud, to darken, to ob-cure.

m'ber (*adj. a local word*) Pretty.

MEN'SION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mentior *to eaſure*) The bulk, the ſize, the capacity; length, readth, and depth; the exponent of any quantity in lgebra.

men'ſionleſs (*adj. from* dimenſion) Void of dimen-ons, deſtitute of any definite bulk.

men'ſive (*adj. from* dimenſion) Marking the boun-aries, giving dimenſions. *Sir John Davies.*

MER'ITÆ (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory*) The Apollina-ians.

ME'TÆ (*in ancient geography*) The inhabitants of armarthenſhire and ſome neighbouring counties in Wales.

ME'TIENT (*s. from the* Lat. metior *to meaſure, but ot much uſed*) The diameter.

MICA'TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. dimico *to ght*) A battle, a conteſt, the act of fighting.

midia'tion (*s. from* dimidium) A diviſion into two qual parts.

MIDI'ETAS (*s. in old records*) The moiety, the half.

MID'IUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The half, half of any thing.

mini'cion (*s. obſolete*) Diminution. *Chaucer.*

minu'cion (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diminution. *Chau.*

MIN'ISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* minuo *to ake leſs*) To leſſen, to make leſs: to impair, to de-rade; to take from.

min'iſh (*v. int.*) To decreaſe, to grow leſs, to be mpaired.

min'iſhed (*p. from* diminiſh) Made leſs, impaired, egraded.

Dimin'iſhing (*p. a. from* diminiſh) Making leſs, impairing, degrading

Dimin'iſhingly (*adv. from* diminiſhing) In a manner tending to leſſen, in a manner tending to vilify. *Locke.*

Diminu'tion (*s. from* diminiſh) The act of making leſs, the ſtate of growing leſs; a degradation, a deprivation of dignity.

Diminu'tion (*s. in architecture*) The gradual leſſening of a column as it aſcends.

DIMIN'UTIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* minuo *to make leſs*) Small, little, narrow, contracted.

Dimin'utive (*s. from the adj.*) A word formed to expreſs littleneſs, a word denoting that which is ſmaller of the kind than uſual, that which is ſmall.

Dimin'utively (*adv. from* diminutive) In a diminutive manner.

Dimin'utiveneſs (*s. from* diminutive) Smallneſs, littleneſs, the want of bulk, the want of dignity.

Dim'iſh (*adj. from* dim) Somewhat dim, tending to obſcurity.

DIMIS'SARY (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* mitto *to ſend*) Belonging to diſmiſſion, commendatory.

Dim'itty (*s. in commerce*) A kind of fuſtian.

Dim'ly (*adv. from* dim) In an obſcure manner, imperfectly, faintly.

Dim'med (*p. from* dim) Made dim, obſcured.

Dim'mer (*adj. comp. from* dim) Dim in a greater degree.

Dim'meſt (*adj. ſup. of* dim) Dim in the greateſt degree.

Dim'ming (*p. a. from* dim) Making dim, obſcuring.

Dim'neſs (*s. from* dim) Dulneſs of ſight, want of apprehenſion, ſtupidity.

DI'MON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* red) The name of a place. *Iſai.* xv. 9.

Dim'ple (*s. from* dent) The ſmall cavity in the cheek, the ſmall depreſſion in the chin.

Dim'ple (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſink in ſmall cavities, to form in dimples.

Dim'pled (*adj. from* dimple) Set with dimples.

Dim'pling (*p. a. from* dimple) Sinking into dimples, forming in ſmall cavities.

Dim'ply (*adj. from* dimple) Full of dimples, ſinking in little cavities.

DIN (*s. from the* Sax. dyman *to make a noiſe*) A loud noiſe, a violent, continued, and diſagreeable noiſe.

Din (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſtun with noiſe, to haraſs with clamour, to impreſs with a violent and continued noiſe.

DI'NAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* judgment) A woman's name.

DI'NAR (*s.*) An Arabian coin. *Scott.*

DIN'ARCHY (*s. from the* Greek δις *twofold, and* αρχη *a government*) That form of government in which the ſupreme authority is lodged in two perſons.

DIN'ASMOUTHY (*s.*) A town in Merionethſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 196 miles from London.

Din'aſmouthy (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Dinaſmouthy, made at Dinaſmouthy.

DINE (*v. int. from the* French diner) To go to dinner, to eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.

Dine (*v. t.*) To give a dinner, to treat with a dinner, to feed.

Dine (*s. obſolete*) A dinner. *Chaucer.*

DINE'TIAL (*adj. from the* Greek δινητικος) Whirling, vertiginous. *Ray.*

DING (*v. t. from the* Dutch dringen) To daſh with violence, to impreſs with force.

Ding (*v. int. a low word*) To bluſter, to bounce, to huff.

Ding'dong (*s. from* ding) A word to imitate the ſound of a bell.

Ding'dong (*adv. from the ſub.*) With the ſound of a bell.

Din'ging (*p. a. from* ding) Daſhing with violence, impreſſing with force; bluſtering, bouncing.

DIN'GLE (*s. from the* Sax. din) A hollow between hills, a vale.

DING'WALL (*s.*) A parliament town in the county of Roſs in Scotland.

DINHA'BAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* judgment) A city in the land of Edom. *Gen.* xxxvi. 32.

DIN'ICS (*s. in pharmacy*) Medicines to cure dizzineſs. *Sc.*

Di'ning (*p. a. from* dine) Going to dinner, giving a dinner.

Di'ningroom (*s. from* dine, *and* room) A room to dine in, a room up ſtairs appropriated to the entertainment of company.

Din'ir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A dinner. *Chaucer.*

Din'nage (*s. a ſea term*) Bruſhwood laid in the bottom of a ſhip to raiſe the heavy goods and preſerve the cargo.

Din'ned (*p. from* din) Stunned with noiſe.

Din'ner (*s. from* dine) The chief meal, the meal which is eaten about the middle of the day.

Din'nertime (s. *from* dinner, *and* time The time of dining.

DIN'NUS (s.) A whirlwind, a turning round; a dizzineſs in the head, a vertigo. *Phillips.*

DINT (s. *from the* Sax. dynt) A blow, a ſtroke, violence, power; a mark made by a blow, the cavity remaining after a violent preſſure.

Dint (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To mark with a blow, to make a cavity by a violent preſſure.

Dint'ed (*p. from* dint) Marked with a dint, marked with an impreſſion by a blow.

Dint'ing (*p. a. from* dint) Marking with a dint, marking with an impreſſion by a blow.

DI'NUS (*s. with phyſicians*) A giddineſs in the head.

DINUMERA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* numero *to number*) The act of numbering out one by one.

Dioc'eſan (s. *from* dioceſs) A biſhop as related to the clergy of the dioceſe.

Dioc'eſan (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a dioceſs.

DI'OCESS (s. *from the* Greek δια *through*, *and* οικησις *a habitation*) The circuit or juriſdiction of a biſhop.

DIOCLE'SIAN (s.) A man's name.

Diocle'ſian (*adj, from the ſub.*) Belonging to the epocha of the emperor Diocleſian, which commenced in the year of our Lord CCLXXXIII.

DIOCTAHE'DRON (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of octangular ſpars.

DIO'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DIOE'CESIS (*s. not much uſed*) A dioceſs.

DIOE'CIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DIOG'ENES (s.) A man's name; a famous philoſopher, who, it is ſaid, dwelt in a kind of tub, and deſpiſed all the world.

Dion'ymal (*adj. not uſed*) Having two names.

Diony'ſia (s. *from* Dionyſius) Feaſts in honour of Bacchus.

Diony'ſian (*adj. from* Dionyſius) Belonging to the period invented by Dionyſius.

Dionyſianym'phas (*s. with ancient botaniſts*) An herb ſuppoſed to be an antidote againſt drunkenneſs.

DIONY'SIAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone, ſuppoſed to be an antidote againſt drunkenneſs.

Diony'ſii (*s. plu. from* Dionyſius) Thoſe perſons who had horny prominences on their temples.

DIONY'SIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.

DIONY'SIUS (s.) A man's name.

Diop'tic (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Dioptric.

DIOP'TRA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument for enlarging and inſpecting the inſide of the womb on ſome extraordinary occaſions.

DIOP'TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek δια *through*, *and* οπτομαι *to view*) Affording a medium for the ſight, aſſiſting the ſight in viewing diſtant objects.

Diop'trical (*adj. from* dioptric) Dioptric, aſſiſting the ſight in viewing diſtant objects.

Diop'trics (*s. plu. from* dioptric) That part of optics which treats of refracted viſion.

DIORTHRO'SIS (*s. in ſurgery*) An operation by which diſtorted members are reſtored to their primitive ſtate.

DIOSCO'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DIO'SMA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DIOSPY'ROS (*s. in botany*) The ſtone crop.

DIO'TA (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of circulating veſſel.

DIOTRO'PHES (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name.

DIP (*v. t. from the* Sax. dippan) To immerge, to plunge; to engage in any affair, to mortgage.

DIP (*v. int.*) To ſink, to plunge; to pierce, to enter ſlightly into any thing, to drop by chance into any affair.

Dip'chick (s. *from* dip, *and* chick) The name of a little bird that dives in the water.

DIPET'ALOUE (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek δις *twofold*, *and* πεταλον *a leaf*) Having two flower leaves.

DIPHRY'GES (*s. in pharmacy*) The ſcoria or calx of melted copper.

DIPH'THONGUS (*s. in grammar, from the* Greek δις *twice*, *and* φθογγος *a ſound*) The coalition of two vowels in one ſound.

DIPLASIAS'MUS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) The reduplication of diſeaſes.

DIPLASIAS'MUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the arm, a duplication of muſcles which ſerve to turn round the arm.

Di'ple (*s. in printing*) A marginal note ſhewing where a fault or double is to be corrected.

DIPLO'E (*s. in anatomy*) The inner part or lamina of the ſkull.

DIPLO'MA (*s. from the* Greek διπλοω *to fold*) A letter or writing conferring ſome privilege.

Dipon'diary (*adj. from* dipondius) Having the weig of two pounds.

DIPON'DIUS (*s. in antiquity*) A weight of two pounds a ſmall piece of money.

Dip'ped (*p. from* dip) Plunged, immerſed, pierced.

Dip'per (*s. from* dip) One that dips in the water.

Dip'ping (*p. a. from* dip) Plunging, immerſing, eng ging ſlightly in any affair.

Dip'pingneedle (*s. from* dip, *and* needle) A particul deviſe to ſhew the real diſpoſition of the magnetic needle.

DIPSA'CUS (*s. with phyſicians*) The diabetes.

DIP'SAS (*s. in zoology, from the* Greek διψαω *to thirſt*) ſerpent whoſe bite is ſaid to produce an unquenchab thirſt.

Dipt (*v. pret. of* dip) Did dip.

Dipt (*p. from* dip) Dipped, mortgaged, pawned.

DIP'TERE (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek δις *twic and* πτερον *a wing*) A building encompaſſed with double row of pillars.

DIP'TERON (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek) A buil ing with a double wing or iſle. *Scot*

DIP'TOTE (*s. in grammar, from the* Greek διπτοτον) noun which has only two caſes or endings.

DIP'TYCH (*s. in church hiſtory*) A regiſter of biſho and martyrs.

DIPU'RENON (*s. in ſurgery*) A double headed probe.

DIPY'RENOS (*s. in botany*) A plant which has two ſee or kernels.

DIRADIA'TION (*s. not much uſed*) The diffuſion of t rays of light from a luminous body. *In phyſic*, T invigoration of the muſcles by the proper flow of t animal ſpirits.

DI'RÆ (*s. in heathen mythology*) The furies who we ſuppoſed to be the chief agents in inflicting the to ments of hell.

Dire (*adj. from the* Lat. dirus) Dreadful, terrible, d mal, mournful.

DIREC'T (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* rectus *righ* Strait, having no turnings; open, plain, expre tending to ſome end, lineally deſcending. *In aſtro my*, Moving according to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns the zodiac.

Direc't (*v. t. from the adj.*) To aim in a ſtrait line, point againſt a mark, to regulate, to adjuſt, to ord to preſcribe, to command, to put in the right way.

Direc'ted (*p. from* direct) Pointed againſt a mark, gulated, ordered, commanded, ſhewed, influenced.

Direc'ter (*s. from* direct) One that directs, an inſtr ment that ſerves to guide any manual operation.

Direc'ting (*p. a. from* direct) Aiming in a direct li ordering, commanding, influencing, ſhewing the w

Direc'tion (*s. from* direct) The aim that is taken at a certain point; the line of motion directed by a cert impulſe; an order, a command.

Direc'tive (*adj. from* direct) Having the power of dir tion, informing, ſhewing the way.

Direc'tly (*adv. from* direct) In a ſtrait line; immedia ly, by the neareſt way, with diſpatch.

Direc'tneſs (*s. from* direct) The ſtate or quality of bei direct.

Direc'tor (*s. from* direct) A ſuperintendent, one that rects others; an ordinance, a rule; an inſtrument ſurgery to guide the hand in difficult operations.

Direc'tory (*s. from* director) A ſummary of precepts direct the conduct in any matter of importance.

Direc'trix (*s. in geometry*) The dirigent, the line of m tion in the generation of any plane or ſolid figure.

Dire'ful (*adj. chiefly uſed by the poets, from* dire) Dre ful, diſmal.

Dire'fully (*adv. from* direful, *but not much uſed*) Dre fully, horribly.

Dire'fulneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* direful) Horrora neſs, dreadfulneſs. *S*

Dire'neſs (*s. from* dire) Horror, dreadfulneſs. *Sha*

DIREP'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* rapi *take away*) The act of plundering.

DIR'GE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Teut. dyrk *to praiſ* mournful ditty, a ſong of lamentation.

Diri'ge (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A dirge.

DIR'IGENT (*adj. from the* Lat. dirigo *to direct*) Belo ing to direction, directing the motion.

Dir'igent (*s. in geometry, from the adj.*) The line of tion in the generation of any plane or ſolid figure.

Di'rity (*s. little uſed, from* dire) Direneſs, terri neſs. *S*

DIRK (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A dagger, a kind of ger uſed in the Highlands. *Spe*

Dirk (*adj. obſolete*) Dark. *S*

Dirk (*v. t. obſolete*) To darken. D

Dirke (*v. t. obſolete*) To hurt, to ſpoil. *Spenſer.*

DIRT (*s. from the* Dutch dryt) Mud, filth, mire, any thing that fouls the skin, any thing that ſoils the cloaths.

Dirt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To foul, to ſoil, to pollute, to make dirty.

Dir'ted (*p. from* dirt) Soiled, made dirty.

Dir'tied (*p. from* dirty) Soiled, made dirty.

Dirt'ier (*adj. comp. of* dirty) Dirty in a greater degree.

Dirt'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* dirty) Dirty in the greateſt degree.

Dir'tily (*adv. from* dirty) Naſtily, filthily, meanly, ſordidly, ſhamefully.

Dir'tineſs (*s. from* dirty) Naſtineſs, filthineſs, meanneſs, baſeneſs.

Dir'ting (*p. a. from* dirt) Making dirty.

Dirt'pie (*s. from* dirt, *and* pie) A form made of dirt or clay by children in imitation of paſtry.

Dir'ty (*adj. from* dirt) Foul, naſty, filthy, mean, baſe, inelegant.

Dir'ty (*v. t. from the adj.*) To foul, to ſoil, to diſgrace, to ſcandalize.

Dir'tying (*p. a. from* dirty) Soiling, fouling, beſpattering.

DIRU'PTION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* rumpo *to break*) The act of burſting, the ſtate of burſting.

DIRU'TER (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ruo *to ruſh*) A deſtroyer. *Cole.*

DIS (*prep. uſed only in compoſition, from the* Lat. de) From, out of, contrary to.

Diſabi'lity (*s. from* diſable) The want of power, weakneſs, inability, impotence; a legal diſqualification.

Diſa'ble (*v. t. from* dis, *and* able) To deprive of power, to weaken, to impair, to diminiſh, to exclude.

Diſa'ble (*adj. obſolete*) Unable. *Chaucer.*

Diſa'bled (*p. a. from* diſable) Deprived of power, weakened, impaired, cruſhed, crippled.

Diſa'bling (*p. a. from* diſable) Depriving of power, weakening, impairing, crippling.

Diſabu'ſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* abuſe) To free from a miſtake, to ſet right, to undeceive.

Diſabu'ſed (*p. from* diſabuſe) Set free from a miſtake, ſet right, undeceived.

Diſabu'ſing (*p. a. from* diſabuſe) Freeing from a miſtake, ſetting right, undeceiving.

Diſaccommoda'tion (*s. from* dis, *and* accommodate) The want of accommodation, the ſtate of being unfit.

Diſacco'rd (*v. int. not much uſed*) To diſagree. *Scott.*

Diſaccor'daunt (*adj. obſolete*) Diſagreeing. *Chaucer.*

Diſaccus'tom (*v. t. from* dis, *and* cuſtom) To deſtroy the force of habit, to break through a cuſtom by a contrary practice.

Diſacquain'tance (*s. from* dis, *and* acquaint) The diſuſe of familiarity.

Diſadvan'tage (*s. from* dis, *and* advantage) Loſs, injury, diminution; the ſtate of being unprepared.

Diſadvan'tage (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To injure, to leſſen the property or intereſt of another.

Diſadvan'tageable (*adj. from* diſadvantage, *but not much uſed*) Producing loſs, diſadvantageous. *Bacon.*

Diſadvanta'geous (*adj. from* diſadvantage) Attende with diſadvantage, injurious to intereſt.

Diſadvanta'geouſly (*adv. from* diſadvantageous) In a manner diſadvantageous.

Diſadvanta'geouſneſs (*s. from* diſadvantageous) The ſtate of being diſadvantageous, loſs, inconvenience.

Diſadven'turous (*adj. from* dis, *and* adventurous) Unhappy, unproſperous. *Spenſer.*

DISAFFEC'T (*v. t. from* dis, *and* affect) To diſcontent, to fill with diſcontent, to render leſs faithful and zealous. *Clarendon.*

Diſaffec'ted (*p. from* diſaffect) Rendered diſcontented, rendered leſs faithful and zealous, not contented with the proceedings of others.

Diſaffec'tedly (*adv. from* diſaffected) In a diſaffected manner.

Diſaffec'tedneſs (*s. from* diſaffected) The quality of being diſaffected, the ſtate of being diſaffected.

Diſaffec'tion (*s. from* diſaffect) The want of real affection, a diſlike to the proceedings of government, diſloyalty.

Diſaffirmance (*s. from* dis, *and* affirm, *but not much uſed*) A confutation, a denial. *Hale.*

Diſaffo'reſt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* foreſt) To throw open, to reduce from the privileges of a foreſt to common ground.

Diſaffor'eſted (*p. from* diſafforeſt) Laid open, converted from foreſt to common ground.

Diſaffor'eſting (*p. a. from* diſafforeſt) Laying open, converting from foreſt to common ground.

Diſagree' (*v. int. from* dis, *and* agree) To differ from, to have different qualities or ſentiments, to be in a ſtate of oppoſition; *with* with *and* from: *as*, "*To* diſagree with *what they call reaſon.*"

Diſagree'able (*adj. from* diſagree) Unſuitable, contrary, unpleaſing, offenſive.

Diſagree'ableneſs (*s. from* diſagreeable) The ſtate or quality of being diſagreeable.

Diſagree'ably (*adv. from* diſagreeable) In a diſagreeable manner.

Diſagree'ing (*p. a. from* diſagree) Differing from, having different ſentiments, quarrelling; *with* with *or* from: *as*, "Diſagreeing *almoſt in all things* from *the true and proper deſcription.*"

Diſagree'ment (*s. from* diſagree) A difference, a diverſity; a difference of opinion, a diverſity of ſentiment.

Diſallo'w (*v. t. from* dis, *and* allow) To deny the authority of any thing, to conſider as unlawful, to cenſure, to condemn.

Diſallo'w (*v. int.*) To refuſe to grant.

Diſallow'able (*adj. from* diſallow) Incapable of being allowed, unfit to be granted.

Diſallow'ableneſs (*s. from* diſallowable, *but not much uſed*) The ſtate or quality of being diſallowable.

Diſallow'ance (*s. from* diſallow) A prohibition, a rejection.

Diſallow'ed (*p. from* diſallow) Rejected, conſidered as unlawful, cenſured, condemned; *with* of: *as*, "Diſallowed *indeed* of *men.*"

Diſallow'ing (*p. a. from* diſallow) Rejecting, conſidering as unlawful, cenſuring, condemning.

DISA'LT (*v. t. an old law term*) To diſable.

Diſan'chor (*v. t. from* dis, *and* anchor) To force a ſhip from its anchor.

Diſan'chored (*p. from* diſanchor) Driven from the anchor.

Diſan'choring (*p. a. from* diſanchor) Forcing from the anchor.

Diſan'imate (*v. t. from* dis, *and* animate) To deprive of life, to diſcourage, to diſpirit.

Diſan'imated (*p. from* diſanimate) Deprived of life, depreſſed, diſpirited.

Diſanima'tion (*s. from* diſanimate) A privation of life. *Br.*

Diſannu'l (*v. t. a word formed contrary to analogy, from* dis, *and* annul) To annul, to make void.

Diſannul'led (*p. from* diſannul) Annulled, made void.

Diſannul'ling (*p. a. from* diſannul) Annulling, making void.

Diſannul'ment (*s. from* diſannul) The act of annulling, the act of making void.

Diſappea'r (*v. int. from* dis, *and* appear) To fly away, to vaniſh, to be loſt to ſight.

Diſappea'ring (*p. a. from* diſappear) Vaniſhing, going out of ſight.

Diſappoi'nt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* appoint) To defeat the expectation, to balk, to prevent.

Diſappoi'nted (*p. from* diſappoint) Defeated of expectation, balked; *with* of: *as*, "*They were* diſappointed of *their expectations.*"

Diſappoi'nting (*p. a. from* diſappoint) Defeating the expectation, balking.

Diſappoint'ment (*s. from* diſappoint) The act of being diſappointed, the ſtate of being diſappointed.

Diſapproba'tion (*s. from* diſapprove) A cenſure, a diſlike, an expreſſion of diſlike.

Diſappro've (*v. int. from* dis, *and* approve) To diſlike, to cenſure, to find fault with.

Diſapprov'ed (*p. from* diſapprove) Cenſured, diſliked; *with* of: *as*, "*It was* diſapproved of *by our court.*"

Diſapprov'ing (*p. a. from* diſapprove) Cenſuring, diſliking, expreſſing diſlike.

DIS'ARD (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An ideot, a ſilly fellow, a prater.

Diſa'rm (*v. t. from* dis, *and* arm) To deprive of arms, to render defenceleſs.

Diſarm'ed (*p. from* diſarm) Deprived of arms, rendered defenceleſs; *with* of: *as*, "*They would be immediately* diſarmed of *their great magazine.*"

Diſarm'ing (*p. a. from* diſarm) Depriving of arms, rendering defenceleſs.

Diſarra'y (*v. t. from* dis, *and* array) To undreſs, to diveſt of cloaths. *Spenſer.*

Diſarra'y (*s. from the verb*) Diſorder, confuſion; undreſs.

Diſarray'ed (*p. from* diſarray) Put into confuſion, thrown into diſorder. *Scott.*

Diſarray'ing (*p. a. from* diſarray) Putting into confuſion, throwing into diſorder.

DISAS'TER (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* aſtrum *a ſtar*) A misfortune, a calamity, the blaſt of an unfavourable planet.

Diſas'ter (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To blaſt by the ſtroke of an unfortunate ſtar, to afflict.

Diſas'tered (*p. from* diſaſter) Struck with diſaſter, afflicted, viſited with ſome ſudden calamity.

Diſas'trous (*adj. from* diſaſter) Unlucky, unfortunate unhappy, calamitous, gloomy, threatning.

Diſas'trouſly (*adv. from* diſaſtrous) In a diſaſtrous manner.

Diſas'trouſneſs (*s. from* diſaſtrous) The ſtate of being diſaſtrous.

Diſavau'nce (*v. int. obſolete*) To retreat, to withdraw. *Sp.*

Diſavau'nce (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſtreſs, to ſtop, to hinder the progreſs. *Chaucer.*

Diſaven'ture (*s. obſolete*) A misfortune, a miſchance. *Ch.*

Diſavou'ch (*v. t. from* dis, *and* avouch) To retract, to deny, to diſown.

Diſavow' (*v. t. from* dis, *and* avow) To diſown, to deny.

Diſavow'al (*s. from* diſavow) A denial.

Diſavow'er (*s. from* diſavow) One that diſavows.

Diſavow'ing (*p. a. from* diſavow) Denying, diſowning.

Diſavow'ment (*s. from* diſavow) A denial.

Diſau'thoriſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* authoriſe) To deprive of authority, to deprive of credit. *Wotton.*

Disba'nd (*v. t. from* dis, *and* band) To diſmiſs from military ſervice, to break up an army; to ſpread abroad, to ſcatter.

Disba'nd (*v. int.*) To retire from military ſervice, to break up, to ſeparate.

Disband'ed (*p. from* disband) Diſmiſſed from military ſervice, ſeparated.

Disband'ing (*p. a. from* disband) Diſmiſſing from the army, diſcharging, ſeparating.

DISBA'RK (*v. t. from the* French disbarquer) To land from a ſhip, to put on ſhore.

Disbar'ked (*p. from* disbark) Landed from a ſhip, put on ſhore.

Disbar'king (*p. a. from* disbark) Landing from a ſhip, putting on ſhore.

Disbelie'f (*s. from* disbelieve) Diſcredit, the refuſal of belief.

Disbelie've (*v. t. from* dis, *and* believe) To refuſe belief, to diſcredit.

Disbelie'ved (*p. from* disbelieve) Diſcredited, rejected as not worthy of belief.

Disbelie'ver (*s. from* disbelieve) One who withholds belief, an infidel.

Dibelie'ving (*p. a. from* disbelieve) Withholding credit, rejecting as unworthy of belief.

Disben'ch (*v. t. from* dis, *and* bench) To drive from a ſeat. *Shakeſpeare.*

Disbla'me (*v. t. obſolete*) To excuſe, to clear from blame. *Chaucer.*

Disboſca'tion (*s. in old records*) The act of clearing lands from wood.

Disbran'ch (*v. t. from* dis, *and* branch) To ſeparate, to break off, to cut off the branches of a tree.

Disbranch'ed (*p. from* disbranch) Deprived of branches, lopped.

Disbranch'ing (*p. a. from* disbranch) Separating, cutting off, lopping off branches.

Disbu'd (*v. t. from* dis, *and* bud) To take away the branches or buds that are ill ſet.

Disbur'den (*v. t. from* dis, *and* burden) To eaſe of a burden, to unload, to diſencumber, to throw off a burden.

Disbur'den (*v. int.*) To eaſe the mind.

Disbur'dened (*p. from* disburden) Eaſed of a burden, unloaded, diſencumbered.

Disbur'dening (*p. a. from* disburden) Eaſing of a burden, unloading, diſencumbering.

DISBUR'SE (*v. t. from the* French debourſer) To ſpend money, to lay out money.

Disbur'ſed (*p. from* disburſe) Spent, laid out.

Disbur'ſement (*s. from* disburſe) The act of laying out money, the money laid out.

Disbur'ſer (*s. from* disburſe) One that disburſes.

Disbur'ſing (*p. a. from* disburſe) Laying out, ſpending.

DISC (*s. in aſtronomy*) The disk, the round face of the ſun or moon.

DISC (*s. in antiquity*) A quoit, a famous quoit with an inſcription on it uſed in the Olympic games.

DISCAL'CEATE (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* calceus *a ſhoe*) To unſhoe, to deprive of ſhoes.

Diſcal'ceated (*p. from* diſcalceate) Deprived of ſhoes.

Diſcalcea'tion (*s. from* diſcalceate) The act of pulling off the ſhoes. *Brown.*

Diſcalen'dered (*adj. from* dis, *and* calender) Put out of the calender.

Diſcan'dy (*v. int. from* dis, *and* candy) To melt, to diſſolve. *Shakeſpeare.*

DISCARCA'TION (*s. in old records*) The act of unloading a ſhip.

Diſca'rd (*v. t. from* dis, *and* card) To throw uſele cards out of the hand, to diſcharge, to caſt off.

Diſcard'ed (*p. from* diſcard) Thrown off, diſmiſſed from ſervice.

Diſcard'ing (*p. a. from* diſcard) Throwing off as uſeleſs, diſmiſſing from ſervice.

DISCAR'NATE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* car *fleſh*) Stripped of fleſh.

Diſca'ſe (*v. t. not much uſed, from* dis, *and* caſe) To ſtrip, to undreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſcei'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deceit, falſhood. *Ch.*

Diſcei'pte (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deceit, falſhood. *Ch.*

Diſcei'vable (*adj. obſolete*) Deceitful. *Chaucer.*

Diſcen'did (*adj. obſolete*) Alighted, deſcended. *Chaucer.*

Diſcen'ſion (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diſſention, diſcord. *Ch.*

Diſcen'ſioun (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diſſention, diſcord. *Ch.*

Diſcen'ſory (*s. obſolete*) A kind of ſtill in which the mat ter to be diſtilled is put under the fire, and the ſpirit precipitated downwards.

DISCEPTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* capi *to take*) An argumentation, a diſpute by way of argument.

Diſcepta'tor (*s. not uſed*) A judge, an arbitrator. *Cole*

Diſcep'tion (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deception, deceit diſſimulation. *Chaucer.*

DISCE'RN (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* cerno *t* *ſee*) To diſcover, to deſcry, to judge, to diſtinguiſh to make a difference.

Diſce'rn (*v. int.*) To diſtinguiſh between one thing and another; *with* between: *as*, "Diſcern between good *and evil.*"

Diſcer'ned (*p. from* diſcern) Diſtinguiſhed, diſcovered ſeen.

Diſcer'ner (*s. from* diſcern) One that diſcerns, one tha has the power of diſcerning.

Diſcer'nible (*adj. from* diſcern) Capable of being diſ cerned, obvious, apparent.

Diſcer'nibleneſs (*s. from* diſcern) Viſibleneſs, obviouſneſs.

Diſcer'nibly (*adv. from* diſcernible) Perceptibly, appa rently.

Diſcer'ning (*p. a. from* diſcern) Diſcovering, diſtin guiſhing; judicious, knowing.

Diſcer'ningly (*adv. from* diſcerning) Judiciouſly, with diſcernment.

Diſcer'nment (*s. from* diſcern) Judgment, a power o diſcerning.

DISCER'P (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. diſcerpo) To tear in pieces.

Diſcerptibi'lity (*s. from* diſcerptible) Liableneſs to be deſtroyed by diſunion of parts.

Diſcerp'tible (*adj. from* diſcerp) Capable of being torn frangible, capable of being deſtroyed by diſunion o parts.

Diſcer'ptibleneſs (*s. from* diſcerptible) The ſtate or quality of being diſcerptible.

Diſcerp'tion (*s. from* diſcerp) The act of pulling to pieces, the act of deſtroying by diſuniting the parts.

DISCES'SION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* cedo *to go*) A departure, the act of going away.

Diſce'ver (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To diſſever. *Chaucer.*

Diſcev'eraunce (*s. obſolete*) Separation. *Chaucer.*

Diſce'ving (*s. obſolete*) Deceit. *Chaucer.*

DISCHAR'GE (*v. t. from the* French diſcharger) To diſburden, to unload; to fire off a gun; to evacuate hu mours from the body; to clear a debt; to ſet fre from obligation, to clear from accuſation; to perform to execute; to diſmiſs, to diveſt of office, to put away to obliterate, to deſtroy.

Diſchar'ge (*v. int.*) To diſmiſs itſelf, to break up.

Diſchar'ge (*s. from the verb*) A vent, an exploſion, the matter diſcharged, a diſruption, a diſmiſſion from office, a releaſe from an obligation, an acquittal, a ranſom, the price of ranſom, an exemption, an acquittance from a debt, performance, execution.

Diſcharg'ed (*p. from* diſcharge) Disburdened, unloaded, diſmiſſed, cleared, exempted, performed, executed, paid, ranſomed, ſet at liberty, acquitted.

Diſcharg'ing (*p. a. from* diſcharge) Disburdening, unloading, venting, paying, ſetting free, acquitting, diſmiſſing, performing, executing.

Diſche'vele (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Disſhevelled. *Ch.*

DISCIN'CT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* cingo *to gird*) Ungirded, looſely dreſſed.

DISCI'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* cædo *to cut*) To divide, to cut in pieces. *Boyle.*

DISCI'PLE (*s. from the* Lat. diſcipulus) A ſcholar, a learner, one that profeſſes to receive inſtruction from another.

Diſci'ple (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To make diſciples, to teach.

iſci'ple (*v. t. obſolete*) To chaſtize, to diſcipline, to puniſh. *Spenſer.*

iſci'pleſhip (*s. from* diſciple) The ſtate of a diſciple, the function of a diſciple.

iſcipli'nable (*adj. from* diſciple) Teachable, docile, capable of inſtruction.

iſcipli'nableneſs (*s. from* diſciplinable) A capacity of inſtruction, aptneſs for improvement. *Hale.*

iſcip'linants (*s. from* diſcipline, *in church hiſtory*) A ſect or religious order who uſed to ſcourge themſelves by way of mortification.

iſciplina'rian (*adj. from* diſcipline) Belonging to diſcipline.

iſciplina'rian (*s. from the adj.*) One who ſtrictly adheres to diſcipline, one who allows no deviation from ſtated rules; one who contends for ſtricter diſcipline than that of the eſtabliſhed church.

iſcip'linary (*adj. from* diſcipline) Belonging to diſcipline. *Milton.*

IS'CIPLINE (*s. from the* Lat. diſciplina) Inſtruction, education, the act of cultivating the mind; art, ſcience, any thing taught; an order or method of government, a ſtate of ſubjection, a military regulation, a puniſhment, a correction.

is'cipline (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To educate, to inſtruct, to bring up; to regulate, to keep in order; to reform, to correct, to puniſh.

is'ciplined (*p. from* diſcipline) Inſtructed, brought up, regulated, kept in order, corrected, puniſhed.

is'ciplining (*p. a. from* diſcipline) Educating, bringing up, regulating, putting into order, correcting, puniſhing.

iclai'm (*v. t. from* dis, *and* claim) To diſown, to deny, to retract, to renounce.

iſclaim'ed (*p. from* diſclaim) Diſowned, denied, renounced.

iſclaim'er (*s. from* diſclaim) One that diſclaims, one that renounces; a plea in law containing an expreſs denial or refuſal.

iclaim'ing (*p. a. from* diſclaim) Diſowning, denying, renouncing.

iſclan'der (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſlander, to reproach. *Ch.*

iſclo'ſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* cloſe) To uncover, to reveal, to impart a ſecret, to hatch, to open.

iſclo'ſed (*p. from* diſcloſe) Uncovered, revealed, imparted.

iſclo'ſer (*s. from* diſcloſe) One that reveals, one that diſcovers.

iſclo'ſing (*p. a. from* diſcloſe) Uncovering, revealing, imparting that which ſhould be kept a ſecret.

iſclo'ſure (*s. from* diſcloſe) A diſcovery, the act of diſcovering, the act of revealing a ſecret.

iſclu'ſion (*s. not much uſed*) Excluſion, the act of excluding.

SCOI'DAL (*adj. from the* Greek δισκος *a diſc, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) Having the form of a diſc.

SCOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The chryſtalline humour of he eye. *In botany*, A plant producing a flower in he form of the diſcus of the ancients.

ſco'lor (*v. t. a modern and correct ſpelling*) To diſcolour.

ſco'lor (*adj. not uſed*) Having divers colours. *Cole.*

ſcolora'tion (*s. from* diſcolour) The act of ſtaining, the ct of changing the colour, a ſtain, a die.

ſcol'our (*v. t. from* dis, *and* colour) To change the olour, to ſtain.

ſcol'oured (*p. from* diſcolour) Stained, changed in co- our.

ſcol'ouring (*p. a. from* diſcoloured) Staining, chang- g the colour.

COM'FIT (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. de *from*, on *with*, *and* figo *to fix*) To defeat, to conquer, to anquiſh, to overthrow.

com'fit (*s. from the verb*) A defeat, a rout, an over- row. *Milton.*

com'fite (*adj. obſolete*) Diſconſolate, comfortleſs. *Ch.*

com'fited (*p. from* diſcomfit) Defeated, conquered, anquiſhed.

om'fiting (*p. a. from* diſcomfit) Defeating, conquer- g, vanquiſhing.

com'fiture (*s. from* diſcomfit) A defeat, an overthrow.

com'fort (*v. t. from* dis, *and* comfort) To grieve, to dden, to deject.

om'fort (*s. from* dis, *and* comfort) Uneaſineſs, me- ncholy, gloom.

om'fortable (*adj. from* diſcomfort) Melancholy, refu- g comfort. *Milton.*

com'forted (*p. from* diſcomfort) Grieved, dejected.

om'fortin (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſcourage. *Chaucer.*

om'forting (*p. a. from* diſcomfort) Grieving, de- cting.

omme'nd (*v. t. from* dis, *and* commend) To blame, cenſure, to diſapprove.

Diſcommen'dable (*adj. from* diſcommend) Blamable, cenſurable.

Diſcommen'dableneſs (*adj. from* diſcommendable) Blamableneſs, liableneſs to cenſure.

Diſcommenda'tion (*s. from* diſcommend) Blame, cenſure, reproach.

Diſcommend'ed (*p. from* diſcommend) Blamed, cenſured.

Diſcommend'er (*s. from* diſcommend) One that diſcommends.

Diſcommen'ding (*p. a. from* diſcommend) Cenſuring, blaming.

Diſcommo'de (*v. t. from* dis, *and* commode) To incommode, to put to inconvenience.

Diſcommo'ded (*p. from* diſcommode) Incommoded, put to inconvenience.

Diſcommo'ding (*p. a. from* diſcommode) Incommoding, putting to inconvenience.

Diſcommo'dious (*adj. from* diſcommode) Inconvenient, troubleſome, unpleaſing.

Diſcommo'dity (*s. from* diſcommode) Inconvenience, diſadvantage, moleſtation.

Diſcompo'ſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* compoſe) To diſorder, to unſettle, to ruffle, to diſturb, to offend, to fret, to diſpleaſe.

Diſcompo'ſed (*p. from* diſcompoſe) Diſordered, unſettled, ruffled, diſturbed, fretted, diſpleaſed.

Diſcompo'ſedneſs (*s. from* diſcompoſed) The ſtate of being diſcompoſed, diſquietude.

Diſcompo'ſure (*s. from* diſcompoſe) Diſorder, diſturbance.

Diſconce'rt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* concert) To unſettle the mind, to diſcompoſe.

Diſconcert'ed (*p. from* diſconcert) Unſettled, diſturbed, diſcompoſed.

Diſconcert'ing (*p. a. from* diſconcert) Unſettling, diſcompoſing.

Diſconfor'mity (*s. from* dis, *and* conformity) The want of agreement, inconſiſtence.

Diſcongrui'ty (*s. from* dis, *and* congruity) Diſagreement, inconſiſtence.

Diſcon'ſolate (*adj. from* dis, *and* conſole) Sorrowful, hopeleſs, melancholy.

Diſcon'ſolately (*adv. from* diſconſolate) In a diſconſolate manner.

Diſcon'ſolateneſs (*s. from* diſconſolate) The ſtate of being diſconſolate.

Diſconte'nt (*s. from* dis, *and* content) The want of content, uneaſineſs with preſent circumſtances.

Diſconte'nt (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Void of content, uneaſy, diſcontented.

Diſconte'nt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To make uneaſy, to make diſcontented.

Diſconten'ted (*p. from* diſcontent) Uneaſy, diſſatisfied.

Diſconten'tedly (*adv. from* diſcontented) In a diſcontented manner.

Diſconten'tedneſs (*s. from* diſcontented) Uneaſineſs, diſſatisfaction.

Diſcontent'ment (*s. from* diſcontent) Diſcontent, uneaſineſs. *Bacon.*

Diſcontin'uance (*s. from* diſcontinue) The want of union or coheſion of parts, a diſruption, ceſſation, intermiſſion; an interruption, a breaking off.

Diſcontinua'tion (*s. from* diſcontinue) A ſeparation of parts, a diſruption.

Diſcontin'ue (*v. int. from* dis, *and* continue) To loſe the coheſion of parts, to loſe an eſtabliſhed cuſtom.

Diſcontin'ue (*v. t.*) To leave off, to break off a cuſtom, to break off, to interrupt.

Diſcontin'ued (*p. from* diſcontinue) Broken off, interrupted.

Diſcontin'uedneſs (*s. from* diſcontinued) An interruption. *Scott.*

Diſcontinu'ity (*s. from* diſcontinue) A diſunion of parts, the want of coheſion.

Diſcontin'uous (*adj. not much uſed, from* diſcontinue) Parted, diſcontinued, broken off. *Scott.*

Diſconve'nience (*s. from* dis, *and* convenience) Diſagreement, incongruity.

DIS'CORD (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* cor *the heart*) A diſagreement, an oppoſition, a difference; a diſagreeable union of ſounds in muſic.

Dis'cord (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To diſagree, to be unſuitable.

Diſcor'dable (*adj. obſolete*) Diſcordant. *Chaucer.*

Diſcor'dance (*s. from* diſcord) A diſagreement, a diſcord.

Diſcor'dancy (*s. not ſo much uſed, from* diſcordance) Diſcordance, a diſagreement, a diſcord.

Diſcor'dant (*adj. from* diſcord) Inconſiſtent, oppoſite, contrary, incongruous.

Diſcor′dantly (*adv. from* diſcordant) In a diſcordant manner.

Diſcor′dantneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* diſcordant) Diſcordance. *Scott.*

Diſcor′daunt (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diſcordant. *Ch.*

Diſcor′den (*v. obſolete*) To diſagree. *Chaucer.*

Diſcord′ing (*p. a. from* diſcord) Diſagreeing, jarring; *with* with: *as*, "*Sometimes the one jarring and* diſcording with *the other.*"

Diſco′ver (*v. t. from* dis, *and* cover) To diſcloſe, to ſhew, to make known, to find out.

Diſcov′erable (*adj. from* diſcover) Eaſy to be diſcovered, apparent.

Diſcov′ered (*p. from* diſcover) Diſcloſed, revealed, found out, betrayed.

Diſcov′erer (*s. from* diſcover) One who makes a diſcovery, a ſcout.

Diſcov′ering (*p. a. from* diſcover) Diſcloſing, finding out.

Diſcov′erte (*adj. obſolete*) Open, bare, naked. *Chaucer.*

Diſcov′ery (*s. from* diſcover) The act of diſcloſing, the act of finding out, the thing diſcovered.

Diſcov′eryn (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſcover, to explain. *Ch.*

Diſcoun′ſel (*v. t. obſolete, from* dis, *and* counſel) To diſſuade, to adviſe againſt.

Diſcoun′ſelied (*p. from* diſcounſel) Diſſuaded, adviſed to the contrary. *Spenſer.*

Dis′count (*s. from* dis, *and* count) The ſum refunded in a bargain.

Diſcou′nt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To count back, to pay back again.

Diſcoun′ted (*p. from* diſcount) Counted back, paid back.

Diſcoun′tenance (*v. t. from* dis, *and* countenance) To diſcourage by cold treatment, to put out of countenance.

Diſcoun′tenance (*s. from* dis, *and* countenance) Cold treatment, diſcouragement, unfriendly regard.

Diſcoun′tenanced (*p. from* diſcountenance) Treated with coldneſs, diſcouraged.

Diſcoun′tenancer (*s. from* diſcountenance) One that diſcountenances, one that diſcourages by cold treatment.

Diſcoun′tenancing (*p. a. from* diſcountenance) Diſcouraging by cold treatment.

Diſcour′age (*v. t. from* dis, *and* courage) To depreſs, to deject, to deter; *with* from: *as*, "Diſcourage *them* from *going over.*"

Diſcour′aged (*p. from* diſcourage) Depreſſed, dejected, deterred; *with* from: *as*, "*They were* diſcouraged from *that attempt.*"

Diſcour′ager (*s. from* diſcourage) One that diſcourages.

Diſcour′agement (*s. from* diſcourage) The act of diſcouraging, the cauſe of diſcouragement.

Diſcour′aging (*p. a. from* diſcourage) Depreſſing, dejecting, deterring.

DISCOU′RSE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* curſus *a race*) The act of the mind in reaſoning, the intercourſe of language, converſation, ſpeech, effuſion of language, a treatiſe, a diſſertation.

Diſcour′ſe (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To converſe, to talk, to treat upon, to reaſon from premiſes to conſequences.

Diſcou′rſe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To treat of. *Shakeſp.*

Diſcour′ſer (*s. from* diſcourſe) A ſpeaker, an haranguer, a writer, a diſſertator.

Diſcour′ſing (*p. a. from* diſcourſe) Converſing, talking, treating; *with* of: *as*, "*The general maxims we are* diſcourſing of *are not known to children.*"

Diſcour′ſive (*adj. from* diſcourſe) Belonging to diſcourſe, paſſing from premiſes to conſequences, dialogue wiſe, interlocutory.

Diſcour′teous (*adj. from* dis, *and* courteous) Uncivil, uncomplaiſant, defective in good manners.

Diſcour′teouſly (*adv. from* diſcourteous) Uncivilly, rudely.

Diſcour′teouſneſs (*s. from* diſcourteous) Incivility, rudeneſs.

Diſcour′teſy (*s. from* dis, *and* courteſy) Incivility, rudeneſs, an act of diſreſpect.

Dis′cous (*adj. from* diſcus) Broad, flat, wide, having the form of the diſcus.

Dis′cracy (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A dyſcraſy, an unnatural mixture of the blood and juices of the body.

Diſcred′it (*s. from* dis, *and* credit) Reproach, ignominy, diſgrace.

Diſcred′it (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To deprive of credit, to diſgrace, to make leſs reputable.

Diſcred′ited (*p. from* diſcredit) Diſgraced, injured in credit.

Diſcred′iting (*p. a. from* diſcredit) Reproaching, diſgracing, injuring reputation.

DISCREE′T (*adj. from the* French diſcret) Prudent, circumſpect, cautious, ſober, conſiderate, modeſt.

Diſcree′ter (*adj. comp. of* diſcreet) Diſcreet in a highe degree.

Diſcree′teſt (*adj. ſup. of* diſcreet) Diſcreet in the highe degree.

Diſcreet′ly (*adv. from* diſcreet) Prudently, cautiouſly, circumſpectly.

Diſcreet′neſs (*s. from* diſcreet) Diſcretion, the quality being diſcreet.

DIS′CREPANCE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* crepo *make a diſagreeable noiſe*) A difference, a diſagreement.

DIS′CREPANT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* crep *to make a noiſe*) Different, diſagreeing, contrary.

DIS′CRETE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* creſco *grow*) Diſtinct, disjunctive.

Diſcre′tion (*s. from* diſcreet) Prudence, caution, wiſ management, liberty to act at pleaſure, unconditiona power.

Diſcre′tionary (*adj. from* diſcretion) Unreſtrained, unlimited, relative to diſcretion.

Diſcre′tive (*adj. from* diſcrete) Diſtinct, disjunctive.

DISCRETO′RIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The diaphragm, th midriff.

Diſcri′minable (*adj. from* diſcriminate, *but not much uſe* Capable of being diſtinguiſhed.

DISCRI′MINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cern *to diſcern*) To diſtinguiſh, to diſtinguiſh by certain tokens; to ſelect, to ſeparate from others.

Diſcri′minated (*p. from* diſcriminate) Diſtinguiſhed *with* from: *as*, "*The right hand is* diſcriminated fro *the left.*"

Diſcri′minateneſs (*s. from* diſcriminate, *but not muc uſed*) Diſtinctneſs, diſcrimination.

Diſcri′minating (*p. a. from* diſcriminate) Diſtinguiſhin making a difference.

Diſcrimina′tion (*s. from* diſcriminate) The ſtate of bein diſtinguiſhed, the act of diſtinguiſhing, the marks diſtinction.

Diſcri′minative (*adj. from* diſcriminate) Diſtinguiſhin making a diſtinction, obſerving a diſtinction.

DISCRI′MINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cr men *a crime*) Dangerous, hazardous. *Harve*

Diſcriv′in (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſcribe. *Chauce*

DISCUBA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *fro and* cubo *to lie down*) The act of lying down at meat

Diſcu′bitory (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cubo *to down*) Fitted to the poſture of leaning.

DISCUM′BENCY (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cumbo *lie down*) The poſture of leaning at meat after t manner of the ancients.

Diſcum′ber (*v. t. from* dis, *and* cumber) To diſengag to free from any thing cumberſome.

Diſcum′bered (*p. from* diſcumber) Diſengaged, fre from any thing cumberſome; *with* of: *as*, "Diſcu bered of *the clinging veſt.*"

DISCU′RE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* French d couvrir) To diſcover, to reveal. *Spenſ*

DISCUR′RENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *from, and* curro *to run*) Wandering, running h and there. *C*

DISCUR′SION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* curro *run*) The act of running to and fro.

DISCUR′SIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* curr *run*) Moving here and there, roving, proceeding irregular ſteps, argumentative.

Diſcur′ſively (*adv. from* diſcurſive) Argumentative by regular gradations.

DISCUR′SORY (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cu *to run*) Proceeding by regular gradations, argume al, rational.

DIS′CUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A quoit, a heavy flat piec iron uſed in the Olympic games.

DISCU′SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cutio *ſhake*) To examine, to ſift, to clear by diſquiſitio to diſperſe, to ſcatter a ſwelling.

Diſcuſ′ſed (*p. from* diſcuſs) Examined, ſifted; ſha off. *Spen*

Diſcuſ′ſer (*s. from* diſcuſs) One that diſcuſſes, one t examines.

Diſcuſ′ſing (*p. a. from* diſcuſs) Examining, ſiſti clearing by diſquiſition.

Diſcuſ′ſion (*s. from* diſcuſs) An examination, a diſq tion.

Diſcuſ′ſion (*s. in ſurgery*) The reſolution of humo the diſperſion of a ſwelling.

Diſcuſ′ſive (*adj. from* diſcuſs) Having the power to cuſs, endued with a quality of diſperſing noxious mours.

Diſcuſ′ſiveneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* diſcuſſive) power or quality that diſperſes noxious humours.

DISCU′TI

DISCU'TIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* cutio *to ſhake*) Repelling, driving back.

Diſcutient (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine that repels; a carminative.

DISDAI'N (*v. t. from the* French dedaigner) To ſcorn, to look upon with contempt.

Diſdain (*s. from the verb*) Scorn, contempt, indignation.

Diſdain'ful (*adj. from* diſdain) Full of diſdain, ſcornful, indignant.

Diſdain'fully (*adv. from* diſdainful) Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

Diſdain'fulneſs (*s. from* diſdainful) Scorn, contempt.

Diſdain'ing (*p. a. from* diſdain) Scorning, treating with contempt.

Diſdein'ous (*adj. obſolete*) Diſdainful, haughty. *Chau.*

DISDIAPA'SON (*s. in muſic*) The double octave.

Diſea'ſe (*s. from* dis, *and* eaſe) A diſtemper, a malady; uneaſineſs. *Spenſer.*

Diſea'ſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To infect, to afflict with a diſeaſe, to make uneaſy, to afflict with pain.

Diſea'ſed (*p. from* diſeaſe) Diſtempered, afflicted with ſome malady.

Diſea'ſedneſs (*s. from* diſeaſed) The ſtate of being diſeaſed.

Diſedg'ed (*adj. from* dis, *and* edge) Blunted, dulled. *Sha.*

Diſembar'k (*v. t. from* dis, *and* embark) To carry to land, to put on ſhore.

Diſemba'rk (*v. int.*) To land, to go on ſhore.

Diſembark'ed (*p. from* diſembark) Carried to land, put on ſhore.

Diſembark'ing (*p. a. from* diſembark) Carrying to land, putting on ſhore, going on land; *with* on: *as*, "*There* diſembarking on *the green ſea ſide.*"

Diſembit'ter (*v. t. from* dis, *and* imbitter) To free from bitterneſs, to ſweeten.

Diſembit'tered (*p. from* diſembitter) Freed from bitterneſs, making ſweet.

Diſembod'ied (*adj. from* dis, *and* embodied) Diveſted of the body.

DISEMBOG'UE (*v. t. from the* French diſemboucher) To pour out as a river into the ſea, to vent.

Diſembo'gue (*v. int.*) To gain a vent, to empty.

Diſembo'gued (*p. from* diſembogue) Poured out, vented.

Diſembo'guing (*p. a. from* diſembogue) Pouring out as a river into the ſea, venting.

Diſembow'elled (*adj. from* dis, *and* embowelled) Taken from the bowels. *Phillips.*

Diſembro'il (*v. t. from* dis, *and* embroil) To diſentangle, to diſengage, to free from perplexity.

Diſembroi'led (*p. from* diſembroil) Diſentangled, freed from perplexity.

Diſembroi'ling (*p. a. from* diſembroil) Diſentangling, freeing from perplexity.

Diſena'ble (*v. t. from* dis, *and* enable) To deprive of power, to diſable, to weaken.

Diſena'bled (*p. from* diſenable) Deprived of power, diſabled.

Diſena'bling (*p. a. from* diſenable) Depriving of power, diſabling.

Diſencha'nt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* enchant) To deliver from the power of enchantment, to free from the force of ſpells.

Diſenchan'ted (*p. from* diſenchant) Delivered from the power of enchantment.

Diſencre'ſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To diminiſh. *Chaucer.*

Diſencre'ſe (*s. obſolete*) A diminution. *Chaucer.*

Diſencum'ber *v. t. from* dis, *and* encumber) To free from incumbrance, to disburden, to free from obſtructions.

Diſencum'bered (*p. from* diſencumber) Freed from incumbrances, freed from obſtructions.

Diſencum'bering (*p. a. from* diſencumber) Freeing from incumbrances, freeing from obſtructions.

Diſencum'brance (*s. from* diſencumber) A freedom from incumbrance.

Diſen'ded (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deſcended, gone down. *Chaucer.*

Diſenfranch'iſe (*v. t. not much uſed, from* dis, *and* enfranchiſe) To disfranchiſe, to deprive of freedom. *Sc.*

Diſenga'ge (*v. t. from* dis, *and* engage) To ſeparate from, to diſentangle, to draw off, to free from.

Diſenga'ge (*v. int.*) To ſet one's ſelf free from, to withdraw one's affections from.

Diſenga'ged (*p. from* diſengage) Separated from, diſentangled, vacant, having leiſure; *with* from: *as*, "*In the next paragraph I found my author pretty well* diſengaged from *quotations.*"

Diſenga'gedneſs (*s. from* diſengaged) The quality of being diſengaged.

Diſenga'ging (*p. a. from* diſengage) Separating from, diſentangling, getting free.

Diſenga'gement (*s. from* diſengage) A releaſe from an obligation, freedom from engagements, leiſure, vacancy.

Diſentan'gle (*v. t. from* dis, *and* entangle) To ſet free from impediments, to clear from perplexity, to diſengage, to ſeparate.

Diſentang'led (*p. from* diſentangle) Freed from impediments, cleared from perplexity, diſengaged, ſeparated; *with* from: *as*, "Diſentangled from *all corporeal mixtures.*"

Diſentang'ling (*p. a. from* diſentangle) Freeing from impediments, diſengaging, ſeparating.

Diſenter're (*v. t. from* dis, *and* interr) To unbury, to take out of the grave. *Brown.*

Diſenthra'l (*v. t. from* dis, *and* enthral) To ſet free, to reſcue from ſlavery.

Diſenthro'ne (*v. t. from* dis, *and* enthrone) To dethrone. *Milton.*

Diſentra'nce (*v. t. from* dis, *and* entrance) To awaken from a trance, to raiſe from a deep ſleep.

Diſentran'ced (*p. from* diſentrance) Awakened from a trance, raiſed from a deep ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dis'ergot (*v. t. in farriery, from* dis, *and* ergot) To take out the ergot.

DISER'TITUDE (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. diſertitudo) Readineſs of expreſſion, eloquence. *Cole.*

Diſe'ſe (*s. obſolete*) Uneaſineſs, trouble. *Chaucer.*

Diſeſpou'ſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* eſpouſe) To ſeparate after faith has been plighted, to divorce.

Diſeſpou'ſed (*p. from* diſeſpouſe) Separated after faith plighted, divorced. *Milton.*

Diſeſtee'm (*s. from* dis, *and* eſteem) A ſlight regard, a kind of diſlike.

Diſeſteem'ed (*p. from* diſeſteem) Slighted, thought lightly of.

Diſeſteem'ing (*p. a. from* diſeſteem) Slighting, thinking lightly of.

Diſeſtee'm (*v. t. from the ſ.*) To ſlight, to think lightly of.

Diſeſtima'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* diſeſteem) Diſeſteem, diſreſpect.

Disfa'vour (*s. from* dis, *and* favour) Diſcountenance, unfavourable regard, a ſtate in which no favour is to be executed; the want of beauty: *but this laſt ſenſe has little authority.*

Disfa'vour (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To diſcountenance, to withhold favour.

Disfa'voured (*p. from* disfavour) Diſcountenanced, put out of favour. *Swift.*

Disfe'terly (*adv. obſolete*) Deformedly, in diſguiſe. *Ch.*

Disfigura'tion (*s. from* disfigure) The act of disfiguring, the ſtate of being disfigured. *Johnſon.*

Disfig'ure (*v. t. from* dis, *and* figure) To deform, to mangle.

Disfig'ured (*p. from* disfigure) Deformed, mangled, put out of its proper form.

Disfig'urement (*s. from* disfigure) Deformity, a change of form for the worſe. *Milton.*

Disfig'uring (*p. a. from* disfigure) Changing the form for the worſe, putting out of proper form, mangling.

Disfor'eſt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* foreſt) To reduce from foreſt to the ſtate of common land.

Disfranch'iſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* franchiſe) To deprive of freedom, to deprive of privilege.

Disfranch'iſed (*p. from* disfranchiſe) Deprived of freedom, ſtripped of privileges.

Disfranch'iſement (*s. not much uſed, from* disfranchiſe) The act of depriving of privileges.

Disfranch'iſing (*p. a. from* disfranchiſe) Depriving of freedom, depriving of privileges.

Disfur'niſh (*v. t. from* dis, *and* furniſh) To unfurniſh, to ſtrip of furniture, to deprive.

Diſgar'niſh (*v. t. from* dis, *and* garniſh, *but little uſed*) To deprive of ornaments, to take guns from a fortreſs.

Diſgi'ſeneſs (*s. obſolete*) Diſguiſe. *Chaucer.*

Diſglo'rify (*v. t. from* dis, *and* glorify) To deprive of glory, to treat with indignity.

Diſglo'rifyed (*p. from* diſglorify) Deprived of glory, treated with indignity. *Milton.*

Diſgo're (*v. t. in farriery*) To diſperſe an inflammation, to diſpel a ſwelling.

Diſgo'red (*p. from* diſgore) Diſperſed, repelled.

Diſgor'ge (*v. t. from* dis, *and* gorge) To diſcharge by the mouth, to ſpew out, to pour out with violence.

Diſgor'ged (*p. from* diſgorge) Diſcharged by the mouth, poured out with violence.

Diſgor'ging (*p. a. from* diſgorge) Diſcharging by the mouth, vomiting, pouring out with violence.

Diſgo'ring (*p. a. in farriery*) Repelling an inflammation, diſperſing a ſwelling.

Diſgra'ce (*v. from* dis, *and* grace) A ſtate of diſhonour, ſhame, infamy.

Diſgra'ce (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To diſhonour, to reproach, to put out of favour.

Diſgra'ced (*p. from* diſgrace) Diſhonoured, put out of favour.

Diſgra'ceful (*adj. from* diſgrace) Shameful, ignominious, reproachful.

Diſgra'cefully (*adv. from* diſgraceful) In a diſgraceful manner.

Diſgra'cefulneſs (*s. from* diſgraceful) Ignominy, reproach.

Diſgra'cer (*s. from* diſgrace) One that diſgraces.

Diſgra'cing (*p. a. from* diſgrace) Diſhonouring, reproaching, putting out of favour.

Diſgra'cious (*adj. from* dis, *and* gracious) Unkind, unfavourable.

DISGRA'DE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* gradus *a ſtep*) To degrade, to put out of office.

Diſgra'ding (*p. a. from* diſgrade, *but not much uſed*) Degrading, depriving of rank and title.

Diſgra'ding (*s. a law term, from* diſgrade) The act of degrading, a degradation.

DISGREGA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* grex *the flock*) The act of ſeparating from the flock. *Cole.*

Diſgui'ſe (*s. from* dis, *and* guiſe) A dreſs ſo contrived as to conceal the perſon that wears it, a falſe appearance.

Diſgui'ſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To conceal by an unuſual dreſs, to hide by a falſe appearance, to disfigure, to deform; to ſtupify by liquor.

Diſgui'ſed (*p. from* diſguiſe) Concealed by an unuſual dreſs, disfigured, put into an unuſual form; intoxicated with liquor. *Spectator.*

Diſgui'ſement (*s. from* diſguiſe) A diſguiſe, a dreſs which conceals the perſon that wears it.

Diſgui'ſer (*s. from* diſguiſe) One that puts on a diſguiſe, one that conceals by a diſguiſe.

Diſgui'ſin (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To diſguiſe. *Chau.*

Diſgui'ſing (*p. a. from* diſguiſe) Concealing by an unuſual dreſs, putting on a falſe appearance.

DISGUS'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* guſto *to taſte*) To diſtaſte, to raiſe an averſion in the ſtomach; to offend, to cauſe averſion; *with* from: *as,* "*What* diſguſts *me* from *having to do with anſwerjobbers, is, that they have no conſcience.*" *Swift.*

Diſgus't (*s. from the verb*) The averſion of the palate, offence conceived, ill humour.

Diſgus'ted (*p. from* diſguſt) Offended, affected with diſlike; *with* at, *and* with: *as,* "Diſguſted at *marriage.*" "Diſguſted with *the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered.*"

Diſguſt'ful (*adj. from* diſguſt) Nauſeous, offenſive, producing diſguſt.

Diſgus'ting (*p. a. from* diſguſt) Nauſeating, offending, giving diſguſt.

DISH (*s. from the* Sax. diſc) A broad wide veſſel, in which meat is ſerved up at table, a platter; a deep round veſſel for ſpoonmeat; the meat ſerved in a diſh, any particular kind of food.

Diſh (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſerve up in a diſh, to fit any kind of food for the table.

DISHABIL'LE (*adj. from the* French) Undreſſed, looſely dreſſed, negligently dreſſed.

Diſhabil'le (*s. from the adj.*) An undreſs, a looſe dreſs.

Diſhabil'ly (*s. not much uſed, from* diſhabille) A diſhabille, an undreſs. *Scott.*

Diſhab'it (*v. t. not much uſed, from* dis, *and* habit) To drive from a habitation, to put out of place.

Diſhab'ited (*p. from* diſhabit) Driven from a habitation, put out of place. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſhar'mony (*s. from* dis, *and* harmony) The contrary to harmony, diſcord.

Diſh'clout (*s. from* diſh, *and* clout) The cloth with which the maids waſh their diſhes.

Diſh'ed (*p. from* diſh) Served up in a diſh, prepared for table. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſhear'ten (*v. t. from* dis, *and* hearten) To diſcourage, to deject, to depreſs.

Diſheart'ened (*p. from* diſhearten) Diſcouraged, dejected, depreſſed, diſpirited.

Diſheart'ening (*p. a. from* diſhearten) Diſcouraging, dejecting, diſpiriting.

Diſher'iſon (*s. a law term*) The act of debarring from inheritance.

Diſher'it (*v. t. from* dis, *and* inherit) To diſinherit, to cut off from inheritance.

Diſher'ite (*adj. obſolete*) Diſinherited, deprived of inheritance. *Chaucer.*

Diſher'ited (*p. from* diſherit) Cut off from inheritance. *Dryden.*

Diſher'iting (*p. a. from* diſherit) Cutting off from inheritance.

Diſher'itor (*s. a law term*) One that puts another ou of his inheritance.

DISHEV'EL (*v. t. from the* French decheveler) To pu the hair in diſorder.

Diſhev'elled (*p. from* diſhevel) Put into diſorder as th hair, having the hair diſordered.

Diſh'ing (*p. a. from* diſh) Serving up in a diſh at table preparing meat for table.

Diſh'ing (*adj. from the part. uſed only by artificers*) Hol low, concave, reſembling the form of a diſh. *Mort*

Diſhon'eſt (*adj. from* dis, *and* honeſt) Void of probity deſtitute of faithfulneſs, fraudulent, wicked; diſgra ced, diſhonoured; diſgraceful, ignominious. *Pope*

Diſhon'eſtly (*adv. from* diſhoneſt) Faithleſsly, wickedly wantonly, lewdly.

Diſhon'eſty (*s. from* dis, *and* honeſty) The want of pro bity, unfaithfulneſs, a violation of truſt, incontinence lewdneſs.

Diſho'nor (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling*) Diſhonour reproach.

Diſhon'our (*s. from* dis, *and* honour) Reproach, diſgrace cenſure.

Diſhon'our (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To diſgrace, to trea with indignity, to violate chaſtity.

Diſhon'ourable (*adj. from* diſhonour) Shameful, reproach ful, ignominious.

Diſhon'ourableneſs (*s. from* diſhonour) The ſtate or qua lity of being diſhonourable. *Scott*

Diſhon'ourably (*adv. from* diſhonourable) In a diſhonour able manner.

Diſhon'oured (*p. from* diſhonour) Diſgraced, treate with indignity.

Diſhon'ourer (*s. from* diſhonour) One that treats anothe diſhonourably, a violater of chaſtity.

Diſhon'ouring (*p. a. from* diſhonour) Treating wit indignity, diſgracing.

Diſho'rn (*v. t. from* dis, *and* horn) To deprive of horn *Shakeſpeare*

Diſhu'mour (*s. from* dis, *and* humour) Ill humour, pee viſhneſs.

Diſh'waſher (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, th water wagtail.

Diſh'water (*s. from* diſh, *and* water) The water i which the maids waſh their diſhes.

DISIDÆ'MONY, DISIDE'MONY (*s. from the* Greek δειδ *to fear, and* δαιμων *a demon*) Superſtition, ſuperſtitiou worſhip, the ſtate of thoſe that worſhip out of fear.

Diſimpro'vement (*s. from* dis, *and* improvement) Th neglect of improvement, the act of reducing to a wor ſtate.

Diſincar'cerate (*v. t. from* dis, *and* incarcerate) To fre from priſon, to ſet at liberty. *Harve*

Diſincha'nt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* inchant, *but not ſo cor rect a ſpelling*) To diſenchant, to free from the powe of enchantment. *Scot*

Diſinclina'tion (*s. from* diſincline) The want of inclin tion, diſlike.

Diſincli'ne (*v. t. from* dis, *and* incline) To produce diſlike, to render diſaffected.

Diſincli'ned (*p. from* diſincline) Diſaffected, void of in clination.

Diſincor'porate (*v. t. from* dis, *and* incorporate) T diſunite, to ſeparate from the maſs, to diſſolve a bod corporate. *Scot*

Diſingenu'ity (*s. from* diſingenuous) Unfairneſs, mea neſs, ungenerous conduct.

Diſingen'uous (*adj. from* dis, *and* ingenuous) Unfai crafty, illiberal, unbecoming a gentleman.

Diſingen'uouſly (*adv. from* diſingenuous) In a diſing nuous manner.

Diſingen'uouſneſs (*s. from* diſingenuous) Unfairne meanneſs, ungenerous conduct.

Diſinhab'ited (*adj. from* dis, *and* inhabited) Uninhabite void of inhabitants, deſolate.

Diſinher'iſon (*s. a law term, from* dis, *and* inherit) Th act of diſinheriting, the ſtate of being cut off from h reditary right.

Diſinher'it (*v. t. from* dis, *and* inherit) To cut off fro hereditary right, to deprive of inheritance.

Diſinher'ited (*p. from* diſinherit) Deprived of inher ance, cut off from hereditary right.

Diſinher'iting (*p. a. from* diſinherit) Depriving of i heritance, cutting off from hereditary right.

Diſintan'gle (*v. t. from* dis, *and* intangle) To diſengag to free from perplexity, to deliver from intangleme

Diſintang'led (*p. from* diſintangle) Diſengaged, fre from intanglement.

Diſintang'ling (*p. a. from* diſintangle) Diſengagi freeing from intanglement.

ſinter' (*v. t. from* dis, *and* inter) To take a dead body out of the grave, to unbury. *Scott.*

SINTERES'SED (*adj. nearly obſolete, from the* French diſintereſſe) Diſintereſted. *Dryden.*

ſinteres'ſement (*s. not much uſed, from* diſintereſſed) Diſintereſtedneſs. *Prior.*

ſin'tereſt (*s. from* dis, *and* intereſt) Prejudicialneſs, injury; diſintereſtedneſs, ſuperiority to private advantage.

ſin'tereſted (*adj. from* diſintereſt) Superior to private advantage, uninfluenced by private conſiderations; indifferent, having no immediate concern with.

ſinteres'tedly (*adv. from* diſintereſted) In a diſintereſted manner.

ſinteres'tedneſs (*s. from* diſintereſted) A ſuperiority to private intereſt, indifference to private advantage.

ſinter'red (*p. from* diſinter) Unburied, taken out of the grave. *Addiſon.*

ſinthro'ne (*v. t. from* dis, *and* inthrone) To dethrone, to depoſe from kingly authority. *Scott.*

ſin'tricate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* dis, *and* intricate) To diſintangle.

ſinvi'te (*v. t. little uſed, from* dis, and invite) To retract an invitation.

ſjoi'n (*v. t. from* dis, *and* join) To ſeparate, to diſunite, to put aſunder; *with* from: *as,* "*Till we have* disjoined *her* from *the Spaniſh monarchy.*"

joi'ned (*p. from* disjoin) Separated, diſunited, put ſunder.

joi'ning (*p. from* disjoin) Separating, putting aſunder.

joi'nt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* joint) To put out of joint, break, to break in pieces, to carve a ſowl, to make incoherent.

joi'nt (*v. int.*) To fall in pieces, to ſeparate.

joi'nt (*adj. from the verb*) Separated, divided.

joi'nte (*s. obſolete*) A hard caſe, a difficult buſineſs. *Ch.*

oin'ted (*p. from* disjoint) Put out of joint, broken, rved, rendered incoherent.

oin'ting (*p. a. from* disjoint) Putting out of joint, eaking, carving a ſowl, rendering incoherent.

oy'nt (*s. obſolete*) A hard caſe, a difficult buſineſs. *Ch.*

UDICA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de om, *and* judico *to judge*) Dijudication, determinaon. *Boyle.*

u'gate (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* jugo *to* ke, *but not ſufficiently authorized*) To disjoin, to yoke.

UN'CT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* jungo *to* n) Disjoined, ſeparated.

unc'tion (*s. from* disjunct) A ſeparation, a diviſion parts.

unc'tive (*adj. from* disjunct) Incapable of union, rking a ſeparation, pointing out an oppoſition; ving disjunctive particles.

unc'tively (*adv. from* disjunctive) Diſtinctly, ſepaely.

(*s. from* diſcus) The face of the ſun, moon, or her planet, as it appears to the eye; a quoit, a ece of iron uſed in the ancient ſports.

ennynge (*adj. obſolete*) Keeping out of ſight, withawing from the view. *Chaucer.*

eve'rith (*v. t. third perſon ſing. obſolete*) Diſcover. *Chaucer.*

ind'neſs (*s. from* dis, *and* kindneſs) The want of dneſs, an injury, an ill turn.

yv'ering (*adj. obſolete*) Diſcovering, deſcribing, exining. *Chaucer.*

ke (*s. from* dis, *and* like) The want of affection, a nclination, a diſguſt; diſagreement.

ke (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To diſapprove, to have a ht averſion to.

ked (*p. from* diſlike) Diſapproved, received with like.

keful (*adj. from* diſlike) Diſaffected, full of diſlike.

ken (*v. t. from* diſlike) To make unlike. *Shakeſp.*

keneſs (*s. from* diſlike) Unlikeneſs, diſſimilitude.

ker (*s. from* diſlike) One that diſlikes, a diſapover.

king (*p. a. from* diſlike) Diſapproving, having a ht averſion to.

n'b (*v. t. not much uſed, from* dis, *and* limb) To limb from limb.

n'n (*v. t. from* dis, *and* limn) To ſtrike out of a ture. *Shakeſpeare.*

OCATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* locus *a* e) To put out of place, to disjoint.

ocated (*p. from* diſlocate) Put out of its proper ce, disjointed.

Dis'locating (*p. a. from* diſlocate) Putting out of its proper place, disjointing.

Diſloca'tion (*s. from* diſlocate) The act of putting out of the proper place, the ſtate of being put out of place; a laxation, a joint put out.

Diſlo'dge (*v. t. from* dis, *and* lodge) To remove from a place, to remove from a habitation, to drive an enemy from a ſtation; to remove an army to other quarters.

Diſlo'dge (*v. int.*) To go to another place.

Diſlodg'ed (*p. from* diſlodge) Removed from a place, removed from an habitation, driven from a ſtation, removed to other quarters.

Diſlodg'ing (*p. a. from* diſlodge) Removing from a place, driving from a ſtation, removing into other quarters.

Diſloi'ned (*adj. obſolete*) Remote, diſtant. *Spenſer.*

Diſloy'al (*adj. from* dis, *and* loyal) Faithleſs to a ſovereign, diſobedient, diſaffected to the prince; inconſtant, falſe in love; faithleſs to the marriage bed; diſhoneſt, perfidious; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete.*

Diſloy'ally (*adv. from* diſloyal) Diſaffectedly, treacherouſly, diſobediently.

Diſloy'alneſs (*s. not much uſed*) Diſloyalty.

Diſloyalty (*s. from* diſloyal) The want of fidelity to the ſovereign; the want of fidelity in love; *but this laſt ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

DIS'MAL (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. dies *a day, and* malus *bad*) Gloomy, dark, ſorrowful, melancholy.

Diſma'lity (*s. not much uſed, from* diſmal) Diſmalneſs. *Sc.*

Dis'mally (*adv. from* diſmal) Sorrowfully, horribly.

Dis'malneſs (*s. from* diſmal) The ſtate of being diſmal.

Diſman'tle (*v. t. from* dis, *and* mantle) To throw off a dreſs, to ſtrip; to looſe, to unfold; to break down any thing; to ſtrip a town of its fortifications.

Diſman'tled (*p. from* dis, *and* mantle) Stripped, thrown open, deprived of outworks.

Diſman'tling (*p. a. from* diſmantle) Stripping, breaking down, depriving of fortifications; *with* of: *as,* "Diſmantling *him* of *his honour.*"

Diſman'tling (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſtripping, the act of demoliſhing the out works of a town: "*It is not ſufficient to poſſeſs our own fort without the* diſmantling *of our enemies.*"

Diſma'sk (*v. t. from* dis, *and* mask) To uncover, to diveſt of a mask.

Diſmas'ked (*p. from* diſmask) Uncovered, diveſted of a mask.

Diſma'ſt (*v. t. a ſea term, from* dis, *and* maſt) To deprive of maſts; to cut off the maſts of a ſhip.

Diſmas'ted (*p. from* diſmaſt) Deprived of maſts.

DISMA'Y (*v. t. from the* Span. diſmayar) To terrify, to diſcourage, to deject.

Diſma'y (*s. from the verb*) The failure of courage, fear, a deſertion of mind.

Diſmay'ed (*p. from* diſmay) Terrified, diſcouraged, preſſed.

Diſmay'edneſs (*s. from* diſmayed) The ſtate of being diſmayed.

Diſmay'ing (*p. a. from* diſmay) Terrifying, diſcouraging, depreſſing.

DIS'ME (*s. from the* French) A tenth, the tenth part, tythe. *Ayliffe.*

Diſmem'ber (*v. t. from* dis, *and* member) To cut one member from another, to cut in pieces.

Diſmem'bered (*p. from* diſmember) Cut in pieces, divided as one member from another.

Diſmem'bering (*p. a. from* diſmember) Cutting to pieces, dividing one member or part from another.

DISMI'SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* miſſus, mitto, *to ſend*) To ſend away, to give leave to depart, to diſcard, to diveſt of office.

Diſmis'ſed (*p. from* diſmiſs) Sent away, permitted to depart, diſcarded, diveſted of office.

Diſmis'ſing (*p. a. from* diſmiſs) Sending away, permitting to depart, diſcarding, diveſting of office.

Diſmis'ſion (*s. from* diſmiſs) The act of ſending away, a diſcharge, deprivation.

Diſmort'gage (*v. t. from* dis, *and* mortgage) To redeem from mortgage. *Howel.*

Diſmou'nt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* mount) To throw off an horſe, to throw from a place of honour or elevation, to throw a piece of cannon from its carriage.

Diſmou'nt (*v. int.*) To alight from a horſe, to deſcend from an elevation.

Diſmoun'ted (*p. from* diſmount) Thrown off a horſe, thrown from any place of honour or elevation, thrown from the carriage.

Diſmoun′ting (*p. a. from* diſmount) Throwing off a horſe, alighting from a horſe, deſcending from an elevation.

Diſnat′uraliſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* naturaliſe) To alienate, to deprive of the privileges of birth.

Diſnat′uraliſed (*p. from* diſnaturaliſe) Alienated, made alien, deprived of the privileges of birth.

Diſna′tured (*adj. from* dis, *and* nature) Unnatural, void of natural affection.

Diſobe′dience (*s. from* dis, *and* obedience) The violation of lawful commands, a breach of duty, a breach of complaiſance. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſobe′dient (*adj. from* dis, *and* obedient) Unobſervant of lawful authority, deficient in obedience.

Diſobe′diently (*adv. from* diſobedient) Undutifully.

Diſobei′ſant (*adj. obſolete*) Diſobedient. *Chaucer.*

Diſobe′y (*v. t. from* dis, *and* obey) To tranſgreſs a command, to act contrary to a prohibition.

Diſobey′ed (*p. from* diſobey) Tranſgreſſed, treated with diſobedience.

Diſobey′ing (*p. a. from* diſobey) Tranſgreſſing, acting contrary to command.

Diſobliga′tion (*s. from* diſoblige) An offence, a cauſe of diſguſt.

Diſobli′ge (*v. t. from* dis, *and* oblige) To offend, to diſguſt.

Diſobli′ged (*p. from* diſoblige) Offended, diſguſted.

Diſobli′ging (*p. a. from* diſoblige) Offending, diſguſting, unpleaſing.

Diſobli′gingly (*adv. from* diſobliging) In a diſobliging manner.

Diſobli′gingneſs (*s. from* diſobliging) Offenſiveneſs, an aptneſs to offend, want of civility.

Diſor′bed (*adj. from* dis, *and* orb) Thrown out of its orb. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſor′der (*s. from* dis, *and* order) The want of order, confuſion, tumult, diſtemper of body, diſcompoſure of mind.

Diſor′der (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To throw into confuſion, to put out of order, to ruffle, to diſturb the health of the body, to diſcompoſe the mind.

Diſor′dered (*p. from* diſorder) Put out of order, thrown into confuſion, ruffled, diſturbed as to the health of the body, diſcompoſed as to the ſtate of the mind.

Diſor′deredneſs (*s. from* diſordered) The want of order, confuſion, irregularity.

Diſor′dering (*p. a. from* diſorder) Putting out of order, diſturbing, deſtroying the health of the body, deſtroying the peace of the mind.

Diſor′derly (*adv. from* diſorder) Without rule, without method, confuſedly, lawleſsly.

Diſor′derly (*adj. from* diſorder) Confuſed, irregular, tumultuous, lawleſs.

Diſor′dinaunce (*s. obſolete*) Diſorder, confuſion. *Chaucer.*

Diſor′dinate (*adj. from* dis, *and* ordinate) Inordinate, diſſolute, vitious.

Diſor′dinately (*adv. from* diſordinate) Inordinately, diſſolutely, vitiouſly.

Diſorien′tated (*adj. from* dis, *and* orient) Turned from the eaſt, thrown out of the proper place. *Harris.*

Diſow′n (*v. t. from* dis, *and* own) To deny, to diſallow, to abrogate, to annul.

Diſown′ed (*p. from* diſown) Denied, diſallowed, abrogated.

Diſown′ing (*p. a. from* diſown) Denying, diſallowing, annulling.

Diſpair′id (*adj. obſolete*) Diſpairing, void of hope. *Chau.*

DISPA′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* pandeo *to lie open*) To diſplay, to ſpread abroad.

Diſpan′ded (*p. not much uſed*, *from* diſpand) Diſplayed, laid open.

Diſpan′ding (*p. a. not much uſed*, *from* diſpand) Diſplaying, ſpreading abroad.

Diſpan′ſion (*s. from* diſpand) The act of diſplaying, the act of ſpreading abroad, diffuſion.

DISPAR′AGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* par *equal*) To match unequally, to injure by unworthy compariſon, to reproach, to treat with contempt, to bring a reproach, to diſgrace in marriage.

Diſpar′age (*s. now grown obſolete*) A diſparagement. *Ch.*

Diſpar′aged (*p. from* diſparage) Matched unequally, injured by an unworthy compariſon, reproached, treated with contempt; *with* by, *or* with: *as*, "Diſparaged with *fear*." "Diſparaged by *that union*."

Diſpar′agement (*s. from* diſparage) An injurious union or compariſon, a reproach, a diſgrace; *with* to: *as*, "*It was a* diſparagement to *the whole family*."

Diſpar′ager (*s. from* diſparage) One that diſgraces, one that reproaches.

Diſpar′aging (*p. a. from* diſparage) Injuring by an unworthy compariſon, diſgracing.

DISPAR′ATES (*s. plu. in logic*) Thoſe things which
ſo unlike that they cannot be properly compared
each other.

DISPAR′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* par *equ*
Inequality, unlikeneſs.

Diſpa′rk (*v. t. from* dis, *and* park) To throw open
park, to lay open.

Diſpark′ed (*p. from* diſpark) Converted from a pa
into common land, laid open. *Shakeſpea*

Diſpar′pled (*adj. in heraldry*) Scattered here and the
ſhooting into different parts.

Diſpa′rt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* part) To divide into t
to ſeparate, to rive aſunder.

Diſpart′ed (*p. from* diſpart) Divided into two par
ſeparated, rived aſunder.

Diſpar′tin (*v. t. obſolete*) To divide, to ſeparate. *Ch*

Diſpart′ing (*p. a. from* diſpart) Dividing into two,
parating, riving aſunder.

Diſpaſ′ſion (*s. from* dis, *and* paſſion) An exemption fr
paſſion, coolneſs, compoſure of mind.

Diſpaſ′ſionate (*adj. from* dis, *and* paſſionate) Void
paſſion, cool, moderate, temperate.

Diſpa′tch (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Deſpatch, haſte.

Diſpa′tch (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To deſpatch,
haſten.

Diſpatch′es (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Letters ſent abr
on public affairs. *Sc*

Diſpatch′ful (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Deſpatchful,
of deſpatch. *Sc*

Diſpau′pered (*adj. a law term*, *from* dis, *and* pau
Put out of a capacity of ſuing in the form of a pau

Diſpei′rid (*adj. obſolete*) Deſpairing, void of hope.

DISPE′L (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* pello *to f*
To drive away, to diſſipate.

Diſpel′led (*p. from* diſpel) Driven away, diſſipated.

Diſpel′ling (*p. a. from* diſpel) Driving away, diſſipat

Diſpen′ce (*s. now grown obſolete*) Expence, coſt. *Spen*

DIS′PEND (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* pend
weigh) To ſpend, to conſume. *Spen*

Diſpen′dious (*adj. not much uſed*) Sumptuous, coſtly.

Diſpen′dour (*s. obſolete*) A ſpendthrift. *Chau*

Diſpe′ns (*s. obſolete*) Expence, coſt. *Chau*

Diſpen′ſable (*adj. not much uſed*, *from* diſpenſe) Cap
of being diſpenſed with.

Diſpen′ſary (*s. from* diſpenſe) A treatiſe on medic
the place where medicines are prepared.

Diſpenſa′tion (*s. from* diſpenſe) The act of dealing
a diſtribution, a method of providence; an exe
tion, a permiſſion to do what is contrary to com
law or uſage.

Diſpenſa′tor (*s. from* diſpenſe) A diſtributer. *B*

Diſpen′ſatory (*s. from* diſpenſe) A book which g
directions for the compoſition of medicines.

DISPEN′SE (*v. t. from the* French diſpenſer) To
out, to diſtribute, to make up a medicine.

Diſpen′ſe (*v. int.*) To allow of, to excuſe, to gra
diſpenſation; *with* with: *as*, "*Nature* diſpenſes
the deed." "*I could not* diſpenſe with *myſelf from*
ing a voyage." *Add*

Diſpen′ſe (*s. from the verb*) A diſpenſation, an ex
tion.

Diſpen′ſed (*p. from* diſpenſe) Diſtributed; exc
granted; *with* with: *as*, "*The rules of words*
be diſpenſed with."

Diſpen′ſer (*s. from* diſpenſe) One that diſpenſes, a
buter.

Diſpen′ſing (*p. a. from* diſpenſe) Dealing out,
buting; allowing, granting; *with* with: *as*, "
penſing with *that piece of formality he addreſſed*
ſelf immediately to the buſineſs in hand."

Diſpen′ſing (*s. from the part.*) A diſpenſation, the
yielding. "*The* diſpenſing *of his goſpel*."

Diſpeo′ple (*v. t. from* dis, *and* people) To emp
people, to depopulate.

Diſpeo′pled (*p. from* diſpeople) Emptied of inhabi
depopulated.

Diſpeo′pler (*s. from* diſpeople) One that depopulat
that lays waſte.

Diſpeo′pling (*p. a. from* diſpeople) Emptying of
bitants, depopulating.

Diſpe′raunce (*s. obſolete*) Deſpair. *Ch*

DISPER′MOUS (*adj. in botany*, *from the* Greek δις
and σπερμα *a ſeed*) Having two ſeeds produced
each flower.

DISPER′GE (*v. t. from the* Lat. diſpergo *to ſprink*
ſcatter, to ſprinkle. *Shake*

DISPER′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. diſpergo *to ſcatte*
ſcatter, to diſſipate.

Diſper′ſed (*p. from* diſperſe) Scattered, diſſipated.

iſpers'edly (*adv. from* diſperſed) Separately, here and there.

iſpers'edneſs (*s. from* diſperſed) The ſtate of being diſperſed, diſperſion.

iperſe'neſs (*s. not much uſed, from* diſperſe) Diſperſion, the ſtate of being diſperſed. *Brerewood.*

iſper'ſer (*s. from* diſperſe) One that diſperſes.

iſper'ſing (*p. a. from* diſperſe) Scattering, ſpreading abroad.

iſper'ſion (*s. from* diſperſe) The act of diſperſing, the ſtate of being diſperſed.

iſpe'rt (*v. t. in gunnery*) To find the different diameters between the mouth and breech of a piece of ordnance. *Cole.*

iſper'tion (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A diſperſion.

iſpi'ce (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſpiſe. *Chaucer.*

ISPI'CIENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſpicio *to look*) Premeditation, conſideration, caution. *Scott.*

iſpir'it (*v. t. from* dis, *and* ſpirit) To diſcourage, to deject, to exhauſt the ſpirits.

iſpir'ited (*p. from* diſpirit) Diſcouraged, dejected, diſheartened, weakened; *with* with: *as*, "*Not* diſpirited with *my afflictions*."

iſpir'itedneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* diſpirited) The ſtate of being diſpirited.

iſpi'ſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſpiſe. *Chaucer.*

iſpi'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Spight, revenge, hatred, malice. *Chaucer.*

iſpi'tous (*adj. obſolete*) Spightful, ſevere, void of pity. *Ch.*

iſpi'touſly (*adv. obſolete, from* diſpitous) Spightfully, angrily, without pity. *Chaucer.*

iſpla'ce (*v. t. from* dis, *and* place) To put out of place, to put in another place, to diſturb, to diſorder.

iſpla'ced (*p. from* diſplace) Put out of place, diſordered.

ISPLA'CENCY (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* placeo *to pleaſe*) Incivility, diſguſt, the ſtate or quality of being diſpleaſing.

iſpla'nt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* plant) To remove a plant, to drive from one habitation to another.

iſplanta'tion (*s. from* diſplant) The removal of a plant, the act of removing a people from their habitation.

iſplant'ed (*p. from* diſplant) Removed from one place to another, tranſplanted.

iſplant'ing (*p. a. from* diſplant) Removing a plant, driving a people from their habitation.

ISPLA'Y (*v. t. from the* French diſployer) To ſpread abroad, to ſpread wide, to exhibit, to ſet off with oſtentation, to talk without reſtraint; to carve, to cut up.

iſpla'y (*s. from the verb*) An exhibition, an oſtentatious repreſentation.

iſplay'ed (*p. from* diſplay) Spread abroad, expoſed to view, oſtentatiouſly repreſented, carved, cut up.

is'ple (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſcipline, to correct. *Spenſer.*

iſplea'ſance (*s. now grown obſolete*) Anger, diſcontent. *Spenſer.*

iſplea'ſant (*adj. from* diſpleaſe) Unpleaſing, offenſive. *Granville.*

iſplea'ſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* pleaſe) To offend, to diſguſt, to make angry, to raiſe averſion.

iſplea'ſed (*p. from* diſpleaſe) Offended, diſguſted.

iſpleas'ing (*p. a. from* diſpleaſe) Offending, diſguſting, raiſing averſion, diſagreeable, unpleaſant.

iſpleas'ingneſs (*s. from* diſpleaſing) Offenſiveneſs.

iſplea'ſure (*s. from* diſpleaſe) Uneaſineſs, offence, anger, diſgrace.

iſplea'ſure (*v. t. from the ſubſ. but little uſed*) To diſpleaſe, to offend.

iſplea'ſuring (*p. a. from* diſpleaſure) Diſpleaſing, offending. *Bacon.*

iſple'ſaunce (*s. obſolete*) Diſpleaſure. *Chaucer.*

ISPLO'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* plaudo *to clap*) To diſperſe with a loud noiſe, to vent with violence. *Milton.*

iſplo'ding (*p. a. from* diſplode) Diſperſing with a loud noiſe, venting with violence. *Johnſon.*

iſplo'ſion (*s. from* diſplode) An exploſion, a ſudden burſt with noiſe and violence.

ISPOI'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. diſpolio) To rob, to rifle, to ſpoil.

iſpoi'led (*p. from* diſpoil) Robbed, ſpoiled; *with* of: *as*, "Diſpoiled of *all her beauty!*"

iſpoi'lin (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To rob, to ſpoil, to undreſs. *Chaucer.*

iſpoi'ling (*p. a. from* diſpoil) Robbing, ſpoiling. *Scott.*

iſpolia'tion (*s. from* diſpoil) The act of robbing, the act of ſpoiling.

ISPONDÆ'US (*s. in poetry*) A poetic foot conſiſting of two ſpondees, or four long ſyllables.

DISPO'NE (*v. t. obſolete, from the* Lat. de *from, and* pono *to place*) To diſpoſe. *Chaucer.*

Diſpo'rt (*s. from* dis, *and* port) Sport, play, diverſion, merriment.

Diſpo'rt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To divert. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſpo'rt (*v. int.*) To play, to wanton.

Diſpor'ting (*p. a. from* diſport) Playing, wantoning. *Milt.*

Diſpo'ſal (*s. from* diſpoſe) The act of diſpoſing, a power of diſpoſing, a regulation, management.

DISPO'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* pono *to place*) To place, to order, to give, to diſtribute, to regulate, to adjuſt, to adapt. *With* of; to apply to any purpoſe, to give away, to put into the hands of another.

Diſpo'ſe (*v. int. obſolete*) To bargain, to make terms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſpo'ſe (*s. from the verb*) Diſpoſal, diſpoſition.

Diſpo'ſed (*p. from* diſpoſe) Ordered, applied, given away; *with* of: *as*, "*The place was* diſpoſed of *before you applied*."

Diſpo'ſedneſs (*s. from* diſpoſed) Diſpoſition, inclination. *Scott.*

Diſpo'ſer (*s. from* diſpoſe) One that diſpoſes.

Diſpo'ſing (*p. a. from* diſpoſe) Ordering, regulating, applying to ſome purpoſe, beſtowing.

Diſpoſi'tion (*s. from* diſpoſe) A diſtribution, an order, a method, a fitneſs, a tendency, a temper, an affection, a prevailing inclination.

Diſpos'itive (*adj. from* diſpoſe) Belonging to the diſpoſition of property, decretive. *Aylife.*

Diſpo'ſitively (*adv. from* diſpoſitive) Diſtributively, reſpecting individuals.

Diſpos'itor (*s. in aſtrology, from* diſpoſe) The lord of the ſign in which any planet is found and by which it is overruled.

Diſpoſſe'ſs (*v. t. from* dis, *and* poſſeſs) To put out of poſſeſſion, to deprive; *with* of: *as*, "*No power ſhall* diſpoſſeſs *my thoughts* of *that expected happineſs*."

Diſpoſſes'ſed (*p. from* diſpoſſeſs) Put out of poſſeſſion, deprived, diſſeized; *with* of: *as*, "*How art thou* diſpoſſeſſed of *all thy native glories!*" *Sometimes with* from: *as*, "Diſpoſſeſſed from *the earth*." *But this conſtruction is now grown obſolete.*

Diſpoſſes'ſing (*p. a. from* diſpoſſeſs) Putting out of poſſeſſion, depriving of.

Diſpoſſeſſion (*s. from* diſpoſſeſs) The act of putting out of poſſeſſion.

Diſpo'ſure (*s. from* diſpoſe) Diſpoſal, inclination, ſtate, poſture.

Diſprai'ſe (*s. from* dis, *and* praiſe) Blame, cenſure, diſgrace.

Diſprai'ſe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To blame, to cenſure, to condemn.

Diſprai'ſed (*p. not much uſed, from* diſpraiſe) Blamed, cenſured.

Diſprai'ſer (*s. not much uſed, from* diſpraiſe) One that diſpraiſes.

Diſprais'ible (*adj. little uſed, from* diſpraiſe) Unworthy of praiſe, worthy of blame.

Diſprai'ſing (*p. a. not much uſed, from* diſpraiſe) Blaming, cenſuring.

Diſprai'ſingly (*adv. from* diſpraiſing) With blame, with cenſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſpra'vin (*v. t. obſolete*) To deprave. *Chaucer.*

Diſprea'd (*v. t. from* dis, *and* ſpread) To ſpread different ways.

Diſprea'd (*p. from the verb*) Spread different ways. *Pope.*

Diſpread'en (*v. t. obſolete, from* diſpread) To ſpread different ways. *Spenſer.*

Diſpred'den (*p. obſolete, from* diſpread) Spread different ways. *Spenſer.*

Diſpro'fit (*s. not much uſed, from* dis, *and* profit) Loſs, damage.

Diſpro'fit (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To injure, to damage. *Sc.*

Dispro'fitable (*adj. not much uſed, from* diſprofit) Hurtful, injurious. *Scott.*

Diſpro'of (*s. from* dis, *and* proof) A confutation, a conviction of error.

Diſprop'erty (*v. t. not much uſed, from* dis, *and* property) To deprive of property.

Diſpropor'tion (*s. from* dis, *and* proportion) Unſuitableneſs, want of proportion.

Diſpropor'tion (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To join that which has no fitneſs to be joined, to deſtroy proportion.

Diſpropor'tionable (*adj. from* diſproportion) Unſuitable, wanting proportion.

Diſpropor'tionableneſs (*s. from* diſproportionable) The want of proportion, unſuitableneſs.

Diſpropor'tionably (*adv. from* diſproportionable) Unſuitably, without proportion.

Diſpropor′tional (*adj. from* diſproportion) Unſuitable, wanting proportion.

Diſpropor′tionally (*adv. from* diſproportional) Unſuitably, without proportion.

Diſpropor′tionalneſs (*s. from* diſproportional) The ſtate of being diſproportional.

Diſpropor′tionate (*adj. from* diſproportion) Unſuitable, void of proportion.

Diſpropor′tionately (*adv. from* diſproportionate) Unſuitably, without proportion.

Diſpropor′tionateneſs (*s. from* diſproportionate) Unſuitableneſs, the want of proportion.

Diſpropor′tioned (*p. from* diſproportion) Joined unſuitably, put together in ſuch a manner as to want proportion.

Diſpropor′tioning (*p. a. from* diſproportion) Joining unſuitably, putting together in ſuch a manner as to want proportion.

Diſpro′ve (*v. t. from* dis, *and* prove) To confute, to prove falſe, to convict of error.

Diſprov′ed (*p. from* diſprove) Confuted, convicted of error.

Diſprov′er (*s. from* diſprove) One that diſproves.

Diſprov′ing (*p. a. from* diſprove) Confuting, convicting of error.

Diſpun′iſhable (*adj, from* dis, *and* puniſhable) Incapable of being puniſhed, having no legal reſtraint; *with* of: *as*, “*Not in reverſion or remainder, and not* puniſhable of *waſte.*” *Swift.*

Diſpur′ſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* purſe, *but little uſed*) To pay, to disburſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſpurvey′ance (*s. obſolete*) The want of proviſion. *Sp.*

Diſpurvey′ed (*adj. not uſed*) Unprovided, indigent, wanting proviſion.

Diſpu′table (*adj. from* diſpute) Capable of being diſputed, fit to be conteſted.

Diſpu′tableneſs (*s. from* diſputable) The ſtate of being diſputable, the quality of being diſputable.

Dis′putant (*s. from* diſpute) One ſkilled in the art of reaſoning, a controvertialiſt.

Dis′putant (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Diſputing, engaged in controverſy.

Diſputa′tion (*s. from* diſpute) A diſpute, a controverſy, an argumentation.

Diſputa′tious (*adj. from* diſpute) Cavilling, given to controverſy.

Diſpu′tative (*adj. from* diſpute) Diſpoſed to controverſy, argumentative.

DISPU′TE (*v. int. from the* Lat. diſputo) To debate, to controvert, to argue; *with* with, for, *and* againſt: *as*, “*He* diſputed with *me* againſt *religion.*”

Diſpu′te (*v. t.*) To contend for, to oppoſe, to diſcuſs.

Diſpu′te (*s. from the verb*) A conteſt, a controverſy, an argumentation.

Diſpu′ted (*p. from* diſpute) Debated, diſcuſſed, oppoſed, controverted.

Diſpu′teleſs (*adj. not much uſed, from* diſpute) Undeniable, uncontrovertible.

Diſpu′ter (*s. from* diſpute) A controvertialiſt, one given to argumentation.

Diſpu′ting (*p. a. from* diſpute) Controverting, arguing, debating.

Diſpy′it (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deſpite. *Chaucer.*

Diſqualifica′tion (*s. from* diſqualify) That which diſqualifies, that which renders unfit.

Diſqua′lified (*p. from* diſqualify) Unfitted, rendered incapable by ſome natural or legal impediment.

Diſqual′ify (*v. t. from* dis, *and* qualify) To make unfit, to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment.

Diſqual′ifying (*p. a. from* diſqualify) Rendering unfit, diſabling by ſome natural or legal impediment.

Diſquamma′tion (*s. not much uſed*) The act of taking off the ſcales of fiſhes. *Scott.*

Diſquan′tity (*v. t. from* dis, *and* quantity) To leſſen, to diminiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſqui′et (*s. from* dis, *and* quiet) The want of quiet, uneaſineſs, diſturbance, anxiety.

Diſqui′et (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To diſturb, to ruffle, to vex, to deprive of quiet.

Diſqui′et (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Unquiet, reſtleſs, uneaſy.

Diſqui′eted (*p. from* diſquiet) Diſturbed, vexed, deprived of quiet.

Diſqui′eter (*s. from* diſquiet) One that diſquiets, a diſturber.

Diſqui′eting (*p. a. from* diſquiet) Diſturbing, vexing, depriving of quiet.

Diſqui′etly (*adv. from* diſquiet) Uneaſily, anxiouſly.

Diſqui′etneſs (*s. from* diſquiet) Uneaſineſs, anxiety, diſturbance,

Diſqui′etude (*s. from* diſquiet) Uneaſineſs, anxiety want of quiet.

DISQUISI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* quær *to inquire*) An examination, a ſtrict enquiry.

Diſra′nk (*v. t. from* dis, *and* rank, *but not much uſed* To put out of rank, to degrade.

Diſrank′ed (*p. from* diſrank) Put out of rank, diſordered. *Scott*

Diſrationa′re (*v. t. a law term*) To juſtify, to clear one ſelf of a fault, to traverſe an indictment,

Diſrega′rd (*s. from* dis, *and* regard) A ſlight, a neglect a contempt.

Diſrega′rd (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſlight, to neglect, contemn.

Diſregar′ded (*p. from* diſregard) Slighted, neglected contemned.

Diſregard′ful (*adj. from* diſregard) Negligent, contemptuous.

Diſregard′fully (*adv. from* diſregard) Negligently, contemptuouſly.

Diſregard′ing (*p. a. from* diſregard) Slighting, neglecting, deſpiſing.

Diſrel′iſh (*s. from* dis, *and* reliſh) A bad taſte, nauſeouſneſs, the want of a proper reliſh.

Diſrel′iſh (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To diſlike, to render nauſeous.

Diſrel′iſhed (*p. from* diſreliſh) Diſliked, made nauſeous.

Diſrel′iſhing (*p. a. from* diſreliſh) Diſliking, rendering nauſeous.

Diſrep′utable (*adj. from* diſrepute) Diſhonourable, wanting reputation.

Diſreputa′tion (*s. from* diſrepute) Diſgrace, diſhonour the want of reputation.

Diſrepu′te (*s. from* dis, *and* repute) Diſhonour, want o reputation.

Diſreſpec′t (*s. from* dis, *and* reſpect) Incivility, rudeneſs, the want of reſpect.

Diſreſpect′ful (*adj. from* diſreſpect) Irreverent, uncivil, wanting in reſpect.

Diſreſpect′fully (*adv. from* diſreſpectful) Irreverently uncivilly.

Diſreſpect′fulneſs (*s. from* diſreſpectful) Incivility, want of reſpect.

Diſro′be (*v. t. from* dis, *and* robe) To undreſs, to uncover, to ſtrip.

Diſro′bed (*p. from* diſrobe) Undreſſed, uncovered, ſtripped; *with* of: *as*, “*Theſe two great peers were* diſrobed of *all their glories.*”

Diſro′bing (*p. a. from* diſrobe) Undreſſing, uncovering ſtripping.

Diſrul′ily (*adv. obſolete*) In an unruly manner, in a diſorderly manner. *Chaucer*

DISRU′PT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* rumpo *t break*) Broken, rent, dilacerated.

Diſrup′tion (*s. from* diſrupt) The act of breaking aſunder, a breach, a rent.

DISS (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Friday and is 91 miles from London.

Diſs (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Diſs, made at Diſs

Diſſatisfac′tion (*s. from* diſſatisfy) The ſtate of being diſſatisfied, diſcontent, the real or imaginary want o ſomething to compleat one's wiſhes.

Diſſatisfac′torineſs (*s. from* diſſatisfactory) Inability to give ſatisfaction.

Diſſatisfac′tory (*adj. from* diſſatisfy) Incable of giving ſatisfaction.

Diſſatis′fied (*p. from* diſſatisfy) Diſcontented, diſpleaſed; *with* with: *as*, “*I am greatly* diſſatisfied with *my preſent employment.*”

Diſſat′isfy (*v. t. from* dis, *and* ſatisfy) To diſcontent, to diſpleaſe, to fail to pleaſe.

Diſſat′isfying (*p. a. from* diſſatisfy) Giving diſcontent, not affording ſatisfaction.

DISSEC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſeco *to cut*) To cut in pieces, to divide anatomically, to divide with great exactneſs.

Diſſec′ted (*p. from* diſſect) Cut in pieces, divided anatomically, divided with great exactneſs.

Diſſec′ting (*p. a. from* diſſect) Cutting in pieces, dividing with anatomical exactneſs.

Diſſec′tion (*s. from* diſſect) The act of dividing an animal body according to the rules of anatomy, an exact diviſion of any thing into its conſtituent parts.

Diſſei′ſe (*v. t. a correct but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To diſſeize, to diſpoſſeſs.

Diſſei′ſed (*p. from* diſſeiſe, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Diſſeized, put out of poſſeſſion.

Diſſei′ſee (*s. from* diſſeiſe) He that is put out of poſſeſſion.

iſſei'ſer (*s. in law*) The act of diſpoſſeſſing a perſon unlawfully. *Scott.*

iſſei'ſin (*s. a law term*) The act of diſpoſſeſſing a perſon unlawfully.

iſſei'ſor (*s. a correct, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A diſſeizor, one that diſpoſſeſſes another.

iſſei'ſoreſs (*s. from* diſſeiſor) A woman that puts another out of poſſeſſion. *Scott.*

iſſei'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deceit. *Chaucer.*

iſſeiv'ing (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Deceiving. *Chaucer.*

ISSEI'ZE (*v. a. from the* French diſſaiſer) To diſpoſſeſs, to deprive of right or property.

iſſei'zed (*p. from* diſſeize) Diſpoſſeſſed, deprived of right or property; *with* of: *as*, “*That family had been* diſſeized of *its ancient patrimony*.”

iſſei'zor (*s. from* diſſeize) He that diſpoſſeſſes another.

ISSEM'BLE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſimulo *to feign*) To deceive by falſe appearances, to conceal, to pretend.

iſſem'ble (*v. int.*) To play the hypocrite.

iſſem'bled (*p. from* diſſemble, *but not much uſed*) Made to diſſemble. *Prior.*

iſſem'bler (*s. from* diſſemble) One that diſſembles.

iſſem'bling (*p. a. from* diſſemble) Deceiving by falſe appearances, playing the hypocrite.

iſſem'bling (*s. from the part.*) Diſſimulation, the act of playing the hypocrite.

iſſem'blingly (*adv. from* diſſembling) With diſſimulation, hypocritically.

SSEM'INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſemino *to ſow*) To ſcatter ſeed, to ſpread every way.

ſſem'inated (*p. from* diſſeminate) Scattered as ſeed, own, ſpread every where.

ſſem'inating (*p. a. from* diſſeminate) Scattering as eed, ſowing, ſpreading abroad.

ſſemina'tion (*s. from* diſſeminate) The act of ſcattering s ſeed, the act of ſpreading abroad.

ſſemina'tor (*s. from* diſſeminate) One that diſſeminates.

ſſen'ſion (*s. from* diſſent) Diſcord, ſtrife, contention.

ſſen'ſious (*adj. from* diſſenſion) Contentious, quarrelome, diſpoſed to diſcord.

SSE'NT (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſentio *to hink*) To think differently, to diſagree in ſentiments, o differ, to be of a contrary diſpoſition.

ſenta'neous (*adj. from* diſſent) Diſagreeable, inconſtent, contrary.

ſenta'neouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* diſſentaneous) iſagreeableneſs, contrariety. *Scott.*

ſen'tement (*s. not uſed, from* diſſent) Diſſenſion.

ſen'ter (*s. from* diſſent) One that diſagrees, one that of a different opinion from others; one who makes onſcience of ſeparating from the national church, one ho diſſents from the eſtabliſhed religion of his country.

en'ting (*p. a. from* diſſent) Diſagreeing in opinion, inking differently from others, ſeparating from the tional church.

en'tory (*s. not much uſed of late*) A kind of ſtill. *Phil.*

SEP'IMENT (*s. in botany*) The partition by which veral ſorts of fruits are divided into compartments quarters.

SEP'TUM (*s. in anatomy*) The diaphragm. *Scott.*

ERTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſerto *to pute*) A diſquiſition, a treatiſe, a diſcourſe.

r've (*v. t. from* dis, *and* ſerve) To hurt, to damage, injure.

r'vice (*s. from* dis, *and* ſervice) An injury, a miſief, an ill turn.

r'viceable (*adj. from* diſſervice) Injurious, miſchieus, hurtful.

r'viceableneſs (*s. from* diſſerviceable) Injury, diſvice, miſchief.

t'tle (*v. t. from* dis, *and* ſettle) To unſettle, to unfix.

v'er (*v. t. from* dis, *and* ſever) To ſever, to part in o, to break, to ſeparate, to diſunite.

v'ered (*p. from* diſſever) Severed, broken off, diſted.

v'ering (*p. a. from* diſſever) Severing, breaking diſuniting.

v'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſeparating. *The* diſſevering *of fleets*.” *Rawleigh.*

vin (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To deceive. *Chaucer.*

'vabill (*adj. obſolete*) Deceitful, falſe. *Chaucer.*

ev'elled (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Diſhevelled, hav the hair in diſorder.

IDENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from*, ſedeo *to ſit*) Diſagreement, diſcord.

IDENT (*s. from the* Lat. diſſideo *to differ from*) A enter, one that diſſents from the eſtabliſhed religion is country.

ni'ficative (*adj. from* dis, *and* ſignificative) Point out that which is different.

DISSIL'IENCE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſalio *to leap*) The act of ſtarting aſunder.

DISSI'LIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſalio *to leap*) Starting aſunder, breaking in two.

DISSILI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſalio *to leap*) Diſſilience, the act of ſtarting aſunder.

Diſſim'ilable (*adj. not much uſed*) Capable of being diſſembled. *Scott.*

Diſſim'ilar (*adj. from* dis, *and* ſimilar) Unlike, heterogeneous.

Diſſimilar'ity (*s. from* diſſimilar) Diſſimilitude, unlikeneſs.

Diſſim'ulance (*s. little uſed*) Diſſimulation. *Scott.*

Diſſim'ulate (*adj. obſolete*) Diſſembling. *Chaucer.*

DISSIMULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſimulo *to ſeem*) The act of diſſembling, hypocriſy.

Diſſim'ule (*v. int. obſolete*) To diſſemble, to feign. *Ch.*

Dis'ſipable (*adj. from* diſſipate) Capable of being ſcattered, eaſily diſperſed.

DIS'SIPATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſipo *to ſcatter*) To diſperſe, to ſcatter, to ſpend.

Dis'ſipated (*p. from* diſſipate) Scattered, diſperſed, ſpent, ſquandered away.

Dis'ſipating (*p. a. from* diſſipate) Scattering, diſperſing, ſquandering away.

Diſſipa'tion (*s. from* diſſipate) The act of diſperſing, the ſtate of being diſperſed, inattention, prodigality, an inſenſible loſs of minute parts.

DISSO'CIATE (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſocio *to aſſociate*) To ſeparate, to part.

Diſſo'ciating (*p. a. from* diſſociate) Separating, parting. *Boyle.*

Diſſocia'tion (*s. from* diſſociate) The act of ſeparating from company. *Scott.*

Diſſol'vable (*adj. from* diſſolve) Capable of diſſolution.

Diſſolubil'ity (*s. from* diſſoluble) Liableneſs to be diſſolved.

Dis'ſoluble (*adj. from* diſſolve) Capable of being diſſolved.

Dis'ſolubleneſs (*s. from* diſſoluble) Liableneſs to be diſſolved.

Diſſolu'cioun (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diſſoluteneſs, lewdneſs. *Chaucer.*

DISSO'LVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſolvo *to looſe*) To melt, to liquify; to looſe, to diſunite; to break up, to ſeparate perſons; to ſolve, to clear.

Diſſo'lve (*v. int.*) To be melted, to be liquified, to be relaxed in pleaſure, to ſink away, to melt away.

Diſſo'lved (*p. from* diſſolve) Melted, liquified, diſunited, broken up, relaxed in pleaſure.

Diſſol'vent (*adj. from* diſſolve) Having the power of diſſolving.

Diſſol'vent (*s. from the adj.*) That which has the power of diſuniting the parts, that which diſſolves.

Diſſol'ver (*s. from* diſſolve) A diſſolvent, that which has the power of diſſolving.

Diſſol'vible (*adj. from* diſſolve) Capable of diſſolving.

Diſſol'ving (*p. a. from* diſſolve) Melting, liquifying, looſing, ſeparating, relaxing.

DIS'SOLUTE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſolvo *to looſe*) Looſe, unreſtrained, given up to unlawful pleaſure and indulgence.

Dis'ſolutely (*adv. from* diſſolute) In a diſſolute manner.

Dis'ſoluteneſs (*s. from* diſſolute) The ſtate of being abandoned to unlawful pleaſure and indulgence.

Diſſolu'tion (*s. from* diſſolute) The act of diſſolving, the ſtate of being diſſolved, the ſubſtance formed by diſſolving any body; the act of breaking up an aſſembly; looſeneſs of manners, diſſipation; deſtruction, ruin, death.

DIS'SONANCE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſono *to ſound*) Diſcord, a mixture of harſh, unharmonious ſounds.

DIS'SONANT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſono *to ſound*) Harſh, unharmonious; diſagreeing, incongruous; *with* to *or* from; *as*, “ Diſſonant to *truth*.” “ Diſſonant from *reaſon*.”

Dis'ſonid (*adj obſolete*) Diſſonant, diſagreeing. *Chaucer.*

DISSUA'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from*, *and* ſuadeo *to perſuade*) To divert from any thing by reaſon or importunity, to depart; *with* from: *as*, “ *Let me* diſſuade *you* from *it*.”

Diſſua'ded (*p. from* diſſuade) Diverted from any thing by reaſoning or importunity, dehorted; *with* from: *as*, “ *He was hardly* diſſuaded from *that project*.”

Diſſua'der (*s. from* diſſuade) One that diſſuades.

Diſſua'ding (*p. a. from* diſſuade) Diverting from, dehorting.

Diſſua'ſion (*s. from* diſſuade) A dehortation, an urgent endeavour to divert from any thing by reaſoning or importunity.

Diſſua′ſive (*adj. from* diſſuade) Dehortatory, tending to divert from any purpoſe.

Diſſun′der (*v. t. a bad word, from* dis, *and* ſunder) To ſeparate, to put aſunder.

Diſſun′dered (*p. from* diſſunder) Parted, put aſunder. *Chap.*

Diſſwa′de (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To diſſuade.

DIS′SYLLABLE (*s. from the* Greek δις *twofold, and* συλλαβη *a ſyllable*) A word of two ſyllables.

DIS′TAFF (*s. from the* Sax. diſtœf) The ſtaff from which the flax is drawn in ſpinning. *Figuratively*, A woman.

Dis′taffthiſtle (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of thiſtle.

Diſtai′n (*v. t. from* dis, *and* ſtain) To ſtain, to tinge, to blot, to defame.

Diſtain′ed (*p. from* diſtain) Stained, tinged, blotted; *with* with: *as*, "*Place on their heads that crown* diſtained with *gore.*"

Diſtain′ing (*p. a. from* diſtain) Staining, tinging, blotting.

DIS′TANCE (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſto *to ſtand*) The ſpace between, remoteneſs, the ſpace between two antagoniſts in fighting, a ſpace marked on the courſe where horſes run, a ſpace of time, an ideal ſeparation, due reſpect, reſerve, alienation.

Dis′tance (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To place remotely, to throw off from the view, to leave behind.

Dis′tanced (*p. from* diſtance) Placed remotely, left behind. *Gay.*

DIS′TANT (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſto *to ſtand*) Remote, reſerved.

Diſtan′tial (*adj. from* diſtant, *but not uſed*) Belonging to diſtance.

Dis′tantneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* diſtant) Diſtance, the ſtate of being diſtant. *Scott.*

Diſta′ſte (*s. from* dis, *and* taſte) An averſion of the palate, a diſreliſh, a diſguſt, a diſlike, an alienation of the affections.

Diſta′ſte (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To diſreliſh, to diſlike, to loath, to offend, to diſguſt, to vex, to ſour.

Diſtas′ted (*p. from* diſtaſte) Diſguſted, offended.

Diſtaſte′ful (*adj. from* diſtaſte) Nauſeous, diſguſting, offenſive, unpleaſant, malignant.

Diſtaſte′fulneſs (*s. from* diſtaſte) Diſagreeableneſs to the taſte. *Scott.*

Dis′taunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Difference, diſcord. *Cb.*

Diſtem′per (*s. from* dis, *and* temper) A diſproportionate mixture, a want of due temperature, a bad conſtitution, an ill temper; a diſeaſe, a malady; diſorder, uneaſineſs.

Diſtem′per (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To diſeaſe, to diſorder, to diſturb, to diſaffect.

Diſtem′perate (*adj. from* diſtemper) Immoderately. *Ral.*

Diſtem′perature (*s. from* diſtemper) Intemperateneſs, tumultuouſneſs, confuſion, perturbation.

Diſtem′peraunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Intemperature, diſtemperature. *Chaucer.*

Diſtem′pered (*p. from* diſtemper) Diſeaſed, morbid; diſturbed, diſaffected.

Diſtem′peredneſs (*s. from* diſtempered) The ſtate of being diſeaſed. *Scott.*

Diſtem′pering (*p. a. from* diſtemper) Diſordering, diſturbing, diſtracting.

DISTE′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* tendo *to ſtretch*) To ſtretch out in breadth, to make wider.

Diſten′ded (*p. from* diſtend) Widened, ſtretched out in breadth.

Diſten′ding (*p. a. from* diſtend) Widening, ſtretching out in breadth.

Diſte′nt (*s. from* diſtend) The ſpace through which any thing is diſtended.

Diſten′tion (*s. from* diſtend) The act of ſtretching out, the ſpace occupied by that which is ſtretched out.

DISTER′MINATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* termino *to bound*) To bound, to divide, to ſeparate one part from another. *Scott.*

Diſtey′nid (*adj. obſolete*) Stained, defiled. *Chaucer.*

Diſthro′ne (*v. t. from* dis, *and* throne) To dethrone. *Sc.*

Diſthron′ize (*v. from* dis, *and* throne) To dethrone, to depoſe from regal authority. *Spenſer.*

DIS′TICH (*s. from the* Greek δις *twice, and* ϛιχος *a verſe*) A couplet, two lines, an epigram, conſiſting of two verſes.

DISTI′CHIA (*s. from the* Greek) A double row of hairs on the eyelids.

DISTICHIA′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A diſtichia, a double row of hairs on the eyelids.

DISTI′LL (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtillo *to drop*) To drop, to fall by drops, to flow gently, to drop ſilently; to uſe a ſtill.

Diſti′ll (*v. t.*) To let fall drops, to drop down; to draw by diſtillation.

Diſtil′lable (*adj. from* diſtil) Capable of being diſtilled.

Diſtilla′tion (*s. from* diſtil) The act of dropping, the a of pouring out in drops, that which falls in drops the proceſs of diſtilling, the ſubſtance drawn from th ſtill.

Diſtil′latory (*adj. from* diſtil) Belonging to diſtillatio uſed in diſtilling.

Diſtil′led (*p. from* diſtil) Let fall in drops, drawn fro a ſtill, refined in diſtillation.

Diſtil′ler (*s. from* diſtil) One who practiſes the trade diſtilling, one who deals in pernicious and inflamm tory ſpirits.

Diſtil′lery (*s. from* diſtil) The act of diſtilling, the pla where a diſtiller carries on his buſineſs.

Diſtil′ling (*p. a. from* diſtil) Falling in drops, flowi ſilently, uſing a ſtill.

Diſtil′ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of diſtillation, th proceſs of diſtillation.

Diſtil′ment (*s. from* diſtil, *but now grown obſolete*) Th which is drawn by diſtillation. *Shakeſpear*

DISTINC′T (*adj. from the* Lat. diſtinguo *to diſtingui* Eaſy to be diſtinguiſhed, having diſtinction, mark out, ſpecified; ſpotted, variegated. *Milto*

Diſtin′ct (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſtinguiſh. *Chauc*

Diſtinc′tion (*s. from* diſtinct) A mark of difference, mark of ſuperiority, a ſeparation, a diviſion of part diſcernment, judgment.

Diſtinc′tive (*adj. from* diſtinct) Having the power diſtinguiſh, marking a difference, making a diſti tion.

Diſtinc′tively (*adv. from* diſtinct) With diſtinction.

Diſtinc′tly (*adv. from* diſtinct) With diſtinction, clear obviouſly.

Diſtinc′tneſs (*s. from* diſtinct) The ſtate of being diſtin

Diſtin′guid (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diſtinguiſhed.

DISTIN′GUISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. diſtinguo) To no the differences of things, to make proper diſtinction to give a preference, to make known or eminent; diſcern, to judge.

Diſtin′guiſh (*v. int.*) To make diſtinction, to ſhew t difference; *with* between: *as*, "Diſtinguiſh betwe *things that differ.*"

Diſtin′guiſhable (*adj. from* diſtinguiſh) Capable of bei diſtinguiſhed, worthy of diſtinction.

Diſting′uiſhableneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* diſtingui able) The ſtate of being diſtinguiſhable.

Diſting′uiſhably (*adv. from* diſtinguiſhable) In a man to be diſtinguiſhed.

Diſting′uiſhed (*p. from* diſtinguiſh) Marked with tinction; *with* from: *as*, "*She was greatly* diſt guiſhed from *the reſt of the company.*"

Diſting′uiſher (*s. from* diſtinguiſh) One that diſtinguiſh one that makes proper diſtinctions.

Diſting′uiſhing (*p. a. from* diſtinguiſh) Noting difference of things, ſetting a mark of diſtinction.

Diſting′uiſhingly (*adv. from* diſtinguſhing) With tinction, with ſome mark of preference.

Diſting′uiſhment (*s. from* diſtinguiſh) Diſtinction, mark of difference.

Diſtoi′nte (*s. obſolete*) A difficult matter, a danger affair. *Chau*

Diſtor′quement (*s. obſolete*) Diſtortion.

DISTO′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* torque *twiſt*) To writhe, to deform, to put out of the direction, to wreſt from the true meaning.

Diſtor′ted (*p. from* diſtort) Twiſted, wreſted, put of form, perverted.

Diſtor′ting (*p. a. from* diſtort) Twiſting, deformi wreſting.

Diſtor′tion (*s. from* diſtort) An irregular motion which the parts are deformed, the deformity o ſioned by irregular and unnatural motion.

Diſtor′tor (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the mouth.

Diſtour′be, Diſtour′bin (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſturb.

Diſtour′blid (*p. obſolete, from* diſtourbe) Diſturbed.

DISTRAC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* trah *draw*) To pull different ways at once; to ſeparate divide; to perplex, to confound, to deprive of ſon.

Diſtrac′t (*p. not much uſed, from the verb*) Diſtracted.

Diſtrac′ted (*p. from* diſtract) Drawn different way once, divided, perplexed, confounded, depriv reaſon.

Diſtrac′tedly (*adv. from* diſtract) Madly, franticklу.

Diſtrac′tedneſs (*s. from* diſtracted) The ſtate of b diſtracted.

Diſtrac′tible (*adj. in ſurgery, from* diſtract) Capab being drawn aſide.

Diſtrac′tion (*s. from* diſtract) A tendency to diff parts, the ſtate in which the attention is drawn rent ways, confuſion, perturbation of mind, diſtractedneſs, madneſs, diſturbance, tumult.

ISTRAI'N (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtringo *to bind*) To ſeize, to ſeize for debt; to conſtrain, to diſtreſs, to torment; *but theſe ſenſes are now grown obſolete.* *Chaucer.*

iſtrai'n (*v. int.*) To make a ſeizure.

iſtrain'ed (*p. from* diſtrain) Seized, ſeized for debt; conſtrained, diſtreſſed, obtained; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete.* *Chaucer.*

iſtrain'er (*s. from* diſtrain) One that diſtrains.

iſtrai'nt (*s. from* diſtrain) A ſeizure.

iſtra'kt (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Diſtract, diſtracted.

iſtra'ught (*p. obſolete, from* diſtract) Diſtracted; *with* of: *as,* " Diſtraught of *his wits.*" *Cambden.*

iſtrei'ne (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſtreſs, to torment. *Ch.*

ISTRE'SS (*s. from the* French deſtreſſe) The act of ſeizing, the thing ſeized; calamity, misfortune, affliction.

iſtre'ſs (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſeize, to diſtrain; to haraſs, to afflict, to torment.

iſtres'sed (*p. from* diſtreſs) Haraſſed, afflicted.

iſtres'sedneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* diſtreſſed) The ſtate of being diſtreſſed. *Scott.*

iſtreſs'ful (*adj. from* diſtreſs) Full of diſtreſs, full of trouble, full of miſery.

iſtres'ſing (*p. a. from* diſtreſs) Haraſſing, afflicting, tormenting.

iſtrey'te (*s. obſolete*) Diſtreſs, calamity. *Chaucer.*

ISTRIB'UTE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* tribuo *to give*) To divide to ſeveral, to deal out.

iſtrib'uted (*p. from* diſtribute) Dealt out, divided to ſeveral.

iſtrib'uter (*s. from* diſtribute) One that diſtributes.

iſtrib'uting (*p. a. from* diſtribute) Dealing out, dividing among ſeveral.

iſtribu'tion (*s. from* diſtribute) The act of diſtributing, the thing diſtributed; the diviſion of a logical or integral whole into its ſeveral parts.

iſtrib'utive (*adj. from* diſtribute) Giving to each a proper portion, aſſigning the various ſpecies of a general term.

iſtrib'utively (*adv. from* diſtribute) Singly, particularly, by a proper diſtribution.

iſtrica'tion (*s. not uſed*) The act of diſentangling, a deliverance from trouble. *Cole.*

ISTRICHI'ASIS (*s. from the* Greek) A double row of hair on the eyelids.

IS'TRICT (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ſtringo *to oblige*) The circuit in which a man may be compelled to appearance; a circuit, a province, a region, a territory.

iſtric'tion (*s. in old records*) A diſtraint, a diſtreſs.

iſtri'e (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſtroy. *Chaucer.*

iſtrigili'tion (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat.) The act or proceſs of currying leather. *Cole.*

ISTRIN'GAS (*s. from the* Lat.) A writ authorizing the proper officer to diſtrain.

iſtrou'ble (*v. t. obſolete*) To trouble, to hinder. *Ch.*

iſtrou'blid (*p. obſolete, from* diſtrouble) Diſturbed. *Ch.*

iſtru'ſt (*v. t. from* dis, *and* truſt) To diſcredit, to ſuſpect.

iſtru'ſt (*s. from the verb*) Diſcredit, ſuſpicion, the want of faith.

iſtrus'ted (*p. little uſed, from* diſtruſt) Diſcredited, ſuſpected.

iſtruſt'ful (*adj. from* diſtruſt) Diffident, ſuſpicious, modeſt, timorous.

iſtruſt'fully (*adv. from* diſtruſtful) In a diſtruſtful manner.

iſtruſt'fulneſs (*s. from* diſtruſtful) The ſtate of being diſtruſtful, a want of confidence.

iſtruſt'ing (*p. from* diſtruſt) Diſcrediting, ſuſpecting.

iſtry've (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſcribe. *Chaucer.*

ISTUR'B (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* turbo *to trouble*) To diſquiet, to confound, to interrupt, to hinder, to turn off from any direction; *with* from: *but this ſenſe is unuſual.* *Milton.*

iſtur'bance (*s. from* diſturb) Perplexity, confuſion, tumult.

iſturba'tion (*s. not uſed, from* diſturb) The act of diſturbing. *Cole.*

iſturb'ed (*p. from* diſturb) Perplexed, confuſed, diſquieted.

iſturb'er (*s. from* diſturb) One that diſturbs.

iſtur'bing (*p. a. from* diſturb) Diſquieting, confuſing, diſtreſſing.

iſtur'ble (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſturb. *Chaucer.*

iſtu'rn (*v. t. obſolete, from* dis, *and* turn) To turn off, to avert, to turn aſide. *Daniel.*

Diſvalua'tion (*s. from* diſvalue. *but not much uſed*) A diſgrace, a diminution of reputation. *Bacon.*

Diſval'ue (*v. t. from* dis, *and* value) To undervalue, to ſet a low price on.

Diſva'lued (*p. from* diſvalue) Undervalued.

Diſval'uing (*p. a. from* diſvalue) Undervaluing, ſetting a low price on any thing.

DISVEL'OP (*v. t. from the* French diſveloper) To uncover.

Diſvel'oped (*adj. in heraldry, from* diſvelope) Diſplayed.

Diſvel'oping (*p. a. little uſed, from* diſvelop) Uncovering, diſplaying.

Diſvir'gin (*v. t. not much uſed, from* dis, *and* virgin) To deflour.

Diſu'nion (*s. from* dis, *and* union) Separation, a breach of concord.

Diſuni'te (*v. t. from* dis, *and* unite) To disjoin, to divide.

Diſuni'te (*v. int.*) To fall aſunder, to become ſeparate.

Diſuni'ted (*p. from* diſunite) Disjoined, divided.

Diſuni'ting (*p. a. from* diſunite) Disjoining, dividing.

Diſu'nity (*s. from* diſunite) A ſtate of ſeparation.

Diſu'ſage (*s. from* dis, *and* uſage) The gradual diſuſe of a cuſtom.

Diſu'ſe (*s. from* dis, *and* uſe) The want of uſe, the ſtate of being diſuſed.

Diſu'ſe (*v. t. from* dis, *and* uſe, *pronounced as though it were written* diſuze) To lay aſide the uſe of, to break off a cuſtom.

Diſu'ſed (*p. from* diſuſe) Unaccuſtomed, become obſolete; *with* to: *as,* " Diſuſed to *toils.*"

Diſu'ſing (*p. a. from* diſuſe) Laying aſide the uſe of, breaking a cuſtom.

Diſvou'ch (*v. t. from* dis, *and* vouch) To contradict, to diſcredit. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diſwa're (*adj. obſolete*) Unwary, careleſs. *Chaucer.*

Diſwit'ted (*adj. now grown obſolete, from* dis, *and* wit) Diſtracted, deprived of the wits. *Drayton.*

Diſyl'lable (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A diſſyllable, a word of two ſyllables. *Phillips.*

Dit (*s. obſolete*) A ditty. *Spenſer.*

DITCH (*s. from the* Sax. dic) A trench cut in the ground, a long narrow receptacle for water, the mote with which a town or fortreſs is ſurrounded.

Ditch (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To make a ditch.

Ditch'burr (*s. in botany*) An herb, the clotbur.

Ditch'delivered (*adj. from* ditch, *and* deliver) Brought forth in a ditch.

Ditch'dog (*s. from* ditch, *and* dog) A dead dog taken out of a ditch. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ditch'ed (*p. from* ditch) Furniſhed with a ditch.

Ditch'er (*s. from* ditch) One who digs ditches.

Ditch'ing (*p. a. from* ditch) Making ditches, throwing up earth from a ditch.

Dite (*s. obſolete*) A poem, a treatiſe. *Chaucer.*

Dite (*v. t. obſolete*) To write, to endite. *Chaucer.*

Dit'ee (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A ditty. *Chaucer.*

Dithe'iſm (*s. from* ditheiſt) The doctrine of the Manichæans.

DITHE'IST (*s. from the* Greek δις *twice, and* θεος *God*) One who advances the notion of two Gods, a kind of Manichæan.

Di'thyramb (*s. from* dithyrambus) A kind of hymn anciently ſung in honour of Bacchus, a ſong full of poetical tranſport.

Dithyram'bic (*adj. from* dithyramb) Belonging to the dithyrambus, full of poetical tranſport and fury.

DITHYRAM'BUS (*s. in ancient poetry*) The dithyramb, a hymn ſung in honour of Bacchus the God of wine and drunkenneſs.

DI'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. do *to give*) Dominion, government. *Scott.*

DI'TONE (*s. in muſic*) The greater third.

DITRIG'LYPH (*s. in architecture*) The ſpace between two triglyphs.

DITRIHE'DRIA (*s. in mineralogy*) A genus of ſpars.

DITROCHÆ'US (*s. in poetry*) A foot conſiſting of two trochees.

DIT'TANDER (*s. in botany*) Pepperwort.

DIT'TANY (*s. in botany*) A plant much valued in medicine.

Dit'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A ditty.

Dit'tied (*p. from* ditty) Sung, fitted to muſic. *Milton.*

DIT'TO (*s. in commercial ſtyle*) The ſame, the ſame as before.

DIT'TOLOGY (*s. from the* Greek δις *twice, and* λογος *a word*) A double reading, a different reading.

DIT'TY (*s. from the* Dutch dicht) A kind of ſong, a poem to be ſung.

DI'VA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A deified woman, a goddeſs, a ſaint.

DIVAGA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from, and* vago *to wander*) The act of going aſtray. *Cole.*

Di'val (*adj. not much uſed*) Divine.

Di'val (*s. in heraldry*) Nightſhade, ſo called by thoſe who blazon by herbs and flowers inſtead of colours and metals.

DIVA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feaſt celebrated in honour of the goddeſs Angerona, who was ſuppoſed to drive away all the ſorrows of life.

DIVA'N (*s. from the* Arab.) The council of the Eaſtern princes, any council aſſembled eſpecially for ſome bad deſign; a council chamber, a hall.

Divapora'tion (*s. not much uſed*) The act of exhaling, an exhalation. *Scott.*

DIVAR'ICATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* varico *to ſtraddle*) To be parted into two, to become bind.

Divar'icate (*v. t.*) To divide into two.

Divar'icated (*p. from* divaricate) Divided into two. *Grew.*

Diva'ricating (*p. a. from* divaricate) Parting into two.

Divarica'tion (*s. from* divaricate) A diviſion into two parts, a difference in opinion.

DIVE (*v. int. from the* Sax. diffan) To ſink under water, to go under water in ſearch of any thing, to go deep into any ſubject.

Dive (*v. t.*) To find out by diving. *Denham.*

DIVEL'LED (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* vello *to pull, but not much uſed*) Raviſhed, ſtripped.

DIVEN'TILATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* ventilo *to winnow, but not much uſed*) To clear from chaff. *Cole.*

Di'ver (*s. from* dive) One that dives.

Di'ver (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of water fowl, a ſpecies of colymbus.

DIVERBERA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* verbero *to beat*) The act of beating through. *Scott.*

DIVER'GE (*v. int. from the* Lat. de *from, and* vergo *to ſhoot*) To tend various ways from one point, to depart further; *with* from: *as,* "——*Shall afterwards* diverge from *ſo many points.*"

Diver'gency (*s. from* diverge) The quality of being divergent. *Scott.*

Diver'gent (*adj. from* diverge) Tending to various parts from one point.

Diver'ging (*p. a. from* diverge) Tending different ways from one point, departing further and further.

Di'vers (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Diverſe. *Scott.*

DI'VERSE (*adj. from the* Lat. de *from, and* verto *to turn*) Different, directed a different way.

Diver'ſith (*v. int. 3d perſ. ſing. obſolete*) Varieth, diverſifieth. *Chaucer.*

Diverſifica'tion (*s. from* diverſify) The act of changing, change, alteration, variegation.

Diver'ſified (*p. from* diverſify) Made different, diſtinguiſhed.

Diver'ſify (*v. t. from* diverſe) To make different, to diſtinguiſh.

Diver'ſifying (*p. from* diverſify) Making different, diſtinguiſhing.

DIVERSIL'OQUENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. de *from,* verto *to turn, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Speaking differently. *Scott.*

DIVER'SION (*s. from* divert) The act of turning from its proper courſe, the cauſe by which any thing is turned from its natural courſe, a relaxation of the mind, an amuſement.

Diver'ſity (*s. from* diverſe) Difference, unlikeneſs, variety, variegation, diſtinction.

Di'verſly (*adv. from* diverſe) Differently, variouſly.

DIVE'RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* verto *to turn*) To turn off, to draw to a different part, to unbend the mind, to pleaſe, to exhilarate; to ſubvert, to overthrow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Diver'ted (*p. from* divert) Drawn off, drawn to a different part, amuſed, pleaſed; *with* from; *as,* "*He was* diverted from *his purpoſe.*"

Diver'ter (*s. from* divert) One that diverts, any thing that alleviates.

Diver'ticle (*s. not much uſed, from* divert) The act of turning into a by way, a ſhift, a device. *Cole.*

Diver'ting (*p. a. from* divert) Turning off, drawing to a different part, pleaſing, affording recreation.

Diver'tingly (*adv. from* diverting) In a manner that diverts. *Scott.*

Diver'tingneſs (*s. from* diverting) The quality that affords diverſion. *Scott.*

Diver'tiſant (*adj. not much uſed, from* divert) Diverting, pleaſing.

Diverti'ſe (*v. t. from* divert, *but little uſed*) To diver to pleaſe, to exhilarate. *Dryde*

Diverti'ſement (*s. from* divert, *but now grown obſolet* Diverſion, pleaſure.

Diver'tive (*adj. from* divert) Diverting, amuſing, plea ing.

DIVE'ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* veſtio *cloath*) To deveſt, to uncloath, to ſtrip, to lay nake to put off.

Dives'ted (*p. from* diveſt) Stripped, uncloathed, put of *with* of: *as,* "Diveſted of *its proper form.*"

Dives'ting (*p. a. from* diveſt) Diveſting, ſtripping, pu ting off.

Dives'titure (*s. a law term, from* diveſt) The ſurrender property by gift or ſale, the contrary to inveſtiture.

Dives'ture (*s. from* diveſt) The act of putting off. *Boy*

Divi'dable (*adj. from* divide) Capable of being divide ſeparate. *Shakeſpear*

Divi'dant (*adj. but little uſed, from* divide) Differen ſeparate. *Shakeſpear*

DIVI'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. divido) To part, to ſep rate, to diſunite, to give in ſhares.

Divi'de (*v. int.*) To fall aſunder, to break friendſhip.

Divi'ded (*p. from* divide) Parted, diſunited, given o in ſhares.

Div'idend (*s. from* divide) A ſhare, a part allotted in d viſion, the ſum or whole given to be divided.

Divide'nda (*s. in old records*) An indenture, one part an indenture.

Divi'der (*s. from* divide) One that divides, any thi that divides, a fine pair of compaſſes.

Divi'ding (*p. a. from* divide) Separating, diſunitin breaking friendſhip.

Divid'ual (*adj. from* divide) Divided, ſhared in co mon with others.

Dividu'ity (*s. not much uſed, from* divide) A diviſion, dividend. *Sco*

Divin'acle (*s. obſolete*) A riddle. *Philli*

Divina'tion (*s. from* divine) A prediction, the foretelli of future events.

DIVI'NE (*adj. from the* Lat. divinus) Pertaining to t Divinity, proceeding from the Deity; excellent in t higheſt degree; preſageful, preſcient. *Milto*

DIVI'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. divino) To foretell, preſage, to foreknow, to imagine.

Divi'ne (*s. from the adj.*) A miniſter of the Goſpel, man ſkilled in divinity.

Divi'ne (*s. obſolete*) The divinity, divinity. *Chauc*

Divi'ne (*v. t.*) To utter prognoſtications, to feel pre ges, to conjecture.

Divi'nely (*adv. from* divine) By the influence of t deity, in a manner denoting divinity, excellently.

Divi'neneſs (*s. from* divine) The ſtate of being divine.

Divi'ner (*s. from* divine) One that profeſſes divinatio a fortune-teller.

Divi'ner (*adj. comp. of* divine) Divine in a greater d gree.

Divi'nereſs (*s. from* divine) A propheteſs, a wom that profeſſes divination.

Divi'neſt (*adj. ſup. of* divine) Divine in the higheſt d gree.

Divi'neſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of jaſper puted by the Indians to have had very extraordina medical virtues.

Di'ving (*p. a. from* dive) Sinking voluntarily under t water, ſinking deep into a ſubject.

Di'vingbell (*s. from* diving, *and* bell) A machine which a perſon may be conveyed to the bottom the ſea and brought up again without drowning.

DIVINIP'OTENT (*adj. from the* Lat. divinus *divine,* a potens *able*) Divinely powerful, powerful in divi things. *Sc*

Divin'iſtre (*s. obſolete*) A divine, a ſmatterer in divi ty. *Chauc*

Divin'ity (*s. from* divine) The Deity, the Godhead celeſtial being, a participation of the nature of divine being, ſome thing divine, the knowledge divine things, theology; a falſe god.

Divini'ze (*v. not uſed, from* divine) To make vine. *C*

DIVI'SA (*s. in old records*) A deviſe, a bequeſt; a tence, a decree.

DIVI'SÆ (*s. an old law term*) The boundaries of a riſh, the limits of a country.

DIVI'SI (*adj. in muſic books*) Divided into two parts.

Diviſibi'lity (*s. from* diviſible) The quality which mits of diviſion.

Divis'ible (*adj. from* divide) Capable of being divid

Divis'ibleneſs (*s. from* diviſible) Diviſibility.

Divis'ion (*s. from* divide) The act of dividing, the

f being divided, that which divides, a partition, a
iſunion, a difference, a diſtinction, a ſpace between,
ſubdiviſion, a rule in arithmetic.
vis'ioun (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A diſtinction, a diffe-
ence. *Chaucer.*
vi'ſor (*s. from* divide) The number given by which
nother number is to be divided.
vi'ſure (*s. from* divide) A diviſion. *Scott.*
VITIOS'ITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. divitiæ
iches) The ſtate of being very rich. *Scott.*
VOR'CE (*s. from the* French) The legal ſeparation of
uſband and wife, the ſentence by which a marriage
diſſolved; a ſeparation, a diſunion, the cauſe of ſe-
aration.
vor'ce (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſeparate man and wife,
o put aſunder, to ſeparate by force; to take away. *Sha.*
vorc'ed (*p. from* divorce) Separated from a huſband
r wife, put aſunder.
vorce'ment (*s. from* divorce) A divorce, a ſeparation.
vor'cer (*s. from* divorce) The perſon that produces a
ivorce, the thing which cauſes a ſeparation.
vorc'ing (*p. a. from* divorce) Separating a man and
ife, putting aſunder.
o'to (*adj. in muſic books*) Grave, becoming devotion.
U'RESIS (*s. from the* Greek) The ſeparation of urine
y the kidneys and bladder.
URE'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek δια *through, and* ουρεω
make water) Having a power to provoke urine.
re'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to provoke urine.
re'tical (*adj. from* diuretic) Having the power to
rovoke urine.
re'ticalneſs (*s. from* diuretical) The quality of being
iuretic. *Scott.*
R'NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. dies *a day*) Relating to
e day, conſtituting a day; daily.
'nal (*s. from the adj.*) A day book.
RNA'LIS (*s. in old records*) As much land as may be
oughed in a day.
'nally (*adv. from* diurnal) Day by day.
'nalneſs (*s. from* diurnal) The quality of being di-
nal. *Scott.*
n'ary (*s. in antiquity*) An officer who was to regiſter
e tranſactions of every day in the emperor's court.
TUR'NITY (*s. not much uſed*) Length of time, con-
uance of duration. *Brown.*
lga'tion (*s. not uſed, from* divulge) The act of pub-
ing abroad. *Cole.*
UL'GE (*v. t. from the* Lat. de *from, and* vulgo *to*
ſe abroad) To publiſh, to proclaim.
l'ged (*p. from* divulge) Publiſhed, proclaimed.
l'ger (*s. from* divulge) One that divulges.
l'ging (*p. a. from* divulge) Publiſhing, proclaiming.
UL'SION (*s. from the* Lat. de *from, and* vello *to pull*)
e act of plucking away. *Brown.*
US (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A deified man, a ſaint.
AIN (*s. from the* French, *but not uſed*) Half a ſcore,
number ten. *Cole.*
(*v. t. a local word*) To dreſs, to put tow on a
aff.
EN (*v. t. of uncertain etymology, and uſed only in*
iliar or droll ſtyle) To dreſs, to trick out, to deck.
ned (*p. from* dizen, *uſed in familiar or droll ſtyle*)
eſſed, decked.
ning (*p. a. from* dizen) Making fine, tricking out.
ard (*s. not much uſed, from* dizzy) A ſtupid fellow,
lockhead.
ied (*p. from* dizzy) Made giddy.
ineſs (*s. from* dizzy) Giddineſs.
ZY (*adj. from the* Sax. diſig) Giddy, cauſing giddi-
, thoughtleſs.
Y (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make giddy, to whirl
nd.
ying (*p. a. from* dizzy) Making giddy, whirling
nd.
v. t. from the Sax. don) To practiſe, to perform, to
cute, to cauſe, to exert, to tranſact, to deal, to
h.
int.) To behave, to act, to ſucceed, to fare, to
lude, to have concern with, to ceaſe to have con-
with. *Set before verbs, it denotes the preſent time*
emphaſis: as, "I do love him."
from the verb, obſolete) Done. *Chaucer.*
from the verb) Buſtle, noiſe, hurry. *Locke.*
e (*p. obſolete*) Doing. *Chaucer.*
v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling) To dote.
CHICK (*s. in ornithology*) A ſmall water fowl of
uck kind.
er (*s. now grown obſolete*) A large diſh, a platter.
(*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Double. *Chaucer.*

DOBU'NI (*s. plu. in the ancient geography of England*) The inhabitants of Oxfordſhire and Glouceſterſhire.

Do'ced (*s. it ſeems to be a corruption*) A dulcimer. *Scott.*

Dochma'ic (*adj. from* dochmius) Belonging to that kind of poetic meaſure which was determined by the dochmius.

Dochma'ic (*s. from the adj.*) The dochmius, the foot conſiſting of five ſyllables. *Scott.*

DOCH'MIUS (*s. in ancient poetry*) A foot conſiſting of five ſyllables, a ſpecies of the antipaſtic meaſure.

Docibi'lity (*s. from* docible) Docility. *Scott.*

Do'cible (*adj. from* docile) Docile, tractable, eaſy to be taught.

Do'cibleneſs (*s. from* docible) Docility, readineſs to learn.

DO'CILE (*adj. from the* Lat. doceo *to teach*) Tractable, teachable; *with* to: *as,* "Docile to *the ſecret acts of ill.*"

Docil'ity (*s. from* docile) Readineſs to learn, tractableneſs.

Doc'ity (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Docility.

DOCK (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. docca) A well known plant of which there are various kinds.

DOCK (*s.*) The ſtump of the tail after the longer part is cut off, the fleſhy part of the chine of a boar; a crupper: *But this ſenſe of the word is local.*

DOCK (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The place where ſhips are built, repaired or laid up.

Dock (*v. t. from* dock, *a tail*) To cut off a great part of the tail, to cut any thing ſhort, to curtail.

Dock (*v. t. from* dock, *the place where ſhips are built*) To lay a ſhip in the dock.

Dock'creſſes (*s. in botany*) A herb.

Dock'ed (*p. from* dock) Cut ſhort, curtailed, having a dock.

Dock'et (*s. not much uſed*) A direction tied upon goods, a ſummary of a larger writing.

Dock'ing (*p. a. from* dock) Cutting ſhort, curtailing; putting into a dock.

Dock'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting a ſhip into the dock.

Dock'yard (*s. from* dock, *and* yard) The yard or place where all ſorts of naval ſtores are laid up, a yard where the king's ſhips are built and repaired.

DOCTIL'OQUOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. doctus *learned, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Uſing learned expreſſions.

DOC'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One who has taken the higheſt degree in the univerſity; a man ſkilled in any profeſſion, an able learned man; a phyſician, one who undertakes the cure of diſeaſes.

Doc'tor (*v. t. a low word, from the ſubſ.*) To cure, to treat with medicines.

Doc'toral (*adj. from* doctor) Belonging to a doctor, relating to the degree of a doctor.

Doc'torally (*adv. from* doctoral) In the manner of a doctor.

Doc'torate (*s. from* doctor) A doctorſhip.

Doc'tored (*p. from* doctor, *a low word*) Treated with medicines.

Doc'toring (*p. a. a low word, from* doctor) Treating with medicines, curing.

Doc'torſhip (*s. from* doctor) The rank of a doctor.

Doc'treſs (*s. from* doctor) A female teacher, a woman that practices phyſic.

Doc'trinal (*adj. from* doctrine) Containing doctrine, referring to doctrine; having reſpect to the act or means of teaching.

Doc'trinally (*adv. from* doctrinal) In the form of doctrine, in a manner that refers to doctrine.

DOC'TRINE (*s. from the* Lat. doctrina) The principles of any art or ſcience, a principle of religion; that which is taught, the act of teaching.

DOC'UMENT (*s. from the* Lat. documentum) A precept, a direction; an authoritative precept. *In law,* A written monument produced in proof of a fact which has been aſſerted, the proof of a fact of long ſtanding.

Documen'tal (*adj. from* document) Belonging to precept, pertaining to inſtruction.

Documenti'ze (*v. t. from* document) To inſtruct, to admoniſh.

Documenti'zed (*p. from* documentize) Inſtructed, admoniſhed.

Documentiz'ing (*p. a. from* documentize) Inſtructing, admoniſhing.

DO'CUS (*s. from the* Greek δοκος *a beam*) A fiery meteor, reſembling a beam.

DODAR'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DOD'BROOK (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 218 miles from London.

Dod'brook (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dodbrook made at Dodbrook.

Dod'ded (*adj. obſolete*) Lopped, unhorned. *Phillips.*

DOD'DER (*s. in botany*) A plant which winds itſelf about, and draws the chief part of its nouriſhment from other plants.

Dod'dered (*adj. from* dodder) Overgrown with dodder.

DODECAC'TIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſtar fiſh.

DODECAC'TYLON (*s. in anatomy*) The duodenum.

DODE'CAGON (*s. in geometry*) A plain figure conſiſting of twelve equal ſides and angles. *In fortification*, A place ſurrounded by twelve baſtions.

Dodecahe'dral (*adj. from* dodecahedron) Having the form of the dodecahedron.

DODECAHE'DRON (*s. in geometry*) A ſolid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons.

DODECAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DODECAPHAR'MACON (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek δωδεκα *twelve, and* φαρμακον *an ingredient*) A medicine conſiſting of twelve ingredients.

DODECATEM'ERON (*s. from the* Greek δωδεκα *twelve, and* μοριον *a part*) The twelfth part.

Dodecatem'ory (*s. from* dodecatemeron) The twelfth part, one of the ſigns of the zodiac.

Dodge (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from* dog) To uſe craft, to play mean tricks, to leave a place as another approaches, to play faſt and looſe; *with* with: *as*, "*She* dodged with *me about thirty years.*"

Dodg'ing (*p. a. from* dodge) Uſing craft, playing faſt and looſe.

DOD'KIN (*s. from the* Dutch duytkin) A little doit, a ſmall piece of coin, a mere trifle.

DOD'MAN (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

DO'DO (*s. in ornithology*) The monk ſwan, a bird with a great head covered with a piece of skin reſembling a monk's hood.

DO'DONA (*s. in ancient geography*) A town in Greece near which was a famous temple of Jupiter.

DODON'ÆA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ilex.

Dodo'nian (*adj. from* Dodona) Belonging to Dodona, belonging to Jupiter, who was worſhipped in a temple built in the foreſt of Dodona, where it is ſaid there was the moſt famous and moſt ancient oracle of all Greece.

DO'DRANS (*s. in antiquity*) A weight of four ounces, the fourth part of a pound.

Dodran'tal (*adj. from* dodrans) Belonging to the dodrans.

DOE (*s. from the* Sax. da) The female of the deer kind, the female of the rabbet or hare.

Doe (*s. uſed only in a kind of droll ſtyle, from* do) A feat, what one can perform. "*He has done his* do." *Hudibras.*

Doe (*p. obſolete, from* do) Done. *Chaucer.*

DO'EG (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fiſherman) A man's name.

Do'en (*p. obſolete, from* do) Done, made. *Spenſer.*

Do'er (*s. from* do) One that does any thing.

Does (*v. the third perſ. ſing. of* do) Doth.

Doff (*v. t. obſolete, from* do off) To put off any part of dreſs, to ſtrip, to put away, to ſhift off, to delay. *Milt.*

Doff'ing (*p. obſolete, from* doff) Putting off any part of dreſs.

DOG (*s. from the* Dutch dogghe) A domeſtic animal remarkably various in its ſpecies; a conſtellation of the ſouthern hemiſphere called the greater dog, a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere called the leſſer dog; a man in contempt. *To give to the dogs, to ſend to the dogs*, to throw away. *To go to the dogs*, to be ruined.

Dog (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To hunt as a dog, to follow with ſome clandeſtine deſign.

DOG'BANE (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dog'berry (*s.*) The fruit of the cornelian cherry.

Dog'berrytree (*s. in botany*) The cornelian cherry.

Dog'bolt (*s. a word of doubtful meaning*) The ſiftings of meal, flower for dogs, *as Johnſon ſuppoſes*; "*His* dogbolt *fortune was ſo low.*" *Hudibras.*

Dog'briar (*s. in botany*) The briar that bears the hip, the cynosbaton.

Dog'cheap (*adj. from* dog, *and* cheap) Cheap as dog's meat, exceedingly cheap.

Dog'days (*s. from* dog, *and* days) The days in which the dogſtar riſes and ſets with the ſun.

Dog'draw (*s. in the foreſt law*) The act or crime of drawing after a deer by the ſcent of a hound led in the hand.

DOGE (*s. from the* Ital.) The chief magiſtrate in the republics of Venice and Genoa.

Dog'fiſh (*s. from* dog, *and* fiſh) The ſhark.

Dog'fly (*s. from* dog, *and* fly) A biting voracious fly.

Dog'ged (*p. from* dog) Hunted, followed with ſome clandeſtine deſign.

Dog'ged (*adj. from the part.*) Sullen, ſour, moroſe.

Dog'gedly (*adv. from* dogged) Sullenly, moroſely, crabbedly.

Dog'gedneſs (*s. from* dogged) Sullenneſs, moroſeneſs.

Dog'ger (*s. from* dog, *a ſea term*) A ſmall ſhip, a kind of boat with one maſt, a fiſhing veſſel.

Dog'gerel (*adj. from* dog) Vile, deſpicable, mean, unpoetic.

Dog'gerel (*s. from the adj.*) Deſpicable verſes, worthleſs rhymes.

Dog'gerfiſh (*s. from* dogger, *and* fiſh) Fiſh brought in doggers.

Dog'germen (*s. from* dogger, *and* men) The men belonging to a dogger or fiſhing veſſel, fiſhermen.

Dog'geſs (*s. from* dog) A bitch, a woman in contempt. *Clariſſa.*

Dog'ging (*p. a. from* dog) Hunting as a dog, following with ſome clandeſtine deſign.

Dog'giſh (*adj. from* dog) Churliſh, brutal, like a dog.

Dog'hearted (*adj. from* dog, *and* heart) Cruel, void of pity, malicious.

Dog'hole (*s. from* dog, *and* hole) A vile hole, a mean habitation.

Dog'kennel (*s. from* dog, *and* kennel) A houſe for dogs.

Dog'louſe (*s. from* dog, *and* louſe) An inſect that harbours on dogs.

DOG'MA (*s. from the* Greek) An eſtabliſhed principle, a ſettled notion.

Dogma'tic (*adj. from* dogma) Authoritative, magiſterial, poſitive.

Dogma'tical (*adj. from* dogmatic) Dogmatic, poſitive.

Dogmat'ically (*adv. from* dogmatical) Magiſterially, poſitively.

Dogma'ticalneſs (*s. from* dogmatical) The quality of being dogmatical.

DOGMA'TICI (*s. plu.*) Phyſicians who join theory and practice together. *Scott.*

Dog'matiſt (*s. from* dogma) A dogmatical teacher.

Dog'matize (*v. int. from* dogma) To aſſert poſitively, to teach dogmatically.

Dog'matizer (*s. from* dogmatize) One that dogmatizes.

Dog'matizing (*p. a. from* dogmatize) Aſſerting with confidence, teaching dogmatically.

Dog'mes (*s. plu. from* dogma, *but not much uſed*) Opinions. *Scott.*

Dog'roſe (*s. from* dog, *and* roſe) The flower of the dogbriar.

Dogs (*s. plu. in the culinary ſtyle*) The handirons, fire dogs.

Dogs'bane (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dogs'fennel (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dogs'graſs (*s. from* dog, *and* graſs) A kind of ruff graſs.

Dog'ſhip (*s. from* dog) Curſhip, the ſtate of being a dog. *Johnſon.*

Dog'ſleep (*s. from* dog, *and* ſleep) Pretended ſleep.

Dogs'meat (*s. from* dog, *and* meat) Offal, meat ſold to feed dogs. *Dryden.*

Dogs'mercury (*s. in botany*) An herb, a ſpecies of mercury.

Dogs'roſe (*s. from* dog, *and* roſe) The flower of the dog briar.

Dogs'tail (*s. in botany*) An herb, the cynoſurus.

Dog'ſtar (*s. from* dog, *and* ſtar) Sirius, a ſtar that gives name to the dog days.

Dog'ſtones (*s. in botany*) A plant, a ſpecies of orchis.

Dogs'tongue (*s. in botany*) An herb, the cynogloſſum.

Dogs'tooth (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Dogs'toothſhell (*s. from* dogstooth, *and* ſhell) The Dintalocum.

Dog'teeth (*s. from* dog, *and* teeth) The eye teeth, the teeth next to the grinders.

Dog'trick (*s. from* dog, *and* trick) An ill turn, a kind of brutal treatment. *Dryden.*

Dog'trot (*s. from* dog, *and* trot) A gentle trot like that of a dog. *Hudibras.*

Dog'weary (*adj. from* dog, *and* weary) Tired as a dog, exceſſively weary. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dog'wood (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of cornelian cherry.

DOI'LY (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ſtuff.

Doi'ly (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Coarſe, made after a particular manner. "*A* doily *ſtuff.*" *Congreve.*

Do'in (*v. t. obſolete*) To do. *Chaucer.*

Do'ing (*p. a. from* do) Performing, dealing, executing.

Do'ings (*s. plu. from* doing, *it is ſeldom or never uſed in the ſingular*) Deeds, tranſactions, feats, things done; behaviour, conduct, hurry, buſtle, merriment, feſtivity; *but theſe laſt ſenſes eſpecially are chiefly uſed in droll ſtyle.*

Doke (*s. a local word*) A ditch, a deep furrow.

DOIT (*s. from the* Dutch dupt) A ſmall piece of money, a mere trifle.

Doit'kin (*s. from* doit, *and* kin) A little doit.

DOLA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. *but not uſed*) The act of ſmoothing. *Cole.*

DOL'CE (*adj. in muſic books*) Soft, ſweet.

Dolcemen'to (*adj. from* dolce) Soft, ſweet.

DOLE (*s. from the* Sax. dælan) The act of diſtribution, any thing dealt out or diſtributed, a ſhare, a parcel.

DOLE (*s. now grown obſolete, from the* Lat. dolor) Grief, ſorrow, miſery. *Milton.*

Dole (*v. t. from the ſubſ. but not much uſed*) To diſtribute.

Dole (*v. int. obſolete*) To grieve, to ſorrow. *Chaucer.*

Dole (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A malevolent intention, that which conſtitutes criminality.

Dole (*s. a local word*) The long ſtrip of green left between ploughed lands.

Dole'fiſh (*s. from* dole, *and* fiſh) The fiſh which the men employed in the fiſhery receive as their allowance. *Sc.*

Dole'ful (*adj. from* dole, *ſorrow*) Sorrowful, diſmal, afflicted, impreſſed with ſorrow.

Dole'fully (*adv. from* doleful) Sorrowfully, diſmally, in a doleful manner.

Dole'fulneſs (*s. from* doleful) The ſtate of being doleful, ſorrow, melancholy.

Dole'meadow (*s. from* dole, *and* meadow) A meadow in which ſeveral perſons have a ſhare.

Dole'ſome (*adj. from* dole) Gloomy, diſmal, ſorrowful. *Pope.*

Dole'ſomely (*adv. from* doleſome) In a doleſome manner.

Dole'ſomeneſs (*s. from* doleſome) Diſmalneſs, gloom, melancholy.

DOLG'BOTE (*s. from the* Sax. dolg *a wound, and* bote *a recompence*) A recompence for a wound or ſcar.

DO'LICHOS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DOLICH'URUS (*adj. in poetry*) Having a ſyllable too much at the end. *Scott.*

DOL'IMAN (*s.*) A long kind of veſt worn by the Turks. *Sc.*

DO'LIUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of ſhells, a ſhell without a hinge.

DOLL (*s. the contraction for* Dorothy) A woman's name, a little baby or puppet for a girl to play with.

DOL'LAR (*s. from the* Dutch dalar) A coin of different value from about half a crown to four ſhillings and ſixpence.

DO'LOR (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Dolour, grief, ſorrow.

DOLORIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. dolor *grief, and* facio *to make*) Cauſing grief, producing ſorrow.

Dol'orous (*adj. from* dolor) Sorrowful, doleful, painful.

Dol'orouſly (*adv. from* dolorous) Grievouſly, painfully. *Scott.*

DOLOS'ITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. doloſus *deceitful*) Deceitfulneſs. *Scott.*

DO'LOUR (*s. from the* Lat. dolor) Grief ſorrow, pain, lamentation.

DOL'PHIN (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

Dol'phin (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere.

DOLT (*s. from the* Teut. dal) A heavy ſtupid fellow.

Dolt'iſh (*adj. from* dolt) Stupid, dull, blockiſh.

Dolt'iſhly (*adv. from* doltiſh) Stupidly, fooliſhly.

Dolt'iſhneſs (*s. from* doltiſh) Stupidity, fooliſhneſs. *Scott.*

Dol'vin (*p. obſolete*) Dug, buried. *Chaucer.*

Do'ly (*adj. obſolete*) Doleful. *Chaucer.*

DOM (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A don, Sir, a title of honour among the Spaniards.

DO'MABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. domo *to tame*) Capable of being tamed.

Do'mableneſs (*s. from* domable) The ſtate of being tameable. *Scott.*

DOMAI'N (*s. from the* French domaine) Dominion, empire; a poſſeſſion, an eſtate.

DOMA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. domo *to tame, but not much uſed*) The act of taming. *Scott.*

Dombe (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dumb. *Chaucer.*

DOM'BOC (*s. from the* Sax.) A ſtatute of the Engliſh Saxons containing the laws of the preceeding kings.

DOME (*s. from the* Lat. domus) A building, a houſe; a cupola, a hemiſpherical arch; a kind of arched cover made uſe of by chymiſts in the reverberatory furnace.

Dome (*s. obſolete*) Doom, judgment, opinion. *Chaucer.*

Domes'man (*s. obſolete*) A judge, a confeſſor, appointed to hear and determine.

Domes'tic (*adj. from* dome) Belonging to the houſe, inhabiting the houſe, tame, private, done at home.

Domes'tic (*s. from the adj.*) One that reſides in the ſame houſe, a ſervant in the houſe.

Domes'tical (*adj. from* domeſtic) Domeſtic.

Domes'ticate (*v. t. from* domeſtic) To make domeſtic, to withdraw from the public. *Clariſſa.*

Domes'ticated (*p. from* domeſticate) Made domeſtic, withdrawn from the public. *Scott.*

Domeſtic'ity (*s. from* domeſtic) The ſtate of being a ſervant, a ſervile condition. *Scott.*

Domes'ticneſs (*s. from* domeſtic) The ſtate of being domeſtic. *Scott.*

DO'MICIL (*s. from the* Lat. domicilium) A dwelling houſe, a habitation, an abode.

Domifica'tion (*s. from* domify) The aſtrological diviſion of the heavens into twelve houſes.

DO'MIFY (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. domo *to tame*) To uſe to the houſe, to tame.

Do'mifying (*p. a. from* domify, *but not much uſed*) Taming.

Do'mifying (*s. with aſtrologers*) The diviſion of the heavens into twelve houſes in order to erect an horoſcope. *Scott*

Domige'rium (*s. in old records*) Danger, damage.

DOM'INA (*s. from the* Lat.) A title given to honourable women, Lady, Madam.

DOM'INANT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. dominor *to rule*) Ruling, governing, predominant. *Scott.*

DOM'INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. dominor) To predominate, to prevail.

Dom'inating (*p. from* dominate) Ruling, predominating.

Domina'tion (*s. from* dominate) Dominion, power, tyranny; one highly exalted, one of a particular order of angels.

Dom'inative (*adj. from* dominate) Imperious, inſolent.

Domina'tor (*s. from* dominate) The preſiding power, the predominant influence.

DOMINE'ER (*v. int. from the* Lat. domino *to rule*) To rule with inſolence, to ſwell, to bluſter.

Dominee'ring (*p. from* domineer) Ruling with inſolence, bluſtering, overbearing.

DOM'INIC (*s.*) A man's name.

Domin'ical (*adj. from* dominus) Denoting the Lord's day.

DOMIN'ICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. dominus *maſter, and* cædo *to kill*) The act of killing one's lord or maſter, one that kills his maſter or lord.

DOMIN'ICANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) An order of friars founded by one Dominic, a Spaniard.

DOMIN'ICUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper; the place where the Lord's ſupper is adminiſtered, a church. *Mede.*

DOMIN'ICUM (*s. a law term*) A demeſne, lands occupied by the lord of a manor.

DOMIN'ION (*s. from the* Lat. dominium) Sovereign authority, power or right of poſſeſſion; an order of angels; a territory, a diſtrict.

DOMIN'IUM (*s. in old records, from the* Lat.) A domain.

DOM'INO (*s. from the* Lat. dominus) A kind of hood worn by the canons of a cathedral church, the habit of a Venetian nobleman, a dreſs much uſed at maſquerades.

DOM'INUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A title anciently given to a clergyman, a gentleman, or the lord of a manor; Sir, Maſter.

Domisman (*s. obſolete*) A judge. *Chaucer.*

DOMI'TIAN (*s. from the* Lat.) A man's name.

DO'MITURE (*. from the* Lat. domo *to tame, but not much uſed*) The act of taming. *Scott.*

DON (*s. from the* Spaniſh) The title of a gentleman; Sir, Maſter.

DON (*s. in geography*) The name of a large river which divides Europe and Aſia; a river in Yorkſhire.

DON (*s. from the* Brit. *in old authors*) A river, a caſtle.

Don (*v. t. a contraction from* do on, *but not uſed except in the country*) To put on, to inveſt with. *Shakeſpeare.*

Don (*adj. obſolete*) Dun, of a dun colour. *Chaucer.*

Don (*v. t. obſolete*) To do. *Chaucer.*

Don (*p. obſolete, from* do) Done, performed. *Chaucer.*

DO'NABLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. dono *to give*) Capable of being given. *Scott.*

DO'NARY (*s. from the* Lat. donarium) A gift, a donation for ſacred uſes.

DONA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. dono *to give*) A gift, a preſent, a dole of money, the act of giving, the grant by which any thing is given.

DON'ATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. donatus) Pertaining to a gift, belonging to a donation.

Don'ative (*s. from the adj.*) A gift, a dole of money; a benefice given by the patron without inſtitution or induction.

Don'atiſts (*s. in church hiſtory, from* Donatus) A ſect which aroſe in the beginning of the fourth century, and taught that the Son was inferior to the Father, and the Holy Spirit inferior to the Son; a kind of Arians.

DONA'TUS (*s.*) A Roman name, the name of a man.

DO'NAX (*s. in botany*) A kind of reed or cane of which arrows were made.

DO'NAX (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſolen.

DON'CASTER (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 160 miles from London.

Don'caſter (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Doncaſter, made at Doncaſter.

Don'don (*s. a cant word*) A fat jolly old woman.

Done (*p. from* do) Made, performed, concluded, finiſhed.

Done (*v. int. uſed chiefly in the imp. mode to conclude a wager*) Let it be ſo, let it be done.

Done (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dun, of a dun colour. *Ch.*

Done (*v. t. obſolete*) To do. *Chaucer.*

Donee'e (*s. a law term*) The perſon to whom lands or tenements are given.

DON'GEON (*s. now grown obſolete*) A dungeon, the ſtrongeſt tower or place in a caſtle where priſoners were wont to be kept. *Chaucer.*

DONIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. donum *a gift, and* fero *to bear*) Bringing gifts. *Scott.*

Don'jon (*s. obſolete*) A dungeon, the ſtrongeſt tower or place in a caſtle.

Don'nat (*adj. a local word*) Good for nothing, idle.

Don'naught (*adj. a local word*) Idle, naughty.

Donne (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To do, to perform. *Ch.*

Donne (*p. obſolete*) Done. *Chaucer.*

Donne (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dun, of a dun colour. *Ch.*

DO'NOR (*s. from the* Lat. dono *to give*) A giver, one that gives.

Don'ſhip (*s. from* don) The quality of a don.

Doo'dle (*s. a cant word*) A trifler, an idler.

Dool (*s. a local word*) A dole, a mere, a long ſtrip of green left between ploughed lands.

Dool (*s. obſolete*) Dolour, pain, ſorrow. *Spenſer.*

DOOM (*s. from the* Sax. dom) Judgment, ſentence, the judgment of the laſt day, determination, condemnation, ruin, deſtruction; fate, that to which any one is deſtined.

DOOM (*v. t. from the* Sax. demon) To judge, to ſentence, to condemn, to determine, to deſtine.

Doom'ed (*p. from* doom) Judged, ſentenced, deſtined.

Doom'ing (*p. a. from* doom) Judging, determining, ſentencing, condemning.

Dooms'day (*s. from* doom, *and* day) The laſt day, the judgment day, the day of condemnation.

Dooms'daybook (*s. from* doomſday, *and* book) A book or regiſter made by order of William the Firſt in which the eſtates of the kingdom were recorded.

Dooms'man (*s. from* doom, *and* man) A judge, a confeſſor appointed to hear and determine.

Doon (*p. obſolete*) Done. *Chaucer.*

DOOR (*s. from the* Sax. dor) The gate of a houſe, an entrance, a portal, a paſſage, a houſe; that which ſhuts up any paſſage into a place. *Out of door*, out of the houſe, quite gone. *At the* door *of*, imputable, chargeable upon. *Next* door *to*, near to, bordering upon.

Door'caſe (*s. from* door, *and* caſe) The frame in which the door is incloſed.

Door'keeper (*s. from* door, *and* keep) A porter, one that keeps the door.

Do'quet (*s. a law term*) A paper containing a warrant.

Dor (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The dorr, the drone bee.

Dor (*s. a cant word in Weſtminſter ſchool*) Leave to ſleep, leave to take a nap.

DOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a habitation) The name of a place, a diſtrict in the land of Canaan.

DO'RA (*s.*) The name of a place. 1 *Mac.* xv. 13.

DORA'DO (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſea bream.

DOR'CAS (*s.*) The name of a woman.

DOR'CHESTER (*s.*) The ſhire town of the county of Dorſet; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 123 miles from London.

Dor'cheſter (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dorcheſter, made at Dorcheſter.

DOREE' (*s. in ichthyology*) The Johndoree, the faber.

Dores (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The blackclocks.

DO'RIA (*s.*) A province or diſtrict in the ancient Greece.

Do'rian (*adj. from* Doria) Belonging to Doria.

Do'rian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Doria.

Dor'ic (*adj. from* Doria) Belonging to the Dorians, invented by the Dorians, beonging to one of the five orders of architecture.

Do'ring (*s. a corruption of* daring) A method of catching larks.

Dor'man (*adj. from* dormant) Belonging to a window that leans on a roof.

Dor'man (*s. from the adj.*) A window in the roof.

Dor'mant (*adj. from the* Lat. dormio *to ſleep*) Sleeping, lying down in a ſleeping poſture; private, concealed, leaning.

Dor'manttree (*s. in building*) The beam that lies acroſs a houſe, a ſummer.

Dor'mar (*s. from* dormant) A window in the roof of a houſe.

Dor'maunt (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dormant. *Chaucer.*

Dor'mantwriting (*s. from* dormant, *and* writing) A deed with a blank to put in the name of a perſon.

DOR'MITORY (*s. from the* Lat. dormitorium) A place to ſleep in, a burial place.

Dor'mouſe (*s. in zoology*) A mouſe that ſleeps a great part of the winter.

DORN (*s. in ichthyology, from the* German dorn, *a thorn*) The name of a fiſh ſuppoſed to be the thornback.

DOR'NIC (*s. in commerce*) A ſort of ſtuff uſed for hangings, a kind of linen cloth in Scotland.

DOR'NIX (*s. in commerce*) The dornic.

DO'RON (*s. from the* Greek) A gift, a preſent; a meaſure in antiquity of about three inches. *Phillips.*

DORO'NICUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, leopard's bane.

DOR'OTHY (*s. from the* Greek *ſignifying* the gift of God) The name of a woman.

Dorp (*s. from the* Dutch) A village.

DORR (*v. t. from the* Teut. tor *ſtupid*) To deafen, to ſtupify. *Skinner.*

Dorr (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the verb*) A kind of inſect remarkable for flying with a loud noiſe.

Dorr (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A door. *Chaucer.*

DOR'SAL (*adj. from the* Lat. dorſum *the back*) Belonging to the back, pertaining to thoſe diſeaſes which are ſuppoſed to have their ſeat in the back.

Dor'ſale (*s. in commerce*) A kind of old tapeſtry.

DOR'SEL (*s. from the* Lat. dorſum *the back*) A pannier, a kind of basket, a pair of which are thrown acroſs the back of a beaſt of burthen for the convenience of carriage.

Dor'ſel (*s. in commerce*) A kind of woolen ſtuff made in Devonſhire.

Dor'ſel (*s. not much uſed*) A rich canopy, the curtain of a chair of ſtate.

DOR'SER (*s.*) A dorſel, a pannier.

DOR'SET (*s.*) Dorſetſhire. "*The county of* Dorſet."

Dor'ſetſhire (*s. foom* Dorſet, *and* ſhire) One of the weſtern counties of England; it extends along the ſea coaſt, and is very pleaſant and fruitful, contains two hundred and forty-eight pariſhes, twenty-two borough and market towns, and ſends twenty members to parliament.

Dor'ſetſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Dorſet, produced in the county of Dorſet.

DORSIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. dorſum *the back, and* fero *to bear*) Belonging to plants that bear ſeed on the back of the leaf.

DORSIP'AROUS (*adj. in botany, from* dorſum *the back, and* pario *to bring forth*) Belonging to thoſe plants that bear ſeed on the back of the leaf, dorſiferous.

DORSTE'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DORS'UM (*s. in anatomy*) The back.

DORT (*s. in geography*) A city in Holland, famous for a ſynod held there in the year 1618.

DOR'TER (*s. not much uſed*) A room to ſleep in, a dorture. *Scott.*

Dor'tior (*s. not ſo much uſed*) A dorture.

Dor'tom (*s. obſolete*) A dormitory. *Chaucer.*

DOR'TURE (*s. from the* Lat. dormio *to ſleep*) A dormitory, a place to ſleep in.

DORYCH'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

DORY'PHORI (*s. in antiquity*) The lifeguard of the Roman emperors.

DOSE (*s. from the* Greek δοσις) The quantity of a medicine taken at once, a portion, a ſhare; the utmoſt quantity of ſtrong liquor that a man can well drink.

Doſe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To proportion the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; to give phyſic, *in a droll ſenſe.*

Do'ſed (*p. from* doſe) Proportioned for a doſe.

Do'ſel (*s. in commerce*) A kind of woolen cloth made in Devonſhire.

DO'SEL (*s. not much uſed*) A rich canopy, the curtain of a chair of ſtate.

Dos'ens (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cloth made in Devonſhire.

Do'ſil (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A doſſil, a kind of tent or pledget.

DOSI'NERS (*s. in antiquity*) The deciners, the perſons who had the overſight of ten friburghs.

DOSITHE'ANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A Samaritan ſect among the Jews; a particular ſect amongſt the followers of Simon Magus.

DOSITHE'US (*s.*) The name of a man. 2 *Mac.* xii. 25.

DOSOL'OGY (*s. with phyſicians*) A treatiſe on the method of proportioning the quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time. *Scott.*

Dos'sale (*s. in commerce*) A kind of tapeſtry.

Dos'sel (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of tent to be put into a wound, a veſſel.

Dos'ſer (*s.*) A kind of basket to be carried on mens ſhoulders.

Dos'ſil (*s. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* doſſel) A kind of tent or pledget to be laid on a ſore.

Doſt (*v. t. ſecond perſ. ſing. of* do) Performeſt.

Dot (*s. perhaps from* jot) A ſmall point, a ſpot made to mark any place in a writing.

Dot (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To make dots, to mark with ſpots.

Do'tage (*s. from* dote) The ſtate of being childiſh, the loſs of underſtanding, weakneſs of mind; exceſſive fondneſs.

Do'tal (*adj. from the* Lat. do *to give*) Belonging to the portion of a woman, comprized in the portion of a woman,

Do'tard (*s. from* dote) A perſon in his dotage, a man fooliſhly fond of any thing.

DOTA'RIUM (*s. in old records*) The dower of a wife.

DOTA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) The act of giving a dowry or portion.

Do'taunce (*s. obſolete*) Fear, reverence, reſpect. *Chaucer.*

DOTE (*v. int. from the* Dutch doten) To have the intellects impaired, to be delirious; to love to exceſs, to be fooliſhly fond of; *with* on *or* upon: *as*, "*Mark thoſe who* dote on *arbitrary power*."

Do'ted (*adj. not much uſed*) Endowed. *Cole.*

Do'ter (*s. from* dote) One that dotes.

Doth (*v. t. third perſ. ſing. of* do) Performeth, does.

Doth (*v. obſolete*) Do you. *Chaucer.*

DO'THAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* cuſtom) The name of a place, a diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

DO'THAIM (*s.*) The name of a place. *Jud.* iv. 6.

DO'THIEN (*s. with ſurgeons*) A boil, a whitlow. *Scott.*

Do'ting (*p. a. from* dote) Acting without underſtanding, fondling.

Do'tingly (*adv. from* doting) Fondly, with exceſſive fondneſs.

Do'tingneſs (*s. from* doting) Childiſhneſs, exceſſive fondneſs. *Scott.*

Do'tiſh (*adj. from* dote, *but not much uſed*) Stupid. *Scott.*

Dot'kin (*s. from* doit) A ſmall Dutch coin, a mere trifle.

Dot'tard (*s.*) A tree kept from growing to its full length, a tree kept low by cutting.

Dot'ted (*p. from* dot) Marked with dots.

DOT'TEREL (*s. from* dote) The name of a bird that mimicks geſtures.

Dot'ting (*p. a. from* dot) Marking with dots.

Douai're (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A dowry. *Chaucer.*

DOVA'NE (*s. from the* French) Cuſtom, a cuſtom-houſe.

DOU'BLE (*adj. from the* Lat. duplex) Twofold; deceitful, having two meanings.

Double (*s. from the adj.*) Twice the quantity, twice the number; ſtrong beer, beer of twice the uſual ſtrength; a trick, a ſhift, an artifice.

ou'ble (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To encreaſe to twice the quantity, to repeat, to add, to fold, to paſs round.

ou'ble (*v. int.*) To become twice as much; to go back, to wind in running; to play tricks, to uſe artifice.

ou'ble (*adv. chiefly uſed in compoſition, from the adj.*) Doubly.

oublebiting (*adj. from* double, *and* bite) Cutting on either ſide, two edged.

ou'blebuttoned (*adj. from* double, *and* button) Having two rows of buttons.

ou'bled (*p. from* double) Increaſed to twice the quantity, repeated, folded.

ou'bledealer (*s. from* double, *and* deal) A deceitful perſon, an inſidious fellow.

ou'bledealing (*s. from* double, *and* deal) Artifice, diſſimulation.

ou'bledie (*v. t. from* double, *and* die) To die twice over.

ouble'died (*p. from* doubledie) Died twice over.

ou'bledying (*p. a. from* doubledie) Dying twice over.

ou'blefounted (*adj. from* double, *and* fount) Having two ſources.

ou'blehanded (*adj. from* double, *and* hand) Having two hands, doubtful. *Glanville.*

ou'bleheaded (*adj. from* double, *and* head) Having one head or flower growing above another.

ou'blelock (*v. t. from* double, *and* lock) To ſhut the lock twice, to bar with double ſecurity.

ou'blelocked (*p. from* double, *and* lock) Locked twice over, bolted with double ſecurity.

Dou'blelocking (*p. a. from* doublelock) Shutting the lock twice, faſtening with double ſecurity.

Dou'bleminded (*adj. from* double, *and* mind) Deceitful, inſidious.

Doub'leneſs (*s. from* double) The ſtate of being double.

Doub'ler (*s. from* double) One that doubles.

Dou'bleplea (*s. a law term*) A plea in which the defendant alleges two things in bar of the action.

Dou'blequarrel (*s. a law term*) A complaint to the archbiſhop againſt an inferior ordinary for the delay of juſtice in ſome matters eccleſiaſtical.

Dou'bleſhining (*adj. from* double, *and* ſhine) Shining with double luſtre.

Dou'blet (*s. in old ſtatutes*) Letters patent.

Doub'let (*s. from* double) A man's inner garment, a waiſtcoat; a pair; a falſe jewel or ſtone conſiſting of two pieces joined as one.

Dou'bletongued (*adj. from* double, *and* tongue) Deceitful, giving a different account of the ſame thing.

Doub'lets (*s. at dice*) Two of the ſame ſort.

Dou'bleveſſel (*s. in chymiſtry, from* double, *and* veſſel) Two bolt heads or matraſſes joined together by having the neck of the one well luted into that of the other.

Doub'ling (*p. a. from* double) Increaſing to twice the quantity, repeating, folding, turning back, making turns, playing tricks, making ſhifts.

Doub'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of doubling, that which is doubled. *In the manage*, The act of a horſe leaping ſeveral times in order to throw the rider.

Doub'lingnails (*s. in ſhipbuilding*) The nails generally uſed to faſten the lining of the gun ports.

DOUBLO'N, DOUBLOO'N (*s. from the* French) A Spaniſh coin the value of two piſtoles.

Doub'ly (*adv. from* double) In twice the quantity, to twice the degree.

DOUBT (*v. t. from the* Lat. dubito) To think doubtful, to ſuſpect, to diſtruſt.

Doubt (*v. int.*) To queſtion, to be in uncertainty, to have ſuſpicion; *with* of: *as*, "*To make you* doubt of *mine.*" To heſitate, to ſtand in ſuſpenſe.

Doubt (*s. from the verb*) An uncertainty of mind, a point unſettled, a difficulty objected, a ſcruple, a ſuſpicion.

Doubt (*s. obſolete*) Fear, jeopardy. *Chaucer.*

Doubt'ed (*p. from* doubt) Queſtioned, held as matter of doubt.

Doubt'er (*s. from* doubt) One that doubts.

Doubt'ful (*adj. from* doubt) Dubious, uncertain, having doubts.

Doubt'fully (*adv. from* doubtful) In a doubtful manner.

Doubt'fulneſs (*s. from* doubtful) The ſtate of being doubtful.

Doubt'ing (*p. a. from* doubt) Queſtioning, holding doubtful, ſuſpecting, fearing, diſtruſting, heſitating.

Doub'ting (*s. from the part.*) Doubt, ſuſpenſe.

Doub'tingly (*adv. from* doubting) In a doubtful manner.

Doubt'leſs (*adj. from* doubt) Void of doubt, having no apprehenſion of danger.

Doubt'leſs (*adv. from the adj.*) Unqueſtionably, without doubt.

DOU'CET (*s. from the* French) A cuſtard. *Skinner.*

Dou'cets (*s. with hunters*) The teſtes of the deer kind.

DOUCI'NE (*s. in architecture, from the* French) The upper part or member of a cornice, cut in the form of a wave, one part concave and the other convex.

Douc'ker (*s. in ornithology, corrupted from* duck) A ſpecies of colymbus, a bird of the duck kind which frequently dips in the water.

DOVE (*s. from the old* Teut. duvo) A pigeon, a wild pigeon.

DOVE (*s. in geography*) The name of the river which divides Derbyſhire from Staffordſhire.

Dove'cot (*s. from* dove, *and* cot) A ſmall dove houſe, a place to keep pigeons.

Dove'houſe (*s. from* dove, *and* houſe) The place in which pigeons are kept.

Dove'like (*adj. from* dove, *and* like) Like a dove, gentle, harmleſs, having the diſpoſition of a dove.

DO'VER (*s.*) A borough and port town in Kent; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 72 miles from London.

Do'ver (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dover, made at Dover.

Doves'foot (*s. in botany*) A herb.

Dove'tail (*s. from* dove, *and* tail) A method of joining two pieces of wood together in which the tenons reſemble the form of a dove's tail.

Dove'tail (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To join by tenons in the form of a dove's tail.

Dove'tailed (*p. from* dovetail) Joined by tenons in the form of a dove's tail.

Dove'tailing (*p. a. from* dovetail) Joining with tenons in form of a dove's tail.

Dove'tailing (*s. from the part.*) The method or aѕt of joining by dovetails.

DOUGH (*s. from the* Sax. dah) The unbaked paſte of bread or pies.

Dough'baked (*adj. from* dough, *and* bake) Soft, inſufficiently baked; unfiniſhed.

Dough'trin (*s. plu. obſolete*) Daughters. *Chaucer.*

DOUGH'TY (*adj. uſed chiefly in droll ſtyle, from the* Sax. dohtig) Brave, noble, eminent.

Dough'y (*adj. from* dough) Soft, unhardened, unſound.

DOUG'LAS (*s.*) A port town, and the beſt harbour in the iſle of Man.

DOUIL'LET (*adj. from the* French) Soft, tender, nice. *Sc.*

Douil'let (*s. from the adj. in cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing a pig.

Douk (*v. t. corrupted from* duck) To immerge, to duck.

Doul'ceſs (*s. with hunters*) The teſtes of the deer kind.

Doule (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A dole, a ſhore, a part. *Ch.*

DOU'SABEL (*s.*) The name of a woman.

DOUSE (*v. t. probably a cant word, from the ſound*) To plunge any one over head in the water.

Douſe (*v. int.*) To fall ſuddenly into the water. *Hudi.*

Dou'ſet (*s.*) A kind of apple.

Dou'taunce (*s. obſolete*) Doubt. *Chaucer.*

Doute (*s. obſolete*) Fear, jeopardy. *Chaucer.*

Dou'tileſs (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Doubtleſs. *Chaucer.*

Dout'lees (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Doubtleſs. *Chaucer.*

Dou'tons (*adj. obſolete*) Doubtful. *Chaucer.*

Dou'tremere (*adj. obſolete*) Brought from beyond the ſea. *Chaucer.*

Dow (*v. t. a local word*) To give to mend.

Dow (*v. int. a local word*) To thrive.

Dow'able (*adj. a law term*) Capable of being endowed, having a right to be endowed. *Scott.*

DOW'AGER (*s. from the* French douairiere) A widow with a jointer, the title given to the ladies of noblemen who ſurvive their husbands.

Dow'aie (*v. imp. obſolete*) Away, begone. *Chaucer.*

Dow'aire (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A dowery. *Chaucer.*

DOW'DY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An aukward ill-dreſſed woman.

Dow'dy (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Aukward, inelegant.

DOW'ER (*s. from the* French douaire) A dowery, that which the wife brings to the husband in marriage, that which the widow poſſeſſes, the gift of a husband for a wife; endowment, gift.

Dow'ered (*adj. from* dower) Portioned, provided with a dower.

Dow'eremere (*s. obſolete*) Fair weather. *Chaucer.*

Dow'erleſs (*adj. from* dower) Unportioned, having no dower.

Dow'ery (*s. from* dower) A dower.

DOW'LAS (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A coarſe kind of linen cloth.

Dowle'ſtones (*s. in old writings*) Landmarks.

DOWN (*prep. from the* Sax. aduna) From a higher to a lower place, along a deſcent, towards the mouth of a river.

Down (*adv. from the prep.*) On the ground, towards the ground, below the horizon, to greater ſoftneſs, into diſgrace. "*Up and* down." Here and there.

Down (*v. uſed only in the imperative mode*) Demoliſh, deſtroy; *with* with: *as*, "Down with *the palace.*" Go to a lower place; *with* to: *as*, "Down, down *to hell.*"

Down (*v. int.*) To go into the ſtomach, to be admitted; *with* with: *as*, "*It will hardly* down with *any body.*"

Down (*v. t. from the prep.*) To knock, to bring to the ground, to ſubdue. "*To* down *proud hearts.*" *Sidney.*

DOWN (*s.*) A county in the kingdom of Ireland, the capital of that county.

DOWN (*s. from the* Daniſh duun) Soft feathers, ſoft wool, tender hair, the ſoft fibres of plants which wing the ſeeds, any thing that ſooths, any thing that mollifies.

DOWN (*s. from the* Sax. dun) A large open plain; a valley, a hill, a riſing ground.

Down'caſt (*adj. from* down, *and* caſt) Bent down, directed to the ground.

Down'fal (*s. from* down, *and* fall) A ſudden fall, the deſtruction of a fabric, ruin, calamity.

Down'fallen (*adj. from* downfal) Ruined, fallen.

Down'gyred (*adj. from* down, *and* gyred) Let down in circular wrinkles. *Shakeſpeare.*

DOWN'HAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 86 miles from London.

Down'ham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Downham, made at Downham.

Down'hawl (*s. a ſea term*) A rope tied to the upper corner of the ſail to pull it down.

Down'hawl (*v. a ſea term*) To pull down.

Down'hawltackle (*s. a ſea term*) The tackle employed in pulling down the main or fore yard in a tempeſt.

Down'hil (*s. from* down, *and* hill) A declivity, a deſcent.

Down'hil (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Deſcending, declivous.

Down'looked (*adj. from* down, *and* look) Gloomy, having a dejected countenance.

Down'looking (*adj. from* down, *and* look) Sullen, having a dejected countenance.

Down'lying (*adj. from* down, *and* lie) Juſt ready to be in pain of childbearing.

Down'lying (*s. from the part.*) The aѕt of lying down, honeſt.

Down'right (*adj. from* down, *and* right) Plain, open, the ſtate of lying down, reſt, repoſe.

Down'right (*adv. from the adj.*) Downward in a perpendicular direction; in plain terms, directly.

DOWNS (*s. in geography*) A famous road for ſhipping on the coaſt of Kent.

Down'ſitting (*s. from* down, *and* ſit) The aѕt of ſitting down, reſt, repoſe.

DOWN'WARD (*adv. from the* Sax. duneweard) Downwards, towards the centre, from a higher to a lower place, in a courſe of lineal deſcent.

Down'ward (*adj. from the adv.*) Moving on a declivity, tending to the ground; declivous, bending; depreſſed, dejected.

Down'wards (*adv. from* downward) Downward.

Down'y (*adj. from* down) Covered with down, made of down; ſoft, tender, ſoothing.

Dow're (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A dower.

Dow'ry (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A dower, a dowery.

Dowſe (*v. t. a low word*) To give a ſlap on the face.

Dow'ſets (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The doucets, the teſtes of the deer kind.

Doxologi'ze (*v. int. from* doxology) To give glory, to addreſs by a doxology. *Scott.*

DOXOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek δοξα *glory, and* λογος *a word*) A form of giving glory to God.

DOX'Y (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A yielding wench, a trull, a woman of ill fame.

DOZE (*v. int. from the* Sax. dræs) To ſlumber, to be half aſleep.

Doze (*v. t.*) To ſtupify, to make dull.

Do'zed (*p. from* doze) Stupified, laid aſleep.

Do'zeiner (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A deciner, one who was to keep the peace of ten friburghs.

Do'zel (*s. in ſurgery, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A doſſil, a kind of tent to be put into a wound.

DOZ'EN (*s. from the* French douzaine) The number twelve.

Doz'en (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the number twelve, denoting the number twelve.

Doz'ens (*s. in commerce*) Devonſhire Kerſies.

Do'zineſs (*s. from* dozy) Sleepineſs, drowſineſs.

Do'zy (*adj. from* doze) Sleepy, drowſy, ſtupid.

DRAB (*s. from the* Sax. drabbe *lees*) A dirty woman, ſtrumpet.

Drab (*s. in commerce*) A ſtrong kind of cloth, cloth double milled.

Drab (*adj. with clothiers*) Belonging to a gradation of plain colours betwixt a white and a dark brown.

DRA'BA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, yellow creſt.

Drab'ler (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall ſail ſet on the bonnet.

Drachm (*s. from* drachma) An old Roman coin, the eighth part of an ounce.

DRACH'MA (*s. from the* Lat.) The dram, a ſmall coin, the eighth part of an ounce.

DRACH'MON (*s. in antiquity*) A Hebrew coin, in value about fifteen ſhillings of our money.

DRAC'MON (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The drachmon.

DRA'CO (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat.) The dragon.

DRA'CO (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

DRACOCEPH'ALUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the dragon's head.

DRACOCEPH'ALUS (*s. in botany*) The dracocephalum.

DRA'CONITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone ſaid to be taken from the brain of a dragon.

Dracon'tia (*s. in botany*) Dragonwort.

DRACON'TIAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The dragon's ſtone.

Dracon'tic (*adj. in aſtronomy*) Belonging to that ſpace of time in which the moon performs one intire revolution ſetting out from that point in her orbit called the dragon's head and returning to the ſame point again, which ſpace of time is called the dracontic month.

DRACON'TIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, dragons.

DRACUN'CULI (*s. plu. with phyſicians*) Small long worms which breed in the muſcular parts of the arms and

and legs, Guinea worms; a diſeaſe in children occaſioned by ſuch worms.

DRACUNCULOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The hæmanthus.

DRACUN'CULUS (*s. in botany*) Dragons, a kind of arum.

DRAD (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dread, awful, terrible. *Sp.*

Dradde (*adj. obſolete*) Dreaded, awful, fearful. *Chaucer.*

Dradde (*v. int. obſolete, from the ſubſ.*) To be afraid, to be terrified. *Chaucer.*

DRAFF (*s. from the* Sax. drof *dirty*) Refuſe, dregs, waſh for pigs.

Draff'ſak (*s. obſolete*) A ſack full of draff. *Chaucer.*

Draff'tub (*s. from* draff, *and* tub) A tub or veſſel to put waſh in for pigs.

Draff'y (*adj. from* draff) Worthleſs, dreggy.

Draft (*adj. corrupted from* draught) Uſed for drawing. "*A* draft *horſe.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

Draf'tie (*adj. obſolete*) Tedious, irkſome, troubleſome. *Ch.*

DRAG (*v. t. from the* Sax. dragan) To draw along on the ground by main force, to draw heavily, to pull about by violence, to draw along as unworthy to be carried.

Drag (*v. int.*) To hang ſo low as to trail on the ground.

Drag (*s. from the verb*) A net drawn along the bottom of the water, an inſtrument with hooks to lay hold of any thing, a kind of car drawn by hand, a heavy kind of harrow.

Dra'gant (*s. corrupted of* tragacantha) A kind of gum.

Drag'ged (*p. from* drag) Drawn along upon the ground by violence, pulled about in a violent and contemptuous manner.

Drag'ging (*p. a. from* drag) Drawing along by mere force, pulling about in a violent and contemptuous manner.

Drag'gle (*v. t. from* drag) To make dirty by dragging on the ground.

Drag'gle (*v. int.*) To grow dirty by being drawn along the ground.

Drag'gled (*p. from* draggle) Made dirty by being drawn along the ground.

Drag'gling (*p. a. from* draggle) Dirtying by dragging on the ground.

Dra'gium (*s. in old records*) A coarſe kind of bread corn.

DRAG'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A handful.

DRAG'MIS (*s. from the* Greek) As much of any thing as can be taken up between two fingers.

Drag'net (*s. from* drag, *and* net) A net which is drawn along at the bottom of the water.

Dra'goman (*s. in Turkey*) An interpreter.

DRA'GON (*s. from the* Lat. draco) A kind of winged ſerpent, perhaps an imaginary creature; a fierce violent man or woman; a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere; the devil.

Drag'oh (*s. in botany*) An herb, the dracunculus.

Drag'onet (*s. from* dragon) A little dragon.

Drag'onfly (*s. from* dragon, *and* fly) A fierce ſtinging fly.

Drag'oniſh (*adj. from* dragon) Having the form of a dragon, having the diſpoſition of a dragon.

Drag'onlike (*adj. from* dragon, *and* like) Like a dragon, furious, fierce.

ragonee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the lower part of a dragon, having the lower part formed like that of a dragon.

rag'ons (*s. in botany*) The dracunculus, the tarragon.

rag'onsbeam (*s. in building*) One of the ſtrong braces which ſtands under a breaſtſummer.

rag'onsbelly (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar in the conſtellation of the dragon.

rag'onsblood (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of reſin.

rag'onſhead (*s. in botany*) A plant ſo called becauſe the flower reſembles the head of a dragon.

rag'onſhead (*s. in aſtronomy*) The aſcending node of the moon, one of the points in the orbit which interſects the ecliptic.

rag'onſhell (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of patella having the roſtrum very much bent.

rag'onſtail (*s. in aſtronomy*) The deſcending node, the oppoſite in the orb to that of the dragon's head.

rag'onſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone.

rag'ontree (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of palmtree.

RAGOO'N (*s. from the* German draen *to carry*) A ſoldier who fights generally on horſeback, but ſometimes on foot.

ragoo'n (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To harraſs by ſoldiers, to perſecute by giving up to the inſolence and rage of ſoldiers.

ragoo'ned (*p. from* dragoon) Harraſſed with ſoldiers, perſecuted by being abandoned to the inſolence and rage of the ſoldiers.

ragoo'ner (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A dragoon.

Dragoo'ning (*p. a. from* dragoon) Harraſſing with ſoldiers.

Drags (*s. plu.*) A kind of raft to carry any thing down a river, that which hangs over a ſhip and prevents her ſailing; a large heavy pair of harrows; a low kind of wheel carriage.

DRAIN (*v. t. from the* French trainer) To draw off gradually, to empty by drawing off gradually, to make quite dry.

Drain (*s. from the verb*) The channel by which any moiſture is drawn off, a watercourſe, a ſink.

Drain'able (*adj. not much uſed, from* drain) Capable of being drained. *Scott.*

Drain'ed (*p. from* drain) Emptied by a drain, drawn dry, rendered poor; *with* of: *as*, "Drained of *all their fluids.*"

Drain'ing (*p. a. from* drain) Emptying by a drain, drawing dry, making poor.

Drake (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The male of the duck.

Drake (*s. in gunnery, from* draco *a dragon*) A ſmall piece of artillery.

Dram (*s. from* drachm) The ſixteenth part of an ounce, a ſmall quantity; ſpirits, diſtilled liquors; ſuch a quantity of ſpiritous liquor as is commonly drank at once.

Dram (*v. int. in low language*) To drink drams, to drink ſpiritous liquors.

DRAM'A (*s. from the* Greek) A poetic compoſition accommodated to action, a poem in which action is repreſented, a play, a comedy, a tragedy.

Dramat'ic (*adj. from* drama) Belonging to the drama, repreſented by action.

Dramat'ical (*adj. from* dramatic) Dramatic, repreſented by action.

Dramat'ically (*adv. from* dramatical) After the manner of the drama.

Dram'atiſt (*s. from* drama) An author of dramatic compoſition.

Drame (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A dream. *Chaucer.*

Dran (*s. obſolete*) Bran. *Cole.*

Dra'na (*s. in old records*) A drain, a watercourſe.

Drank (*v. t. pret. of* drink) Did drink.

Drank (*p. from* drink) Swallowed as liquor, abſorbed.

Drank (*s. with farmers*) Wild oats.

DRAP (*s. not much uſed, from the* French) Cloth, woolen cloth.

Drape (*v. t. from* drap) To make cloth; to jeer, to ſatyrize; *but ſeldom uſed in this ſenſe.* *Temple.*

Drape (*s. a local word*) A farrow cow, a cow whoſe milk is dried up.

Drape (*adj. a local word*) Bad, culled.

Dra'per (*s. from* drape) One who ſells cloth.

Dra'pery (*s. from* drape) Cloth, ſtuffs, clothwork, the trade of making cloth; the dreſs of a picture, the dreſs of a ſtatue.

Dra'pet (*s. from* drape) A cloth, a tablecloth, a coverlet.

DRAS'CUS (*s. in old writings*) Grains, the refuſe of malt after brewing.

DRAS'TIC (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Greek δραςικος) Powerful, efficacious, vigorous.

Drat (*v. t. third perſon ſingular, obſolete*) Dreadeth.

Drave (*v. t. pret. of* drive) Did drive.

Draugh (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Draff.

Draught (*s. from* draw) The act of drawing, the quality of being drawn; the act of ſweeping with a net, the quantity of fiſh caught at one time in a net; the act of ſhooting with a bow; the act of diverting the attention of the war; forces drawn off from the main army; the act of drinking, the quantity of liquor drank at one time; a delineation, a ſketch, a picture drawn: the depth which a veſſel draws or ſinks in the water; a bill drawn for the payment of money, a bill of exchange; a houſe or place where ſoil is depoſited.

Draught (*adj. from the ſub.*) Uſed for drawing, uſed for the plough or cart.

Draught'compaſſes (*s. from* draught, *and* compaſſes) Compaſſes uſed in drawing.

Draught'houſe (*s. from* draught, *and* houſe) The houſe or place where ſoil is depoſited, the place where waſh is kept for pigs.

Draught'hook (*s. in gunnery*) A large hook fixed to the carriage of a cannon.

Draughts (*s. uſed only in the plural*) A kind of play, a play reſembling cheſs.

DRAW (*v. t. from the* Sax. dragan) To pull along, to drag, to raiſe out of a deep place by pulling, to attract, to inhale, to ſuck, to take from, to extract, to move by pulling, to produce, to deduce, to induce, to extort, to wreſt, to embowel, to form a repreſentation, to compoſe, to form in writing. *With* in, to contract, to pull back, to intice. *With* off, to extract, to draw out by a vent, to withdraw, to abſtract. *With* on, to encourage, to invite, to cauſe. *With* over, to raiſe in a ſtill, to perſuade from one party to another. *With* out, to extract, to protract, to lengthen, to range in battle. *With* up, to form in writing, to contrive, to form in order of battle.

Draw (*v. int.*) To pull, to act as a beaſt of draught, to act as a weight, to advance, to ſhrink, to contract, to unſheath a ſword, to take a card out of the pack, to make a ſore run by a proper application, to retire, to practice the art of drawing. *With* off, to retire, to withdraw. *With* on, to advance, to approach.

Draw (*s. from the verb*) The act of drawing, the lot or chance drawn.

Draw'back (*s. from* draw, *and* back) A diſcount, that which is drawn back for ready payment, that which is drawn back from the ſum due.

Draw'bridge (*s. from* draw, *and* bridge) A bridge ſo conſtructed as to be drawn up, and let down at pleaſure.

Draw'er (*s. from* draw) One employed in drawing water from a well, one who draws the liquor in a public houſe, that which has the power of attraction, that which has the quality of drawing a ſore, a box in a cheſt or frame out of which it is drawn at pleaſure.

Draw'ers (*s. from* draw) The lower part of a man's dreſs, a kind of thin breeches.

Draw'gear (*s. from* draw, *and* gear) The harneſs for a draught horſe.

Draw'ing (*p. a. from* draw) Pulling along, dragging, taking from, attracting, deducing, embowelling, delineating, writing a draught for the payment of money.

Draw'ing (*s. from the part.*) A delineation, a repreſentation.

Draw'ingpen (*s. from* draw, *and* pen) A pen uſed in drawing lines.

Draw'ingroom (*s. from* draw, *and* room) The room into which the company withdraw upon occaſion, the room in which company aſſemble at court, the company aſſembled in that room.

Draw'ingtable (*s. from* draw, *and* table) An inſtrument to hold a ſheet of paper for drawing draughts.

Drawl (*v. int. from* draw) To utter in a ſlow driveling manner, to draw out words to an immoderate length in pronunciation.

Draw'latches (*in old ſtatutes*) Thieves, houſebreakers.

Draw'led (*p. from* drawl) Uttered ſlowly, pronounced with a kind of tone.

Draw'ling (*p. a. from* drawl) Uttering ſlowly, pronouncing with an immoderate deliberation.

Drawn (*p. from* draw) Pulled along, dragged along, attracted, deduced, moved by pulling, pulled out of the ſheath, embowelled, written out, delineated.

Draw'net (*s. from* draw, *and* net) A dragnet.

Draw'well (*s. from* draw, *and* well) A deep well, a well, out of which the water is drawn by a long chain or cord.

DRAY (*s. from the* Sax. drag) A kind of cart, a kind of ſledge.

Dray'cart (*s. from* dray, *and* cart) A cart on which beer is uſually drawn about the city of London.

Dray'horſe (*s. from* dray, *and* horſe) A horſe which draws in a dray.

Dray'man (*s. from* dray, *and* man) The driver that attends a dray or cart.

Dray'plough (*s. from* dray, *and* plough) A particular ſort of plough.

DRAY'TON (*s.*) A town in Shropſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 153 miles from London.

Dray'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Drayton, made at Drayton.

DRAZ'EL (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A low dirty worthleſs woman.

DREAD (*s. from the* Sax. drad) Fear, terror, awe; the cauſe of fear, the perſon or thing feared.

Dread (*adj. from the ſub.*) Terrible, frightful, awful, venerable.

Dread (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fear, to fear to exceſs.

Dread (*v. int.*) To be in fear.

Dread'ed (*p. from* dread) Feared, feared exceedingly.

Dread'er (*s. from* dread) One that lives in a continued fear.

Dread'ful (*adj. from* dread) Terrible, frightful, formidable.

Dread'fully (*adv. from* dreadful) Terribly, frightfully, formidably.

Dread'fulneſs (*s. from* dreadful) Terribleneſs, frightfulneſs.

Dread'ing (*p. a. from* dread) Fearing, fearing exceedingly.

Dread'leſneſs (*s. from* dreadleſs) Undauntedneſs, intrepidity.

Dread'leſs (*adj. from* dread) Void of dread.

DREAM (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch droom) A kind of viſion in ſleep, the thought of a ſleeping perſon; an idle fancy, a groundleſs ſuſpicion.

Dream (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To have the repreſentation of ſomething in ſleep, to think, to imagine, to be ſluggiſh, to be idle.

Dream (*v. t.*) To ſee in a dream; "*And* dreamt *the future ſight.*" *Dryden.*

Drea'mer (*s. from* dream) One who dreams in ſleep, a viſionary, a fanciful perſon, a mope, a ſluggard.

Drea'ming (*p. a. from* dream) Forming dreams, thinking in ſleep, ſetting about any thing in a ſlow careleſs manner, idling.

Dream'ingly (*adv. from the part.*) Slothfully, careleſsly.

Dream'ingneſs (*s. from* dreaming) Slothfulneſs, the quality of acting as though in a dream.

Dream'leſs (*adj. from* dream) Void of dreams.

Dreamt (*v. int. pret. of* dream) Did dream; *with* of: *as*, "*He never* dreamt of *it.*"

DREAR (*adj. from the* Sax. drearig) Sorrowful, mournful, diſmal.

Drear'ihead (*s. obſolete, from* dreary) Horror, diſmalneſs. *Spenſer.*

Drear'iment (*s. now grown obſolete, from* dreary) Sorrow, diſmalneſs, horror, dread. *Spenſer.*

Drear'ineſs (*s. from* dreary) Sorrowfulneſs, gloomineſs.

Drear'y (*adj. from* drear) Sorrowful, diſtreſsful, gloomy, diſmal.

Dred, Drede (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dread, fear, reverence, reſpect, doubt. *Chaucer.*

DREDGE (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A kind of net.

Dredge (*s. with farmers*) Oats and barley mixed together.

Dredge (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fiſh with a dredge, to ſcatter flower on any thing as it is roaſting.

Dredg'ed (*p. from* dredge) Fiſhed up with a dredge; ſprinkled with flower while roaſting.

Dredg'er (*s. from* dredge) One who fiſhes with a dredge; an inſtrument to ſcatter flower on meat while roaſting.

Dredg'ing (*p. a. from* dredge) Fiſhing with a dredge; ſcattering flower on meat while roaſting.

Dree (*adj. a local word*) Long, tireſome, tedious.

Dree (*s. a local word*) A hard bargain. *Cole.*

Dreed (*s. obſolete*) Dread, fear, reverence. *Chaucer.*

Dree'thed (*adj. obſolete*) Diſturbed, oppreſſed. *Chaucer.*

Dreg (*s. with farmers*) Oats and barley mixed together.

Drreg'gineſs (*s. from* dreggy) Fulneſs of dregs, foulneſs, muddineſs.

Dreg'giſh (*adj. from* dregs) Foul with lees, feculent.

Dreg'gy (*adj. from* dregs) Full of dregs, foul with ſediment.

DREGS (*s. from the* Sax. dreſten) The ſediment of liquors, lees, the grounds; any thing that pollutes; droſs, refuſe.

Drein (*v. t. but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To drain, to empty. *Congreve.*

Dreined (*p. from* drein) Drained, emptied. *Southern.*

Dreint (*adj. obſolete*) Drowned. *Chaucer.*

DREIT'DROIT (*s. a law term, from the* French) A double right, a right of poſſeſſion and a right of dominion.

Dren'age (*s. a law term*) The tenure by which the drenges held their lands.

DRENCH (*v. t. from the* Sax. drencan) To waſh, to ſoak, to ſteep, to give phyſic by violence, to force down the throat.

Drench (*s. fom the verb*) A doſe of phyſic for a brute, phyſic to be given by violence; a draught, a ſwill.

Drench (*s. an old law term*) A tenant who held in capite.

Drenche (*v. int. obſolete*) To be drowned. *Chaucer.*

Drench'ed (*p. from* drench) Waſhed, ſoaked, made to receive phyſic by force.

Drench'er (*s. from* drench) One that drenches, one that adminiſters phyſic by force.

Drench'ing (*p. a. from* drench) Waſhing, ſoaking, pouring down the throat by force, adminiſtering phyſic by force.

Dren'gage (*s. an old law term*) The tenure by which the drenges held their lands.

enge (*s. an old law term*) A tenant in capite.

e'nie (*adj. obſolete*) Sorrowful. *Cole.*

ent (*adj. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* drenched) Drowned. *Spenſer.*

e'rie (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dreary. *Chaucer.*

e'rihed (*adj. obſolete*) Diſtreſſed, made ſad. *Chaucer.*

e'riment (*s. obſolete*) Sorrowfulneſs. *Spenſer.*

e'rineſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dreарineſs, ſorrow, ſadneſs. *Chaucer.*

ES'DEN (*s. in geography*) The capital of Upper Saxony in Germany.

es'den (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Dreſden, made at Dreſden.

es'den (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of habit worn by ladies.

eſh'fold (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A threſhold. *Chaucer.*

e'ry (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dreary. *Chaucer.*

ESS (*v. t. from the* French dreſſer) To clothe, to inveſt with cloaths, to deck, to adorn; to curry, to rub; to trim, to adjuſt; to prepare, to prepare victuals for table; to accommodate a wound with proper dreſſings.

eſs (*s. from the verb*) Garments, cloaths, ornament; skill in adjuſting dreſs.

es'ſed (*p. from* dreſs) Clothed, inveſted with cloaths, decked, ornamented, trimmed, prepared, accommodated with proper dreſſings.

es'ſer (*s. from* dreſs) One that dreſſes, one employed in trimming, or adjuſting any thing; a bench in a kitchen, on which victuals are dreſſed up.

es'ſin (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To dreſs, to prepare. *Chaucer.*

es'ſing (*p. a. from* dreſs) Clothing, inveſting with cloaths, decking, ornamenting, preparing, trimming, adjuſting, accommodating a wound with medicaments.

es'ſing (*s. from the part.*) A medicament to be applied to a wound.

es'ſingroom (*s. from* dreſſing, *and* room) The room to dreſs in, the room in which cloaths are put on.

eſt (*v. t. pret. of* dreſs) Did dreſs.

eſt (*p. from* dreſs) Dreſſed.

etche (*v. t. obſolete*) To delay, to vex, to trouble. *Ch.*

ew (*v. t. pret. of* draw) Did draw.

ey (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dry. *Chaucer.*

ib (*v. t. a cant word, from* dribble) To crop, to cut off.

IB'BLE (*v. int. probably from the* Daniſh drypp) To fall in drops, to fall ſlowly, to ſlaver as a child.

ib'ble (*v. t.*) To throw down in drops.

ib'bled (*p. from* dribble) Let fall in drops, ſlavered.

ib'blet (*s. from* dribble) A ſmall ſum, a ſmall quantity.

ib'bling (*p. a. from* dribble) Letting fall in drops, ſlavering.

ie, Drien (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſuffer, to endure. *Chau.*

i'ed (*p. from* dry) Made dry.

i'er (*s. from* dry) That which has the quality of drying, that which abſorbs moiſture.

i'er (*adj. comp. of* dry) Dry in a greater degree.

i'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* dry) Dry in the greateſt degree.

ife (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To drive. *Chaucer.*

ift (*s. from* drive) An impulſe, an overbearing influence, a ſtorm of wind, a ſhower of rain, the ſcope, the tendency, that which is driven, any thing driven at random, a heap of any thing driven together.

ift (*s. in the foreſt*) An examination of all the cattle depaſtured in the foreſt.

ift (*s. in mining*) A ſhaft or paſſage cut from one mine or ſhaft to another.

ift (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To drive, to urge along, to drive on heaps.

ift (*adj. from the ſub.*) Driven together by the force of wind or water.

ift'ed (*p. from* drift) Driven, thrown together.

ift'land (*s. in old writings*) An early rent paid by ſome tenants for driving cattle through a manor.

ift'ſail (*s. from* drift, *and* ſail) A ſail uſed under water to guide the head of a ſhip in a ſtorm.

ift'way (*s. a ſea term*) The lee way.

ill (*v. t. from the* Dutch drillen) To pierce, to bore, to make a hole; to delay, to put off, to draw from ſtop to ſtop, to drain, to range troops; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are rather low, or not ſufficiently authorized.*

ill (*s. from the verb*) An inſtrument with which holes are bored; an ape, a baboon. *Locke.*

ill (*s. in the new husbandry*) The little furrows in which corn is ſown, an inſtrument for ſowing corn in ſuch furrows.

ill'box (*s. from* drill, *and* box) An inſtrument for ſowing land in the new method of husbandry.

ill'ed (*p. from* drill) Bored, pierced with a drill.

ill'ing (*p. a. from* drill) Piercing with a drill.

DRINK (*v. int. from the* Sax. drinkan) To ſwallow liquors in order to quench the thirſt, to be feaſted with liquors; to be an habitual drunkard; *but this laſt ſenſe is uſed chiefly in converſation.*

Drink (*v. t.*) To ſwallow, to ſuck up, to abſorb; to take in, to hear, to ſee; to act upon by drinking.

Drink (*s. from the verb*) Liquor to be drunk, any kind of beverage.

Drink'able (*adj. from* drink) Capable of being drunk, fit to drink.

Drink'er (*s. from* drink) One that drinks, one that drinks to exceſs, a drunkard.

Drink'ham (*s. in old writings*) A certain quantity of drink to be provided by the tenants for the lord and his ſteward, ſcot ale.

Drink'leſs (*adj. obſolete*) Void of drink, having no drink. *Chaucer.*

Drink'ing (*p. a. from* drink) Swallowing drink, getting drunk; receiving with attention and pleaſure.

Drin'king (*adj. from the part.*) Belonging to drink, uſed in drinking.

Drink'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſwallowing liquors.

Drink'lean (*s. in old records*) A certain portion of drink to be provided by the tenants for the lord and his ſteward.

Drink'mony (*s. from* drink *and* money) Money to buy drink.

DRIP (*v. int. from the* Dutch drippan) To fall in drops, to have drops falling from.

Drip (*v. t.*) To let fall in drops, to drop fat on any thing in roaſting.

Drip (*s. from the verb*) That which falls in drops.

Drip'per (*s. a cant word*) One of the firſt ſymptoms of the foul diſeaſe.

Drip'ping (*p. from* drip) Letting fall drops, dropping.

Drip'ping (*s. from the part.*) The fat with which meat is moiſtened in roaſting, the fat gathered from roaſt meat.

Drip'ping (*s. in falconry*) The action of a hawk when ſhe mutes with ſeveral drops.

Drip'pingpan (*s. from* dripping, *and* pan) The pan which receives the fat of roaſting meat.

Drip'ple (*adj. not uſed*) Weak, rare. *Fairfax.*

Drips (*s. in architecture*) The ſlopes or falls with which ſome roofs are conſtructed.

DRIVE (*v. t. from the* Sax. drifan) To make any thing to move by mere violence, to impel, to urge, to carry on. *With* out, to expel.

Drive (*v. int.*) To go as impelled, to ruſh with violence, to paſs in a carriage, to tend to; to aim; *with* at; *as*, "*She* drives *directly* at *his head.*"

Drive'bolt (*s. from* drive, *and* bolt) A particular kind of bolt uſed in ſhipbuilding.

Driv'el (*v. int. from* drip) To ſlaver, to let the ſpittle fall in drops; to be weak, to dote.

Driv'el (*s. from the verb*) Slaver, moiſture dropped from the mouth, a driveller, a fool.

Driv'eling (*p. a. from* drivel) Slavering, ſhedding the ſpittle from the mouth, doting, playing the fool.

Driv'eller (*s. from* drivel) One that drivels, a dotard, an ideot.

Driv'en (*p. from* drive) Forced to move, compelled, urged, aimed.

Dri'ver (*s. from* drive) One that drives, one that drives beaſts, one that drives a carriage.

Dri'ving (*p. a. from* drive) Impelling, urging forward.

Dri'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of urging forward, the act of impelling.

DRIZ'ZLE (*v. t. from the* German driſelen) To ſhed in ſmall drops.

Driz'zle (*v. int.*) To deſcend in ſmall drops.

Driz'zled (*p. from* drizzle) Shed in ſmall drops.

Driz'zling (*p. a. from* drizzle) Falling in ſmall drops.

Driz'zly (*adj. from* drizzle) Shedding ſmall drops, deſcending in ſmall drops.

Drock (*s. in husbandry*) The upright piece of timber in a plough, to which the earth board is fixed.

Drof'den (*s. in old records*) A grove, a woody place where cattle were kept.

DROF'DENNE (*s. from the* Sax. *now obſolete*) A thicket of wood.

Drof'land (*s. in old records*) An early rent paid by ſome tenants for driving cattle through a manor.

Drof'man (*s. in old records*) The keeper of the drofden. *Phillips.*

Drog'man (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A dragoman, an interpreter.

DROIL (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A drone, a ſluggard.

Droil (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To work ſluggiſhly, to plod.

Droi'ling (*p. a. from* droil) Working ſluggiſhly, plodding.

DROIT (*s. from the* French) Right, juſtice, equity.

DROIT'WITCH (*s.*) A borough town in Worceſterſhire famous for its ſalt works; it has a market on Friday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 117 miles from London.

Droit'witch (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Droitwitch, made at Droitwitch.

DROLL (*s. from the* French drole *merry*) A merry fellow, a buffoon, a jeſter: a farce, ſomething exhibited to raiſe mirth.

Droll (*adj. from the ſub.*) Merry, ludicrous.

Droll (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To jeſt, to play tricks, to act the buffoon.

Drol'lery (*s. from* droll) Buffoonery, waggiſhneſs.

DROM'EDARY (*s. in zoology*) A kind of camel remarkable for its ſwiftneſs.

DROM'EUS (*s. in ancient authors*) The dromedary, the ſtag, ſo called on account of their ſwiftneſs.

DRO'MO (*s. from the* Greek δρομων) A caravel, a ſwift bark; a very ſwift fiſh. *Scott.*

DROMO'NES, DRO'MOS (*s. in old authors*) Tall ſhips, men of war. *Scott.*

DRONE (*s. from the* Sax. droen) The larger bee which makes no honey, the male bee; a ſluggard, an idle fellow; the hum of a muſical inſtrument.

Drone (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To live in idleneſs, to dream on.

Drone'bee (*s. from* drone, *and* bee) The male bee.

Drone'fly (*s. from* drone, *and* fly) A two winged inſect reſembling the dronebee.

Dro'ning (*p. a. from* drone) Living in idleneſs, dreaming.

Dro'niſh (*adj. from* drone) Sluggiſh, idle, unactive.

Dron'kelewe (*adj. obſolete*) Drunk. *Chaucer.*

Dron'kelewe (*s. obſolete*) A drunkard. *Chaucer.*

Dron'kin (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Drunken. *Chaucer.*

Dron'klew (*adj. obſolete*) Given to drink, drunken. *Pb.*

DROOP (*v. t. from the* Dutch droef *ſorrow*) To languiſh, to faint, to grow weak; to ſink, to lean downwards.

Droo'ping (*p. a. from* droop) Languiſhing with ſorrow, fainting, ſinking, leaning downwards.

DROP (*s. from the* Sax. droppa) As much of any liquor as falls at once when there is not a continued ſtream, a globule of any liquor; a pendent, an ornament worn in the ear.

DROP (*v. t. from the* Sax. droppan) To pour in drops, to pour in ſingle globules; to let fall, to let go, to quit, to intermit, to utter caſually, to inſert indirectly, to hint, to bedrop.

Drop (*v. int.*) To fall in drops, to fall, to come from a higher place, to come unexpectedly, to ſink into ſilence, to die.

Dro'paciſm (*s. from* dropax) The application of the dropax.

Dro'paciſt (*s. from* dropax) One that uſes the dropax.

DRO'PAX (*s. with phyſicians*) A depilatory, a medicine to take off ſuperfluous hair.

Drop'let (*s. from* drop) A little drop.

Drop'ped (*p. from* drop) Let fall in drops, let fall, diſmiſſed.

Drop'ping (*p. a. from* drop) Letting fall in drops, letting fall, quitting, falling.

Drop'ping (*s. from the part.*) That which falls in drops, that which falls when the continued ſtream ceaſes.

Drops (*s. in architecture*) An ornament repreſenting drops or little bells.

Drop'ſical (*adj. from* dropſy) Diſeaſed with a dropſy, tending to a dropſy.

Drop'ſicalneſs (*s. from* dropſical) The quality of being dropſical, a tendancy to a dropſy. *Scott.*

Drop'ſied (*adj. from* dropſy) Diſeaſed with a dropſy.

Drop'ſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory, from* drop, *and* ſtone) A ſpar found in the ſhape of drops. *Woodward.*

DROP'SY (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* ωψ *an appearance*) A diſeaſe occaſioned by a collection of water in ſome part of the body.

Drop'wort (*s. in botany*) A plant of various ſpecies.

DROSOM'ELI (*s. from the* Greek) Honey-dew, manna.

DROSSO'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſundew.

DROSS (*s. from the* Sax. dros) The ſcum or refuſe of melted metal, the ruſt of metal; refuſe, dregs, corruption.

Dros'sal (*s. from* droſs) Scum, droſs. *Johnſon.*

Dros'ſineſs (*s. from* droſs) The quality of being droſſy, fullneſs of droſs.

Droſs'y (*adj. from* droſs) Full of droſs, worthleſs, foul.

Drotch'el (*s. in the Scotch dialect, perhaps corrupted from* drotchil) An idle wench.

DRO'VA (*s. in old records*) A common way, a road for driving cattle.

Drove (*v. t. pret. of* drive) Did drive.

Drove (*s. from* drive) A number of cattle, a collectio of animals; a crowd, a tumult.

Dro'ven (*p. from* drive, *but not much uſed*) Driven. S

Dro'ver (*s. from* drove) One who drives cattle on th road for ſale.

Drough (*v. t. obſolete*) Drew, did draw. *Chauce*

DROUGHT (*s. from the* Sax. drugode) Dry weathe thirſt, want of drink.

Drought'ineſs (*s. from* drought) The ſtate of bein droughty.

Drought'y (*adj. from* drought) Wanting rain, thirſty, dr

Droune (*v. t. obſolete*) To draw. *Chaucer*

Droune (*p. from the verb, obſolete*) Drawn. *Chauce*

Drouth (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Drought, thirſt. *M*

Dro'vy (*adj. obſolete*) Muddy. *Chauce*

Dro'zen (*adj. a local word*) Fond. *Co*

Drowe, Drowghe (*v. t. obſolete*) Drew, did draw. *C*

DROWN (*v. t. from the* German drunden *below*) To ſu focate in water, to overwhelm in water, to immerg to overflow; to loſe in ſomething profound.

Drown (*v. int.*) To be ſuffocated in water.

Drown'ed (*p. from* drown) Suffocated in water, ove whelmed, loſt in any thing profound.

Drown'ing (*p. a. from* drown) Suffocating in wate overwhelming.

DROWSE (*v. t. from the* Dutch drooſen) To make hea with ſleep.

Drowſe (*v. int.*) To ſlumber, to grow heavy with ſlee to look heavy, to look ſleepy.

Drow'ſed (*p. from* drowſe) Made heavy with ſleep, ſt pified with ſleep.

Drow'ſched (*s. obſolete*) Sleepineſs, inclination to ſlee *Spen*

Drow'ſier (*adj. comp. of* drowſy) Drowſy in a great degree.

Drow'ſieſt (*adj. ſup. of* drowſy) Drowſy in the great degree.

Drow'ſily (*adv. from* drowſy) In a drowſy manner.

Drow'ſineſs (*s. from* drowſy) Sleepineſs, indolence.

Drow'ſy (*adj. from* drowſe) Sleepy, heavy, ſtupid.

DRU (*s. in old records*) A thicket, a wood.

DRU (*s.*) The name of a man.

DRUB (*v. t. from the* Daniſh druber *to kill, uſed chiefly familiar or droll ſtyle*) To beat, to thraſh, to bang, thwack.

Drub (*s. from the verb, in familiar or droll ſtyle*) A thum a knock, a blow.

Drub'bed (*p. from* drub, *in familiar or droll ſtyle*) Bea en, banged, thumpt.

Drub'bing (*p. from* drub) Beating, thumping.

Drub'bing (*s. from the part. in familiar or droll ſtyle*) beating, a thumping.

DRUDGE (*v. int. from the* Sax. drecian *to vex*) To l bour in mean offices, to labour without much pro or honour.

Drudge (*v. t.*) To throw flower on meat while roaſtin

Drudge (*s. from the verb*) One employed in drudge a ſlave, one doomed to low employment.

Drud'ged (*p. from* drudge) Sprinked with flower roaſting.

Drudg'er (*s. from* drudge) A mean labourer, the box o of which flower is thrown on roaſt meat.

Drudg'ery (*s. from* drudge) Mean labour, ſervile occ pation.

Drudg'ing (*p. a. from* drudge) Labouring in me employment, ſcattering flower on meat while roaſtin

Drudg'ingbox (*s. from* drudge, *and* box) The box instrument with which flower is ſcattered on me while roaſting.

Drudg'ingly (*adv. from* drudging) Laboriouſly, to ſomely.

DRUG (*s. from the* French drogue) A medicinal ſimp an ingredient uſed in phyſic; any thing without v lue, that which cannot be ſold; a drudge. *Sha*

Drug (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſeaſon with medicinal gredients, to tincture with ſomething offenſive.

Drug'ged (*p. from* drug) Seaſoned with medicinal gredients, tinctured with ſomething offenſive. *Milt*

Drug'german (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A dragom an interpreter. *Sc*

DRUG'GET (*s. in commerce*) A ſlight kind of wool cloth.

Drug'giſt (*s. from* drug) One who ſells ingredients medicine, one who deals in drugs.

Drug'ſter (*s. from* drug, *but not ſo common a word*) druggiſt.

DRU'ID (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek δρυς *an* A prieſt or philoſopher amongſt the ancient Britons

DRUM (*s. from the* Erſe drumme) An inſtrument martial muſic; the tympanum of the ear; a drumm *Dr* um (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To beat a drum, to beat with a pulſatory motion, to tabber.

umb'le (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To drone, to be ſluggiſh.

UM'BOTE (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulſter.

um'fiſh (*s. from* drum, *and* fiſh) The name of a fiſh.

UM'LANRICK (*s.*) A town in Scotland, in the county of Nithſdale.

um'major (*s. from* drum, *and* major) The chief drummer in a regiment.

um'maker (*s. from* drum, *and* make) One who makes drums, one who ſells drums.

um'med (*p. from* drum) Driven, diſcarded by beat of drum.

um'mer (*s. from* drum) One that beats the drum.

um'ming (*p. a. from* drum) Beating a drum, diſcarding by beat of drum.

um'ſtick *s. from* drum, *and* ſtick) One of the ſticks with which a drum is beaten.

ank (*v. t. pret. of* drink) Did drink.

unk (*p. of* drink) Drunken.

unk (*adj. from* drink) Intoxicated with liquor, inebriated, drenched with moiſture.

unk'ard (*s. from* drunk) One given to exceſſive drinking, a ſot.

unk'en (*p.* from drunk) Drunk, inebriated, given to habitual drunkenneſs, ſaturated with moiſture.

un'ken (*v. int. not much uſed*) To drink to exceſs. *Sc.*

un'kenly (*adv. from* drunken) In a drunken manner.

un'kenneſs (*s. from* drunken) The ſtate of being drunken, intoxication, habitual ebriety.

unk'wort (*s. a cant word*) Tobacco.

u'rie (*s. obſolete*) Sobriety. *Chaucer.*

u'ry (*s. obſolete*) Sobriety, modeſty. *Chaucer.*

USIL'LA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Y (*adj. from the* Sax. drig) Void of moiſture, having little or no rain, thirſty, hard, ſevere, ſapleſs, jejune, barren, plain, void of pathos.

y (*v. t. from the adj.*) To free from moiſture, to exhale, to drain, to ſcorch with thirſt.

y (*v. int.*) To loſe moiſture, to be drained of moiſture.

YADÆ'A (*s. in botany*) The dryas.

Y'ADES, DRY'ADS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The nymphs which were ſuppoſed to inhabit the woods.

Y'AS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

y'ed (*p. from* dry, *not ſo common a ſpelling*) Dried, freed from moiſture, drained, ſcorched, hardened with heat.

y'er (*s. from* dry) That which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture, a drier.

y'eyed (*adj. from* dry, *and* eye) Having dry eyes, void of tears.

y'in (*v. int. obſolete*) To bear, to ſuffer. *Chaucer.*

y'ing (*p. a. from* dry) Making dry.

y'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making dry.

YI'NUS (*s. in zoology*) The oak ſerpent.

y'ites (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone found at the root of trees.

y'ly (*adv. from* dry) Without moiſture, coldly, without affection.

y'neſs (*s. from* dry) The ſtate of being dry, want of moiſture, want of ſap; want of affection, coldneſs in devotion.

y'nurſe (*s. from* dry, *and* nurſe) A woman who brings up a child without the breaſt; one who takes care of another in contempt of the perſon who is taken care of.

y'nurſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To feed without the breaſt, to bring up without the breaſt.

y'nurſed (*p. from* drynurſe) Brought up without the breaſt.

YOPH'ONON (*s. in botany*) The oak ferm.

Y'OPHYTE (*s. in zoology*) A kind of frog. *Phillips.*

YOP'TERIS (*s. in botany*) The oak ferm.

y'ſhod (*adj. from* dry, *and* ſhoe) Having the feet dry.

y'ſhod (*adv. from the adj.*) With the feet dry, without treading above the ſhoes in water.

U'AL (*adj. from the* Lat. duo *two*) Belonging to the number two, denoting the number two.

al'ity (*s. not much uſed, from* dual) The quality of being two. *Scott.*

UA'RIUM (*s. in old records*) The jointure of a wife.

U'ARCHY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek δυο *two, and* αρχη *the chief*) That form of government in which two perſons rule jointly.

UB (*v. t. from the* Sax. dubbon) To make, to make a man a knight; to confer any dignity.

ub (*s. from the verb*) A blow, a knock.

ub (*s. a local word*) A pool of water.

ub'bed (*p. from* dub) Made, created, inveſted with a new title or dignity.

Dub'bing (*p. a. from* dub) Making, conferring ſome new office or dignity.

Dub'bing (*s. with cock fighters*) The act of cutting off the combs and wattles.

Dubios'ity (*s. from* dubious, *but not uſed*) A doubtful thing, the ſtate of being doubtful.

DU'BIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. dubito *to doubt*) Doubtful, uncertain, queſtionable.

Du'biouſly (*adv. from* dubious) Doubtfully, queſtionably.

Du'biouſneſs (*s. from* dubious) The ſtate of being doubtful.

DU'BITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. dubito *to doubt*) Doubtful, uncertain, queſtionable.

DUBITA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. dubito *to doubt*) The act of doubting.

DUB'LIN (*s.*) The capital city of Ireland; it has a noble college, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop.

Du'cal (*adj. from* duke) Belonging to a duke.

DUCA'PE (*s. in commerce*) A kind of ſilk.

Du'cat (*s. from* duke) A coin ſtruck by dukes, a foreign coin both ſilver and gold of different value in different places.

Ducato'on (*s. from* ducat) A foreign coin, a kind of ducat.

DUCE (*s. in low or droll ſtyle*) The devil.

DUCE (*s. from the* Lat. duo *two*) The number two at cards or dice.

DUCENA'RIUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) An officer who had the command of two hundred men.

DUCENA'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. duo *two, and* centum *a hundred*) Belonging to the number two hundred.

Duch'eſs (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Dutcheſs, the wife of a duke.

Duch'y (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) A dutchy, a dukedom.

DUCK (*s. from the* Dutch duken *to dip*) A water fowl; a term of fondneſs and endearment; a declenſion of the head; a ſtone thrown obliquely on the water ſo as to rebound. *Pope.*

Duck (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To dive under water as a duck, to drop down the head as a duck; to bow, to cringe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Duck (*v. t.*) To put under water.

Duck'ed (*p. from* duck) Put under water.

Duck'er (*s. from* duck) A diver, a cringer.

Duck'ing (*p. a. from* duck) Putting under water, diving under water, dropping down the head.

Duck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting under water.

Duck'ingſtool (*s. from* duck, *and* ſtool) A chair in which ſcolds are tied and put under water.

Duck'legged (*adj. from* duck, *and* leg) Short legged.

Duck'ling (*s. from* duck) A young duck, a little duck.

Duck'meat (*s. in botany*) A plant growing in ſtanding water, ſo called becauſe ducks are fond of it.

DUCKO'Y (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A decoy, an enticement, the means of inticement.

Ducko'y (*v. t.*) To entice, to enſnare, to entice to a ſnare.

Duckoy'ed (*p. from* duckoy) Enticed to a ſnare.

Duckoy'ing (*p. a. from* duckoy) Enticing to a ſnare.

Ducks'foot (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſnakeroot.

Duck'up (*v. a. a ſea term, uſed only in the imp. mode*) Hale up, draw up.

Duck'weed (*s. in botany*) An herb growing in ſtanding water, duck meat,

DUCT (*s. from the* Lat. ductus *led*) A channel or paſſage through which any thing is conducted, a guidance, a direction.

Ductabi'lity (*s. from* ductable) Eaſineſs of belief, the quality of being eaſily led.

DUC'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. duco *to lead*) Eaſy of belief, eaſy to be led, ductile.

Duc'tible (*adj. not much uſed*) Eaſy to be led, compliable.

DUC'TILE (*adj. from the* Lat. ductilis) Pliant, eaſy to be drawn, tractable, complying.

Duc'tileneſs (*s. from* ductile) Ductility, flexibility.

Ductil'ity (*s. from* ductile) Flexibility, compliance.

Duc'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* duct) The act of leading.

Ducto'rium (*adj. not much uſed*) Drawing, leading.

DUC'TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A duct.

DUD'GEON (*s. from the* German dolch *a dagger*) A ſmall dagger; malice, ſullenneſs, ill will.

Dud'geondagger (*s.*) A ſmall dagger.

DUD'LEY (*s.*) A town in Worceſterſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 120 miles from London.

Dud'ley (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dudley, made at Dudley.

Dud'man (*s. a local word*) A ſcarecrow, a malkin.

Duds (*s. a cant word*) Goods.

DUE (*adj. from the* French du) Owing, owed, fit, proper, exact.

Due (*s. from the adj.*) A right, a claim, a juſt title, cuſtom, tribute, that which is owing.

Due (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To pay as due. *Shakeſpeare.*

DU'EL (*s. from the* Lat. duellum) A combat between two, a ſingle fight.

Du'el (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To fight a ſingle combat.

Du'el (*v. t.*) To fight with, to attack ſingly. *Milton.*

DUEL'LA (*s.*) The third part of an ounce. *Scott.*

Du'eller (*s. from* duel) A ſingle combatant.

Duel'ling (*p. a. from* duel) Fighting in ſingle combat.

Du'elliſt (*s. from* duel) A ſingle combatant; one who profeſſes to conduct himſelf by the rules of honour. *Ben. Johnſon.*

DUEL'LO (*s. from the* Italian) The duel, the rules of duelling.

Due'neſs (*s. from* due) The quality of being due. *Scott.*

DUEN'NA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) An old woman kept to guard a younger.

Due'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Duty. *Chaucer.*

DUET'TI, DUET'TO (*s. in muſic*) A ſong or air in two parts.

DUG (*s. from the* Iſlandic deggia) The teat of a beaſt; the pap, the nipple; *but this uſe of the word implies contempt.*

Dug (*v. t. pret. of* dig) Did dig.

Dug (*p. from* dig) Digged.

Dug'tree (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſhrub.

DUKE (*s. from the* Lat. dux *a leader*) One of the higheſt order of nobility in England.

Duke'dom (*s. from* duke) The poſſeſſion of a duke, the title or quality of a duke.

Dul (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To make dull, to ſtupify. *Ch.*

Dul'brained (*adj. from* dull, *and* brain) Stupid, fooliſh.

DUL'CACID (*adj. from the* Lat. dulcis, *and* acidus *ſour, but not much uſed*) Sweet and ſour. *Cole.*

DULCAMA'RA (*s. in botany*) A kind of nightſhade.

DULCAR'NON (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A difficult queſtion, a difficulty that cannot be got over. *Ch.*

DUL'CET (*adj. from the* Lat. dulcis) Sweet to the taſte, luſcious; ſweet to the ear, melodious.

Dulcifica'tion (*s. from* dulcify) The act of ſweetning.

Dul'cified (*p. from* dulcify) Made ſweet, ſweetned.

DULCIF'LUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. dulcis *ſweet, and* fluo *to flow, but not much uſed*) Flowing ſweetly. *Scott.*

DUL'CIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. dulcis *ſweet, and* facio *to make*) To ſweeten, to make ſweet.

Dul'cifying (*p. a. from* dulcify) Making ſweet.

DULCIL'OQUY (*s. from the* Lat. dulcis *ſweet, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A ſoft and ſweet manner of ſpeaking.

DUL'CIMER (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* dulcis *ſweet, and* mel *honey*) A muſical inſtrument.

DUL'CINISTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of Chriſtians who aſſigned different periods to the dominion of the Father, Son and Spirit.

DULCI'NO (*s. from the* Ital.) A ſmall kind of baſſoon.

DUL'CORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. dulcis *ſweet*) To ſweeten, to make ſweet.

Dul'corated (*p. from* dulcorate) Sweetened, made ſweet.

Dul'corating (*p. a. from* dulcorate) Sweetening, making ſweet.

Dulcora'tion (*s. from* dulcorate) The act of ſweetening.

Dul'edge (*s. in gunnery*) The wooden peg which joins the fellows of the wheel of a gun carriage.

Dul'head (*s. from* dull, *and* head) A blockhead, a ſtupid fellow.

DU'LIA (*s. from the* Greek δȣλεια) A kind of inferior worſhip, inferior adoration.

DULL (*adj. from the* Sax. dole) Stupid, ſlow of underſtanding, blunt, obtuſe, groſs, cloggy, heavy, ſad, melancholy, drowſy, ſleepy; *with* of: *as*, "*He was very* dull of *hearing.*"

Dull (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſtupify, to infatuate, to blunt, to weaken, to damp, to clog, to foul, to make weary, to ſadden, to make melancholy.

Dul'lard (*s. from* dull) A blockhead, a ſtupid fellow.

Dull'ed (*p. from* dull) Made dull.

Dull'er (*adj. comp. of* dull) Dull in a greater degree.

Dull'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* dull) Dull in the greateſt degree.

Dull'in (*v. t. obſolete*) To make dull, to ſtupify. *Ch.*

Dul'ling (*p. a. from* dull) Making dull.

Dul'ly (*adv. from* dull) Stupidly, ſlowly, ſluggiſhly.

Dul'neſs (*s. from* dull) Stupidity, ſlowneſs of apprehenſion, drowſineſs, ſluggiſhneſs, dimneſs, bluntneſs.

DULOC'RACY (*s. from the* Greek δȣλος *a ſervant, and* αρχη *the chief*) That form of government in which ſlaves and ſervants have ſo much liberty as to domineer. *Scott.*

DUL'VERTON (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 169 miles from London.

Dul'verton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dulverton made at Dulverton.

Du'ly (*adv. from* due) In a due manner.

DU'MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſilence) A diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

DUMAL (*adj. from the* Lat. dumus *a buſh*) Pertaining to briars, buſhy.

DUMB (*adj. from the* Sax. dumbe) Mute, deprived of ſpeech, ſilent.

Dumb'found (*v. t. from* dumb, *but not much uſed*) To ſtrike dumb, to confound, *Spectator.*

DUMBLAI'N (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Mentieth.

Dumb'ly (*adv. from* dumb) Silently, mutely, without words.

Dumb'neſs (*s. from* dumb) The ſtate of being dumb.

DUM'FERLING (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Fife.

DUM'FRIES (*s.*) A county in Scotland, the capital of that county.

DU'MOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. dumus *a briar*) Full of briars, full of buſhes.

Dumos'ity (*s. from* dumoſe) The ſtate of being overgrown with buſhes. *Scott.*

DUMP (*s. from the* Dutch dom *ſtupid*) Sorrow, melancholy, ſadneſs; abſence of mind, reverie.

Dump'iſh (*adj. from* dump) Sad, melancholy, ſorrowful.

Dump'iſhly (*adv. from* dumpiſh) In a dumpiſh manner. *Scott.*

Dump'ling (*s. from* dump) A ſort of pudding.

Dumps (*s. plu. of* dump, *and more frequently uſed*) A melancholy fit.

DUN (*adj. from the* Sax.) Brown and black, dark, gloomy.

DUN (*v. t. from the* Sax. dunan) To claim a debt with importunity, to follow a perſon for money.

Dun (*s. from the verb*) A clamorous troubleſome creditor.

DU'NA (*s. in old records*) A bank of earth thrown out of a ditch.

DUN'BAR (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Lothian.

DUNBAR'TON (*s.*) A county in Scotland, a parliament town the capital of that county.

DUNCAN'ON (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Wexford, and principality of Leinſter.

DUNCE (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A dullard, a ſtupid, unteachable animal. *Phillips.*

Dunch (*adj. obſolete*) Deaf.

DUNCK'TON (*s.*) A borough town in Wilts; it has a market on Friday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 83 miles from London.

Dunck'ton (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dunckton, made at Dunckton.

DUN'DALK (*s.*) A port town of Ireland in the county of Louth, and principality of Leinſter.

DUNDEE' (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Angus.

DUNG (*s. from the* Sax. dineg) Excrement, compoſt, manure for land, any thing worthleſs and vile.

Dung (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To make fat with compoſt, to manure.

Dung (*v. int.*) To void excrements.

DUNGAN'NON (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Tyrone and principality of Ulſter.

DUNGAR'VON (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Waterford and principality of Munſter.

Dung'cart (*s. from* dung, *and* cart) A cart to carry dung.

Dung'ed (*p. from* dung) Manured, made fat with compoſt.

Dun'geon (*s. from* donjon) A cloſe priſon, a dark diſagreeable place.

Dung'fork (*s. from* dung, *and* fork) A fork to toſs dung out of the ſtable, a fork with three points.

Dung'hil (*s. from* dung, *and* hill) A heap of dung, a mean ſituation, a term of reproach for one that is meanly born.

Dung'hil (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Mean, low, baſe, vile.

Dung'ing (*p. a. from* dung) Manuring, making rich with dung, voiding excrements.

Dung'meer (*s. in husbandry*) A place prepared for making dung.

Dung'y (*adj. from* dung) Full of dung, mean, vile, baſe, low, odious.

Dung'yard (*s. from* dung, *and* yard) The yard or place where dung is made.

DU'NIO (*s. in old records*) A double, a ſort of baſe coin.

DUN'KELD (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the county of Perth, formerly a biſhop's ſee.

DUN'MOW (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 36 miles from London.

Dun'mow (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dunmow, made at Dunmow.

Dun'neck (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

DUN'NEGAL (*s.*) A county of Ireland; the capital of that county.

Dun'ner (*s. from* dun) One who is employed in ſoliciting ſmall debts.

Dun'nineſs (*s. not much uſed, from* dunny) Deafneſs.

Dun'ning (*p. a. from* dun) Soliciting the payment of a debt with importunity.

DUN'NINGTON (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 116 miles from London.

Dun'nington (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dunnington, made at Dunnington.

Dun'ny (*adj. a low word*) Deafiſh.

Dun'ſets (*s. in old records*) A people that dwell on hilly places.

Dun'ſical (*adj. from* dunce) Dull, ſtupid, incapable of learning. *Scott.*

Dun'ſically (*adv. from* dunſical) In the manner of a dunce. *Scott.*

DUN'STABLE (*s.*) A town in Bedfordſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 34 miles from London.

Dun'ſtable (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dunſtable, made at Dunſtable.

DDN'STAN (*s.*) The name of a man.

DUN'STER (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 163 miles from London.

Dun'ſter (*adj. from the ſubj.*) Belonging to Dunſter, made at Dunſter.

Du'num (*s. in old records*) A down, a hilly place.

DUN'WICH (*s.*) A borough town in Suffolk; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 99 miles from London.

Dun'wich (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Dunwich, made at Dunwich.

DU'O (*s. in muſic*) A ſong or piece of muſic to be performed in two parts.

DUODECEN'NIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. duodecim *twelve, and* annus *year*) Containing the ſpace of twelve years.

DUODE'CIMO (*adj. from the* Lat.) Belonging to the number twelve.

Duode'cimo (*s. from the adj.*) A book in which one ſheet of paper makes twelve pages.

DUO'DECUPLE (*adj. from the* Lat. duo *two, and* decuplus *tenfold*) Belonging to twelves.

DUODE'NA (*s. in old records*) A jury of twelve men.

DUODE'NUM (*s. in anatomy*) The firſt of the ſmall inteſtines about twelve fingers breadth in length.

Dup (*v. uſed imperatively, a local word*) Enter, open.

DUPE (*s. from the* French) A credulous perſon, one eaſily tricked.

Dupe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To trick, to cheat.

Du'ped (*p. from* dupe) Tricked, cheated, befooled.

Du'ping (*p. a. from* dupe) Tricking, cheating, deceiving.

DU'PLE (*adj. from the* Lat. duplus) Double, repeated once.

Du'plicate (*v. t. from* duple) To double, to fold together.

Du'plicate (*adj. from the verb*) Belonging to the proportion of ſquares.

Du'plicate (*s. from the adj.*) A ſecond part, one of two.

Duplica'tion (*s. from* duplicate) The act of doubling, the act of folding; a fold, a double.

Du'plicature (*s. from* duplicate) A fold, any thing doubled.

Duplic'ity (*s. from* duple) Doubleneſs, the number two; deceit, double dealing.

DUPON'DIUS (*s. in antiquity*) A weight of two pounds.

DU'RA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* duration) The name of a place. *Dan.* iii. 1.

Durabil'ity (*s. from* durable) The power of laſting, duration, continuance.

Du'rable (*adj. from* dure) Laſting, continuing, having ſucceſſive exiſtence.

Du'rableneſs (*s. from* durable) The quality of being durable.

Du'rably (*adv. from* durable) In a durable manner.

DURA MATER (*s. in anatomy*) The ſtrong thick membrane which includes the whole brain.

Du'rance (*s. from* dure) Continuance, duration, impriſonment.

DURAN'TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Dura'tion (*s. from* dure) Continuance of time, the power of continuance, length of time.

Dur'den (*s. in old records*) A copſe, a thicket in a valley.

DURE (*v. int. from the* Lat. duro *to laſt*) To laſt, to continue, to endure.

Dure'ful (*adj. from* dure) Laſting, of long continuance, durable.

Dure'leſs (*adj. from* dure) Having no duration, ſhort, tranſitory.

Du'renſe (*s. obſolete*) A kind of fruit. *Chaucer.*

Du'res (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Dureſſe, hardſhip, uneaſineſs.

DU'RESSE (*s. from the* French) Impriſonment, conſtraint.

DU'RESSE (*s. in law*) A plea to ſet aſide any act or deed procured by compulſion.

Dur'gen (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A dwarf, a ſhort thick perſon.

DUR'HAM (*s.*) A county Palatine in the north of England; it is one of the beſt biſhopricks in the kingdom, rich in iron and lead mines, but eſpecially in coal, which, for the moſt part, lies near the ſurface; it contains many towns, but ſends only four members to parliament, two for the ſhire, and two for the city of Durham.

DUR'HAM (*s.*) A city, the capital of the biſhoprick of the ſame name; it has a plentiful market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 257 miles from London.

Dur'ham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Durham, made at Durham, produced in the biſhoprick of Durham.

Du'ring (*p. a. from* dure) Continuing, continuing for a time. "During *for a while it paſſeth away.*"

Du'ris (*v. int. third perſ. ſing. obſolete*) Endures, laſts. *Ch.*

DU'RITY (*s. from the* Lat. durus *hard*) Hardneſs. *Wot.*

DU'ROTRIGES (*s. in geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Dorſetſhire.

DURS'LEY (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 106 miles from London.

Durs'ley (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Durſley, made at Durſley.

Durſt (*v. int. pret. of* dare) Did dare.

DUSK (*adj. from the* Dutch dicyſter) Tending to darkneſs, dark coloured, tending to blackneſs.

Dusk (*s. from the adj.*) Tendency, to darkneſs, darkneſs of colour.

Dusk (*v. t. not much uſed, from the ſubſ.*) To make duskiſh.

Dusk (*v. int.*) To grow dark, to begin to loſe light, to grow dim.

Dus'kid (*v. pret.*) Grew dim. *Chaucer.*

Dus'kily (*adv. from* dusky) In a dusky manner.

Dus'kiſh (*adj. from* dusk) Inclined to darkneſs, tending to blackneſs, dark coloured.

Dus'kiſhly (*adv. from* duskiſh) Cloudily, darkly.

Dus'ky (*adj. from* dusk) Tending to darkneſs, obſcure, tending to blackneſs, dark coloured, gloomy, ſad, melancholy.

DUST (*s. from the* Sax.) Earth reduced to ſmall particles, any ſubſtance pulverized; a mean and dejected ſtate; the grave, a ſtate of diſſolution.

Duſt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſprinkle with duſt; to clean from duſt.

Duſt'cart (*s. from* duſt, *and* cart) A cart in which duſt is carried out of the ſtreets.

Dus'ted (*p. from* duſt) Sprinkled with duſt, cleaned from duſt.

Dus'tineſs (*s. from* duſty) The ſtate of being duſty. *Sc.*

Dus'ting (*p. a. from* duſt) Sprinkling with duſt, cleaning from duſt.

Duſt'man (*s. from* duſt, *and* man) One who is employed in carrying away the duſt.

Dus'ty (*adj. from* duſt) Filled with duſt, clouded with duſt, covered with duſt.

Dutch'eſs (*s. from* duke) The wife of a duke, the widow of a duke, a lady who has the ſovereignty of a dukedom.

Dutch'y (*s. from* duke) The territory which gives title to a duke.

Dutchy'court (*s. from* dutchy, *and* court) The court of the dutchy of Lancaſter.

Du'te (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Duty. *Chaucer.*

Du'teous (*adj from* duty) Obedient, reſpectful, obſequious, enjoined by duty.

Du'tiful (*adj. from* duty) Obedient, reſpectful, reverent.

Du'tifully (*adv. from* dutiful) Obediently, reſpectfully, reverently.

Du'tifulneſs (*s. from* dutiful) Obedience, ſubmiſſion, reſpect, reverence.

Du'ty (*s. from* due) That conduct to which there is a natural or legal obligation, obedience, reſpect, reverence; ſervice, buſineſs of war; tax, impoſt.

Duumvi'rate (*s. from* duumviri) The office of the duumviri.

DUUMVI'RI (*s. among the Romans*) Two magiſtrates who were joined together in office, and ſworn to adminiſter juſtice faithfully.

DUYK (*v. int. in the Scotch dialect*) To make a reverence, to bow. *Johnſon.*

Dwal (*s. in heraldry*) The night ſhade, the repreſentation of the herb nightſhade.

DWALE (*s. in botany*) Nightſhade.

DWARF (*s. from the* Sax. dweorg) A perſon below the common ſize, an attendant on a lady in romance; any plant or animal below the natural ſize.

Dwarf (*adj. from the ſub.*) Small, low, below the natural ſize: " *A* dwarf *kidneybean*."

Dwarf (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To hinder from growing to the natural bulk, to make little.

Dwarf'ed (*p. from* dwarf) Stopped in growth, made little. *Addiſon.*

Dwarf'iſh (*adj. from* dwarf) Low, ſmall, below the natural bulk, petty, deſpicable.

Dwarf'iſhly (*adv. from* dwarfiſh) Like a dwarf, in the manner of a dwarf.

Dwarf'iſhneſs (*s. from* dwarfiſh) Lowneſs, littleneſs.

DWAULE (*v. int. from the* Sax. dwelian) To be delirious. *Junius.*

DWELL (*v. int. from the old* Teut. duala *to ſlay*) To inhabit, to live in a place, to reſide, to be ſuſpended with attention, to hang upon with fondneſs, to continue long ſpeaking; *with* on: *as,* " *He* dwelt *too long on that ſubject*."

Dwell (*v. t.*) To inhabit. *Milton.*

Dwel'ler (*s. from* dwell) An inhabitant, one that dwells in any place.

Dwel'ling (*p. a. from* dwell) Inhabiting, abiding, continuing long.

Dwel'ling (*s. from the part.*) A habitation, an abode; a manner of living, a ſtate of life.

Dwel'linghouſe (*s. from* dwelling, *and* houſe) The houſe at which any one dwells, a houſe to dwell in.

Dwel'lingplace (*s. from* dwelling, *and* place) The place of reſidence.

Dwi'ned, Dwi'nid (*adj. obſolete*) Waſted, conſumed. *Ch.*

DWIN'DLE (*v. int. from the* Sax. dwinan) To ſhrink, to grow leſs; to degenerate, to ſink.

Dwin'dled (*p. from* dwindle) Shrunk, grown little, ſunk, degenerated.

Dwind'ling (*p. a. from* dwindle) Shrinking, growing leſs, degenerating.

Dwind'lingly (*adv. from* dwindling) In a dwindling manner.

DY'ÆDIC (*adj. applied to arithmetic*) Binary.

Dye (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To die, to loſe life.

Dye (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To die, to tinge.

Dye (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A colour, a die, a ſquare body, the middle of a pedeſtal often made in the form of a cube or die.

Dy'ed (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Died, did die.

Dy'ed (*v. t. pret. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Died, tinged.

Dy'ed (*p. from* dye, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Died, tinged.

Dye'ing (*p. from* dye) Tinging, giving a laſting colour to ſilks.

Dye'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of tinging, the act of giving a fine and durable colour to ſilks. *Dict. of Arts.*

Dy'er (*s. from* dye, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A dier, one who is employed in the art of dying.

Dy'erſweed (*s. from* dyer, *and* weed) An herb much uſed by diers in dying yellow.

Dy'ing (*p. from* die) Loſing life, ſinking; tinging, giving a colour to any thing.

Dyke (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A dike, a kind of dam.

Dyke'reeve (*s. in old ſtatutes*) An officer who had the overſight of the dikes in the fen countries.

Dyl (*s. obſolete*) A part, a ſhare. *Chaucer.*

DYN'ASTY (*s. from the* Greek δυναςεια) Government, ſovereignty; a ſuperior, a demigod.

DYNDYME'NE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of the goddeſs Veſta.

DYP'TYCHA (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of public regiſter among the ancients.

DYP'TYCHS (*s.*) The dyptycha.

Dyrge (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A dirge, a mournful ſong.

Dyr'ked (*adj. obſolete*) Darkened. *Chaucer.*

DYSÆTHE'SIA (*s. from the* Greek) A difficulty or defect in ſenſation.

DYSCINE'SIA (*s. from the* Greek) An incapacity to move, a difficulty of moving.

DYS'CRACY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek δυσκρασια) An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juices, a diſtemperature of the humours in a human body.

DYSECOY'A (*s. from the* Greek δυς *difficulty, and* ακεω *to hear*) A dullneſs of hearing.

Dyſen'teric (*adj. from* dyſentery) Belonging to a dyſentery, tending to a dyſentery, attended with a dyſentery.

DYSEN'TERY (*s. from the* Greek δυς *with difficulty, and* εντερον *a bowel*) A looſeneſs of the belly, a bloody flux.

DYSEPULO'TICA (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of large ulcers very hard to be cured. *Scott.*

DY'SERT (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Fife.

DYSHEL'CES (*s. from the* Greek δυς *hard, and* ελκος *an ulcer*) An ulcer hard to be cured. *Scott.*

DY'SIS (*s. in aſtrology, from the* Greek δυνω *to ſet*) The ſeventh houſe in a ſcheme of the heavens.

DYS'NOMY (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* νομος *a law*) The act of conſtituting bad laws.

DYSO'DES (*adj. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* οδωδη *an odour*) Sending forth a diſagreeable odour, offenſive to the ſmell.

DYSOP'SY (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* ωψ *an eye*) Dimneſs of ſight.

DYSOREXE'A (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* ορεξις *the appetite*) A want of appetite.

DYSPA'THIA (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* παθος *paſſion*) An impatience of temper.

DYSPEP'SIA (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* πεψις *concoction*) A bad digeſtion.

Dyſpep'ſy (*s. from* dyſpepſia) The want of digeſtion, a bad digeſtion.

DYS'PHONY (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* φωνη *a ſound*) A difficulty in ſpeaking occcaſioned by an ill conſtruction of the organs.

DYSPHO'RIA (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* φερω *to bear*) An impatience in bearing affliction.

DYSPNOE'A (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* πνεω *to breathe*) A difficulty in breathing.

DYSTHERAPEU'TA (*s. from the* Greek δυς *bad, and* θεραπευω *to heal*) Diſeaſes hard to be cured.

DYSTHY'MIA (*s. from the* Greek δυς *hard, and* θυμος *the mind*) An indiſpoſition of mind.

DYSTI'CHIA (*s. from the* Greek δυω, *and* ςιχας *a row*) A double row of hairs on the eyelids.

DYSTO'CHIA (*s. from the* Greek δυς *hard, and* τικτω *to bring forth*) A preternatural birth, a difficulty of bringing forth.

DYSTRYACHI'ASIS (*s. from the* Greek) A continued defluxion of tears occaſioned by the ſhort points of the hairs growing under the eyelids.

DYSU'RIA (*s. from the* Greek δυς *hard, and* ουρον *urine*) An obſtruction of urine.

Dyſ'ury (*s. from* dyſuria) An obſtruction of the urinary paſſages attended with exceſſive heat.

Dyte (*s. obſolete*) A tract, a treatiſe. *Chaucer.*

Dytis'cus (*s. in zoology*) A genus of inſects.

E.

E. (*s.*) The fifth letter in the alphabet; *it has three ſounds, the* broad, *the* narrow, *and the* intermediate; a note in muſic. *As a numeral it ſtands for* two hundred and fifty.

EACH (*pro. from the* Sax. ele) Either of two, every one of a number.

Each (*adj. from the pro.*) Every. " Each *man his helmet wore*."

EAD (*s. uſed chiefly in the compoſition of proper names, from the* Sax.) Happineſs, bleſſedneſs.

EA'DELMAN (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A nobleman, an earl.

Ea'diſh (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Eddiſh, latergraſs.

EA'DITH (*s. the old ſpelling*) Edith, a woman's name.

EA'DULPH (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

EA'DWIN (*s. the old ſpelling*) Edwin, a man's name.

EA'GER (*adj. from the* Sax. eager) Earneſt, vehement, hot of deſire, prompt, quick; *with* of, on, *or* after: *as,* " *He was too* eager of *gain*." " Eager on *his bliſs*." Sour, ſharp, ſevere; brittle, inflexible; *This laſt ſenſe is a cant word with artificers.* *Johnſon.*

Ea'ger (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An eagre.

Ea'gerly (*adv. from* eager) With great deſire, with great impetuoſity; hotly, ſharply.

Ea'gerneſs (*s. from* eager) Keenneſs of deſire, vehemence, impetuoſity.

EA'GLE (*s. in ornithology, from the* Lat. aquila) A bird of prey.

Ea'gle (*s. in antiquity*) The ſtandard of the ancient Romans.

Ea'gleeyed (*adj. from* eagle, *and* eye) Having an eye like an eagle, ſharpſighted.

Ea'gleflower (*s. in botany*) The balſamina.

Ea'gleowl (*s. in ornithology*) The bubo.

Ea'gleſpeed (*s. from* eagle, *and* ſpeed) Swiftneſs like that of an eagle.

Ea'gleſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The ætites, a ſtone ſuppoſed to be found in the neſt of an eagle.

Ea'glet (*s. from* eagle) A young eagle.

EA'GRE (*s. from the* Runic æger *the ocean*) A tide ſwelling above another tide obſervable, it is ſaid, in the river Severn. *Dryden.*

EAK (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. æak) Eternity. *Scott.*

Eal'derman (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A Saxon magiſtrate, an alderman.

Eal'dorman (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An alderman.

EAL'DRED (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

EALHOR'DA (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) The privilege of aſſizing and ſelling beer. *Scott.*

EAL'RED (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

EAME (*s. now become a local word, from the* Sax. eam) An uncle.

EAN (*v. int. from the* Sax. eænian *to conceive*) To bring forth young as an ewe.

Ean'ed (*p. from* ean) Brought forth as a lamb.

Ean'ing (*p. a. from* ean) Bringing forth as an ewe.

Ean'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing forth young as an ewe.

Ean'ingtime (*s. from* ean, *and* time) The ſeaſon in which ewes bring forth their young.

EAR (*s. from the* Sax. eare) The organ of hearing, that part of the organ of hearing that projects from the head, the ſenſe of hearing, the power of diſtinguiſhing muſical ſounds, taſte, diſcernment; the privilege of being heard; the prominent part of any thing ſerving as a handle; the ſpike of corn containing the ſeed. *By the ears in low or droll ſtyle*; in a ſtate of hoſtility.

Ear (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſhoot out in ears as corn.

EAR (*v. t. but not much uſed, ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. aro *to plough*) To till, to plough. *Iſai* xxx. 24.

Ear'able (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Arable, fit to be plowed, tillable. *Scott.*

Ear'ach (*s. from* ear, *and* ach) A pain in the ear.

EARD'ORBURG (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) The metropolis, the chief city.

Ear'ed (*p. from* ear) Shot out in ears, furniſhed with ears. *Pope.*

Ear'ed (*p. now grown obſolete*) Tilled, ploughed. *Deut.* 21. 4.

Ear'ing (*p. a. from* ear) Shooting out in ears, tilling.

Ear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſhooting out in ears, the act of tilling the ground, the act of gathering the ears of corn.

Ear'ing (*s. a ſea term*) That part of the bolt rope which is left open at the corner of the ſails in form of a ring.

Ear'ingtime (*s. from* earing, *and* time) The time of harveſt.

EARL (*s. from the* Sax. eorl) A nobleman who ranks between a marquis and a viſcount.

Earl'dom (*s. from* earl) The dignity of an earl, the juriſdiction of an earl.

Ear'leſs (*adj. from* ear) Having no ears, void of ears.

Ear'lier (*adj. comp. of* early) More early.

Ear'lieſt (*adj. ſup. of* early) Moſt early.

Ear'lineſs (*s. from* early) The ſtate of being early.

Earlmarſh'al (*s. from* earl, *and* marſhal) The officer who has the chief care of military ſolemnities.

EAR'LY (*adj. from the* Sax. ær *before*) Coming ſoon, ripe ſoon.

Ear'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Soon, betimes.

EARN (*v. t. from the* Sax. earnian) To obtain, to gain, to gain by labour.

Earn (*v. int. an incorrect ſpelling*) To yearn, to move with compaſſion.

Ear'ned (*p. from* earn) Obtained, gotten by labour.

EAR'NEST (*adj. from the* Sax. eorneſt) Warm, ardent, intent, eager.

Ear'neſt (*s. from the adj.*) Reality, ſeriouſneſs.

EAR'NEST (*s. from the* French arres) A pledge, a hanſel, the money given to ratify a bargain.

Ear'neſtfull (*adj. obſolete*) Sorrowful, very earneſt. *Ch.*

Ear'neſtly (*adv. from* earneſt) Warmly, affectionately, eagerly.

Ear'neſtneſs (*s. from* earneſt) Warmth, eagerneſs, importunity, zeal, ſolicitude, intentneſs.

Earn'ing (*p. a. from* earn) Obtaining, getting by labour.

Earn'ing (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A yearning, a commiſeration.

Earn'ing (*s. a local word*) Runnet to turn milk into curd for making cheeſe.

Ear'pick (*s. from* ear, *and* pick) An inſtrument to pick the ear.

Ear'ring (*s. from* ear, *and* ring) An ornament for the ear.

Earſh (*s. from* ear *to plough*) A ploughed field. *May.*

Ear'ſhell (*s. from* ear, *and* ſhell) A ſpecies of ſhell reſembling the form of the ear.

Ear'ſhot (*s. from* ear, *and* ſhoot) The reach of the ear, the ſpace in which words may be heard.

Earſt (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Erſt, formerly. *Spenſer.*

EARTH (*s. from the* Sax. eorth) The globe on which we dwell, the world, the inhabitants of the world, the ſoil, the ground, any kind of earthy matter; a ploughing or turn of the ſoil.

Earth (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cover with earth, to hide in the earth.

Earth (*v. int.*) To get under ground.

Earth'bag (*s. in fortification*) A bag filled with earth, a ſand bag to keep off the ſhot of the enemy.

Earth'board (*s. from* earth, *and* board) The board of a plough that ſhakes off the earth.

Earth'born (*adj. from* earth, *and* born) Born of the earth, meanly born.

Earth'bound (*adj. from* earth, *and* bind) Faſtened by the weight of the earth.

Earth'en (*adj. from* earth) Made of earth, made of clay.

Earth'flax (*s. from* earth, *and* flax) A kind of fibrous foſſil. *Woodward.*

Earth'ineſs (*s. from* earth) The quality of being earthy, groſſneſs.

Earth'ing (*p. a. from* earth) Covering with earth, driving to the earth as a fox or badger in hunting.

Earth'lineſs (*s. from* earthly) The quality of being earthly, groſſneſs.

Earth'ling (*s. from* earth) An inhabitant of the earth, a frail mortal, one that cleaves too much to the earth.

Earth'ly (*adj. from* earth) Belonging to the earth, vile, ſordid; corporeal, belonging to the preſent ſtate.

Earth'nut (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the pignut.

Earth'quake (*s. from* earth, *and* quake) A convulſion or trembling in the earth.

Earth'ſhaking (*adj. from* earth, *and* ſhake) Having power to ſhake the earth.

Earth'worm (*s. from* earth, *and* worm) A worm bred under ground, a mean ſordid wretch.

Earth'y (*adj. from* earth) Conſiſting of earth, inhabiting the earth, relating to the earth, foul, groſs.

Ear'wax (*s. from* ear, *and* wax) The wax or exudation that gathers in the inſide of the ear.

EAR'WIG (*s. from the* Sax. eare *the ear*, *and* wigga *a grub*) An inſect with ſheathed wings imagined to creep into the ear.

Ear'witneſs (*s. from* ear, *and* witneſs) One who can atteſt any thing as heard by himſelf.

EASE (*s. from the* French aiſe) Reſt, quiet, reſt after labour, freedom from pain, eaſineſs of behaviour.

Eaſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To free from pain, to mitigate, to aſſuage, to free from any thing diſagreeable; to ſlacken, to give more room.

Ea'ſed (*p. from* eaſe) Freed from pain, delivered from any thing diſagreeable, diſencumbered; ſlackened.

Ea'ſeful (*adj. from* eaſe) Full of eaſe, quiet, fit for reſt.

EA'SEL (*s. with painters*) The frame on which the canvas is placed to be painted.

Ea'ſelpieces (*s. with painters, from* eaſel, *and* piece) Pieces done on the eaſel diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are drawn on walls and ceilings.

Ea'ſement (*s. from* eaſe) Relief, aſſiſtance, ſupport. *In law*, a way or watercourſe on a neighbour's ground; a ſervice which one neighbour has on another by preſcription without profit.

Ea'ſier (*adj. comp. of* eaſy) Eaſy in a greater degree.

Ea'ſieſt (*adj. ſup. of* eaſy) Eaſy in the greateſt degree.

Ea'ſily (*adv. from* eaſy) Without difficulty, without pain; readily, without reluctance.

Ea'ſineſs (*s. from* eaſy) Reſt, tranquillity, freedom from difficulty; complaiſance, readineſs, eaſe of behaviour.

EAS'INGWOLD (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 210 miles from London.

Eas'ingwold (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Eaſingwold, made at Eaſingwold.

EAST (*s. from the* Sax. eoſt) The quarter where the ſun riſes, the eaſtern part of the world.

Eaſt (*adj. from the ſub.*) Coming from the eaſt, eaſtern. "*The* eaſt *wind.*"

EAS'TER (*s. from the* Sax. eaſtre) The time ſet apart by the church for the commemoration of our Saviour's reſurrection; the feaſt of the Paſſover. *Acts* xii. 4.

Eas'ter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Pertaining to Eaſter, belonging to the time ſet apart for the commemoration of our Saviour's reſurrection.

Eas'terling (*adj. from* eaſt) Belonging to the money of the eaſterlings, ſterling. "Eaſterling *money.*"

Eas'terlings (*s. from* eaſt) The people who lived eaſterly of England, the merchants of the Hans towns in Germany.

Eas'terly (*adj. from* eaſt) Coming from the eaſt, lying towards the eaſt.

Eas'tern (*adj. from* eaſt) Belonging to the eaſt, oriental; lying towards the eaſt.

EAST'LOOE (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 231 miles from London.

Eaſt'ward (*adv. from* eaſt, *and* towards) Towards the eaſt.

Ea'ſy (*adj. from* eaſe) Quiet, undiſturbed, free from difficulty, free from pain; ready, complying; void of want; void of formality.

EAT (*v. t. from the* Sax. etan) To devour with the mouth, to conſume, to corrode; to call back a word.

Eat (*v. int.*) To feed upon, to go to meals, to take food.

Eat (*v. pret. of* eat) Ate, did eat.

Eat (*p. from the verb*) Eaten.

Eat'able (*adj. from* eat) Fit to eat, capable of being eaten.

Eat'bee (*s. from* eat, *and* bee) A ſmall inſect that feeds on bees.

Eat'en (*p. from* eat) Devoured with the mouth, conſumed, corroded.

Eat'er (*s. from* eat) One that eats, a corroſive.

EATH (*adj. obſolete, from the* Sax.) Eaſy, feaſible. *Spenſ.*

Eath (*adv. from the adj. obſolete*) Eaſily, feaſibly. *Spenſ.*

Eat'ing (*p. a. from* eat) Devouring with the mouth, conſuming, corroding.

Eat'inghouſe (*s. from* eat, *and* houſe) A houſe where proviſions are ſold ready dreſſed, a houſe for eating.

EAVES (*s. from the* Sax. efeſe) The edges of a roof which hang over the wall.

Eaves'catch (*s. in building, from* eaves, *and* catch) A thick board with a featheredge to receive the lower courſe of tiles on the roof a houſe.

Eaves'drop (*v. t. from* eaves, *and* drop) To catch what falls from the eaves; to liſten under a window.

Eaves'dropper (*s. from* eaveſdrop) One that liſtens under windows. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eaves'lath (*s. in building, from* eaves, *and* lath) The eaveſcatch.

E'BAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a heap) A mountain in the land of Iſrael.

EBB (*s. from the* Sax. ebba) The reflux or return of the tide towards the ſea; a decline, a decay.

Ebb (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To flow back towards the ſea, to decline, to decay.

Eb'berman (*s. from* ebb, *and* man) One who fiſhes below bridge, one who fiſhes in ebbing water.

Eb'bing (*p. a. from* ebb) Returning towards the ſea, declining, decaying.

EBDOMA'RIUS (*s. in eccleſiaſtical writings*) An officer formerly appointed weekly to ſuperintend the performance of divine ſervice in a collegiate church.

E'BED (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſervant) A man's name.

E'BEDME'LECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſervant of the king) A man's name.

E'BEN (*s. from* ebenus) A black, hard, and valuable ſort of wood, ebony.

E'ben (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of ebony, belonging to ebony.

EBENE'ZER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſtone of help) A man's name.

E'bentree (*s. in botany*) A tree which grows in Æthiopia and India without either leaves or fruit, the ebony.

EBE'NUS (*s. in botany*) The ebentree.

E'BER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a paſſage) A man's name.

Eb'eremorth (*s. obſolete*) Downright murder.

Eb'eremurder (*s. obſolete*) Downright murder, murder which could not be expiated by fine.

EBIAS'APH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a father that increaſeth) A man's name.

E'BIONITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect in the firſt century that denied the divinity of Chriſt, and rejected all the goſpels except that of Saint Matthew.

EBIS'EUS (*s. in botany*) The marſhmallow.

E'bon (*s. from* ebenus) The ebon, the ebony.

E'bon (*s. from the ſub.*) Made of ebony, belonging to ebony; black. "*Her* ebon *throne.*"

E'boniſt (*s. from* ebon) A worker in ebony. *Scott.*

Eb'ony (*s. from* ebon) A black, ſolid, and valuable wood, the wood of the ebentree.

Eb'onywood (*s. from* ebony, *and* wood) The wood of the ebentree. *Scott.*

E'braike, E'brak, E'brake (*s. obſolete*) The Hebrew, the language of the Jews. *Chaucer.*

EBRI'ETY (*s. from* ebrius *drunken*) Drunkenneſs, intoxication by ſtrong liquors.

EBRIL'LADE (*s. in the manage*) The check which is given to a horſe by one rein of the bridle when he refuſes to turn.

Ebrios'ity (*s. from* ebrious) Habitual drunkenneſs.

E'BRIOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ebrius) Drunken, given to drunkenneſs.

EBUL'LIATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ebullio *to bubble*) To bubble out.

Ebul'liency (*s. not much uſed*) A bubbling out, an ebullition.

Ebulli'tion (*s. from* ebulliate) The act of boiling up with heat, an inteſtine motion, an efferveſcence.

E'BULUM, E'BULUS (*s. in botany*) The wallwort, the dwarf elder.

E'BUR (*s. from the* Lat.) Ivory.

Ebur'nean (*adj. from* ebur) Conſiſting of ivory, made of ivory.

ECA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name. 2 *Eſd.* xiv. 24.

ECARTELE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Quarterly.

Ecatombæ'on (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The hecatombæon, the firſt month of the Athenian year.

ECAVASSA'DE (*s. in the manage*) A jerk of the cavaſſon.

EC'BASIS (*s. from the* Greek) A figure in rhetoric, a digreſſion.

EC'BATANE (*s.*) The name of a place. 1 *Eſd.* vi. 23.

ECBOLA'DES (*s. with phyſicians*) Medicines to facilitate the delivery in hard labour, medicines to procure abortion.

ECBOLI'A, ECBOLI'NA (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* βαλλω *to throw*) Medicines to expedite delivery, medicines to cauſe abortion. *Scott.*

ECBO'LIUM (*s. in botany*) The adhatoda, the malabarnut.

ECCATHAR'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* καθαιρω *to purge*) Purgative.

Eccathar'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A purgative medicine.

ECCATH'ISM (*s. with phyſicians*) A bath ſo contrived as to accommodate the patient with a ſeat.

EC'CEHO'MO (*s. with painters, from the* Lat. ecce *behold, and* homo *a man*) The repreſentation of our Saviour as preſented before Pilate by the Jews.

ECCEN'TRIC (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* centrum *the centre*) Deviating from the centre, deviating from a known principle, irregular.

Eccen'trical (*adj. from* eccentric) Eccentric.

Eccentric'ity (*s. from* eccentric) A deviation from the centre, an excurſion from the proper orb; the diſtance between the focus and centre of an elliptical orbit.

Ec'cho (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An echo.

ECCHYMO'MA (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* χυω *to flow*) A chymical extract.

ECCHYMO'MA (*s. with phyſicians*) The ecchymoſis.

ECCHY'MOSIS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* χυω *to flow*) An extravaſation, the livid ſpots occaſioned by extravaſated blood.

EC'CLESHALL (*s.*) A town in Staffordſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 142 miles from London.

Ec'cleſhall (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Eccleſhall, made at Eccleſhall.

ECCLE'SIA (*s. from the* Greek) A church, the church, an aſſembly.

Eccle'ſian (*s. from* eccleſia) One who adheres to the church, a churchman.

ECCLESIA'NI (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory*) Thoſe who adhered to the church in oppoſition to the civil magiſtrate.

ECCLE'SIARCH (*s. from the* Greek εκκλησια *the church, and* αρχος *a chief*) The ruler of a church.

Eccle'ſiaſt (*s. now grown obſolete*) An eccleſiaſtic. *Ch.*

ECCLESIAS'TES (*s.*) One of the books of the Old Teſtament ſuppoſed to be written by Solomon.

Eccleſias'tic (*adj. from* eccleſia) Relation to the church.

Eccleſias'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A perſon dedicated to the miniſtry of religion, a man in holy orders.

Eccleſiecleſias′tical (*adj. from* eccleſia) Belonging to the church, eccleſiaſtic.

cleſias′tically (*adv. from* eccleſiaſtical) In an eccleſiaſtical manner.

CCLESIAS′TICUS (*s.*) One of the apocryphal books ſuppoſed to be written by the ſon of Sirach.

C′CLESTONE (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 205 miles from London.

′cleſtone (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Eccleſtone, made at Eccleſtone.

C′CLISIS (*s. from the* Greek) A diſlocation, a laxation of the joints of an animal body.

′co (*s. in muſic books*) A part of a ſong to be ſung in a low voice in imitation of a natural echo.

C′COPE (*s. from the* Greek εκ *from, and* κοπτω *to cut*) An amputation, a fracture of the ſcull by a ſimple inciſion. *Scott.*

CCOPROT′IC (*adj. from the* Greek εκ *out of, and* κοπρος *dung*) Purging gently by ſtool.

ccoprot′ic (*s. from the adj.*) A gentle purgative, a medicine to open the body ſo as to bring away little more than the natural excrement.

CCRIMOCRI′TIC (*s. with phyſicians*) A ſymptom or indication of a diſeaſe ariſing from a particular excretion of humours. *Scott.*

CDI′CUS (*s. in civil law*) An attorney or proctor of a corporation, a recorder.

HAPE′ (*s. with horſecourſers*) A horſe of a mixed breed, a colt from a horſe and a mare of different countries.

CHAPER (*v. in the manage, from the* French) To give a horſe the head, to let a horſe go forward.

HARPE′ (*s. in gunnery*) An oblique direction.

CHAUGETTE (*s. in the military art*) A kind of tower made of wood.

he (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Each, every. *Chaucer.*

he (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To eke, to add, to help out. *Chaucer.*

h′en (*s. obſolete*) Increaſe, help. *Cole.*

HE′NEIS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes, the remora.

CHEVIN (*s. from the* French) A magiſtrate in France and Holland elected by the inhabitants of a city or town to take care of their common concerns.

HE′TÆ (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of graſshopper.

HID′NA (*s. in zoology*) The viper, a ſerpent.

HID′NION (*s. in botany*) Viper's graſs.

hina′te, Echina′ted (*adj. from* echinus) Briſtled, ſet with prickles like a hedgehog.

hina′tus (*adj. with botanical writers*) Prickly, having the ſeed veſſels ſet round with prickles, echinated.

HINA′TUM (*s. in botany*) The trefoil producing prickly ſeeds.

HINI′TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The centronia, a foſſil found in chalk pits.

HINODDER′MATA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The centronia.

HINOMELOCA′TIAS (*s. in botany*) The melocarduus, an Indian plant.

HINOME′TRA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The centronia.

HINOPH′ORA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the caucalis.

HINOPHTHAL′MIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A diſorder of the eyes occaſioned by hairs growing under the eyelids.

CHINOPS, ECHINO′PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of thiſtle.

HI′NUS (*s. in zoology*) The hedge hog. *In ichthyology*, A ſhell fiſh ſet with prickles. *In botany*, The prickly head or top of a plant. *In architecture*, An ornament reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut.

CHION (*s. in botany*) The wild borage.

HIQUETTE′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Checky.

CHITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a dark green colour.

CHITES (*s. in botany*) A kind of clivers.

CHIUM (*s. in botany*) Vipers bugloſs, wild borage.

HO (*s. from the* Greek ηχω *to ſound*) The ſound returned, the return of a ſound.

HO (*s. in heathen mythology*) A nymph ſuppoſed to have pined away into a ſound for love of Narciſſus.

ho (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To reſound, to give back the ſound of the voice.

ho (*v. t.*) To ſend back a voice, to return what has been uttered.

hoed (*p. from* echo) Sounded back, returned in an echo.

ECHO′ICUS (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a verſe which returns the laſt ſyllable like an echo.

Ec′hoing (*p. a. from* echo) Sounding back, returning in an echo.

ECHOM′ETRE (*s. from the* Greek ηχος *a ſound, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) An inſtrument to meaſure the ratio and duration of ſounds.

E′CHUS (*s. in muſic books*) The part of a ſong to be ſung in a low voice reſembling an echo.

Ec′kle (*v. int. a local word*) To aim, to intend.

ECLAIRCIS′SEMENT (*s. from the* French) An explanation, the act of clearing up any thing by a verbal expoſtulation.

ECLA′T (*s. from the* French) Shew, ſplendor, luſtre.

ECLEC′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek εκ *out of, and* λεκτος *collected*) Chooſing at will, ſelecting.

ECLEC′TICI (*s. plu. from* eclectic) The ancient philoſophers, who, without attaching themſelves to any particular ſect, ſelected thoſe opinions which they judged to be moſt conſiſtent with reaſon.

ECLEG′MA, ECLIG′MA (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek εκ *from, and* λειχω *to lick*) A kind of lohock, a medicine compounded of oils and ſyrups uſually taken on the end of a liquoriſh ſtick.

ECLI′PSE (*s. from the* Greek εκ *from, and* λειπω *to leave*) The obſcuration of the ſun, moon, and other luminaries of heaven; darkneſs, obſcurity.

Ecli′pſe (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To darken a luminary, to extinguiſh, to put out, to becloud, to obſcure, to diſgrace.

Ecli′pſed (*p. from* eclipſe) Darkened, obſcured, clouded; diſgraced.

Eclip′ſing (*p. a. from* eclipſe) Darkening, obſcuring, diſgracing.

ECLIP′TIC (*s. in aſtronomy*) A great circle of the ſphere ſuppoſed to run through the middle of the zodiac, making an angle with the equinoctial of twenty three degrees and an half, which is the ſun's greateſt declination; the orbit of the earth ſo called becauſe it is the line in which eclipſes happen.

Eclip′tic (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the ecliptic, belonging to the line in which the eclipſes happen. "*The* ecliptic *way.*"

ECLOGA′RIUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A learned man, one that has made a number of extracts from the writings of others. *Scott.*

EC′LOGUE (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* λεγω *to ſay*) A kind of paſtoral, a poem in which ſhepherds are introduced as converſing together.

Ecly′ped (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Ycleped, called, named.

ECLY′SIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A diſſolution, a failure of ſtrength and ſpirits, a diſcharge from the bowels.

ECON′OMY (*s. from the* Greek οικος *a houſe, and* νεμω *to diſtribute*) The management of a family, the government of a houſhold; frugality; regulation, a proper diſtribution.

Econom′ic (*adj. from* economy) Pertaining to the diſtribution of a family, frugal.

Econom′ical (*adj. from* economic) Economic, frugal.

ECOUTE′ (*adj. in the manage*) Moving ſteadily; liſtening, attending to the ſpur.

EC′PHASIS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* φαω *to give*) A plain declaration, an explicit propoſition.

ECPHONE′MA (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* φωνη *a voice*) A rhetorical figure, an exclamation.

ECPHONE′SIS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* φωνη *a voice*) An exclamation, a figure in rhetoric by which the ſpeaker expreſſes the paſſion of his own mind, and endeavours to excite that of the hearers.

EC′PHORA (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek εκ *out, and* φερω *to bear*) The moulding or diſtance berween the extremity of a member and the part from which it projects.

ECPHRAC′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek εκ *from, and* φρασσω *to break*) Attenuating, diſſolving tough humours.

Ecphrac′tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to attenuate and promote the diſcharge of tough humours.

ECPHRAX′IS (*s. from the* Greek) The removal of obſtructions.

ECPHYSE′SIS (*s. in phyſic and ſurgery, from the* Greek) The act of breathing thick, a difficulty of breathing; a proceſs, a knob adhering to a bone.

EC′PHYSIS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out of, and* φυω *to grow*) The act of ſprouting forth, that part where the inteſtines take riſe from the lower orifice of the ſtomach.

ECPIES′MA (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out of, and* πιεζω *to preſs*) An expreſſed juice, the remains of any thing after

after the juice has been preſſed out; the act of preſſing out; the fracture of the ſkull in which the broken parts preſs on the meninges of the brain.

ECPIES′MUS (*s. from* ecpieſma) A ſtraining, a protuberance of the eyes.

ECPLEX′IS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *from, and* πλησσω *to ſtrike*) A diſtraction of mind, aſtoniſhment, conſternation.

ECPNEUMA′TOSIS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* πνευμα *the breath*) The power or faculty of breathing out.

ECPNO′E (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* πνεω *to breathe*) A difficulty of breathing.

ECPTO′MA (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* πιπτω *to fall*) A diſlocation, a laxation of the joints.

ECPTO′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) The act of falling, the act of ſlipping down.

Ecpye′ma (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An empyema.

ECPYET′ICA (*s. with phyſicians*) Medicines of a ſuppurating quality.

ECRITH′MUS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek εκ *out of, and* ριθμος *a meaſure*) An irregular pulſe.

ECSAR′COMA (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out of, and* σαρξ *fleſh*) An excreſcence of fleſh.

Ec′ſtaſied (*adj. from* ecſtaſy) Raviſhed, enraptured, filled with enthuſiaſm. *Norris.*

EC′STASY (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out of, and* ςασις *a ſtanding*) A rapture, exceſs of joy, a paſſion in which the mind is abſorbed, exceſſive grief, enthuſiaſm, diſtraction, madneſs.

Ecſtat′ic (*adj. from* ecſtaſy) Elevated to ecſtaſy.

Ecſtat′ical (*adj. from* ecſtatic) Rapturous, elevated to ecſtaſy.

ECSTAT′ICI (*s. plu. in Grecian antiquity*) A ſort of diviners who frequently fell into a kind of trance in which they continued motionleſs for ſome conſiderable time, and, when recovered out of it, related many ſtrange things which they pretended to have ſeen and heard during that ſtate.

EC′TASIS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* τεινω *to ſtretch*) An extenſion, the act of ſtretching out, a figure in poetry by which a ſhort ſyllable is made long.

EC′THESIS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A confeſſion of faith in the form of an edict publiſhed about the middle of the ſeventh century, and ſoon after repealed by the emperor Heraclius.

ECTHLIM′MA (*s. with ſurgeons, from the* Greek εκ *from, and* θλιβω *to preſs*) An ulceration proceeding from a violent preſſure of the skin.

ECTHLIP′SIS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *from, and* θλιβω *to preſs*) The act of preſſing, the act of threſhing out; the cutting off of a vowel or conſonant at the end of a word in ſcanning when the next word begins with a vowel or *h*.

ECTHY′MATA (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* θυμω *to ſwell*) The pimples that appear in the ſmall pox and other eruptive fevers.

ECTILLO′TICA (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* τιλλω *to pluck*) Corroſive medicines, medicines to take off ſuperfluous hair.

EC′TOME (*s. from the* Greek εκ *from, and* τεμνω *to cut*) An amputation.

ECTRAPILOGAS′TROS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out,* τρεπω *to turn, and* γαςηρ *the belly*) One who has a monſtrous prominent belly.

ECTRO′PIUM (*s. from the* Greek εκ *from, and* τρεπω *to turn*) An inverſion of the lower eyelid, which hinders it from covering the nether part of the eye.

EC′TROSIS (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* τρωσις *a hurt*) An abortion.

EC′TYPE (*s. from the* Greek εκ *out, and* τυπος *a type*) A copy.

E′CURIE (*s. from the* French) A kind of ſhed for horſes to lodge under.

Ecus′ſon (*s. in heraldry*) A little eſcutcheon. *Scott.*

ECZE′MATA (*s. from the* Greek) Red burning pimples which are exceedingly painful but diſcharge no matter. *Scott.*

ED (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a witneſs) The name given to an altar. *Joſh.* xxii. 34.

EDA′CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. edax) Eating, voracious, ravenous, greedy.

Eda′ciouſneſs (*s. from* edacious) Edacity, voraciouſneſs. *Scott.*

EDAC′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. edax *voracious*) Voracity, rapacity, greedineſs.

ED′DER (*v. t. ſuppoſed from* edge) To bind, to interweave a fence.

Ed′der (*s. from the verb*) A long pliable ſtick put on the top of a fence to bind it down.

ED′DERBRECHE (*s. from the* Sax. *now obſolete*) The o fence of hedge breaking.

ED′DISH (*s. from the* Sax. ediſc) The ſtubble after th corn is cut, the latter graſs.

ED′DY (*s. from the* Sax. ed *backward, and* ea *water* The water that runs back contrary to the main ſtream a turn of the water, a whirlpool.

Ed′dy (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Whirling, moving circularly "*With* eddy *wind.*"

Edem′atoſe (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Oedematoſe full of humours.

Edem′atous (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Oedematous full of humours.

E′DEN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* pleaſure) The garde in which Adam and Eve were placed ſoon after thei creation, the country in which that garden was ſituate.

EDEN′TATED (*adj. not much uſed, faom the* Lat. e *out of and* dens *a tooth*) Deprived of teeth.

ED′GAR (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

EDGE (*s. from the* Sax. ecge) The cutting part of a blade a narrow part riſing from a broader, the brink, th margin; keenneſs, acrimony of temper, intenſeneſs o deſire.

Edge (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To ſharpen, to give an edge to border, to fringe; to put forward, to exaſperate, t embitter.

Edge (*v. int.*) To move forward as upon an edge; *wit* upon: "*I muſt* edge upon *a point of wind.*"

Edg′ed (*p. from* edge) Made keen, furniſhed with a edge, bordered, fringed, put forward, exaſperated.

Edge′leſs (*adj. from* edge) Void of an edge, blunt, obtuſe.

Edge′tool (*s. from* edge, *and* tool) A tool with a cuttin edge.

EDGE′WARE (*s.*) A town in Middleſex; it has a mar ket on Thurſday, and is 8 miles from London.

Edge′ware (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Edgeware made at Edgeware.

Edge′wiſe (*adv. from* edge) With the edge foremoſt with the edge in ſome particular direction.

Edg′ing (*p. a. from* edge) Furniſhing with an edge fringing, putting forward, exaſperating.

Edg′ing (*s. from the part.*) A narrow lace, that which i put on the edge of any thing by way of ornament.

ED′HELING (*s. from the* Sax.) Atheling, the title formerly given to the king's eldeſt ſon.

E′DIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. edo *to eat*) Fit to be eaten eatable.

E′dibleneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* edible) The quality of being edible. *Scott*

E′DICT (*s. from the* Lat. e *out, and* dico *to ſay*) A law, law promulgated.

Edifica′tion (*s. from* edify) The act of building up i faith and holineſs; inſtruction, improvement.

Ed′ifice (*s. from* edify) A fabric, a building, a ſtructure

Ed′ified (*p. from* edify) Built up in faith and holineſs eſtabliſhed, inſtructed, improved.

Ed′ifier (*s. from* edify) One that edifies.

ED′IFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. ædes *a building, and* fio *t be made*) To build, to inſtruct, to improve, to eſtabliſh

Ed′ifyed (*p. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Edified.

Ed′ifying (*p. a. from* edify) Building up, inſtructing eſtabliſhing.

Ed′ifying (*s. from the part.*) The act of building up, in ſtruction, edification.

E′DILE (*s. from the* Lat. ædilis) A Roman magiſtrat whoſe office ſeems to have been much like that of ou juſtice of the peace. *Shakeſpeare*

ED′INBURGH (*s.*) The capital city of that part of Grea Britain called Scotland; it has a celebrated univerſity and is ſaid to exceed all the cities of the world in th height of its houſes, ſome of which are eleven or twelv ſtories.

Ed′iſe (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Eddiſh, latter graſs.

ED′ISH (*s. from the* Sax. ediſc) Eddiſh, latter graſs.

Ediſſera′tor (*s. not uſed*) One that declares, one th ſhews. *Col*

E′DITH (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a woman.

EDI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. edo *to put forth*) The publi cation of a book, a publication, a republication.

ED′ITOR (*s. from the* Lat. edo *to put forth*) A publiſher one that reviſes or prepares any work for publication *Col*

Edit′uate (*s. v. t. not uſed*) To defend, to govern.

ED′MUND (*s.*) A man's name.

ED′NA (*s.*) The name of a woman. *Tob.* vii.

E′DOM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* red) The name of man, the name of a country.

E′domite (*s. from* Edom) A deſcendent of Edom, an in habitant of Edom.

RE'I (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a huge maſs) The name of a city. *Deut.* i. 4.

DUCATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* duco *to lead*) To bring up, to inſtruct youth.

duca'tion (*s. from* educate) The formation of manners in young people, the manner of breeding up youth, nurture.

ducated (*p. from* educate) Brought up, inſtructed, nurtured.

ducating (*p. a. from* educate) Breeding up youth, inſtructing, forming the manners of young people.

U'CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* duco *to lead*) To bring out, to extract, to produce to view.

u'ced (*p. from* educe) Brought forth, extracted; *with* out of, *and* from: *as*, "*The world was* educed out of *the power of ſpace.*" "*The good* educed from *ill.*"

u'cing (*p. a. from* educe) Bringing out, extracting, producing to view.

uc'tion (*s. from* educe) The act of producing to view, the act of bringing out.

UL'CORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. dulcis *ſweet*) To ſweeten.

ul'corated (*p. from* edulcorate) Sweetened, made ſweet.

ul'corating (*p. a. from* edulcorate) Making ſweet.

ulcora'tion (*s. from* edulcorate) The act of ſweetning.

U'LIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to give nouriſhment to infants.

'WARD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

'WIN (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

K (*v. t. from the* Sax. ecan, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To eke, to add to, to ſupply a deficiency.

L (*s. in ichthyology, from the* Sax. el) A ſerpentine limy fiſh; it is excellent food.

'backed (*adj. applied to an horſe*) Having a black liſt along the back.

'fares (*s. in old ſtatutes*) The fry or brood of eels.

'pout (*s. from* eel) A fiſh of the gadus kind, a young eel. *Scott.*

'ſpear (*s. from* eel, *and* ſpear) An inſtrument for catch- ng eels.

'vares (*s. in old ſtatutes*) The fry or young of eels.

e (*s. obſolete*) Eyes. *Chaucer.*

(*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The eſt, a kind of lizard hat lives in the water.

'FABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. e *out, and* fabulo *to tell*) Fit to be told, capable of being uttered.

fableneſs (*s. from* effable) The quality of being ef- able. *Scott.*

FA'CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* facies *the face*) To deſtroy the form, to blot, to ſtrike out; to deſtroy, o wear away.

'ced (*p. from* efface) Deſtroyed, blotted out, worn way.

'cing (*p. a. from* efface) Deſtroying, blotting out, iſfiguring.

A'RE (*adj. in heraldry*) Reared on the hinder legs, ighted, irritated.

AS'CINATE (*v. not uſed*) To bewitch, to faſcinate. *Cole.*

ated (*adj. obſolete*) Defaced.

EC'T (*v. a. from the* Lat. ex *of, and* facio *to make*) o bring to paſs, to accompliſh, to produce.

c't (*s. from the verb*) That which is produced by a auſe, a purpoſe, a general intention, a conſequence, n event, advantage, ſucceſs, a reality. *In the plu.* oods, chattels.

ct'ed (*p. from* effect) Done, performed, produced.

ct'ible (*adj. from* effect) Practicable, feaſible, capable being effected.

ct'ing (*p. a. from* effect) Performing, bringing to aſs, producing.

EC'TION (*s. in geometry*) A conſtruction, a propoſi- on, a problem or praxis drawn from ſome general ropoſition.

c'tive (*adj. from* effect) Operative, active, having ower to produce effects.

c'tively (*adv. from* effective) Powerfully, with ef- ct.

c'tiveneſs (*s. from* effective) The quality of being ef- ctive. *Scott.*

ct'leſs (*adj. from* effect) Impotent, unmeaning, hav- g no effect.

c'tor (*s. from* effect) A maker, a creator, one that oduces an effect.

c'trix (*s. from* effect) A woman that effects. *Scott.*

c'tual (*adj. from* effect) Sufficient to produce the ef- ct deſired, operative, efficacious, true, real. *Shakeſp.*

c'tually (*adv. from* effectual) In an effectual man- er.

Effec'tualneſs (*s. from* effectual) The quality of being effectual. *Scott.*

Effec'tuate (*v. t. from* effect, *not much uſed*) To effect, to bring to paſs, to accompliſh. *Sidney.*

Effec'tuated (*p. not much uſed, from* effectuate) Effected.

Effem'inacy (*s. from* effeminate) Unmanly delicacy, ſoftneſs, ſervile ſubmiſſion; laſciviouſneſs, unlawful pleaſure.

EFFEM'INATE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* fœmina *a woman*) Having the qualities of a woman, ſoft, tender, voluptuous, luxurious.

Effem'inate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make womaniſh, to ſoften, to unman. *Locke.*

Effem'inate (*v. int.*) To grow womaniſh, to weaken, to melt into ſoftneſs. *Pope.*

Effem'inated (*p. from* effeminate) Become womaniſh, ſoftened, unmanned.

Effem'inately (*adv. from* effeminate) In an effeminate manner. *Scott.*

Effem'inateneſs (*s. from* effeminate) The ſtate or quality of being effeminate. *Scott.*

Effemina'tion (*s. from* effeminate) The ſtate or quality of being effeminate.

EFFERA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fera *a wild beaſt*) The act of making wild.

EFFER'VESCE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ferveſco *to grow hot*) To generate heat by inteſtine motion, to grow warm by fermentation. *Mead.*

Efferveſ'cence (*s. from* effervesce) The act of growing hot by fermentation.

Efferveſ'cency (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Effervescence, the act of growing hot by inteſtine motion.

Efferveſ'cent (*adj. from* effervesce) Growing hot, producing inteſtine motion.

EFFE'TE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* foetus *young*) Barren, incapable of generation, worn out with age.

EFFICA'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fio *to be done*) Productive of effects, ſufficient to produce what was intended.

Effica'ciouſly (*adv. from* efficacious) Effectually, in ſuch a manner as to produce the effect deſired.

Effica'ciouſneſs (*s. from* efficacious) The quality of being efficacious.

Efficac'ity (*s. from* efficacy, *but not much uſed*) Efficacy.

EF'FICACY (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* facio *to do*) The power of producing effects, ſufficiency to produce the conſequence intended.

EFFIC'IENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* facio *to do*) The act of producing effects, agency.

Effic'iency (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Efficience.

EFFIC'IENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* facio *to make*) Cauſing effects, making any thing to be what it is.

Effic'ient (*s. from the adj.*) The cauſe producing an effect, that which effects. *In arithmetic*, one of the numbers given to be multiplied.

EFFIC'TION (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fingo *to faſhion, but not much uſed*) The act of faſhioning, the act of repreſenting. *Scott.*

EFFI'GIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* figo *to fix, but little uſed*) To form a reſemblance, to portrait.

Effigia'tion (*s. from* effigiate, *not much uſed*) The act of forming a reſemblance, the act of portraying.

EFFI'GIES (*s. from the* Lat.) An effigy.

Ef'figy (*s. from* effigies) An image, a repreſentation, a repreſentation in painting or ſculpture; an idea.

EFFLAGITA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* flagito *to crave, but not much uſed*) An earneſt deſire. *Sc.*

Effla'ted (*adj. obſolete*) Puffed up. *Chaucer.*

EFFLA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* flo *to blow, but not much uſed*) The act of belching, the act of breaking wind. *Scott.*

EFFLORES'CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* floreſco *to flouriſh*) The production of flowers, an excreſcence in the form of flowers. *In phyſic*, an eruption on the skin.

Efflores'cency (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An effloreſcence.

EFFLORES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* floreſco *to flouriſh*) Shooting out in the form of flowers.

EFFLU'ENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fluo *to flow*) That which iſſues from ſome other principle.

Efflu'ency (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An effluence.

EFFLU'ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fluo *to flow*) Flowing from, running out. *Cole.*

Efflu'entneſs (*s. from* effluent) The ſtate of being effluent. *Scott.*

EFFLU'VIA (*s. plural of* effluvium) The ſmall particles which flow from odoriferous bodies.

Efflu′vion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An efflux, an effluvium. *Brown.*

EFFLU′VIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Any ſmall particle ariſing from an odoriferous body, an efflux, a vapour, an emanation.

EF′FLUX (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fluo *to flow*) The act of flowing out, that which flows out, an emanation.

Efflu′x (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To flow out, to flow away.

Efflux′ed (*p. from* efflux) Evaporated, run out. *Boyle.*

Efflux′ion (*s. from* efflux) The act of flowing out, an effuſion, an emanation.

EF′FORCE (*v. t. from the* French efforcer) To force, to break through by violence, to raviſh. *Spenſer.*

EFFO′RM (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* forma *a form*) To make in any certain form, to faſhion, to ſhape.

Efforma′tion (*s. from* efform) The act of faſhioning, the act of giving a form.

Effor′med (*p. from* efform) Formed, faſhioned.

Effor′ming (*p. a. from* efform) Forming, faſhioning. *Taylor.*

EF′FORT (*s. from the* French) A ſtruggle, an exertion of power.

EFFOS′SION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fodio *to dig*) The act of digging out of the ground. *Arbuthnot.*

EFFRAC′TOR (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* frango *to break*) One that breaks through, one that breaks into a houſe, a burglar.

EFFRÆNA′TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fræna *a bridle*) Ungovernableneſs. *Cole.*

EFFRAI′ABLE (*adj. not uſed, from the* French effrayable) Dreadful, frightful, terrible. *Harvey.*

Effra′ye (*adj. in heraldry*) Reared up on the hinder legs, affrighted, exaſperated.

EFFRING′ED (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* frango *to break*) Broken, ground to powder. *Cole.*

EFFRON′TERY (*s. from the* French effronterie) Impudence, aſſurance.

EFFUL′GENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* fulgeo *to ſhine*) Luſtre, brightneſs.

EFFUL′GENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fulgeo *to ſhine*) Shining, bright, luminous.

Efful′gid (*adj. not uſed*) Effulgent, bright, ſhining. *Scott.*

EFFUMABIL′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fumus *ſmoke*) The quality of flying off in fumes. *Boyle.*

EFFU′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fundo *to pour*) To pour out. *Scott.*

EFFU′NDE (*v. t. now grown obſolete, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fundo *to pour*) To pour out. *Chaucer.*

EFFU′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fundo *to pour out*) To pour, to ſpill, to ſhed.

Effu′ſe (*s. not much uſed, from the verb*) An effuſion, a waſte. *Shakeſpeare.*

Effu′ſed (*p. from* effuſe) Poured out.

Effu′ſion (*s. from* effuſe) The act of pouring out, the thing poured out; bounty, liberality.

Effu′ſive (*adj. from* effuſe) Pouring out, diſperſing plentifully.

EFFUTI′TIOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fundo *to pour*) Laviſhly diſtributed, fooliſhly uttered. *Scott.*

EFT (*s. from the* Sax. efeta) An evet, a newt, a kind of lizard that lives moſtly in water.

EFT (*adv. from the* Sax. dow, *grown obſolete*) Soon, ſpeedily, quickly. *Spenſer.*

Eft′irs (*s. obſolete*) Ways, walks, entries, galleries. *Ch.*

Eft′ris (*s. obſolete*) Eftirs, ways, paſſages. *Chaucer.*

Eft′ſone (*adv. obſolete*) Soon afterwards, again. *Chaucer.*

Eft′ſones, Eft′ſonis (*adv. obſolete*) Soon, again, quickly. *Ch.*

Eft′ſoons (*adv. now grown obſolete*) Soon afterwards, in a ſhort time. *Spenſer.*

E′gal, E′gall (*adj. obſolete*) Equal. *Chaucer.*

EG′BERT (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

EGE′AN (*adj. from the* Lat. Ægæum *the Archipelago*) Belonging to the Archipelago. *Cole.*

E′gar (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Eager, ſharp, ſour. *Ch.*

E′ger (*s. from* eager) An irregular tide, an impetuous flood. *Brown.*

EGERMINA′TION (*s. from the* Lat ex *out of, and* germino *to ſprout*) The act of budding, the act of ſprouting forth.

E′gers (*s. with floriſts*) Early tulips, tulips that blow early in the ſpring. *Scott.*

EGE′ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *out of, and* gero *to carry*) To throw out food at the natural vents. *Bacon.*

Eges′tion (*s. from* egeſt) The act of throwing out the digeſted food at the natural vents.

Eges′tuoſe (*adj. from* egeſt) Poor, needy.

Egeſtuos′ity (*s. from* eguſtuous) Extreme poverty. *Scott*

Eges′tuous (*adj. from* egeſt) Poor, neceſſitous.

EGG (*s. from the* Sax. ogg) The ſubſtance layed b feathered and ſome other animals, from which thei young are produced; any thing in the form of tha ſubſtance.

EGG (*v. t. from the* Sax. æggian) To incite, to inſti gate, to provoke to action; *with* on, *or* forward: *as* "*She* egged *him* on *to it.*"

Egg (*s. obſolete*) The edge. *Chaucer*

Eg′ged (*p. from* egg) Incited, inſtigated, provoked t action.

Eg′gement (*s. obſolete*) The act of ſetting on, an inſtru ment, the means by which any thing is accompliſh ed. *Chaucer*

Eg′ging (*p. a. from* egg) Inciting, provoking to ac tion. *Urry*

Egilo′pa (*s. not ſo common a word*) The ægilops, a tu mour in the corner of the eye.

Egilop′ical (*adj. from* egilopa) Affected with the ægi lops, tending to the ægilops. *Col*

E′gir (*adj. obſolete*) Eager, ſharp, ſevere. *Chaucer*

Egis′tment (*s. a law term*) The agiſtment, the compo ſition for feeding cattle in the king's foreſt, cattle fe at a certain rate. *Scott*

EG′LAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an heifer) The nam of a woman.

EG′LAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* drops of the ſea The name of a place. *Iſai* xv.

EG′LANTINE (*s. from the* French eſglautier) A ſpecie of roſe, ſweetbriar.

Eg′latere (*s. obſolete*) Eglantine, ſweetbriar. *Chaucer*

Eg′lentere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Eglantine. *Chaucer*

Eg′lentine (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Eglantine. *Urry*

EGLOM′ERATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *out of, and* glomero *to gather into a round maſs*) T unwind itſelf. *Cole*

EG′LON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* round) A man' name.

EGO′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. ego *I*) The ſtate of my ow being, the eſſence of I myſelf. *Scott*

E′GOTISM (*s. from the* Lat. ego *I*) A too frequent repe tition of the word I, the too frequent mention of one' ſelf in writing or converſation.

E′gotiſt (*s. from* egotiſm) One who is continually re peating the word I, one who talks of himſelf.

E′gotize (*v. int. from* egotiſm) To talk much of one' ſelf.

E′gotizing (*p. a. from* egotize) Talking of one's ſelf.

E′gre (*adj. obſolete*) Eager, ſharp, ſour. *Chaucer*

E′gre (*adj. obſolete*) Sorely, badly. *Chaucer*

EGRE′GIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. e *out of, and* grex *th flock*) Eminent, remarkable, excelling; eminently ba very wicked.

Egre′giouſly (*adv. from* egregious) Eminently, ſhame fully.

Egre′giouſneſs (*s. from* egregious) The ſtate of bein eminent, the ſtate of excelling others in good bad qualities. *Sco*

EG′REMONT (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a ma ket on Saturday, and is 297 miles from London.

Eg′remont (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Egremon made at Egremont.

Eg′remony (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Agrimony. *Chauc*

E′GRESS (*s. from the* Lat. e *out of, and* gradior *to* The act of going out, a departure.

Egres′ſion (*s. from* egreſs) The act of going out, egreſs.

E′GRET (*s. in ornithology*) A fowl of the heron kind.

E′GRIOT (*s. from the* French aigret) A ſour kind cherry. *Baco*

E′GRITUDE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. æger Sickneſs. *Sco*

E′groting (*s. not uſed*) A feigned ſickneſs. *Col*

E′gual (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Equal. *Chauc*

EGUISCE′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Aiguiſce, having the co ners cut off ſo as to make a blunt point. *Sco*

E′GYPT (*s. in geography*) An extenſive country, once flouriſhing kingdom of Africa now ſubject to th grand Signior.

Egyp′tian (*adj. from* Egypt) Belonging to Egypt.

Egyp′tian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Egypt, a gyp

E′HUD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* he that praiſes) man's name.

EI′A (*s. from the* Sax.) An iſland.

EJAC′ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *out of, and* jacu *to throw*) To throw, to ſhoot, to dart out.

Ejac′ulated (*p. from* ejaculate) Thrown, darted out.

Ejac′ulating (*p. a. from* ejaculate) Throwing, darting o cula′tion (*s. from* ejaculate) The act of throwing out, n emiſſion, a ſhort prayer put up occaſionally without ſolemn retirement.

c′ulatory (*adj. from* ejaculate) Sudden, haſty, darted ut, uttered in ſhort ſentences.

DER (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of duck.

′CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* jacio *to throw*) To throw out, to caſt forth, to expel, to drive away, o reject.

c′ta (*s. in old records*) A woman deflowered.

cta′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* eject) The act of caſt-ng out. *Scott.*

c′ted (*p. from* eject) Caſt out, rejected.

c′ting (*p. a. from* eject) Caſting out, emitting.

c′tion (*s. from* eject) The act of caſting out, an emiſſion, an expulſion. *In phyſic*, a diſcharge by vomit, ool, of any other method of ſecretion.

c′titious (*adj. from* eject, *not much uſed*) Caſt out, rejected. *Scott.*

ect′ment (*s. a law term, from* eject) A writ by which he inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate is ommanded to depart.

EC′TUM (*s. in old records*) The wreck or goods drawn ut of a ſhip.

en (*s. obſolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*

ger (*adj. obſolete*) Eager, fierce, cruel. *Chaucer.*

gh (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An eye. *Chaucer.*

GH (*interj.*) An exclamation expreſſive of ſudden joy.

ghe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An eye. *Chaucer.*

GHT (*s. from the* Sax, eiht) An iſland, a plantation of oſiers on a little iſland in a river.

GHT (*adj. from the* Sax. eaht) Containing twice four.

ght (*s. from the adj.*) The number which contains twice four; a kind of coin, a piece of eight.

gh′teen (*adj. from* eight, *and* ten) Conſiſting of ten and eight.

gh′teen (*s. from the adj.*) The number which contains ten and eight.

gh′teenth (*adj. from* eighteen) Next in order to the ſeventeenth.

gh′teenth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the ſeventeenth.

ght′foil (*adj. in heraldry*) Having eight leaves.

ght′fold (*adj. from* eight) Multiplied by eight.

ghth (*adj. from* eight) Next in order to the ſeventh.

ghth (*s. from the ſub.*) The next in order to the ſeventh.

ghth′ly (*adv. from* eighth) In the eighth place.

ght′ieth (*adj. from* eighty) Next in order to the ſeventy-ninth.

ght′ieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the ſeventy-ninth.

ght′ſcore (*adj. from* eight, *and* ſcore) Conſiſting of eight times twenty.

ght′ſcore (*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of eight times twenty.

ght′y (*adj. from* eight) Conſiſting of eight times ten, fourſcore.

ght′y (*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of eight times ten.

gne (*adj. a law term, from the* French aiſne) Entailed, unalienable; eldeſt. *Bacon.*

n (*s. plu. obſolete*) Eyes, the eyes. *Chaucer.*

NE′CIA (*s. a law term*) Priority of age, elderſhip.

re (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The eyre, the court of itinerant juſtices.

re (*s. obſolete*) The air, an heir. *Chaucer.*

RENARCH (*s. from the* Greek ειρηνη *peace, and* αρχη *chief*) A magiſtrate who was to keep the peace for the ſpace of one year.

renarchy (*s. from* eirenarch) A peaceable government, a magiſtracy for preſerving the peace.

′PNOE (*s. from the* Greek εις *into, and* πνεω *to breathe*) The faculty of breathing with eaſe. *Scott.*

′EL (*s. from the* Sax. eoſil) Vinegar, verjuice, any acid. *Shakeſpeare.*

ch′ing (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A etching, a particular kind of ingraving.

h, Eithe (*adj. obſolete*) Eaſy, ready, willing. *Chaucer.*

THER (*pron. from the* Sax. ægther) One of two, one or the other, each, both.

ther (*conj. from the pron.*) Or. "*It is* either *the one or the other.*"

ULA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ejulo *to cry*) An outcry, lamentation.

ULA′TOR (*s. from the* Lat. ejulo *to cry*) The crier, a wild beaſt which is ſaid to make a noiſe like the crying of a child.

e (*conj. obſolete*) Alſo, likewiſe, moreover.

Eke (*v. t. from the* Sax. eacan) To add, to ſupply, to fill up deficiencies, to lengthen, to ſpin out.

E′ked (*p. from* eke) Supplied, added, lengthened out.

E′king (*p. a. from* eke) Adding, ſupplying, lengthening out.

E′king (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſupplying deficiencies, the act of making out. "*Such* eking *hath made my heart ſore.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

EK′RON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* barrenneſs) A city belonging to the Philiſtines.

Ek′ronite (*s. from* Ekron) A native of Ekron, an inhabitant of Ekron.

E′LA (*s.*) The higheſt note in the ſcale of muſic.

ELAB′ORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* laboro *to labour*) To produce with labour, to improve by ſucceſſive endeavours.

Elab′orate (*adj. from the verb*) Finiſhed with labour, finiſhed with diligence.

Elab′orately (*adv. from* elaborate) With great labour, with great ſtudy.

Elabora′tion (*s. from* elaborate) The act of working, the act of improving by ſucceſſive labour.

Elab′oratory (*s. from* elaborate) A laboratory, the apartment where the chymiſt performs his operations.

ELÆ′A (*s. in botany, from the* Greek ελαια) The olive, the fruit of the olive.

ELÆ′AGNUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of trees, the Dutch myrtle.

ELÆ′AGNON (*s. in botany*) The vitex, the agnus caſtus.

ELÆOM′ELI (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) A kind of ſweet oil of the conſiſtence of honey, ſaid to flow from the trunk of a tree in Syria, and to be very efficacious in bilious complaints.

ELÆOPH′ILLON (*s. in botany*) The mercury.

ELÆOSAC′CHARUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A compoſition of oil and ſugar.

ELÆOTHE′SIUM (*s. in antiquity*) A room or place where the athletæ were wont to bathe and anoint themſelves.

E′LAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an oak) A place in the land of Iſrael, the valley in which David ſlew Goliath.

E′LAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a young man) The name of a man, the name of a country.

E′LAMI (*s.*) A note in the ſcale of muſic.

E′lamite (*s. from* Elam) A deſcendent of Elam, an inhabitant of Elam.

ELAN′CE (*v. t. from the* French elancer) To throw out, to caſt as a dart. *Prior.*

Elan′ced (*p. from* elance) Thrown out, darted out. *Pr.*

Elan′guid (*adj. from* languid) Faint, weak. *Scott.*

Elaphebo′lia (*s. in antiquity, from* elaphebolium) The feaſts which were celebrated in honour of Diana in the month Elaphebolium.

ELAPHEBO′LIUM (*s. in botany*) Wild parſley.

ELAPHEBO′LIUM (*s. in Grecian chronology*) The month of the Greeks which anſwers to our February.

EL′APHIS (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of ſerpents.

ELAPHO′BOSCON (*s. in botany*) The wild parſnip.

ELAPHOCAM′ELUS (*s. in zoology*) The glama, a kind of camel.

ELAP′IDATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *out of, and* lapis *a ſtone*) Cleared of ſtones. *Scott.*

ELAPIDA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lapis *a ſtone*) The act of clearing a place from ſtones.

ELA′PSE (*v. int. from the* Lat. e *from, and* labor *to ſlide*) To paſs away, to run out in a gradual manner.

Elap′ſed (*p. from* elapſe) Paſſed away, gone.

Elap′ſing (*p. a. not much uſed, from* elapſe) Paſſing away, running out without notice.

Elap′ſion (*s. from* elapſe) The act of ſliding away, the act of paſſing away without notice. *Scott.*

ELA′QUEATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* laqueus *a trap*) To diſentangle, to ſet free from a ſnare.

Elaquea′tion (*s. from* elaqueate) The act of diſentangling, the act of ſetting free.

ELARGA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* largior *to beſtow*) The act of freely beſtowing.

ELAS′MIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of tales.

ELAS′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek ελαω *to repel*) Having a power or diſpoſition to return to the original form after impulſion, ſpringy, having the power of a ſpring.

Elas′tical (*adj. from* elaſtic) Elaſtic, ſpringy.

Elaſtic′ity (*s. from* elaſtic) That power in bodies by which they endeavour to recover their original form after impulſion.

Elas′ticneſs (*s. from* elaſtic) The quality of being elaſtic. *Scott.*

ELA′TE (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* fero latus *to carry*) Fluſhed with ſucceſs, elevated, lofty, proud.

Ia'te (*v. t. from the adj.*) To elevate with ſucceſs, to puff up; to exult. *Thompſon.*

ELA'TE (*s. in botany*) A kind of fir, a datetree.

Ela'ted (*p. from* elate) Elevated with ſucceſs, puffed up.

Ela'ter (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A genus of four winged flies.

Ela'teriſt (*s. from* elaterium) One who holds the doctrine of the elaſticity of the air. *Boyle.*

ELATE'RIUM (*s. from the* Greek ελατηριον) The elaſticity of the air.

ELATE'RIUM (*s. in pharmacy*) The juice of wild cucumbers made up into a kind of paſte, the wild cucumber.

E'LATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a hind) The name of a city.

ELATI'NE (*s. in botany*) A kind of buckwheat.

Ela'tion (*s. from* elate) Haughtineſs proceeding from proſperity, pride.

ELATI'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of blood ſtone.

ELATRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *out, and* latro *to bark*) The act of barking out.

ELAW'ANDUM (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of monkey.

ELAX'ATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* laxus *looſe*) To unlooſe, to widen. *Cole.*

Elaxa'tion (*s. from* elaxate) The act of unlooſing.

ELBETH'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of God) The name given to an altar. *Gen.* xxxv. 7.

Elbo'ic (*s. from* elbow) A rude kind of compoſition in proſe or verſe, a rough line or verſe.

EL'BOW (*s. from the* Sax. elboge) The next joint of the arm below the ſhoulder, an angle, a bent or flexure.

El'bow (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To puſh with the elbow, to drive, to encroach upon.

El'bow (*v. int.*) To bend, to jut out as an elbow.

El'bowchair (*s. from* elbow, *and* chair) A chair with arms.

El'bowing (*p. a. from* elbow) Puſhing with the elbows, encroaching upon, bending out like an elbow.

El'bowroom (*s. from* elbow, *and* room) Room for the elbows, freedom from confinement.

El'bowſhaker (*s. a cant word*) A gameſter, a ſharper, one who lives by gaming.

ELD (*s. now grown obſolete, from the* Sax. eald) Old age, decrepitude; old people, people worn out with age. *Milton.*

EL'DAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the love of God) A man's name.

Elde (*v. t. obſolete, from* eld) To make old. *Chaucer.*

Elde (*v. int.*) To grow old. *Chaucer.*

El'den (*s. a local word*) Fewel. *Cole.*

El'den (*v. int. obſolete*) To grow old. *Chaucer.*

El'den (*v. t. obſolete*) To make old. *Chaucer.*

El'der (*adj. comp. of* eld) Older, ſurpaſſing another in years, having the privilege of primogeniture.

El'der (*s. from the adj.*) One that ſurpaſſes another in years, one whoſe age gives him a claim to reſpect, an anceſtor, an eccleſiaſtic, an officer in the chriſtian church. *In the Jewiſh polity*, a ruler of the people. *In the kirk of Scotland*, a layman who has a voice in the ſynod.

El'der (*s. in botany*) The eldertree, a kind of wood.

El'der (*s. a local word*) The adder.

El'derberry (*s. from* elder, *and* berry) The fruit of the eldertree.

El'derly (*adj. from* elder) Paſt the time of youth, bordering on old age.

El'derſhip (*s. from* elder) The office or dignity of an elder, ſeniority, primogeniture.

El'dertree (*s. in botany*) The elder.

El'deſt (*adj. ſuppoſed to be the ſup. of* eld) Oldeſt, firſt born.

El'din (*v. int. obſolete*) To grow old. *Chaucer.*

El'din (*v. t. obſolete*) To make old. *Chaucer.*

EL'DRED (*s.*) A man's name.

Ele (*s. obſolete*) Help. *Phillips.*

ELE'A (*s. in ancient geography*) A town in Italy.

ELE'ALETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the aſcenſion of God) A city in the land of Canaan.

Ele'an (*adj. from* Elea) Belonging to Elea, belonging to the philoſophy of Parmenides, who was a native of Elea.

EL'EANOR (*s.*) A woman's name.

ELEANO'RA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

ELEASA (*s.*) The name of a place. 1 *Mac.* ix. 5.

Elea'tic (*adj. from* Elea) Belonging to Elea, belonging to the ſect founded by Parmenides a native of Elea.

ELEA'ZAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the help of God) A man's name.

ELECAMPA'NE (*s. in botany*) The ſtarwort.

ELEC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *out of, and* lego *to chooſe*) To chooſe in preference to ſome other, to chooſe out of, to chooſe to eternal ſalvation.

Elec't (*adj. from the verb*) Choſen, taken in preference to ſome other, choſen to ſome office; choſen as an object of eternal mercy.

Elec'tary (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) An electuary.

Elec'ted (*p. from* elect) Choſen, taken from among others, choſen to eternal mercy, choſen to ſome office.

Elec'ting (*p. a. from* elect) Chooſing, chooſing in preference to others, chooſing to eternal ſalvation.

Elec'tion (*s. from* elect) The act of chooſing, the power of choice, voluntary choice, a choice to eternal ſalvation.

Elec'tive (*adj. from* elect) Belonging to choice, exerting the power of choice.

Elec'tively (*adv. from* elective) By choice, with preference.

Elec'tor (*s. from* elect) One who chooſes, one who has a vote in the choice of any public officer; a German prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor.

Elec'toral (*adj. from* elector) Having the dignity of an elector, belonging to an elector.

Elec'torate (*s. from* elector) The territory of an elector.

Elec'toreſs (*s. from* elector) The wife of an elector. *Scott.*

Elec'tre (*s. from* electrum) Amber; a mixed metal.

Elec'tric (*adj. from* electrum) Attractive by a peculiar quality once ſuppoſed to belong chiefly to amber; produced by an electrical body, belonging to a kind of elementary fire collected by attrition.

ELEC'TRICA (*s. with phyſicians*) Medicines which have the quality of drawing,

Elec'trical (*adj. from* electric) Electric, produced by an electric body, belonging to electricity.

Elec'tricalneſs (*s. from* electrical) The quality of being electrical. *Scott.*

Electric'ity (*s. from* electric) The property of ſome bodies which produces a kind of elementary fire by attrition, the proceſs by which a kind of elementary fire is collected and diſperſed at pleaſure.

ELECTRIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. electrum *amber, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing amber, producing amber.

Elec'trine (*adj. from* electrum) Belonging to amber.

ELEC'TRUM (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Lat. e *out of, and* lego *to gather*) Amber, ſo called from its attractive quality.

ELEC'TUARY (*s. in pharmacy*) A compound medicine made of conſerves and powders about the conſiſtence of honey.

ELEEMOS'YNÆ (*s. in old records*) The poſſeſſions of the church.

ELEEMOS'YNARY (*adj. from the* Greek ελεος *mercy*) Belonging to alms, depending on charity.

Eleemos'ynary (*s. from the adj.*) The place in a monaſtery where alms were depoſited, the office of the almoner.

Eleemoſyna'rius (*s. in old records*) An almoner, the officer who received the eleemoſynary gifts and rents and diſpoſed of them to charitable uſes.

Eleemos'ynat (*v. int. not uſed*) To give alms. *Cole.*

EL'EGANCE (*s. from the* Lat. elegans *neat*) Neatneſs, beauty without grandeur.

El'egancy (*s. not ſo commonly uſed*) Elegance.

EL'EGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. elegans) Neat, nice, beautiful, pleaſing.

El'egantly (*adv. from* elegant) Neatly, with minute beauty.

El'egantneſs (*s. from* elegant) The ſtate or quality of being elegant.

Elegi'ac (*adj. from* elegy) Uſed in elegies, belonging to elegies, mournful, ſorrowful.

ELEGIAM'BIC (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a particular kind of verſe.

Elegibi'lity (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Eligibility.

El'egible (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Eligible.

El'egibleneſs (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Eligibleneſs.

ELEGIOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek ελεγεια *an elegy, and* γραφω *to write*) A writer of elegies.

E'LEGIT (*s. a law term*) A writ lying in the court againſt one who is become inſolvent.

EL'EGY (*s. from the* Greek ελεγεια) A mournful ſong, a funeral ſong, a ſhort poem rather in a plaintive ſtyle.

ELELESPHA'COS (*s. in botany*) The ſage.

ELELO'HE, IS'RAEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the God of Iſrael) The name given to an altar. *Gen.* xxxiii. 20.

EL'EMENT (*s. from the* Lat. elementum) The firſt principle of any thing; earth, fire, air, or water; the proper habitation or ſphere of any thing.

El'ement (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To conſtitute, to make a firſt principle, to compound elements.

Elemen'tal (*adj. from* element) Ariſing from firſt principles; produced by one of the four elements, earth, air, fire, or water.

emen'tarineſs (*s. from* elementary) The ſtate of being elementary. *Scott.*

ementar'ity (*s. from* elementary) The ſtate of being elementary.

emen'tary (*adj. from* element) Uncompounded, having one principle, belonging to the elements.

emen'tated (*adj. not much uſed, from* element) Made up of the elements, compoſed of the elements. *Scott.*

E'MI (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of roſin or gum brought from Æthiopia.

'my (*s. from* elemi) The elemy.

E'NCH (*s. from the* Greek ελεγχος) An argument, a ſophiſm.

n'chical (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Elenctical, tending to confute.

EN'CHUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſophiſtical argument, a confutation, an index.

nc'tical (*adj. not much uſed*) Tending to convince, tending to confute. *Scott.*

'nge (*adj. obſolete*) Strange, odd. *Chaucer.*

n'gelich (*adv. obſolete, from* elenge) Strangely, odd-y.

n'geneſs (*s. from* elenge) Strangeneſs, oddneſs. *Ch.*

EOS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of night bird, a kind of bird that preys on mice and moles in the night. *Phil.*

eot (*s.*) A kind of apple excellent for cyder.

EOSAC'CHARUM (*s. from the* Greek ελαιος *oil, and the* Lat. ſaccharum *ſugar*) A mixture of oil and ſugar.

EPHANT (*s. in zoology*) The largeſt of all quadrupeds, a beaſt very remarkable for its faithfulneſs and agacity; ivory, the teeth of elephants.

EPHAN'TIA (*s. from* elephant) The elephantiaſis, the leproſy.

phan'tiac (*adj. from* elephant) Troubled with the elephantiaſis, leprous.

phanti'aſis (*s. from* elephant) The leproſy ſo called becauſe it makes the ſkin like that of an elephant.

phan'tine (*adj. from* elephant) Belonging to the elephant.

EPHANTO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of ſcabians.

EPHAS (*s. in zoology*) The elephant.

EVATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* levo *to lift up*) To raiſe up, to exalt, to elate; to leſſen by detraction. *This laſt ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Hooker.*

vate (*adj. from the verb*) Exalted, raiſed up, elevated.

vated (*p. from* elevate) Raiſed up, exalted, elated, heared by drinking.

vatedneſs (*s. from* elevated) The ſtate of being elevated. *Scott.*

vating (*p. a. from* elevate) Raiſing up, exalting, elating.

a'tion (*s. from* elevate) The act of raiſing aloft, an exaltation, raiſedneſs of mind; the height above the horizon, the angle made with the horizon.

a'tor (*s. from* elevate) One that elevates, an inſtrument in ſurgery to raiſe the bone of the ſcull, a muſcle that lifts up or elevates any part of the body.

a'tory (*s. in ſurgery*) An elevator, an inſtrument to raiſe a fractured or depreſſed part of the ſcull.

'VE (*s. from the* French, *and little uſed*) A pupil, a ſcholar. *Scott.*

'VEN (*adj. from the* Sax. endlefen) Ten and one.

ven (*s. from the adj.*) The number eleven.

venth (*adj. from* eleven) Next in order to ten.

venth (*s. from the adj.*) The next in order to the tenth.

USI'NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The myſteries of the goddeſs Ceres; a feſtival in honour of Ceres celebrated every fourth year.

UTHE'RIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A feſtival ſolemnized every fifth year by delegates from the cities of Greece in honour of Jupiter the aſſertor of liberty.

U'THERUS (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a river. 1 *Mac.* ii. 7.

(*s. from the* Brit. eilf) A fairy, a wandering ſpirit, a demon.

(*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To entangle hair in ſuch a manner as not to be untangled, ſuppoſed to be the work of fairies in the night. *Shakeſpeare.*

rows (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of flints anciently faſhioned into arrowheads.

d (*p. from* elf) Entangled ſo as not to be unravelled.

h (*adj. from* elf) Belonging to an elf, belonging to fairies.

ck (*s. from* elf, *and* lock) A knot of hair ſuppoſed to be twiſted by fairies.

IN (*s.*) The capital of the county of Murray in Scotland.

EL'GUZE (*s. in aſtronomy*) The bright ſtar in the left ſhoulder of Orion.

ELHA'NAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the grace of God) A man's name.

E'LI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an offering) A man's name; my God.

E'LIAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God is my father) The name of a man.

ELI'ADA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the knowledge of God) A man's name.

ELI'AKIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the God of the reſurrection) A man's name.

ELI'AM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the people of God) A man's name.

ELI'AS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the powerful God) A man's name.

ELI'ASHIB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the God of converſion) A man's name.

ELI'ATHAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my God comes) The name of a man.

ELICHRY'SUM (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of gnaphalium.

ELIC'IT (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lacio *to allure*) To fetch out, to ſtrike out. *Hammond.*

Elic'it (*adj. from the verb*) Brought into act, brought from a ſtate of poſſibility into that of reality. *South.*

Elicita'tion (*s. from* elicit) The power of the will deduced into act. *Bramhall.*

Eli'cite (*v. t. from* elicit) To elicit, to fetch out, to draw forth into act. *Johnſon.*

Elic'ited (*p. from* elicit) Fetched out, drawn into act. *Hale.*

ELI'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lædo *to hurt*) To cut in pieces, to deſtroy. *Johnſon.*

Eli'ded (*p. from* elide) Cut in pieces, daſhed in pieces, deſtroyed. *Hooker.*

ELIE'ZER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the help of God) A man's name.

Eligibil'ity (*s. from* eligible) Fitneſs to be choſen.

EL'IGIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lego *to chooſe*) Worthy of choice, fit to be choſen.

El'igibleneſs (*s. from* eligible) Eligibility, fitneſs to be choſen.

ELIGURI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* ligurio *to waſte*) The act of eating haſtily, the act of devouring. *Scott.*

ELI'HOREPH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the God of winter) A man's name.

ELI'HU (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my God) A man's name.

ELI'JAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the mighty God) A man's name.

ELI'KA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the pelican of God) A man's name.

E'LIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the valleys) The name of a place between the Red Sea and the land of Canaan.

E'LIMATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* limo *to file*) To poliſh, to ſmooth. *Scott.*

ELIME'LECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God my king) A man's name.

ELIMINA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* limen *a threſhold, but not much uſed*) The act of turning out of doors, the act of baniſhing, a rejection.

ELINGUA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lingua *the tongue*) The act of cutting out the tongue. *Scott.*

ELIN'GUID (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lingua *the tongue*) Tongue tied, dumb. *Cole.*

ELIOE'NAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my eyes are towards him) A man's name.

ELI'PHALET (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the God of deliverance) A man's name.

EL'IPHAZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the work of God) A man's name.

ELI'QUAMENT (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* liqueo *to melt*) The fat juice of meat. *Scott.*

ELIQUA'TION (*s. in metallurgy*) The act of ſeparating the parts of mixed bodies by fuſion.

Elis (*s. obſolete*) Eels. *Chaucer.*

ELIS'ABETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the oath of God) The name of a woman.

ELISE'US (*s.*) Eliſha, a man's name.

ELI'SHA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſalvation of God) A man's name.

ELI'SHAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* it is God) A man's name.

ELI'SHAMAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God heareth) A man's name.

ELI'SHEBA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the oath of God) The name of a woman.

ELI'SHUA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God my ſalvation) A man's name.

ELI'SION (*s. from the* Lat. elido *to cut off*) The act of cutting off, the act of ſhortening a word by cutting off a ſyllable; a ſeparation of parts.

ELI'SIUM (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The elyſium, the ſuppoſed habitation of heroes and good men after death.

ELIXA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* liqueo *to melt*) The act of boiling, the method of extracting the virtues of any ingredient by boiling.

ELIX'IR (*s. from the* Arab.) A medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, the quinteſſence of any thing, a cordial, an unknown menſtruum by which the chymiſts ſuppoſed that all metals might be turned into gold.

ELIX'IS (*s. with old phyſicians*) A linctus.

ELIXI'VATED (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lixivium *lye*) Cleared from lye.

ELI'ZA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

ELIZ'ABETH (*s.*) The name of a woman.

ELIZE'US (*s.*) The name of a man. *Ecclus.* xlviii. 12.

ELI'ZUR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God my rock) A man's name.

ELK (*s. in zoology, from the* Sax. ælc) A large and ſtately animal of the deer kind.

ELK (*s. in old records*) A kind of yew of which bows were anciently made.

ELKA'NAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the reed of God) A man's name.

ELL (*s. from the* Sax. æln) A meaſure of length containing one yard and one quarter. *Proverbially*, A long meaſure. *Herbert.*

Elle (*s. the old ſpelling*) An ell. *Chaucer.*

EL'LEBORINE (*s. in botany*) The ſanicle.

ELLEBORI'TES (*s. in botany*) The leſſer centaury.

Elles (*adv. obſolete*) Elſe, otherwiſe. *Chaucer.*

ELLES'MERE (*s.*) A town in Shropſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 172 miles from London.

Elles'mere (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Elleſmere, made at Elleſmere.

ELLIPOMACROS'TYLA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of imperfect cryſtals.

ELLIP'SIS (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* λειπω *to fail*) A deficiency; a figure in rhetoric and grammar by which ſomething is left out neceſſary to be ſupplied or underſtood to complete the ſenſe; a geometrical figure generated by the ſection of a cone, an oval.

Ellip'tic (*adj. from* ellipſis) Having the form of an ellipſis, defective, wanting a ſupplement.

Ellip'tical (*adj. from* elliptic) Having the form of an ellipſis, oval, defective.

Elliptoi'des (*s. from* ellipſis, *in geometry*) An ellipſis of a higher order than the Apollonian.

El'lis (*adv. obſolete*) Elſe, elſewhere. *Chaucer.*

EL'LOPS (*s. in the ichthyology of the ancients*) A fiſh affording delicious food, which ſome think to be the ſturgeon of the moderns.

ELM (*s. from the* Sax.) A tall timber tree.

ELMIN'THES (*s. from the* Greek) Small worms which breed in the inteſtines, eſpecially in the rectum.

ELMO'DAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the God of meaſure) A man's name.

Eln (*s. obſolete*) An ell, a meaſure of three feet and one inch. *Phillips.*

ELNA'THAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the gift of God) A man's name.

ELOCU'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *out, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) The power of ſpeaking out, a flow of language, eloquence.

ELO'DES (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of hypericum.

ELO'DES (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) A kind of fever, a fever attended with a profuſe and continual ſweat.

ELO'DES (*s. from the* Greek ελος *a marſh*) A bog, a place full of fens. *Phillips.*

EL'OGE (*s. from the* French, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An elogy. *Hill.*

EL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* λογος *a word*) Praiſe, panegyric.

ELO'HIM (*s. pl. from the* Heb.) One of the names of God.

ELO'I (*s. from the* Heb.) My God!

ELOI'GNE (*v. t. from the* French eloigner, *but now grown obſolete*) To put at a diſtance, to remove. *Donne.*

E'LON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an oak) A man's name.

ELONGA'TA (*s. a law term*) A return of the ſheriff that cannot be found or are ſo far removed that he cannot make deliverance.

ELON'GATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* longus *long*) To lengthen, to draw out, to protract.

Elon'gate (*v. int.*) To go off to a diſtance.

Elon'gating (*p. a. from* elongate) Going off to ſome diſtance: *with* from: *as*, "Elongating from *the coaſt*."

Elonga'tion (*s. from* elongate) The act of ſtretching, t ſtate of being ſtretched, diſtance, departure, remova an imperfect laxation, the ſtretching of a joint ſo as lengthen the limb.

E'lonite (*s. from* Elon) A deſcendent of Elon.

Elo'pe (*v. t. from the* Dutch loopen *to run*) To run awa to get looſe, to eſcape from any kind of confinement.

Elo'ped (*p. from* elope) Run away, eſcaped from an confinement, eſcaped from juſt reſtraint.

Elo'pement (*s. from* elope) An eſcape from juſt reſtrain a rejection of lawful authority.

E'LOPS (*s. from the* Greek) A fiſh; a kind of ſe pent. *Milton*

EL'OQUENCE (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* loquor *ſpeak*) The power of ſpeaking with fluency and ele gance, elegant language, oratory.

EL'OQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *out of, and* loquor *ſpeak*) Having the power of fluent and elegant ſpeec having the power of oratory.

El'oquently (*adv. from* eloquent) In an eloquent manne

El'oquentneſs (*s. from* eloquent) Eloquence. *Scot*

El'quence (*s. obſolete*) The queen of the fairies. *Chauce*

Els (*adv. obſolete*) Elſe, elſewhere. *Chauce*

ELSE (*pron. from the* Sax. elles) Another, other, one be ſides.

Elſe (*adv. from the pron.*) Otherwiſe, beſide.

El'ſewhere (*adv. from* elſe, *and* where) In any oth place, in ſome other place.

Elth (*s. obſolete*) Old age. *Chauce*

Elu'cidary (*s. from* elucid, *not much uſed*) An explan tion, a comment.

ELU'CIDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* luceo *ſhine*) To explain, to make plain, to clear.

Elu'cidated (*p. from* elucidate) Explained, cleared difficulty.

Elu'cidating (*p. a. from* elucidate) Explaining, clearing throwing light upon any thing.

Elucida'tion (*s. from* elucidate) An explanation, a com ment.

Elucida'tor (*s. from* elucidate) One that elucidates.

ELUCUBRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lucubr *to ſtudy by candle light*) The act of ſtudying by cand light, the produce of cloſe ſtudy.

ELU'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* ludo *to pla* To eſcape by ſtratagem, to avoid, to deceive by unexpected eſcape.

Elu'ded (*p. from* elude) Deceived by an unexpecte eſcape.

Elu'dible (*adj. from* elude) Capable of being elude poſſible to be defeated.

Elu'ding (*p. a. from* elude) Eſcaping, avoiding, decei ing by an unexpected eſcape.

Elve'lock (*s. from* elves, *and* lock) A knot in the ha ſuppoſed to be tangled by fairies.

El'vers (*s. plu. a local word*) Small eels, the brood eels.

Elves (*s. plu. of* elf) Fairies, ſpirits, demons.

El'viſh (*adj. from* elf) Relating to elves, done by fairie

E'LUL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an outcry) The fir month of the eccleſiaſtical year of the Jews anſweri to the moon of our Auguſt.

ELUM'BATED (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lumb *the loins*) Weakened in the loins. *Sco*

ELUSCA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. eluſco *to make blind, not much uſed*) The ſtate of being purblind. *Sco*

Elu'ſion (*s. from* elude) An eſcape, a fraud, an artifice.

Elu'ſive (*adj. from* elude) Practiſing eluſion, uſing arts eſcape.

Elu'ſorineſs (*s. from* eluſory) The ſtate of being eluſory

Elu'ſory (*adj. from* elude) Tending to elude, fraudule fallacious.

ELU'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* luo *to wa* To waſh off. *Arbuthn*

Elu'ted (*p. from* elute) Waſhed off.

ELUTHE'RIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſolemn fea celebrated in honour of Jupiter the aſſertor of liberty

Eluthe'rian (*adj. from* elutheria) Belonging to the e theria, belonging to Jupiter the aſſertor of liberty.

ELU'TRIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* lutum *ſediment*) To decant, to ſtrain out.

Elu'triated (*p. from* elutriate) Decanted, ſtrained off.

Elu'triating (*p. a. from* elutriate) Decanting, ſtraini off. *Arbuth*

Elutria'tion (*s. from* elutriate) The act of ſtraining the act of cleanſing ore by a large quantity of water.

ELUXA'TED (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* luxo *looſen*) Strained, put out of joint. *Sc*

ELU'ZAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God my ſtreng A man's name.

E'LY (*s.*) A city in Cambridgeſhire; it is the ſee of biſho biſhop, a county of itſelf, has a judge of its own to determine all cauſes civil and criminal within its juriſdiction, ſends no member to parliament, and is 68 miles from London.

ly (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Ely, made at Ely.

ych'nious (*adj. not uſed*) Having no match, void of light. *Cole.*

LYMA'IS (*s.*) The name of a city. 1 *Mac.*

'YMAS (*s. from the* Arabic, *ſignifying* a magician) A man's name.

'YMUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

yn'ge (*adj. obſolete*) Strange, odd. *Chaucer.*

y'ſian (*adj. from* Elyſium) Pertaining to Elyſium, pleaſant, delightful, exceedingly delightful.

Y'SIUM (*s. in heathen mythology*) The place of happy ſpirits after death, a place exquiſitely pleaſant.

YTRAI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The ſecond membrane involving the teſtes.

IAC'ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* macero *to melt away*) To waſte, to make lean. *Scott.*

acera'tion (*s. from* emacerate) The act of making lean, ſoaking. *Scott.*

IAC'IATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* macio *to be lean*) To waſte, to deprive of fleſh.

ac'iate (*v. int.*) To loſe fleſh, to pine away, to grow lean.

ac'iated (*p. from* emaciate) Deprived of fleſh, grown lean.

ac'iating (*p. a. from* emaciate) Depriving of fleſh, growing lean.

acia'tion (*s. from* emaciate) The act of making lean, he ſtate of one grown lean.

ac'ity (*s. not uſed*) Emaciation. *Cole.*

ACULA'TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* macula *a ſpot*) The act of freeing from ſpots.

'ANANT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *out, and* mano *to run*) ſſuing from, flowing from.

ana'tion (*s. from* emanant) The act of iſſuing out, he act of flowing out; that which iſſues from another, ubſtance, an effluvium.

an'ative (*adj. not much uſed, from* emanant) Iſſuing om, flowing from another.

AN'CIPATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mancipo *deliver*) To free from ſervitude, to reſtore to liberty.

an'cipated (*p. from* emancipate) Set at liberty, reored to liberty.

an'cipating (*p. a. from* emancipate) Setting at liberty, ſtoring to liberty.

ancipa'tion (*s. from* emancipate) The act of ſetting ee, a deliverance from ſlavery.

an'uel (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Immanuel, a name ven to Chriſt.

ANUEN'SIS (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An amanuen-, one who writes what another dictates.

AR'GINATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e om, *and* margo *the margin*) To take away the margin.

r'ginated (*p. from* emarginate) Deprived of the mar-n, cut or indented in the form of a heart, indented the edge.

rgina'tion (*s. from* emarginate) The act of cleaning the ſcurf which gathers about the edge of a ound. *Scott.*

S'CULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mas *male*) To deprive of manhood, to caſtrate; to aken, to effeminate.

'culated (*p. from* emaſculate) Caſtrated, weakened, come effeminate.

'culating (*p. a. from* emaſculate) Caſtrating, deving of virility, rendering effeminate.

cula'tion (*s. from* emaſculate) A caſtration, effemi-y, an unmanly ſoftneſs.

U'S (*s. in heraldry*) The metal, the colour.

A'LE (*v. t. from the* French emballer) To make up a bale, to bind up, to encloſe.

'led (*p. from* embale) Made up into a bale, bound encloſed. *Spenſer.*

'ling (*p. a. from* embale) Making up in a bundle, ding up. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LL (*v. t. from the* French emballer) To make up ball. *Shakeſpeare.*

A'LM (*v. t. from the* French embaumer) To imgnate a dead body with aromatics to keep it from rifaction.

l'med (*p. from* embalm) Impregnated with aroics ſo as to prevent putrifaction.

l'mer (*s. from* embalm) One that embalms, one practiſes the art of preſerving dead bodies.

l'ming (*p. a. from* embalm) Impregnating with es ſo as to prevent putrifaction.

Embal'ming (*s. from the part.*) The proceſs of preſerving dead bodies ſo as to prevent putrifaction.

EMBAM'MA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A medicine to help the appetite.

EMBA'PHIUM (*s. not much uſed*) A ſmall veſſel in which medicines are meaſured. *Phillips.*

Emba'r (*v. t. from* bar) To ſhut, to encloſe, to ſtop, to hinder.

Embarcade're (*s. on the American coaſt*) A haven or bay which ſerves ſome inland city as a port or place for ſhipping. *Scott.*

Embar'ed (*p. from* embar) Shut up, ſtopped, hindered. *Donne.*

EMBAR'GO (*s. from the* Span. embargar) A prohibition, an order not to depart, a ſtop put to trade.

Embar'go (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To prohibit, to order an arreſt, to put a ſtop to trade. *Scott.*

EMBAR'K (*v. t. from the* French embarquer) To put on ſhipboard, to engage another in any affair.

Emba'rk (*v. int.*) To go on ſhipboard, to engage in any affair.

Embar'ked (*p. from* embark) Put on ſhipboard, engaged in any affair.

Embar'king (*p. a. from* embark) Putting on ſhipboard, going on ſhipboard, engaging in any affair.

EMBAR'RASS (*v. t. from the* French embarraſſer) To perplex, to entangle.

Embar'raſſed (*p. from* embarraſs) Perplexed, diſtreſſed, entangled.

Embar'raſſing (*p. a. from* embarraſs) Perplexing, diſtreſſing, entangling.

Embar'raſſment (*s. from* embarraſs) Perplexity, diſtreſs, an entanglement.

Emba'ſe (*v. t. from* baſe) To vitiate, to impair, to deprave, to degrade, to vilify.

Emba'ſed (*p. from* embaſe) Vitiated, impaired, degraded, vilified. *King Charles.*

EM'BASIS (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* βαινω *to go*) The act of going in, an entrance; a kind of bath.

EM'BASSADE (*s. from the* French ambaſſade, *but now grown obſolete*) An embaſſy. *Chaucer.*

Embas'ſador (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An ambaſſador.

Embas'ſadreſs (*s. from* embaſſador) A woman ſent on a meſſage, the wife of an ambaſſador.

Embas'ſadrie (*s. obſolete*) An embaſſy. *Chaucer.*

EM'BASSAGE (*s. from the* French ambaſſade) An ambaſſage.

EM'BASSY (*s. from the* French ambaſſade) An ambaſſage, a public meſſage, a meſſage of buſineſs between princes and ſtates, a ſolemn meſſage; an errand in droll ſtyle.

EMBA'TER (*s.*) The ſight or hole to look through on a croſsbow.

Embat'telled (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the form of battlements.

Embat'tle (*v. t. from* battle) To range in order of battle.

Embat'tled (*p. from* embattle) Drawn up in order of battle, put in array.

EMBA'Y (*v. t. from the* French embaigner) To bathe, to wet, to waſh.

Emba'y (*v. t. from* bay) To incloſe in a bay.

Embay'ed (*p. from* embay) Incloſed in a bay, locked up by the land.

Em'belf (*adj. obſolete*) Oblique, ambolic. *Cole.*

Embel'iſſid (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Embelliſhed. *Chau.*

EMBEL'LISH (*v. t. from the* French embellir) To adorn, to beautify, to decorate.

Embel'liſhed (*p. from* embelliſh) Adorned, beautified, ſet off; *with* with: *as,* "Embelliſhed with *her firſt created green.*"

Embel'liſhing (*p. a. from* embelliſh) Adorning, beautifying, ſetting off with ornaments.

Embel'liſhment (*s. from* embelliſh) An ornament, a decoration.

EM'BER (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from* embers *aſhes*) Belonging to one of thoſe four ſeaſons of the year which the church has ſet apart for faſting. "*The ember days of the four ſeaſons are Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.*"

Em'bering (*s. from* ember, *now grown obſolete*) An ember week, an ember day. *Tuſſer.*

Em'beringday (*s. obſolete, from* embering, *and* day) An ember day. *Scott.*

Emberi'za (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

EM'BERS (*s. from the* Sax. æmyria) Hot cinders, aſhes not yet extinguiſhed.

Em'berweek (*s. from* ember, *and* week) The week in which the ember days fall; one of the four ſeaſons of the year ſet apart by the church to implore the divine bleſſing, by prayer and faſting, on the ordination of miniſters, performed at thoſe ſeaſons.

EMBEZ′ZLE (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To appropriate by breach of truſt, to waſte, to ſwallow up in riot.

Embez′zled (*p. from* embezzle) Appropriated by breach of truſt, ſpent in riot.

Embez′zlement (*s. from* embezzle) The act of appropriating by breach of truſt, the thing appropriated.

Embez′zling (*p. a. from* embezzle) Appropriating by breach of truſt, waſting, ſwallowing up in riot.

EMBLA′ZE (*v. t. from the* French blaſonner) To blazon, to paint with enſigns armorial, to adorn, to ornament with glittering embelliſhments.

Embla′zed (*p. from* emblaze) Blazoned, embelliſhed with glittering ornaments, depicted with enſigns armorial.

Embla′zing (*p. a. from* emblaze) Blazoning, embelliſhing with glittering ornaments, depicting with enſigns armorial.

EMBLA′ZON (*v. t. from the* French blaſonner) To adorn with figures of heraldry, to grace with enſigns armorial, to deck in glaring colours, to ſet off pompouſly.

Embla′zoned (*p. from* emblazon) Blazoned, depicted with enſigns armorial.

Embla′zoning (*p. a. from* emblazon) Gracing with enſigns armorial, decking in glaring ornaments.

EM′BLEM (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, and βαλλω to throw*) An inlay, an enamel, that which is inſerted into ſome other ſubſtance; an occult repreſentation, an alluſive picture, a typical deſignation.

Em′blem (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To repreſent in a diſtant or alluſive manner. *Granville.*

Emblema′tic (*adj. from* emblem) Belonging to an emblem, alluſive, diſtantly repreſented.

Emblema′tical (*adj. from* emblematic) Belonging to an emblem, alluſive.

Emblema′tically (*adv. from* emblematical) In the manner of an emblem, alluſively.

Emblema′ticalneſs (*s. from* emblematical) The ſtate of being emblematical. *Scott.*

Em′blematiſt (*s. from* emblem) A writer of emblems, an inventer of emblems.

EM′BLEMENTS (*s. from the* French emblaver *to ſow with corn*) The product of land ſown, the natural produce of the ground. *Scott.*

Embod′y (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To imbody. *Ph.*

Embo′lde (*v. t. obſolete*) To make bold, to imbolden.

Embol′den (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To imbolden. *Urry.*

Embol′dened (*p. from* embolden) Made bold, imboldened.

Em′boliſe (*adj. obſolete*) Oblique. *Chaucer.*

EM′BOLISM (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, and βαλλω to throw*) An intercalation, the inſertion of a day or year to produce regularity; the time inſerted, intercalatory time.

Emboliſma′tical (*adj. in aſtronomy*) Belonging to the emboliſmical month, which is ſometimes added to make the common lunar year equal to the ſolar. *Scott.*

Emboliſ′mic (*adj. from* emboliſm) Belonging to an emboliſm, intercalary.

Emboliſ′mical (*adj. in aſtronomy*) Belonging to the lunar month which is added to make the common lunar year equal to the ſolar.

Em′bolite (*adj. obſolete*) Oblique. *Chaucer.*

Embol′ned (*adj. obſolete*) Swelled. *Cole.*

EM′BOLUS (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, and βαλλω to throw*) Any thing inſerted and acting in another as a ſucker in a pump.

Em′bolyſe (*adj. obſolete*) Oblique. *Chaucer.*

EMBO′SS (*v. t. from the* French boſſe *a protuberance*) To form with protuberances, to engrave with riſing work.

EMBO′SS (*v. t. from the* French emboiſſer) To incloſe, to include, to cover.

EMBO′SS (*v. t. from the* Italian emboſcare) To incloſe in a thicket, to hunt hard.

Embos′ſed (*p. from* emboſs) Formed with emboſſments, emboſt.

Embos′ſing (*p. a. from* emboſs) Forming with protuberances, ingraving with raiſed work; incloſing, covering, incloſing in a thicket, hunting hard.

Embos′ſing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming emboſſments.

Embos′ſment (*s. from* emboſs) Any thing ſtanding out from the main ſubſtance; relief, raiſed work.

Embo′ſt (*v. pret. of* emboſs) Did emboſs, emboſſed.

Embo′ſt (*p. from* emboſs) Formed with emboſſments, covered with raiſed work, incloſed in a thicket, hunted hard, ſwollen in the knee with hard running, foaming at the mouth.

Embot′tle (*v. t. from* bottle) To include in bottles.

Embot′tled (*p. from* embottle) Included in bottles, put into bottles. *Philips.*

Embouch′ment (*s. obſolete*) An emboſſment. *Cole.*

Embow′el (*v. t. from* bowel) To take out the bowe to deprive of entrails, to eviſcerate.

Embow′elled (*p. from* embowel) Deprived of entrails, eviſcerated.

Embow′elling (*p. a. from* embowel) Depriving of entrails, eviſcerating.

EMBRA′CE (*v. t. from the* French embraſſer) To hold fondling in the arms, to ſqueeze in kindneſs, to comprehend, to comprize, to receive, to admit, to take, to find, to ſeize with eagerneſs.

Embra′ce (*v. int.*) To join in an embrace.

Embra′ce (*s. from the verb*) A fond preſſure in the arms, a claſp, a hoſtile ſqueeze, a cruſh.

Embra′ced (*p. from* embrace) Held fondly in the arms, ſeized with eagerneſs, comprized, admitted.

Embra′cement (*s. from* embrace) An embrace, a comprehenſion, the ſtate of being incloſed, conjugal endearment.

Embra′ceor (*s. a law term*) An embraceour.

Embrac′eour (*s. a law term, from* embrace) One who endeavours to tamper with or overawe a jury.

Embra′cer (*s. from* embrace) One that embraces.

Embra′cery (*s. a law term*) The offence of an embraceor, the crime of tampering with a jury.

Embra′cing (*p. a. from* embrace) Joining in embraces, ſeizing with eagerneſs, receiving, admitting, encloſing.

Embra′ſour (*s. a law term*) An embraceor.

EMBRA′SURE (*s. in fortification, from the* French) An aperture in a wall through which a cannon is pointed, a battlement.

Embra′ve (*v. t. now grown obſolete*) To decorate, to embelliſh. *Spenſer.*

Embrew′ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Dipt in blood.

EM′BROCATE (*v. t. from the* Greek *εν in, and* βρεχ *moiſten*) To rub any part diſeaſed with medical liquors.

Embro′cated (*p. from* embrocate) Rubbed with medicated liquors, fomented.

Embro′cating (*p. a. from* embrocate) Fomenting, rubbing with medicated liquors.

Embroca′tion (*s. from* embrocate) The act of rubbing any diſeaſed part with medicated liquors, the lotion with which any diſeaſed part is embrocated.

Embroche′ (*s. in medicine, from* embrocate) A kind of decoction or lotion to bathe or bind up any diſeaſed part. *Scott.*

EMBROI′DER (*v. t. from the* French broder) To border with ornaments, to decorate with figured work, to adorn a ground with raiſed figures.

Embroi′dered (*p. from* embroider) Bordered with ornaments, ornamented with figure work.

Embroi′derer (*s. from* embroider) One that embroiders.

Embroi′dering (*p. a. from* embroider) Ornamenting with figured work.

Embroi′dery (*s. from* embroider) The figures raiſed by needlework, variegated needlework, diverſity of colours, variegation.

Embroi′l (*v. t. from* broil) To diſturb, to confuſe, t diſtract, to involve in trouble, to broil, to burn.

Embro′il (*s. from the verb*) An embarraſſment, a pe plexity. *Scott*

Embroil′ed (*p. from* embroil) Diſturbed, perplexed, i volved in trouble.

Embroil′ing (*p. a. from* embroil) Diſturbing, perple ing, involving in trouble.

Embroth′el (*v. t. from* brothel) Incloſed in a brothel.

Embroth′eled (*p. from* embrothel) Shut up in a bro thel. *Donn*

Embrou′did (*adj. obſolete*) Embroidered. *Chauc*

EM′BRYO, EM′BRYON (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, an ϐρυω to grow*) The offspring yet unfiniſhed in th womb, the ſtate of any thing not yet fit for productio

Em′bryonate (*adj. from* embryo) Belonging to an em bryo. *Scot*

Em′bryoplant (*s. from* embryo, *and* plant) The embr of a plant as it lies in the ſeed.

EMBRYORES′TES (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to bre the bones of a child in the womb when it cannot otherwiſe delivered.

Em′bryoſulph′ur (*s. from* embryo, *and* ſulphur) T ſulphur that unites with metals and other minerals.

EM′BRYOTHALES′TES (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument break the bones of the fœtus when it cannot be othe wiſe delivered.

EMBRYOT′OMY (*s. from the* Greek *εμβρυον an embry and τεμνω to cut*) The anatomical diſſection of a chi newly formed.

Em′bryoworm (*s. from* embryo, *and* worm) The worms contained in the bodies of viviparous flies.

EMBRYU′LCUS (*s. in midwifery*) A kind of hook or i ſtrument to extract the child from the womb in diffic labours.

Embu'rſe (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To imburſe. *Sc.*

EME (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. eame) An uncle. *Spenſer.*

EMED'ULLATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* medulla *marrow*) To take out the marrow, to take out the pith. *Scott.*

EMEM'BRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* membrum *a member*) To geld, to caſtrate. *Scott.*

EMEN'DABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. emendo *to mend*) Capable of emendation.

Emen'dals (*s. in the inner temple*) Remains, ſtock in hand.

Emenda're (*v. t. a law term*) To make amends for any crime or treſpaſs.

EMENDA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. emendo *to mend*) An amendment, an alteration by verbal criticiſm.

EMENDA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat. emendo) A corrector, one that alters for the better.

M'ERALD (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a green colour.

meran'dis (*s. obſolete*) Emeralds. *Chaucer.*

MER'GE (*v. int. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mergo *to plunge*) To riſe out of any ſurrounding element, to iſſue, to riſe from a ſtate of oppreſſion and obſcurity.

mer'gence (*s. from* emerge) The act of riſing from any ſurrounding element, the act of riſing into view; a ſudden occaſion, a preſſing neceſſity.

mer'gency (*s. not ſo common a word, from* emerge) An emergence.

mer'gent (*adj. from* emerge) Riſing from any ſurrounding element, riſing into view, ſudden, unexpected; getting out of the beams of the ſun, becoming viſible.

mer'gentneſs (*s. from* emergent) The ſtate of being emergent. *Scott.*

mer'ging (*p. a. from* emerge) Riſing from any ſurrounding element, coming into view, riſing from oppreſſion or obſcurity.

m'eril (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The emery.

mer'lon (*s. obſolete*) A merlin, a kind of hawk. *Ch.*

m'erods, Em'eroides (*s. a corruption of* hemorrhoids) The painful ſwellings of the hemorrhoidal veins, the piles.

mer'ſed (*adj. from* emerge) Raiſed up, riſen up from a ſtate of oppreſſion or obſcurity.

mer'ſion (*s. from* emerge) The act of riſing above the ſurface of any ſurrounding fluid, the time when a ſtar emerges from the beams of the ſun and becomes viſible.

M'ERY (*s. from the* French eſmeril) A kind of iron ore much uſed in poliſhing ſteel; a glazier's diamond.

MET'IC (*adj. from the* Greek εμεω *to vomit*) Having the quality of provoking vomits.

met'ic (*s. in medicine, from the adj.*) A vomit, a medicine to provoke vomiting.

met'ical (*adj. from* emetic) Having the power to promote vomiting.

met'ically (*adv. from* emetical) In ſuch a manner as to provoke a vomit.

ME'U (*s. in ornithology*) The caſſowary.

nfor'th (*adv. obſolete*) As far as, ſo far as. *Chaucer.*

MICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mico *to ſhine*) A ſparkling, the act of flying off in ſhining particles.

MIC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *out, and* mingo *to piſs*) Urine, that which is voided by the urinary paſſages.

mid'dis (*adv. obſolete*) In the middle, in the midſt of. *Chaucer.*

MI'GRANT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* migro *to epart*) Departing from a place, wandering.

mi'grant (*s. from the adj.*) One who goes out of his wn country to reſide in another.

MI'GRATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. e *from, and* migro *o depart*) To remove from one place to another.

mi'grating (*p. a. from* emigrate) Removing from one lace to another.

igra'tion (*s. from* emigrate) A removal, a change of abitation.

I'LIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

I'IMS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a formidable people) he gigantic inhabitants of Ar in the land of Canaan.

INENCE (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mineo *to be eady to fall*) The loftineſs, the height, the ſummit, e higheſt part, exaltation, the place or ſtate of being xpoſed to view, notice, diſtinction, ſupreme degree, e title of a cardinal.

inency (*s. from* eminence) Eminence.

INENT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mineo *to be ady to fall*) High, lofty, exalted, dignified, conſpiuous, remarkable.

inen'ter (*adv. an academical term*) Eminently. *Scott.*

inen'tial (*adj. in algebra*) Belonging to a kind of arficial equation.

Em'inently (*adv. from* eminent) In a high degree, conſpicuouſly.

E'MIR (*s. with the Turks and Saracens*) A title of dignity.

E'miſpere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An hemiſphere. *Ch.*

EM'ISSARY (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mitto *to ſend*) One ſent on a private meſſage, a ſpy, a ſecret agent; one that emits or ſends out. *Arbuthnot.*

Emis'ſile (*adj. not much uſed*) Capable of being caſt out, capable of being ſent out. *Scott.*

Emis'ſion (*s. from* emit) The act of ſending out, a vent.

Emiſſi'tious (*adj. not much uſed*) Caſt out. *Scott.*

EMI'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mitto *to ſend*) To ſend forth, to let go, to give vent to, to let fly, to dart; to iſſue out judicially.

Emit'ted (*p. from* emit) Sent forth, darted out, iſſued judicially.

Emit'ting (*p. a. from* emit) Sending forth, darting out, iſſuing judicially.

EM'MA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

EMMA'US (*s.*) The name of a place in the neighbourhood of Jeruſalem.

EMMENAGO'GUES (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek εμμηνια *the menſes, and* αγω *to provoke*) Medicines to promote the monthly courſes.

EMMENALO'GIA (*s. from the* Greek εμμηνια *the menſes, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) A treatiſe on the emmenia.

EMME'NIA (*s. from the* Greek) The menſes, the monthly courſes of women.

EM'MET (*s. from the* Sax. æmette) The ant, the piſmire.

Emme'w (*v. t. from* mew) To mew, to coop up.

Emmew'ed (*p. from* emew) Mewed, cooped up.

Emmew'ing (*p. a. from* emmew) Cooping up.

Emmoi'ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Comforted. *Cole.*

EM'MOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an aſs) The name of a man.

Em'met (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An emmet, an ant.

Emmo'tion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An emotion.

Em'move (*v. t. now grown nearly obſolete*) To rouſe, to put into emotion. *Spenſer.*

EMMUSELLE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Muzzled.

Emodula'tion (*s. from* modulation) The act of ſinging in juſt meaſure and proportion.

Emol'lid (*adj. not much uſed*) Soft, tender. *Scott.*

EMOL'LIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mollio *to ſoften*) Softening, ſuppling.

Emol'lient (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to ſoften the aſperities of the humours, and relax and ſupple the ſolids.

Emol'liment (*s. not much uſed*) The act of aſſwaging, the act of ſoftening, a ſoftening application.

EMOLI'TION (*s. with phyſicians*) The act of ſoftening, a relaxation. *Bacon.*

EMOL'UMENT (*s. from the* Lat. emolumentum) An advantage, a profit.

Emon'g, Emong'is (*prep. obſolete*) Amongſt. *Chaucer.*

Emon'g, Emongis (*adv. obſolete*) Commonly, ſometimes, now and then. *Chaucer.*

Emon'g, Emong'is (*conj. obſolete*) Likewiſe, alſo. *Ch.*

Emon'gſt (*prep. obſolete*) Among. *Spenſer.*

Em'ony (*s. with floriſts, an incorrect ſpelling*) The anemony.

EMO'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* moveo *to move*) A diſturbance of mind, a vehemence of paſſion good or bad.

Empai're (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To impair. *Chaucer.*

Empair'ement (*s. obſolete*) A damage, a hurt. *Chaucer.*

Empair'in (*v. t. obſolete*) To impair, to damage. *Ch.*

EMPA'LE *v. t. from the* French empaler) To fence with pales, to fortify, to incloſe, to ſhut in, to put to death by ſpitting the body on a ſtake or pole ſet upright.

Empa'led (*p. from* empale) Fenced with pales, incloſed, fortified, put to death by being ſpitted on a pole.

Empa'lement (*s. in antiquity*) An ancient and barbarous kind of puniſhment in which a ſharp pole was thruſt up the fundament.

Empa'lement (*s. in botany*) The calyx, that part which ſurrounds and ſupports the petals or flower leaves of a plant.

Empa'ling (*p. a. from* empale) Fencing with a pole, fortifying, incloſing, putting to death by ſpitting the body on a pole.

Empan'nel (*v. t. from* pannel) To ſummon to ſerve on a jury, to ſwear in a jury.

Empan'nel (*s. from* pannel) The liſt of jurors ſummoned to appear in a court of judicature.

Empan'neled (*p. from* empannel) Summoned to ſerve on a jury, ſworn to ſerve on a jury.

Empan′neling (*p. a. from* empannel) Summoning to ſerve on a jury, putting into the liſt of thoſe who are to ſerve on the jury.

EMPAR′LANCE (*s. a law term, from the* French parler) The petition of a day in court to conſider on what is beſt to be done; the conference of a jury on the cauſe committed to their determination.

EMPA′SM (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, and* πασσω *to ſprinkle*) A powder to correct the bad ſcent of the body, a perfume.

Empas′ſion (*v. t. from* paſſion) To move with paſſion, to put into a paſſion, to affect ſtrongly.

Empas′ſioned (*p. from* empaſſion) Moved with paſſion, ſtrongly affected.

Empa′ſting (*s. in painting*) The laying on of thick and bold colours.

Empa′tement, Empat′tement (*s. in fortification*) The talus.

Empea′ch (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To impeach, to hinder.

Empeo′ple (*v. t. from* people) To form into a people, to form into a community.

Empeo′pled (*p. from* empeople) Formed into a community. *Spenſer.*

Em′pereſs (*s. from* emperour) The wife of an emperour, a woman inveſted with imperial dignity.

EM′PEROR (*s. the modern ſpelling*) An emperour, a monarch of title and dignity ſuperior to a king.

EM′PEROUR (*s. the old ſpelling, from the* French) An emperor, a ſovereign prince ſuperior to a king.

Em′pery (*s. not much uſed*) Empire, ſovereign power. *Sh.*

EMPE′TRON (*s. in botany*) The ſamphire.

EMPE′TRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the heath ſpurge.

EM′PHASIS (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, and* φαω *to ſpeak*) A remarkable ſtreſs laid on any word or ſentence, peculiar force impreſſed by ſtile or pronunciation.

Empha′tic (*adj. from* emphaſis) Strong, forcible, giving an emphaſis; appearing, ſeeming.

Empha′tical (*adj. from* emphatic) Strong, giving an emphaſis; appearing, ſeeming.

Empha′tically (*adv. from* emphatical) Strongly, forcibly, in a ſtriking manner, in appearance.

Empha′ticalneſs (*s. from* emphatical) The ſtate of being emphatical. *Scott.*

EMPHEREPY′RA (*s. in mineralogy*) A genus of iron ſtone.

EMPHRAC′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *εν in, and* φρασσω *to hedge up*) Stopping up the pores of the skin.

Emphrac′tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine which, by its clamminеſs, ſhuts up the pores of the skin. *Scott.*

EMPHRAG′MA (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, and* φραγω *to obſtruct*) A kind of colic.

EMPHRAX′IS (*s. from the* Greek) An obſtruction in any part of the body.

EMPHYSE′MA (*s. from the* Greek) A bloated kind of ſwelling, a ſwelling occaſioned chiefly by wind.

Emphyſe′matous (*adj. from* emphyſema) Affected with an emphyſema, bloated, ſwolen.

EMPHYSO′DES (*s. with phyſicians*) An extreme heat in fevers which occaſions puſtules and inflammations in the mouth.

EMPHYTEU′SIS (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, and* φυλευω *to plant*) The act of planting, the act of clearing lands for plantation, the tenure of lands on condition of planting, the alienation of lands on condition of planting, and paying a ſmall annual rent to the original proprietor.

Emphyteu′ta, Emphyteu′tes (*s. from* emphyteutic) The tenant that rents land on condition of planting it.

EMPHYTEU′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *εν in, and* φυλευω *to plant*) Belonging to emphyteuſis, let out to farm, let on condition of planting. *Scott.*

Empie′rce (*v. t. from* pierce) To pierce into, to enter by a violent impulſe.

Empier′ced (*p. from* empierce) Pierced, entered with a violent impulſe. *Spenſer.*

Empi′ght (*adj. obſolete, from* pight) Settled in its place, fixed. *Spenſer.*

EM′PIRE (*s. from the* Lat. imperium) Imperial power, ſupreme dominion; the region over which dominion is extended.

EM′PIRIC (*s. from the* Greek *εν in, and* πειρα *an experiment*) One that makes experiments in phyſic, a phyſician who depends on hearſay and obſervation only, a quack.

Em′piric (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Verſed in experiments, practiſed by rote, practiſed without rational grounds.

Empi′rical (*adj. from* empiric) Verſed in experiments, practiſed by rote, practiſed without rational grounds.

Empir′ically (*adv. from* empirical) After the manner of an empiric.

Empir′ice (*s. from* empiric) The practice or profeſſion o an empiric, quackery.

Empir′iciſm (*s. from* empiric) The practice of an empiric, the profeſſion of a quack.

EMPLA′GIA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A palſy. *Scott.*

Emplais′ter (*s. not uſed*) Plaſter, plaiſter. *Cole.*

Emplais′ter (*v. t. obſolete*) To point, to ſet forth to advantage. *Chaucer.*

EMPLAS′TER (*s. always pronounced and commonly written* plaſter, *from the* Greek *εν in, and* πλασσω t *anoint*) A plaſter. *Wiſeman.*

Emplas′ter (*v. from the ſubſ.*) To cover with a plaſter.

Emplaſtera′tion (*s. not uſed, from* emplaſter) The application of plaſter, the act of daubing over any thing. *Cole.*

Emplas′tered (*p. from* emplaſter) Covered over with plaſter. *Mortimer.*

EMPLAS′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *εν in, and* πλασσω *t beſmear*) Glutinous, viſcous, fit to make a plaſter.

Emplas′tic (*s. from the adj.*) A viſcous medicine which ſhuts the pores of the body, a plaſter.

EMPLASTO′MENA (*s. plu. in phyſic*) Emplaſtics, plaſters, medicines which by their viſcous quality ſhut up the pores of the skin. *Scott.*

Emple′ad (*v. t. from* plead) To accuſe, to bring a charge to indict.

Emplea′ded (*p. from* emplead) Accuſed, indicted.

EMPLO′Y (*v. t. from the* French emploier) To find i work, to keep at work, to exerciſe, to uſe, to ſpend or paſs in buſineſs, to commiſſion, to intruſt with th management of any affairs.

Emplo′y (*s. from the verb*) Buſineſs, public office.

Employ′able (*adj. from* employ) Capable of being employed, fit to be uſed. *Boyle.*

Employ′ed (*p. from* employ) Kept to work, exerciſed, uſed, intruſted with the management of affairs.

Employ′er (*s. from* employ) One that employs.

Employ′ing (*p. a. from* employ) Keeping to work, exerciſing, uſing, intruſting in the management of affairs.

Employ′ment (*s. from* employ) The object of labour, buſineſs.

EMPNEUMA′TOSIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek *εν in, and* πνευμα *the breath*) The act of reſpiration the alternate widening of the cheſt in reſpiration.

Empoi′ſon (*v. t. from* poiſon) To deſtroy by poiſon, t taint with poiſon, to envenom.

Empoi′ſoned (*p. from* empoiſon) Tainted with poiſon, envenomed.

Empoi′ſoner (*s. from* empoiſon) One who deſtroys another by poiſon.

Empoi′ſoning (*p. a. from* empoiſon) Tainting wit poiſon, envenoming.

Empoi′ſonment (*s. from* empoiſon) The practice of deſtroying by poiſon.

EMPONE′MA (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek εμπονε *to labour*) The method of enriching ground by labour. *Scott.*

Empore′tic (*adj. from* emporium) Uſed at markets, uſe in merchandize.

Empore′tical (*adj. from* emporetic) Belonging to merchandize, uſed at markets.

EMPO′RIUM (*s. from the* Greek εμποριον) A mart, place of merchandize, a town of trade, a commercia city; the common ſenſory of the brain.

Em′pory (*s. from* emporium) A market town, a plac where a great fair or market is held.

EMPOV′ERISH (*v. t. from the* French pauvre) To mak poor, to reduce to indigence, to leſſen fertility.

Empov′eriſhed (*p. from* empoveriſh) Made poor, reduced to indigence, rendered leſs fertile.

Empov′eriſher (*s. from* empoveriſh) One that empoveriſhes.

Empov′eriſhing (*p. a. from* empoveriſh) Making poor reducing to want, rendering leſs fertile.

Empov′eriſhment (*s. from* empoveriſh) Waſte, diminution, the cauſe of poverty.

Empow′er (*v. t. from* power) To authorize, to commiſſion, to give natural force, to enable.

Empow′ered (*p. from* empower) Authorized, commiſſioned, endued with power, enabled.

Empow′ering (*p. a. from* empower) Authorizing, commiſſioning, giving power, enabling.

Em′preſs (*s. the more common ſpelling*) An empereſs, th wife of an emperor.

Empre′ſs (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To impreſs. *Chauc*

Empreſ′ſion (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An impreſſion. *Cha*

Empri′med (*adj. with hunters*) Separated from th herd.

Empri′ſe (*s. obſolete*) An empreſs; a deſign, a favour. *C*

Empri'ſe (*s. nearly obſolete*) An enterprize, an attempt of danger. *Milton.*

Empris'on (*v. t. from* priſon, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To impriſon.

EMPROSTHOTO'NIA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek εμπροσθεν *forward, and* τεινω *to ſtretch*) A convulſion of the neck which draws the head forward. *Scott.*

EMPROSTHOTO'NOS (*s. from the* Greek εμπροσθεν *forward, and* τεινω *to ſtretch*) The ſtiffneſs of the back bone when it is bent forward.

Emp'te (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To empty, to make empty. *Chaucer.*

Emp'tied (*p. from* empty) Made empty, deprived of contents, exhauſted, evacuated.

Emp'tier (*s. from* empty) One that empties.

Emp'tier (*adj. comp. of* empty) Empty in a greater degree.

mp'tieſt (*adj. ſup. of* empty) Empty in the greateſt degree.

mp'tineſs (*s. from* empty) The ſtate of being empty.

MP'TION (*s. from the* Lat. emo *to buy*) The act of buying. *Arbuthnot.*

mp'tional (*adj. from* emption) Belonging to buying.

mpti'tious (*adj. from* emption) Capable of being bought, ſalable. *Scott.*

MP'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. emo *to buy, but not much uſed*) Bought, hired. *Scott.*

MP'TORY (*s. not ſo common a word*) An empory, a mart. *Cole.*

MP'TY (*adj. from the* Sax. æmtig) Void, having nothing contained, devoid, unfurniſhed, uninhabited, unſatisfactory, inſufficient, vacant of head; vain, ignorant, having no ſolidity.

mp'ty (*v. t. from the adj.*) To exhauſt, to deprive of contents, to evacuate.

mp'tying (*p. a. from* empty) Making empty, depriving of contents, exhauſting.

MPTURI'TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. emptus *bought*) The inordinate deſire of buying. *Cole.*

mpur'ple (*v. t. from* purple) To make of a purple colour, to ſtain with purple.

mpur'pled (*p. from* empurple) Made of a purple colour, ſtained with purple.

mpur'pling (*p. a. from* empurple) Making of a purple colour, ſtaining with purple.

MPU'SA (*s. from the* Greek) A hobgoblin, a ſpirit which was ſuppoſed to go on one leg. *Phillips.*

mpuz'zle (*v. t. from* puzzle) To perplex, to put to a ſtand. *Brown.*

MPYE'MA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A collection of purulent matter, a collection of matter in the cavity of the breaſt, an operation to diſcharge any morbid matter with which the midriff is loaded by a perforation in the breaſt.

MPY'REAL (*adj. from the* Greek εν *in, and* πυρ *fire*) Formed of the pure element of fire, refined beyond the common air; heavenly.

MPY'REAN (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* πυρ *fire*) The higheſt heaven where the element of pure fire is ſuppoſed to ſubſiſt.

py'rean (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the pureſt region, belonging to the higheſt heaven.

MPY'REUM (*s. in chymiſtry, from the* Greek εν *in, and* πυρ *fire*) The taſte and ſmell of the fire which remains after diſtillation performed by too intenſe a heat.

MPYREU'MA (*s. in chymiſtry, from the* Greek) The empyreum.

MPYREU'MATA (*s. with phyſicians and chymiſts*) The reliques of a fever after the criſis; the ſediment in diſtillation.

pyreuma'tical (*adj. from* empyreuma) Belonging to the empyreuma, having the ſmell or taſte of burnt ſubſtance in diſtillation. *Boyle.*

PY'ROSIS (*s. from the* Greek) A conflagration, a general fire. *Hale.*

'rod (*s.*) The glaziers diamond, an emory.

'rods (*s. a corruption of*) Hæmorrhoides.

'roſe (*s. from* roſe) The name of a flower.

U'CID (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. muceo *to be muſty*) Mouldy. *Scott.*

'ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. æmulor) To rival, to imitate, to imitate with hope of equal or ſuperior excellence.

'ulating (*p. a. from* emulate) Rivaling, imitating, imitating with hope of equal or ſuperior excellence.

ula'tion (*s. from* emulate) Rivalſhip, deſire of ſuperiority, envy, contention.

'ulative (*adj. from* emulate) Inclined to emulation, diſpoſed to competition.

Emula'tor (*s. from* emulate) One who emulates, a rival, a competitor.

EMU'LGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mulgeo *to milk*) To ſtroke gently. *Scott.*

EMU'LGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* mulgeo *to milk*) To milk out.

Emul'gent (*adj. from* emulge) Milking out, draining out. *In anatomy*, belonging to the arteries and veins leading to and from the kidneys.

EM'ULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. æmulor *to emulate*) Emulative, diſpoſed to emulation; *with* of: *as*, "Of *other excellence not* emulous."

Em'ulouſly (*adv. from* emulous) With deſire of ſuperiority, with deſire of excelling.

Em'ulouſneſs (*s. from* emulous) The quality of being emulous. *Scott.*

Emul'ſion (*s. from* emulge) A ſoftening medicine, a medicine prepared from the milky juice of ſeeds and kernels.

EMUNC'TORY (*s. ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, from the* Lat. e *from, and* mungo *to wipe*) That part of the body where any thing excrementitious is ſeparated and collected in readineſs for ejectment.

EMUNDA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* mundo *to cleanſe*) The act of cleanſing. *Scott.*

EMUSCA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* muſcus *moſs*) The act of clearing a tree from moſs. *Scott.*

Ena'ble (*v. t. from* able) To make able, to give power.

Ena'bled (*p. from* enable) Made able, endued with power.

Ena'bling (*p. a. from* enable) Making able, enduing with power.

EN'ACH (*s. in the cuſtoms of Scotland*) The ſatisfaction for a crime, the recompence for a fault.

Enac't (*v. t. from* act) To act, to perform, to effect; to eſtabliſh, to decree; to repreſent in action. *Shake.*

Enac't (*s. little uſed, from the verb*) A purpoſe, a determination.

Enac'ted (*p. from* enact) Acted, performed, eſtabliſhed, decreed.

Enac'ting (*p. a. from* enact) Acting, performing, eſtabliſhing, decreeing.

Enac'tor (*s. from* enact) One who acts, one who eſtabliſhes a law, one who makes a decree.

ENA'MON (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* αιμα *blood*) A medicine for ſtaunching blood.

ENÆO'REMA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek εν *in, and* αιρεομαι *to bear up*) The pendulous ſubſtance floating in urine repreſenting a little cloud.

ENAL'LAGE (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* αλλαττω *to change*) A figure in rhetoric in which the terms of a diſcourſe are put out of their natural order; a figure in grammar by which one pronoun or one mode or tenſe of a verb is put for another.

ENALU'RON (*s. in heraldry*) A bordure charged with birds.

Enam'buſh (*v. t. from* ambuſh) To hide in ambuſh, to hide with hoſtile intention.

Enam'buſhed (*p. from* enambuſh) Laid in ambuſh, hid with hoſtile intention.

Enam'el (*v. t. from* amel) To inlay, to variegate with colours.

Enam'el (*v. int.*) To practiſe the uſe of enamel.

Enam'el (*s. from the verb*) Any thing enamelled, any thing variegated with colours, the ſubſtance inlaid in other ſubſtances.

Enam'elled (*p. from* enamel) Inlaid, variegated with colours.

Enam'eller (*s. from* enamel) One that enamels.

Enam'elling (*p. a. from* enamel) Inlaying, variegating with colours.

Enam'our (*v. t. from the* Lat. amor *love*) To inflame with love, to captivate with love.

Enam'oured (*p. from* enamour) Inflamed with love, captivated with love; *with* of: *as*, "Enamoured of *a cloyſter*."

Enam'ouring (*p. a. from* enamour) Enflaming with love, or captivating with charms.

ENANGIOMONOSPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek εν *in*, αγγιον *a veſſel*, μονος *alone, and* σπερμα *a ſeed*) Belonging to that claſs of plants which have but one ſeed in the ſeed veſſel.

ENANTI'OSIS (*s. from the* Greek) A figure in rhetoric, a kind of antitheſis; a contrariety.

ENAR'GIA (*s. from the* Greek, *but not much uſed*) A ſtrength and clearneſs of expreſſion. *Scott.*

ENARRA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* narro *to declare*) An explanation, a narrative.

ENARTH'ROSIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek εν *in, and* αρθροω *to joint*) A ſpecies of articulation, the inſertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* nato *to ſwim*) The act of ſwimming out, an eſcape by ſwimming. *Scott.*

ENAVIGA'TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* navigo *to ſail*) The act of ſailing out, the act of ſailing by.

Enaun'ter (*adv. obſolete*) Leſt that. *Spenſer.*

Enbi'bing (*adj. obſolete*) Proper to be inbibed. *Chau.*

Enblaunch'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Whitened, adorned. *Cole.*

Enbol'ned (*adj. obſolete*) Swolen. *Chaucer.*

Enbos'ed (*adj. a term in hunting, now obſolete*) Emboſt. *Chaucer.*

Enbos'ſid (*adj. obſolete*) Emboſſed. *Chaucer.*

Enbra'ſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To embrace; to undertake. *Ch.*

Enbrau'did (*adj. obſolete*) Embroidered, variegated. *Ch.*

Enbrau'din (*v. t. obſolete*) To embroider. *Chaucer.*

Enbrau'drid (*adj. obſolete*) Embroidered. *Chaucer.*

Enbuſh'ment (*adj. obſolete*) An ambuſh, a lying in wait. *Ch.*

ENCÆ'NIA (*s. from the* Greek εγκαινια *a renewal*) An annual feſtival anciently celebrated to commemorate the building of a city, a feſtival to commemorate the conſecration of a church or other religious foundation.

Enca'ge (*v. t. from* cage) To ſhut up in a cage, to confine.

Enca'ged (*p. from* cage) Shut up in a cage, cooped up, confined.

Enca'mp (*v. int. from* camp) To pitch tents, to ſit down for ſometime in a march.

Enca'mp (*v. t. from* camp) To order to camp, to form an army into a regular encampment.

Encamp'ed (*p. from* encamp) Diſpoſed in an encampment.

Encamp'ing (*p. from* encamp) Pitching tents, reſting in a march.

Encamp'ing (*s. from the part.*) An encampment, the act of encamping. "*Strong* encampings." *Bacon.*

Encamp'ment (*s. from* encamp) The act of encamping; a camp, an army in camp.

ENCAN'THIS (*s. in ſurgery*) A tumor in the larger corner of the eye attended with a continual flow of tears; that part of the eye from which the tears flow.

ENCAN'THUS (*s. in ſurgery*) The encanthis, a tumor in the larger corner of the eye.

ENCAR'DIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone in the form of a heart.

ENCAR'PA (*s. in architecture*) An ornament of flowers or fruit carved on the chapiter of a pillar.

ENCATHIS'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of bath in which the patient is to ſit down.

Enca've (*v. t. from* cave) To hide as in a cave.

Enca'ved (*p. from* encave) Hid in a cave.

ENCAU'MA (*s. in ſurgery*) An ulcer in the eye, the frequent conſequent of a fever; a brand, a mark cauſed by burning, a puſh or wheel occaſioned by a burn. *Sc.*

ENCAUS'TES (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* καιω *to burn*) An enameller, one that engraves with fire.

ENCAUS'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek εν *in, and* καιω *to burn*) Belonging to the act of enamelling or painting by fire.

Encaus'tice (*s. from* encauſtic) The act of enamelling, the act of painting by fire.

ENCAUS'TUM (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* καιω *to burn*) Enamel.

ENCEI'NSE (*s. a military term, from the* French) An incloſure, a ground incloſed.

ENCELA'DUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A huge giant, the largeſt and laſt, which conſpired againſt Jupiter.

Encen'ce (*v. int. obſolete*) To burn incenſe, to offer incenſe.

En'cens (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Incenſe. *Chaucer.*

Encen'ſen (*v. int. obſolete*) To burn incenſe. *Wickliffe.*

Encens'ying (*s. obſolete*) The act of burning incenſe. *Wi.*

ENCEPH'ALI (*s. plu. from the* Greek εν *in, and* κεφαλη *the head*) Worms generated in the head.

ENCEPH'ALOS (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* κεφαλη *the head*) The whole of what is contained in the head.

ENCEPPE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Fettered, chained, girded about the middle with a chain.

Encha'fe (*v. t. from* chafe) To enrage, to provoke.

Encha'fed (*p. from* enchafe) Enraged, provoked.

Enchai'n (*v. t. from* chain) To faſten with a chain, to bind, to hold in bondage.

Enchain'ed (*p. from* enchain) Faſtened with a chain, bound, held in bondage.

ENCHA'NT (*v. t. from the* French enchanter) To affect by enchantment, to ſubdue by charms, to delight in a high degree.

Enchant'ed (*p. from* enchant) Affected by enchantment, ſubdued by charms, delighted beyond meaſure.

Enchant'er (*s. from* enchant) One that enchants.

Enchan'terſnight'ſhade (*s. in botany*) The name of plant, the circæa.

Enchant'ing (*p. a. from* enchant) Affecting with e chantments, ſubduing by charms, greatly delightin

Enchant'ingly (*adv. from* enchanting) With the pow of enchantment.

Enchant'ment (*s. from* enchant) A magical charm, incantation, irreſiſtible influence, overpowering d light.

Enchant'reſs (*s. from* enchanter) A ſorcereſs, a wom verſed in magical arts, a woman poſſeſſed of irreſiſtib charms.

ENCHARAX'IS (*s. in ſurgery*) The act of ſcarifying, t act of lancing the fleſh.

ENCHA'SE (*v. t. from the* French enchaſſer) To infix, ſet a precious ſtone, to adorn any thing by ſettin ſome ornament upon it.

Encha'ſed (*p. from* enchaſe) Set as a precious ſtone, namented by having ſomething ſet on.

Encha'ſing (*p. a. from* enchaſe) Infixing, ornamenti by ſetting ſomething on.

Encha'ſing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inlaying o metal or ſtone in another.

Enchau'fe (*v. t. obſolete*) To warm. *Chauc*

Enchau'fing (*p. a. obſolete*) Caſing, heating. *Chauce*

ENCHEA'SON (*s. a law term, from the* French) A cauſ an occaſion.

Enchei'nen (*adj. obſolete*) Chained, joined together.

ENCHE'LIDES (*s. from* enchelys) Small animalcules the form of eels.

ENCHE'LYS (*s. in ichthyology*) The eel.

Enchi'ſon (*s. a law term, from the* French) A cauſe, occaſion.

ENCHIRE'SIS (*s. with ſurgeons*) A readineſs, dexterit

ENCHIRI'DION (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* χειρ *hand*) A manual, a ſmall volume for the pocket.

ENCHRIS'TA (*s. in ſurgery*) A thin kind of ointment.

ENCHYMO'MA, ENCHYMO'SIS (*s. with phyſicians*) ſudden flow of the blood as in anger or joy, a bluſh that flow of the blood which occaſions a continue kind of bluſh.

ENCHYS'MA (*s. in medicine*) The enema.

ENCHY'TA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to drop an thing into the eye. *Scot*

Encir'cle (*v. t. from* circle) To ſurround, to enviro to incloſe in a ring.

Encir'cled (*p. from* encircle) Incloſed in a ring, rounded.

Encir'clet (*s. from* encircle) A circle, a ring. *Sidne*

Encir'cling (*p. a. from* encircle) Incloſing in a ring, rounding, confining.

Enclave' (*adj. in heraldry*) Joined by being let one in another eſpecially with a ſquare kind of tenon.

Encli'ne (*v. int. obſolete*) To bow. *Chauc*

Encli'nid (*p. obſolete, from* encline) Bowed. *Chauc*

ENCLI'TIC (*adj. in grammar, from the* Greek εν *in,* κλινω *to recline*) Belonging to thoſe particles whi are cloſely united to other words and throw back th accent on the foregoing ſyllable.

Encli'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A word or particle whi united to other words throws back its accent to foregoing ſyllable.

ENCLO'SE (*v. t. from the* French enclos) To part or round by a fence, to environ, to encircle, to include.

Enclo'ſed (*p. from* encloſe) Parted by a fence, ſurrou ed by a fence, encircled, ſurrounded, included.

Enclo'ſer (*s. from* encloſe) One that encloſes, that which any thing is encloſed.

Enclo'ſing (*p. a. from* encloſe) Separating by a fen ſurrounding by a fence, incircling, including.

Enclo'ſing (*s. from the part.*) An encloſure. "*They ſh be ſet in gold in their* encloſings."

Enclo'ſure (*s. from* encloſe) The act of encloſing, ſeparation of common grounds into diſtinct poſſeſſio the ſpace encloſed, the ground encloſed, the ſtate being encloſed.

ENCLYS'MA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A c ter. *Sco*

ENCOLAP'TICE (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* κολα *to engrave*) The act of engraving on braſs, the act engraving inſcriptions on braſs plates. *Sco*

ENCO'LIA (*s. in anatomy*) The inteſtines, whatever contained in the abdomen. *Sco*

Encom'birment (*s. obſolete*) Incumberance. *Chau*

Eneom'braunce (*s. obſolete*) An incumberance. *Chau*

Encom'brid (*adj. obſolete*) Worried, troubled, diſtu ed. *Chau*

Enco'miaſt (*s. from* encomium) A panegyriſt, a wri of encomiums, a praiſer.

comias'tic (*adj. from* encomiaſt) Containing praiſe, be-
owing praiſe, panegyrical.

comias'tic (*s. from the adj.*) An encomium, a copy of
erſes in praiſe of any perſon.

comias'tical (*adj. from* encomiaſtic) Panegyrical, con-
eying praiſe.

CO'MIUM (*s. from the* Greek εν *in*, *and* κωμαζω *to ce-
brate in ſong*) A ſpeech in commendation, a poem in
raiſe of any one, a panegyric.

com'paſs (*v. t. from* compaſs) To encloſe, to encircle,
o ſhut in, to environ, to go round.

com'paſſed (*p. from* encompaſs) Encloſed, encircled,
hut in, ſurrounded.

com'paſſing (*p. a. from* encompaſs) Encloſing, en-
ircling, going round.

com'paſſment (*s. from* encompaſs) A circumlocution,
remote tendency of diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

con'trowayl (*v. t. obſolete*) To prevent. *Cole.*

'COPE (*s. from the* Greek) An inciſion, a cut, a gaſh.

CO'RE (*adv. from the* French) Once more, again.

co're (*v. t. from the adv.*) To deſire a perſon to re-
eat, to cry encore!

co'red (*p. from* encore) Deſired to repeat the ſame
hing over again. "*She was clapped and* encored."

cor'poring (*adj. obſolete*) Incorporating. *Chaucer.*

COUN'TER (*s. from the* French encontre) A duel, a
ingle fight, a conflict, a battle, a fight in which the
ombatants ruſh furiouſly againſt each other; an ea-
er and warm converſation, a caſual incident, a ſudden
eeting.

coun'ter (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To meet face to face, to
ttack, to oppoſe, to meet by accident, to accoſt.

coun'ter (*v. int.*) To ruſh together in a hoſtile man-
er, to engage, to fight, to come together by chance.

coun'tered (*p. from* encounter) Attacked, met in
ront, oppoſed, accoſted.

coun'terer (*s. from* encounter) One that encounters an
pponent, an enemy.

coun'tering (*p. a. from* encounter) Meeting face to
ce, attacking, accoſting.

COUR'AGE (*v. t. from the* French encourager) To
nimate, to incite, to embolden, to make confident.

cour'aged (*p. from* encourage) Animated, incited, im-
oldened, made confident.

cour'agement (*s. from* encourage) An incitement, ſup-
ort, favour, countenance.

cour'ager (*s. from* encourage) One that encourages,
ne that gives encouragement.

cour'aging (*p. a. from* encourage) Giving encourage-
ent, animating, affording incitements.

rai'n (*adj. in the manage*) Spoiled in the withers.

CRAN'IUM (*s. in anatomy*) The hinder part of the
rain, the cerebellum.

CRASIC'HOLUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The anchovy.

CRATI'TÆ, ENCRATI'TES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A
ct of chriſtians who profeſſed continence and rejected
arriage.

crea'ſe (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To increaſe. *Scott.*

cree's (*v. t. obſolete*) To increaſe. *Cole.*

CROA'CH (*v. int. from the* French accrocher, *from* croc
hook) To make invaſion on the right of another, to
dvance gradually and by ſtealth on the property or
ght of another; *with* on, *or*, upon: *as*, "*He was
ven to* encroach on *his neighbours.*"

roach'ed (*p. from* encroach) Taken from another as
encroachment.

roach'er (*s. from* encroach) Invading the right of an-
ther, advancing by ſtealth on the right or property of
nother.

roach'ing (*p. a. from* encroach) Invading the right of
nother, advancing on the property of another.

roach'ment (*s. from* encroach) An unlawful gather-
g in on another's property, an advance on the pro-
erty or right of another, that which has been en-
oached from another.

CUM'BER (*v. t. from the* French encombrer) To cloy,
load, to impede, to embarraſs, to burden with debts.

um'berance (*s. from* encumber) A cloy, an impedi-
ent, a burden on an eſtate.

um'bered (*p. from* encumber) Clogged, impeded,
rdened; *with* with: *as*, "Encumbered with *ſo
any difficulties.*" *Sometimes, but not ſo properly, with*
: *as*, "Encumbered in *the ſilken cord.*"

um'bering (*p. a. from* encumber) Clogging, imped-
g, burdening.

CY'CLICAL (*adj. from the* Greek εν *in*, *and* κυκλος *a
cle*) Circular, ſent a long compaſs round about.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA (*s. from the* Greek εν *in*, κυκλος *a cir-
, and* παιδεια *education*) The whole circle of ſcience,
e round of education.

Encyclope'dy (*s. from* encyclopædia) The whole circle of ſcience.

Encys'ted (*adj. from* cyſt) Encloſed in a cyſt, encloſed in a veſicle or bag.

END (*s. from the* Sax.) The extremity of any thing, the laſt point in any aſſignable duration; the concluſion, the laſt part of any thing; a fragment, a broken piece; an aboliſion, a total loſs; death, the cauſe of death; the conſequence, the event of any thing; a purpoſe, an intention; the thing intended. An end; *in low language*, upright, on the end; now and then, commonly.

End (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To conclude, to finiſh; to deſtroy, to put to death.

End (*v. int.*) To come to a concluſion; to ceaſe, to fail.

End'able (*adj. from* end) Capable of being ended. *Scott.*

Endam'age (*v. t. from* damage) To hurt, to injure, to prejudice.

Endam'aged (*p. from* endamage) Hurt, injured, prejudiced.

Endam'aging (*p. a. from* endamage) Hurting, injuring, prejudicing.

Endan'ger (*v. t. from* danger) To bring into danger, to hazard.

Endan'gered (*p. from* endanger) Brought into danger, hazarded.

Endan'gering (*p. a. from* endanger) Bringing into danger, hazarding.

Endea'r (*v. t. from* dear) To make dear, to render beloved.

Endear'ed (*p. from* endear) Made dear, rendered beloved.

Endear'ing (*p. a. from* endear) Making dear, rendering beloved.

Endear'ment (*s. from* endear) The cauſe of love, the ſtate of being loved.

ENDEAV'OUR (*s. from the* French endevoir) An effort, a labour to obtain, a labour to avoid.

Endeav'our (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To attempt, to try.

Endeav'our (*v. int.*) To labour to a certain purpoſe, to work for a certain end.

Endeav'oured (*p. from* endeavour) Attempted, tried; *with* after; *and* with: *as*, "*Though but* endeavoured *after with ſincere intent.*"

Endeav'ourer (*s. from* endeavour) One who labours to ſome certain end.

Endeav'ouring (*p. a. from* endeavour) Attempting, labouring to ſome certain end.

ENDE'CAGON (*s. in geometry*) A plain figure having eleven equal ſides and angles.

End'ed (*p. from* end) Concluded, finiſhed.

ENDEI'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A declaration, an indication, the plain ſymptom of a diſeaſe.

Endela'chia (*s. a philoſophical term, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Ancutelechia, a continuation. *Phillips.*

End'elonge (*adv. obſolete*) Endways, with the end foremoſt.

ENDE'MIAL (*adj. from the* Greek εν *in*, *and* δημος *the people*) Belonging to the ſame country, affecting the people of the ſame country, belonging to thoſe diſeaſes which are peculiar to the country in which they reign.

ENDE'MIC (*adj. from the* Greek εν *in*, *and* δημος *the people*) Endemical, belonging to diſeaſes peculiar to a country.

Ende'mical (*adj. from* endemic) Belonging to ſome particular country, belonging to thoſe diſeaſes which affect the people of ſome particular place or country.

Enden'ize (*v. t. from* denizen) To make free, to enfranchiſe.

Enden'izing (*p. a. from* endenize) Naturalizing. *Camden.*

Endet'ted (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Indebted. *Chau.*

ENDE'W (*v. t. in falconry*) To diſgorge, to cleanſe the maw.

Endey'nous (*adj. obſolete*) Diſdainful. *Cole.*

ENDIC'T (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling, from the* Lat. dico *to ſay*) To indict, to compoſe, to charge by a written accuſation.

Endict'ed (*p. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Indicted, indited.

Endict'ing (*p. a. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Indicting, inditing.

Endict'ment (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling, from* endict) A written accuſation, a bill or declaration made in form of law, an indictment.

End'ileſs (*adj. obſolete*) Endleſs, infinite. *Chaucer.*

End'ing (*p. a. from* end) Finiſhing, concluding.

End'ing (*s. from the part.*) The concluſion, the end.

ENDI'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. dico *to ſay, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To indite, to draw up, to write, to charge by a written accuſation before a court of juſtice, to dictate.

Endi'ted (*p. from* endite, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*)

Indicted, charged in a written accuſation before a court of judicature. *Johnſon.*

Endi'tement (*s. from* endite, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An inditement, a written accuſation before a court of juſtice. *Johnſon.*

Endi'ting (*p. a. from* endite, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Inditing, drawing up, dictating, accuſing before a court of juſtice.

EN'DIVE (*s. in botany*) The ſuccory.

End'leſs (*adj. from* end) Having no end, inceſſant, infinite.

End'leſsly (*adv. from* endleſs) Without end, inceſſantly, continually.

End'leſsneſs (*s. from* endleſs) The ſtate of being endleſs, perpetuity, roundneſs.

End'long (*adv. from* end, *and* long) With the end foremoſt, in a ſtrait line. *Dryden.*

End'moſt (*adj. not much uſed, from* end, *and* moſt) Remoteſt, furtheſt off.

Endoc'trinated (*adj. from* doctrine) Inſtructed, taught. *Sc.*

Endom'agen (*v. t. obſolete*) To damage, to hurt. *Ch.*

EN'DOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fountain) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

ENDOR'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. dorſum *the back*) To regiſter on the back of a writing, to write on the back, to cover on the back.

Endor'ſe (*s. from the verb, in heraldry*) The eighth part of a pale.

Endor'ſed (*p. from* endorſe) Regiſtered on the back, inſcribed on the back, ſigned on the back ſide; covered on the back; *with* with: *as,* "*Elephants* endorſed with *towers.*" *Milton.*

Endor'ſement (*s. from* endorſe) A writing on the back, a ratification.

Endor'ſing (*p. a. from* endorſe) Regiſtering on the back, writing on the back, covering on the back.

Endo'ſs (*v. t. an obſolete or incorrect ſpelling*) To endorſe. *Spenſer.*

Endou'te (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To doubt, to fear. *Ch.*

ENDO'W (*v. t. from the* Lat. in, *and* do *to give*) To enrich with a portion, to give a portion, to beſtow an endowment.

Endow'ed (*p. from* endow) Enriched with a portion, enriched with ſome excellence.

Endow'ing (*p. a. from* endow) Giving, beſtowing, enriching with ſome portion or endowment.

Endow'ment (*s. from* endow) The beſtowment of a dower, the wealth beſtowed, a gift of nature.

Endrey'te (*s. obſolete*) A place, a bit, a cut of any thing. *Chaucer.*

ENDRO'MIS (*s. in antiquity*) A coarſe ſhaggy mantle uſually thrown over the Athletæ after their exerciſes in the Grecian games, a ſhaggy kind of cloak to wear in cold weather.

En'dry (*v. obſolete*) To endure. *Chaucer.*

ENDUE' (*v. t. from the* Lat. enduo *to put into*) To enrich with mental excellencies, to inveſt with intellectual powers.

Endu'ed (*p. from* endue) Enriched with mental excellencies, inveſted with intellectual powers; *with* with: as, "Endued with *royal virtue as thou art.*"

Endu'ing (*p. a. from* endue) Enriching with mental excellencies, inveſting with good qualities.

Endu'rance (*s. from* endure) A continuance, the ſtate of enduring; patience, ſufferance; delay, procraſtination: *but this laſt ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Shakeſp.*

ENDU'RE (*v. t. from the* French endurer *to continue*) To bear, to undergo, to ſuſtain, to ſupport.

Endu're (*v. int.*) To laſt, to remain, to continue, to ſuffer, to bear.

Endur'ed (*p. from* endure) Suffered, borne, admitted.

Endur'er (*s. from* endure) One that endures, one that bears, one that ſuffers.

Endu'ring (*p. a. from* endure) Continuing, bearing, ſuffering.

End'wiſe (*adv. from* end) On the end, uprightly, in an erect poſture.

ENDYM'ION (*s. in heathen mythology*) A ſhepherd with whom, it is ſaid, the moon was ſo much enamoured as to leave her orb every night and come down on the top of a mountain to viſit him; an ancient aſtronomer, as ſome ſuppoſe, who ſtudied the courſe of the moon with uncommon aſſiduity.

Ene'ados (*s.*) The Eneid of Virgil. *Douglas.*

ENE'AS (*s.*) A Trojan prince, a man's name.

EN'ECATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. eneco *to put to death*) To kill, to deſtroy. *Harvey.*

Ene'cated (*p. from* enecate) Killed, deſtroyed. *Scott.*

ENE'E (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Eneas, the name of a man. *Chaucer.*

ENE'ID (*s. from* Æneas) The heroic poem of Virgil in honour of Æneas.

Enei'dos (*s.*) The Eneid of Virgil. *Chaucer*

ENE'MA (*s. in medicine, from the* Greek) A clyſter. *Scott*

ENEMES'SER (*s.*) A man's name. *Tob.* i. 13

EN'EMY (*s. from the* Lat. inimicus) A foe, an hoſtile opponent, one who indulges malevolence againſt another, one that hates another; the devil.

ENEN'THIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) An idol of the Phœnicians.

Eneore'ma (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The Enæorema, the cloudy kind of ſubſtance ſuſpended in urine.

En'erees (*s. obſolete*) Bargains, pennyworths. *Cole*

Energe'tic (*adj. from* energy) Forcible, active, operative, efficacious.

Energe'tical (*adj. from* energetic) Forcible, operative, efficacious.

Energe'ticalneſs (*s. from* energetical) The ſtate of being energetic, energy. *Scott*

ENERGUME'NUS (*s. in eccleſiaſtical writings*) A perſo poſſeſſed of an evil ſpirit.

EN'ERGY (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* εργον *work*) Power, force, vigour, efficacy, faculty, operation.

ENER'VATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* nervus *nerve*) To weaken, to deprive of ſtrength.

Ener'vate (*adj. from the verb*) Enervated, weakened. *Pope*

Ener'vated (*p. from* enervate) Weakened, deprived o nerves or ſinews.

Ener'vatedneſs (*s. from* enervated) The ſtate of bein enervated. *Scott*

Ener'vating (*p. a. from* enervate) Depriving of ſtrength weakening, depriving of natural force.

Enerva'tion (*s. from* enervate) The act of weakening the ſtate of being weakened.

ENER'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* nervus *nerve*) To deprive of natural force, to deprive o ſtrength, to weaken.

Ener'vity (*s. from* enerve) The weakneſs of the nerves weakneſs. *Scott*

Enew'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Renewed, annoyed, troubled. *Ch*

EN'EYA (*s. in the cuſtoms of Scotland*) The principal par of an inheritance which deſcends to the eldeſt ſon.

En'fame (*s. obſolete*) Infamy. *Chaucer*

Enfam'ined (*adj. obſolete*) Famiſhed, ſtarved.

Enfam'iſh (*v. t. not much uſed, from* famiſh) To ſtarve, t famiſh, to kill with hunger.

En'faunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Infancy. *Chaucer*

Enfec'te (*adj. obſolete*) Infected. *Chaucer*

Enfee'ble (*v. t. from* feeble) To weaken, to enervate, t deprive of ſtrength.

Enfee'bled (*p. from* enfeeble) Weakened, enervated.

Enfee'bling (*p. a. from* enfeeble) Weakening, enervating.

Enfef'fed (*adj. obſolete*) Poſſeſſed, put in poſſeſſion. *Ch*

ENFE'OFF (*v. t. a law term*) To inveſt with office o dignity, to inveſt with any poſſeſſions.

Enfe'offed (*p. from* enfeoff) Put into poſſeſſion.

Enfe'offing (*p. a. from* enfeoff) Putting into poſſeſſion. *Johnſ*

Enfe'offment (*s. from* enfeoff) The act of putting int poſſeſſion, the inſtrument or deed by which any one put into poſſeſſion.

Enfet'ter (*s. from* fetter) To bind in fetters, to enchai

Enfet'tered (*p. from* enfetter) Bound with fetters, o chained. *Shakeſpear*

EN'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Middleſex; it has a market o Saturday, and is 10 miles from London.

En'field (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Enfield, ma at Enfield.

ENFILA'DE (*s. from the* French) A ſtrait paſſage, a thing through which a ſtrait line may be drawn.

Enfila'de (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To pierce in a right line.

Enfila'ded (*p. from* enfilade) Pierced in a right line.

Enfila'ding (*p. a. from* enfilade) Penetrating in a rig line.

ENFILE' (*s. in fortification*) The curtain, the rampart.

Enfi're (*v. t. from* fire) To fire, ſet on fire, to kindle.

Enfi'red (*p. from* enfire) Set on fire, kindled.

Enfor'ce (*v. t. from* force) To force, to compel, ſtrengthen, to invigorate, to urge.

Enfor'ce (*v. int.*) To prove, to evince.

Enfo'rce (*s. from the verb, but not much uſed*) Pow ſtrength. *Milt*

Enfo'rced (*p. from* enforce) Strengthened, invigorat compelled, urged.

Enfor'cedly (*adv. from* enforced) By violence, by co pulſion.

Enfor'cement (*s. from* enforce) An act of violence, co pulſion, a ſanction, that which gives force to law, motive, a preſſing exigence.

Enfor'c

for'cer (*s. from* enforce) One that enforces.

for'cing (*p. a. from* enforce) Urging, compelling, ſtrengthening, invigorating.

fo'rme (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To inform, to inſtruct, to form after.

for'th (*adv. obſolete*) As far as, ſo far as. *Chaucer.*

for'tunid (*adj. obſolete*) Unfortunate, made unfortunate. *Chaucer.*

ſound'red (*adj. obſolete*) Mixed with lightening. *Sp.*

franch'iſe (*v. t. from* franchiſe) To make free, to admit to freedom; to ſet free from ſlavery, to releaſe from confinement, to denizen.

franch'iſed (*p. from* enfranchiſe) Made free, ſet at liberty, admitted to the privileges of a freed man.

franch'iſement (*s. from* enfranchiſe) Admitting to the privileges of a free man, delivering from priſon or ſlavery.

fro'zen (*adj. from* frozen) Congealed with cold. *Spenſ.*

GAD'DI (*s.*) The name of a place. *Eccl.* xxiv. 24.

GA'GE (*v. t. from the* French engager) To unite, to ttach, to induce, to bring over, to bind by contract r promiſe, to employ, to encounter, to fight.

ga'ge (*v. int.*) To conflict, to embark in any affair, to nliſt in any party.

ga'ged (*p. from* engage) Attached, gained over, united, bound, employed, embarked in any affair.

ga'gement (*s. from* engage) The act of being made liable a debt, an obligation, a motive, an adherence to any arty, an employment, a fight, a conflict, a battle.

ga'ging (*p. a. from* engage) Inducing, laying under n obligation, gaining over, embarking in any affair, ontending, fighting.

ga'ol (*v. t. from* gaol) To impriſon, to confine. *Sha.*

gao'led (*p. from* engaol) Impriſoned, confined.

gar'riſon (*v. t. from* garriſon) To protect by a garrin. *Howel.*

GASTRIM'YTHI (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* reek *εν in, γαςηρ the belly, and μυθος a word*) Thoſe ho had the art of ſpeaking as out of the belly without ing the common organs of ſpeech; the prieſteſſes of pollo who were wont to deliver their oracles by ſuch method of ſpeaking.

GE'DI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fountain of happiſs) The name of a place in the land of Canaan.

GELB'ERT (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

GELOND (*s. an antiquated ſpelling*) England. *Hicks.*

GEN'DER (*v. t. from the* French engendrer) To bet between different ſexes, to produce, to form, to ing forth.

en'der (*v. int.*) To generate, to come into be g. *Dryden.*

en'dered (*p. from* engender) Begotten between different ſexes, produced, brought forth.

en'dering (*p. a. from* engender) Begetting between e ſexes, producing, bringing forth.

en'drin (*v. t. obſolete*) To engender. *Chaucer.*

nd'ure (*s. obſ.*) Generation, procreation, offspring. *C.*

in (*s. obſolete*) Wit, contrivance. *Chaucer.*

GINE (*s. from the* French engin) A machine, a comcated machine in which the various movements cur to the ſame effect, an inſtrument to accompliſh ork of labour with greater eaſe than it could otherſe be done, any means uſed to affect a purpoſe, an ent by way of contempt.

ine (*s. obſolete*) Wit, contrivance. *Chaucer.*

ined (*adj. obſolete*) Racked, put on the torture, conined. *Chaucer.*

nee'r (*s. from* engine) One who makes engines, one o is skilled in the mechanical powers, one who dis the artillery in the army.

nery (*s. from* engine) The engines of war, artille the act of managing the artillery.

'd (*v. t. from* gird) To encircle, to environ, to ennpaſs.

't (*p. from* engird) Encircled, environed, encomſed.

't (*v. t. pret. of* engird) Did engird. *Shakeſpeare.*

'SOMA (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek *εγγιζω to apach*) The kind of fracture in which the bone ſſes on the inner membrane of the skin of the brain; inſtrument uſed to reduce a fracture of this d. *Scott.*

LAND (*s. in geography*) The ſouthern diviſion of at Britain; the moſt conſiderable part of the Bri empire, ſo called from the Angles a people who ne from Denmark and ſettled in this iſland about year 449.

LANTE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Bearing acorns.

y'mid (*adj. obſolete*) Nauſeated. *Cole.*

EN'GLE (*s. from the* French engluer *to catch with birdlime*) A gull, a put, a bubble, a ſnare. *Hanmer.*

En'glecerie (*s. an old law term, more commonly written*) Englecery.

EN'GLECERY (*s. an old law term*) The ſtate or privilege of being an Engliſhman.

En'glechery, En'glechyre (*s. an old law term, more commonly written*) Englecery.

Engle'med (*adj. obſolete*) Nauſeated. *Cole.*

EN'GLISH (*adj. from the* Sax. engles) Belonging to England.

En'gliſh (*s. from the adj.*) The people of England.

En'gliſh (*s. from the adj.*) The language ſpoken in England.

En'gliſh (*v. t. from the adj.*) To tranſlate into the language uſed in England.

En'gliſhed (*p. from* Engliſh) Put into Engliſh, tranſlated into the Engliſh language.

En'gliſhing (*p. a. from* Engliſh) Tranſlating into Engliſh.

Englu't (*v. t. from* glut) To ſwallow up, to glut, to pamper.

Englu'ting (*adj. obſolete*) Gluing, joining cloſe, faſtening together. *Chaucer.*

Englut'ted (*p. from* englut) Glutted, pampered, ſwallowed up.

Englut'ting (*p. a. from* englut) Swallowing up, glutting.

ENGONA'SI, ENGONA'SIS (*s. in aſtronomy*) Hercules, a northern conſtellation.

Engo're (*v. t. from* gore) To pierce, to prick, to gore. *Sp.*

Engor'ge (*v. t. from* gorge) To gore, to ſwallow, to devour.

Engor'ge (*v. int.*) To devour, to feed with eagerneſs, to riot.

Engor'ged (*p. from* engorge) Swallowed, devoured.

Engor'ging (*p. a. from* engorge) Swallowing, devouring, feeding with greedineſs.

ENGO'NIOS (*s. with anatomiſts*) The bending of the leg, the bending of the arm.

Engra'ff (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To ingraff. *Scott.*

Engraf'fed (*p. from* engraff) Ingrafted, implanted. *Sh.*

Engra'ft (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To ingraff. *Sc.*

ENGRAI'L (*v. t. from the* French grele *hail*) To batter, to bruiſe as with hail.

Engrai'led (*adj. uſed chiefly in heraldry*) Battered, bruiſed as with hail, having the edges broken off in round bits as though done by hail.

Engrai'n (*v. t. from* grain) To die deep, to die in grain.

Engrain'ed (*p. from* engrain) Died deep, died in grain.

Engrap'ple (*v. int. from* grapple) To cloſe with, to contend, holding each other; *with* with: *as*, "*With fury led*, engrapple with *thy ſon*."

Engra'ſp (*v. t. from* graſp) To ſeize, to gripe, to hold faſt in the hand. *Spenſer.*

ENGRA'VE (*v. t. from the* French engraver) To picture by cutting into any matter, to mark, to impreſs deeply, to imprint.

Engra've (*v. t. from* grave) To bury, to inter.

Engrav'ed (*p. from* engrave) Marked with an engraving, impreſſed deeply, imprinted.

Engra'ven (*p. from* engrave) Engraved.

Engra'ver (*s. from* engrave) One who engraves.

Engra'ving (*p. a. from* engrave) Forming a picture by cutting into any matter, marking with a graver, imprinting.

Engrav'ing (*s. from the part.*) The work of an engraver, the picture or mark engraved.

Engreſle' (*adj. in heraldry*) Engrailed.

Engrie've (*v. t.*) To affect with grief, to afflict, to make diſconſolate.

Engrie'ved (*p. from* engrieve) Afflicted, made diſconſolate, grieved. *Spenſer.*

ENGRO'SS (*v. t. from the* French groſſir) To thicken, to make thick, to increaſe in bulk, to fatten, to ſeize, to ſeize the whole of any thing, to purchaſe the whole of any commodity in order to raiſe the price of it; to copy in a large ſtrong hand.

Engros'sed (*p. from* engroſs) Thickened, increaſed in bulk, fattened, ſeized in the groſs, bought up in order to raiſe the price, written in a ſtrong hand.

Engros'ser (*s. from* engroſs) One who buys up large quantities of any thing in order to ſell it again at an advanced price.

Engros'sing (*p. a. from* engro[illegible]aking thick, making groſs, buying up a large quan[illegible], of any thing in order to ſell at an advanced price.

Engros'sment (*s. from* engroſs) An appropriation of any thing in the groſs, an exorbitant acquiſition.

Engua'rd (*v. t. from* guard) To protect, to defend, to ſurround as a guard. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENGUICHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a large rim, as the large end of a horn, of a different colour.

En'gynid (*adj. obſolete*) Outwitted. *Chaucer.*

EN'GYSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek εγγυς *near, and* σκοπεω *to view*) An inſtrument to view ſmall objects, a microſcope. *Scott.*

Enhab'ite (*v. t. obſolete*) To inhabit. *Chaucer.*

ENHA'NCE (*v. t. from the* French enchauſſer) To raiſe, to advance, to aggravate; to lift up, to raiſe on high, *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Spenſer.*

Enhan'ced (*p. from* enhance) Raiſed, advanced in price, aggravated.

Enhan'cement (*s. from* enhance) An encreaſe, an augmentation of value, aggravation.

Enhanc'ing (*p. a. from* enhance) Raiſing, advancing the price, aggravating.

Enharmo'nic (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Inharmonic, inharmonious.

Enharmo'nical (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling, from* enharmonic) Inharmonical, inharmonious.

Enhau'nce (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To enhance.

Enhaun'ſin (*v. t. obſolete*) To enhance. *Chaucer.*

Enheri'tance (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An inheritance.

ENHY'DRIS (*s. in zoology*) An adder, a water ſnake, an otter. *Phillips.*

ENHY'DROS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A round white kind of ſtone having ſomething within which ſeems to move on ſhaking it.

ENHY'DRUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of iron ſtone.

ENIG'MA (*s. the modern ſpelling, from the* Greek αινιγμα) An ænigma, a kind of riddle.

Enigma'tic (*adj. from* enigma) Ænigmatic, belonging to an enigma, obſcure.

Enigma'tical (*adj. from* enigmatic) Ænigmatical, belonging to an enigma, obſcure.

Enigma'tically (*adv. from* enigma) Ænigmatically, after the manner of an enigma, obſcurely.

Enig'matiſt (*s. from* enigma) An ænigmatiſt, a writer of enigmas, one who deals in an obſcure ſtyle.

ENJOI'N (*v. t. from the* French enjoindre) To order, to give charge, to direct, to preſcribe.

Enjoin'ed (*p. from* enjoin) Ordered, directed, preſcribed.

Enjoin'er (*s. from* enjoin) One that enjoins.

Enjoin'ing (*p. a. from* enjoin) Ordering, directing, preſcribing.

Enjoin'ment (*s. from* enjoin) A direction, a command.

ENIX'UM (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of neutral ſalt.

Enkin'dle (*v. t. from* kindle) To ſet on fire, to raiſe the paſſions, to incite.

Enkind'led (*p. from* enkindle) Set on fire, put in a paſſion; incited.

Enkind'ling (*p. a. from* enkindle) Setting on fire, putting in a paſſion, inciting.

Enla'ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Beſtrewed with ſnares, perplexed. *Chaucer.*

Enlan'goured (*adj. obſolete*) Languid, faint. *Chaucer.*

ENLAR'GE (*v. t. from the* French elargir) To make greater, to magnify, to amplify, to extend, to dilate, to ſet free, to releaſe from confinement, to diffuſe in eloquence.

Enlar'ge (*v. int.*) To expatiate, to ſpeak in many words.

Enlarg'ed (*p. from* enlarge) Made greater, magnifyed, amplifyed, extended, ſet at liberty, free from confinement.

Enlar'gement (*s. from* enlarge) The act of enlarging, an augmentation, a further extenſion, a releaſe from confinement, a magnifying repreſentation, a copious diſcourſe.

Enlar'ger (*s. from* enlarge) One that enlarges, an amplifier.

Enlarg'ing (*p. a. from* enlarge) Making greater, amplifying, extending, releaſing from confinement, expatiating.

Ele'vin (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Eleven. *Chaucer.*

Enlig'ht (*v. t. from* light) To enlighten, to make light. *Pope.*

Enlight'en (*v. t. from* light) To ſupply with light, to illumine; to inſtruct, to cheer, to quicken the ſight.

Enlight'ened (*p. from* enlighten) Illuminated, ſupplied with light, inſtructed, cheered, comforted, made to ſee.

Enlight'ener (*s. from* enlighten) One that enlightens.

Enlight'ening (*p. a. from* enlighten) Giving light, illuminating, comforting, cheering, giving ſight.

Enlin'k (*v. t. from* link) To chain to, to bind.

Enlink'ed (*p. from* enlink) Chained, bound.

Enlink'ing (*p. a. from* enlink) Chaining to, binding.

Enlin'kt (*p. from* enlink) Inlinked, chained to, bound. *Sh.*

Enli'ven (*v. t. from* live) To make alive, to quicken, animate, to make vigorous, to make cheerful.

Enli'vened (*p. from* enliven) Quickened, made alive animated, made vigorous, made cheerful.

Enli'vener (*s. from* enliven) One that enlivens, one th animates.

Enli'vening (*p. a. from* enliven) Quickening, animatin cheering.

ELU'MINE (*v. t. from the* French enluminer) To ill mine, to enlighten.

Enlu'mined (*p. from* enlumine) Illuminated, enlighte ed. *Spenſe*

Enmanche' (*adj. in heraldry*) Sleeved, having lines dra on either ſide repreſenting a ſleeve.

Enmar'ble (*v. t. from* marble) To turn to marble, make as hard as marble. *Spenſ*

Enme'ſh (*v. t. from* meſh) To entangle, to entrap.

ENMISH'PAT (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fountain judgment) The name of a place. *Gene*

En'mity (*s. from* enemy) An unfriendly diſpoſition, m levolence, malice, contrariety, oppoſition.

Enmoi'ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Comforted, encouraged. *Ch*

ENNEAC'TIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of ſtarfiſ

ENNE'AD (*s. from the* Greek εννεας) The number nine.

ENNEADECATER'IDES (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Gr εννεα *nine, and* δεκατες *ten*) A revolution of ninete years.

ENNEA'GON (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek εννεα ni *and* γωνια *a corner*) A plain figure of nine equal ſi and angles.

ENNEAHE'DRIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of luminar double pointed ſpars.

ENNE'ALOGUE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *nine, and* λογος *a word*) A diſcourſe of nine parts.

ENNEA'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek εννεα *nine, and* λογ *word*) A diſcourſe conſiſting of nine points, a trea divided into nine parts.

ENNEA'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek εννεα *nine*) Ninth, n in order to the eighth.

Ennea'trical (*adj. from* enneatic) Enneatic, ninth.

ENNEAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A claſs of plants havi hermaphrodite flowers, and nine ſtamina.

ENNEAPHYL'LON (*s. in botany, from the* Greek *nine, and* φυλλον *a leaf*) A kind of violet.

ENNEEMIM'ERIS (*s. in poetry*) A kind of cæſura after ninth ſyllable in a verſe.

ENNERIS (*s. in the naval architecture of the ancients*) gally with nine tires of oars.

Enno'ble (*v. t. from* noble) To raiſe to the rank of bility, to dignify, to exalt, to magnify, to make il trious.

Enno'bled (*p. from* ennoble) Raiſed to the rank of n lity, dignifyed, exalted, made illuſtrious.

Enno'blement (*s. from* ennoble) The act of raiſing to rank of nobility, an exaltation. *Ba*

Enno'bling (*p. a. from* ennoble) Raiſing to the ra nobility, exalting, rendering illuſtrious.

Enno'y (*s. obſolete*) Annoy, moleſtation.

Ennoy'ing (*adj. obſolete*) Annoying, hurtful. *Cha*

E'NOCH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* dedicated) A m name.

E'noch's-pillars (*s. in antiquity*) Two pillars ſuppo have been erected by the patriarch Enoch, one of and the other of ſtone, on which the whole a aſtronomy was ſaid to be engraved.

ENODA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* nodus a The act of untying a knot, the ſolution of a diffi

E'NON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* his fountain) name of a river in the land of Iſrael.

Enor'mity (*s. from* enormous) A deviation from ru irregularity; a deviation from right, a corrup atrocious criminality.

ENOR'MOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* nor *rule*) Irregular, having no rule, diſordered, con excelling in wickedneſs, vaſtly large.

Enor'mouſly (*adv. from* enormous) Beyond me out of rule.

Enor'mouſneſs (*s. from* enormous) The ſtate of enormous, notorious wickedneſs.

ENOR'THROSIS (*s. in anatomy*) A looſe kind of a lation.

E'NOS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* mortal) A man's

En'ovated (*adj. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Made brought up as ſomething new.

ENOU'GH (*adj. from the* Sax. genoh) Sufficient. " *is bread* enough."

Enou'gh (*s. from the adj.*) That which is ſufficien which is equal to a man's ability. " *It is enoug you.*"

En

u'gh (*adv. from the adj.*) In a ſufficient degree, in
degree nearly ſufficient. *It is well* enough."
w' (*adj. uſed only with a ſubſtantive of the plural*
umber) Sufficicent in number. "*There are at Rome*
ow *modern works of architecture.*"

ai're (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To impair, to da-
age. *Chaucer.*

AS'SANT (*adv. from the* French) By the way.

a'troned (*adj. from* patron) Having a patron. *Shakeſp.*

ec'he (*v. t. obſolete*) To impeach, to accuſe. *Chau.*

i'ght (*adj. obſolete*) Pitched, ſettled. *Chaucer.*

it'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Pitied, concerned, compaſſio-
te. *Chaucer.*

le'de (*v. t. obſolete*) To implead, to ſue at the law. *Ch.*

ee't (*v. t. an old law term*) To implead, to ſue at
e law.

ri'ce (*s. obſolete*) The faſhion. *Cole.*

rin'ted (*adj. obſolete*) Imprinted. *Chaucer.*

rife (*s. obſolete*) An empreſs, a princeſs; an enterpriſe,
undertaking. *Chaucer.*

ris'on (*v. t. obſolete*) To impriſon. *Chaucer.*

ris'onment (*s. obſolete, from* enpriſon) Impriſon-
ent. *Chaucer.*

ueſt (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An inqueſt, an enquiry, in-
iſition, the inquiſition of a jury. *Chaucer.*

ui'raunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Inquiry. *Chaucer.*

ui're (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To inquire.

'ge (*v. t. from* rage) To provoke, to put into a rage,
anger.

g'ed (*p. from* enrage) Provoked, put into a paſ-
n, angered.

g'edly (*adv. from* enraged) Furiouſly, with rage.

g'edneſs (*s. from* enraged) Fury, height of paſ-
n. *Scott.*

g'ing (*p. a. from* enrage) Provoking, putting into
aſſion.

'nk (*v. t. from* rank) To place in ranks. *Shakeſp.*

'pt (*v. t. from* rapt) To throw into rapture, to
nſport with enthuſiaſm.

'pt (*p. from* enrapt) Thrown into an extaſy, tranſ-
rted with enthuſiaſm.

p'ture (*v. t. from* rapture) To tranſport with plea-
e, to fill with exquiſite delight.

p'tured (*p. from* enrapture) Tranſported with plea-
e, filled with exquiſite delight.

v'iſh (*v. t. from* raviſh) To enrapture, to throw
o an extaſy.

v'iſhed (*p. from* enraviſh) Enraptured, tranſported
ith pleaſure.

v'iſhment (*s. from* enraviſh) A tranſport of joy, an
taſy of delight.

I'CH (*v. t. from the* French enricher) To make rich,
make fruitful, to ſtore with deſirable additions.

ch'ed (*p. from* enrich) Made rich, made fertile, ſtor-
with deſirable additions.

ch'ing (*p. a. from* enrich) Making rich, making
itful, ſtoring with deſirable additions.

ch'ment (*s. from* enrich) An increaſe of wealth, an
provement by addition.

'dge (*v. t. from* ridge) To form with ridges.

dg'ed (*p. from* enridge) Formed with ridges, thrown
in furrows.

'ng (*v. t. from* ring) To bind round, to incircle.

ng'ed (*p. from* enring) Bound about, encircled.

'pen (*v. t. from* ripe) To ripen, to bring to per-
tion.

'pened (*p. from* enripen) Ripened, brought to ma-
rity. *Donne.*

'be (*v. t. from* robe) To dreſs, to cloath, to inveſt
th robes.

'bed (*p. from* enrobe) Dreſſed, inveſted with a
e. *Shakeſpeare.*

'GEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fuller's foun-
n) The name of a place in the land of Iſrael.

O'LL (*v. t. from the* French enroller) To inſert in a
l, to regiſter, to record; to involve, to enwrap.

ll'ed (*p. from* enroll) Inſerted in a roll, regiſtered,
orded, involved, rolled up.

ll'er (*s. from* enroll) One that enrolls, one that re-
ters.

ll'ing (*p. a. from* enroll) Inſerting in a roll, regiſ-
ing, recording; wrapping up, rolling together.

ll'ment (*s. from* enroll) A regiſter, a record, a writ-
in which any thing is recorded.

o't (*v. t. from* root) To fix by the root, to im-
nt deeply.

o'ted (*p. from* enroot) Fixed by the root, deeply
planted.

o'ting (*p. a. from* enroot) Fixing to the root, deep-
implanting.

Enrou'nd (*v. t. from* round) To environ, to incloſe, to encircle.

Enround'ed (*p. from* enround) Environed, encircled, incloſed.

ENS (*s. from the* Lat.) Any kind of being or exiſtence; an eſſence, that which contains in a ſmall compaſs all the virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn.

Enſai'n (*v. t. in falconry*) To purge a hawk from her fat.

Enſam'ple (*s. from* ſample) An example, a pattern, a ſubject of imitation.

Enſam'ple (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To exemplify, to ſhew by example, to give a copy. *Spenſer.*

Enſam'pler (*s. from* ſample) An example, a pattern. *Ch.*

ENSAN'GUINE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ſanguis *blood*) To ſmear with gore, to ſtain with blood.

Enſan'guined (*p. from* enſanguine) Smeared with gore, ſtained with blood. *Milton.*

Enſched'ule (*v. t. from* ſchedule) To inſert in a ſchedule, to inſert by way of ſupplement.

Enſched'uled (*p. from* enſchedule) Inſerted in a ſchedule, inſerted by way of ſupplement.

Enſcon'ce (*v. t. from* ſconce) To cover as with a fort, to ſecure.

Enſconc'ed (*p. from* enſconce) Covering as with a fort, ſecured.

Enſconc'ing (*p. a. from* enſconce) Covering as with a fort, ſecuring. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enſea'm (*v. t. from* ſeam) To ſow up, to incloſe by a ſeam.

Enſea'm (*v. t. in falconry*) To purge a hawk from fat.

Enſeam'ed (*p. from* enſeam) Encloſed by a ſeam, purged from fat as a hawk.

Enſea'r (*v. t. from* ſear) To cauterize, to ſtaunch with fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enſee'led (*adj. in falconry*) Having a thread faſtened to the upper eyelid and tied down to the beak.

Enſe'led, Enſe'lid (*adj. obſolete*) Sealed up.

ENSEM'BLE (*adv. not uſed, from the* French) Together, one with another, on an average. *Scott.*

Enſen'ſid (*adj. obſolete*) Informed, appriſed. *Chaucer.*

ENSHE'MECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fountain of the ſun) A place in the land of Canaan. *Joſhua.*

Enſhie'ld (*v. t. from* ſhield) To protect, to ſhield.

Enſhiel'ded (*p. from* enſhield) Protected, ſhielded, covered. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enſhri'ne (*v. t. from* ſhrine) To preſerve as in a ſhrine, to preſerve as ſacred.

Enſhri'ned (*p. from* enſhrine) Preſerved as in a ſhrine, kept as ſacred.

EN'SIENT (*adj. a law term*) Pregnant, with child.

En'ſienture (*s. from* enſient, *a law term*) The ſtate of being with child, pregnancy.

EN'SIFORM (*adj, from the* Lat. enſis *a ſword, and* forma *a form*) Having the form of a ſword, like a ſword.

ENSIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. enſis *a word, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing a ſword. *Scott.*

EN'SIGN (*s. from the* French enſeigne) The flag or ſtandard of a regiment, any ſignal to aſſemble, a mark of diſtinction, an officer of foot who carries the flag; an eſcutcheon, a coat of arms.

En'ſignbearer (*s. from* enſign, *and* bear) He that carries the flag in a regiment, an enſign.

En'ſigne (*s. with old writers*) The act of bleeding, blood letting.

Enſig'ne (*adj. from the ſub.*) Blooded, let blood.

En'ſiſe (*s. obſolete*) A kind, an order or quality. *Chaucer.*

Enſla've (*v. t. from* ſlave) To deprive of liberty, to reduce to a ſtate of ſervitude, to make over as a ſlave.

Enſla'ved (*p. from* enſlave) Deprived of liberty, reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery.

Enſla'vement (*s. from* enſlave) The ſtate of ſlavery, bondage.

Enſla'ver (*s. from* enſlave) One that enſlaves.

Enſla'ving (*p. a. from* enſlave) Depriving of liberty, reducing to ſlavery.

Enſpi'rid (*adj. obſolete*) Breathed upon, inſpired. *Chau.*

Enſta'll (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To inſtall, to advance to any dignity or office by placing in the ſtall belonging to that office.

Enſtal'ment (*s. from* enſtall) An inſtalment, the act of inſtalling.

Enſtee'ped (*adj. from* ſteep) Lying under water. *Shakeſ.*

ENSU'E (*v. t. from the* French enſuivre) To follow, to purſue.

Enſu'e (*v. int.*) To follow as a conſequence, to ſucceed in a train of events.

Enſu'ing (*p. a. from* enſue) Following, ſucceeding.

Enſu'rance (*s. from* enſure) An exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum; the ſum paid for ſecurity.

Engua'rd (*v. t. from* guard) To protect, to defend, to ſurround as a guard. *Shakeſpeare.*

ENGUICHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a large rim, as the large end of a horn, of a different colour.

En'gynid (*adj. obſolete*) Outwitted. *Chaucer.*

EN'GYSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek εγγυς *near, and* σκοπεω *to view*) An inſtrument to view ſmall objects, a microſcope. *Scott.*

Enhab'ite (*v. t. obſolete*) To inhabit. *Chaucer.*

ENHA'NCE (*v. t. from the* French enchauſſer) To raiſe, to advance, to aggravate; to lift up, to raiſe on high, *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Spenſer.*

Enhan'ced (*p. from* enhance) Raiſed, advanced in price, aggravated.

Enhan'cement (*s. from* enhance) An encreaſe, an augmentation of value, aggravation.

Enhanc'ing (*p. a. from* enhance) Raiſing, advancing the price, aggravating.

Enharmo'nic (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Inharmonic, inharmonious.

Enharmo'nical (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling, from* enharmonic) Inharmonical, inharmonious.

Enhau'nce (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To enhance.

Enhaun'ſin (*v. t. obſolete*) To enhance. *Chaucer.*

Enheri'tance (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An inheritance.

ENHY'DRIS (*s. in zoology*) An adder, a water ſnake, an otter. *Phillips.*

ENHY'DROS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A round white kind of ſtone having ſomething within which ſeems to move on ſhaking it.

ENHY'DRUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of iron ſtone.

ENIG'MA (*s. the modern ſpelling, from the* Greek αινιγμα) An ænigma, a kind of riddle.

Enigma'tic (*adj. from* enigma) Ænigmatic, belonging to an enigma, obſcure.

Enigma'tical (*adj. from* enigmatic) Ænigmatical, belonging to an enigma, obſcure.

Enigma'tically (*adv. from* enigma) Ænigmatically, after the manner of an enigma, obſcurely.

Enig'matiſt (*s. from* enigma) An ænigmatiſt, a writer of enigmas, one who deals in an obſcure ſtyle.

ENJOI'N (*v. t. from the* French enjoindre) To order, to give charge, to direct, to preſcribe.

Enjoin'ed (*p. from* enjoin) Ordered, directed, preſcribed.

Enjoin'er (*s. from* enjoin) One that enjoins.

Enjoin'ing (*p. a. from* enjoin) Ordering, directing, preſcribing.

Enjoin'ment (*s. from* enjoin) A direction, a command.

ENIX'UM (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of neutral ſalt.

Enkin'dle (*v. t. from* kindle) To ſet on fire, to raiſe the paſſions, to incite.

Enkind'led (*p. from* enkindle) Set on fire, put in a paſſion; incited.

Enkind'ling (*p. a. from* enkindle) Setting on fire, putting in a paſſion, inciting.

Enla'ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Beſtrewed with ſnares, perplexed. *Chaucer.*

Enlan'goured (*adj. obſolete*) Languid, faint. *Chaucer.*

ENLAR'GE (*v. t. from the* French elargir) To make greater, to magnify, to amplify, to extend, to dilate, to ſet free, to releaſe from confinement, to diffuſe in eloquence.

Enlar'ge (*v. int.*) To expatiate, to ſpeak in many words.

Enlarg'ed (*p. from* enlarge) Made greater, magnifyed, amplifyed, extended, ſet at liberty, free from confinement.

Enlar'gement (*s. from* enlarge) The act of enlarging, an augmentation, a further extenſion, a releaſe from confinement, a magnifying repreſentation, a copious diſcourſe.

Enlar'ger (*s. from* enlarge) One that enlarges, an amplifier.

Enlarg'ing (*p. a. from* enlarge) Making greater, amplifying, extending, releaſing from confinement, expatiating.

Ele'vin (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Eleven. *Chaucer.*

Enlig'ht (*v. t. from* light) To enlighten, to make light. *Pope.*

Enlight'en (*v. t. from* light) To ſupply with light, to illumine; to inſtruct, to cheer, to quicken the ſight.

Enlight'ened (*p. from* enlighten) Illuminated, ſupplied with light, inſtructed, cheered, comforted, made to ſee.

Enlight'ener (*s. from* enlighten) One that enlightens.

Enlight'ening (*p. a. from* enlighten) Giving light, illuminating, comforting, cheering, giving ſight.

Enlin'k (*v. t. from* link) To chain to, to bind.

Enlink'ed (*p. from* enlink) Chained, bound.

Enlink'ing (*p. a. from* enlink) Chaining to, binding.

Enlin'kt (*p. from* enlink) Inlinked, chained to, bound. *Sk.*

Enli'ven (*v. t. from* live) To make alive, to quicken, animate, to make vigorous, to make cheerful.

Enli'vened (*p. from* enliven) Quickened, made aliv animated, made vigorous, made cheerful.

Enli'vener (*s. from* enliven) One that enlivens, one th animates.

Enli'vening (*p. a. from* enliven) Quickening, animatin cheering.

ELU'MINE (*v. t. from the* French enluminer) To ill mine, to enlighten.

Enlu'mined (*p. from* enlumine) Illuminated, enlighte ed. *Spenſe*

Enmanche' (*adj. in heraldry*) Sleeved, having lines dra on either ſide repreſenting a ſleeve.

Enmar'ble (*v. t. from* marble) To turn to marble, make as hard as marble. *Spenſ*

Enme'ſh (*v. t. from* meſh) To entangle, to entrap.

ENMISH'PAT (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fountain judgment) The name of a place. *Gen*

En'mity (*s. from* enemy) An unfriendly diſpoſition, levolence, malice, contrariety, oppoſition.

Enmoi'ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Comforted, encouraged. *Ch*

ENNEAC'TIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of ſtarfi

ENNE'AD (*s. from the* Greek εννεας) The number nine.

ENNEADECATER'IDES (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Gr εννεα *nine, and* δεκατες *ten*) A revolution of ninete years.

ENNEA'GON (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek εννεα ni *and* γωνια *a corner*) A plain figure of nine equal ſi and angles.

ENNEAHE'DRIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of lumnar double pointed ſpars.

ENNE'ALOGUE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *nine, and* λογος *a word*) A diſcourſe of nine parts.

ENNEA'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek εννεα *nine, and* λογ *word*) A diſcourſe conſiſting of nine points, a trea divided into nine parts. *Sc*

ENNEA'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek εννεα *nine*) Ninth, in order to the eighth.

Ennea'trical (*adj. from* enneatic) Enneatic, ninth.

ENNEAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A claſs of plants havi hermaphrodite flowers, and nine ſtamina.

ENNEAPHYL'LON (*s. in botany, from the* Greek *nine, and* φυλλον *a leaf*) A kind of violet.

ENNEEMIM'ERIS (*s. in poetry*) A kind of cæſura after ninth ſyllable in a verſe.

ENNERIS (*s. in the naval architecture of the ancients*) gally with nine tires of oars.

Enno'ble (*v. t. from* noble) To raiſe to the rank of bility, to dignify, to exalt, to magnify, to make il trious.

Enno'bled (*p. from* ennoble) Raiſed to the rank of n lity, dignifyed, exalted, made illuſtrious.

Enno'blement (*s. from* ennoble) The act of raiſing to rank of nobility, an exaltation. *Ba*

Enno'bling (*p. a. from* ennoble) Raiſing to the ra nobility, exalting, rendering illuſtrious.

Enno'y (*s. obſolete*) Annoy, moleſtation.

Ennoy'ing (*adj. obſolete*) Annoying, hurtful. *Cha*

E'NOCH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* dedicated) A m name.

E'noch's-pillars (*s. in antiquity*) Two pillars ſuppoſe have been erected by the patriarch Enoch, one of and the other of ſtone, on which the whole a aſtronomy was ſaid to be engraved.

ENODA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* nodus a The act of untying a knot, the ſolution of a diffic

E'NON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* his fountain) name of a river in the land of Iſrael.

Enor'mity (*s. from* enormous) A deviation from ru irregularity; a deviation from right, a corrup atrocious criminality.

ENOR'MOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* nor *rule*) Irregular, having no rule, diſordered, con excelling in wickedneſs, vaſtly large.

Enor'mouſly (*adv. from* enormous) Beyond mea out of rule.

Enor'mouſneſs (*s. from* enormous) The ſtate of enormous, notorious wickedneſs.

ENOR'THROSIS (*s. in anatomy*) A looſe kind of a lation.

E'NOS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* mortal) A man's

En'ovated (*adj. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) Made brought up as ſomething new.

ENOU'GH (*adj. from the* Sax. genoh) Sufficient. " *is bread* enough."

Enou'gh (*s. from the adj.*) That which is ſufficient, which is equal to a man's ability. " *It is* enoug *you.*"

r'gh (*adv. from the adj.*) In a ſufficient degree, in
degree nearly ſufficient. *It is well* enough."

w' (*adj. uſed only with a ſubſtantive of the plural*
mber) Sufficicent in number. "*There are at Rome*
ow *modern works of architecture.*"

i're (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To impair, to da-
age. *Chaucer.*

AS'SANT (*adv. from the* French) By the way.

'troned (*adj. from* patron) Having a patron. *Shakeſp.*

c'he (*v. t. obſolete*) To impeach, to accuſe. *Chau.*

'ght (*adj. obſolete*) Pitched, ſettled. *Chaucer.*

t'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Pitied, concerned, compaſſio-
te. *Chaucer.*

e'de (*v. t. obſolete*) To implead, to ſue at the law. *Ch.*

ee't (*v. t. an old law term*) To implead, to ſue at
e law.

i'ce (*s. obſolete*) The faſhion. *Cole.*

in'ted (*adj. obſolete*) Imprinted. *Chaucer.*

riſe (*s. obſolete*) An empreſs, a princeſs; an enterpriſe,
undertaking. *Chaucer.*

is'on (*v. t. obſolete*) To impriſon. *Chaucer.*

is'onment (*s. obſolete, from* enpriſon) Impriſon-
ent. *Chaucer.*

ueſt (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An inqueſt, an enquiry, in-
iſition, the inquiſition of a jury. *Chaucer.*

i'raunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Inquiry. *Chaucer.*

i're (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To inquire.

'ge (*v. t. from* rage) To provoke, to put into a rage,
anger.

g'ed (*p. from* enrage) Provoked, put into a paſ-
n, angered.

g'edly (*adv. from* enraged) Furiouſly, with rage.

g'edneſs (*s. from* enraged) Fury, height of paſ-
n. *Scott.*

g'ing (*p. a. from* enrage) Provoking, putting into
aſſion.

'nk (*v. t. from* rank) To place in ranks. *Shakeſp.*

'pt (*v. t. from* rapt) To throw into rapture, to
nſport with enthuſiaſm.

'pt (*p. from* enrapt) Thrown into an extaſy, tranſ-
rted with enthuſiaſm.

p'ture (*v. t. from* rapture) To tranſport with plea-
e, to fill with exquiſite delight.

p'tured (*p. from* enrapture) Tranſported with plea-
e, filled with exquiſite delight.

v'iſh (*v. t. from* raviſh) To enrapture, to throw
o an extaſy.

v'iſhed (*p. from* enraviſh) Enraptured, tranſported
th pleaſure.

v'iſhment (*s. from* enraviſh) A tranſport of joy, an
taſy of delight.

I'CH (*v. t. from the* French enricher) To make rich,
make fruitful, to ſtore with deſirable additions.

ch'ed (*p. from* enrich) Made rich, made fertile, ſtor-
with deſirable additions.

ch'ing (*p. a. from* enrich) Making rich, making
itful, ſtoring with deſirable additions.

ch'ment (*s. from* enrich) An increaſe of wealth, an
provement by addition.

dge (*v. t. from* ridge) To form with ridges.

ig'ed (*p. from* enridge) Formed with ridges, thrown
in furrows.

ng (*v. t. from* ring) To bind round, to incircle.

ng'ed (*p. from* enring) Bound about, encircled.

pen (*v. t. from* ripe) To ripen, to bring to per-
ion.

pened (*p. from* enripen) Ripened, brought to ma-
ity. *Donne.*

'be (*v. t. from* robe) To dreſs, to cloath, to inveſt
th robes.

'bed (*p. from* enrobe) Dreſſed, inveſted with a
e. *Shakeſpeare.*

'GEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fuller's foun-
n) The name of a place in the land of Iſrael.

O'LL (*v. t. from the* French enroller) To inſert in a
l, to regiſter, to record; to involve, to enwrap.

ll'ed (*p. from* enroll) Inſerted in a roll, regiſtered,
orded, involved, rolled up.

ll'er (*s. from* enroll) One that enrolls, one that re-
ers.

ll'ing (*p. a. from* enroll) Inſerting in a roll, regiſ-
ing, recording; wrapping up, rolling together.

ll'ment (*s. from* enroll) A regiſter, a record, a writ-
in which any thing is recorded.

o't (*v. t. from* root) To fix by the root, to im-
nt deeply.

o'ted (*p. from* enroot) Fixed by the root, deeply
planted.

o'ting (*p. a. from* enroot) Fixing to the root, deep-
implanting.

Enrou'nd (*v. t. from* round) To environ, to incloſe, to encircle.

Enround'ed (*p. from* enround) Environed, encircled, incloſed.

ENS (*s. from the* Lat.) Any kind of being or exiſtence; an eſſence, that which contains in a ſmall compaſs all the virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn.

Enſai'n (*v. t. in falconry*) To purge a hawk from her fat.

Enſam'ple (*s. from* ſample) An example, a pattern, a ſubject of imitation.

Enſam'ple (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To exemplify, to ſhew by example, to give a copy. *Spenſer.*

Enſam'pler (*s. from* ſample) An example, a pattern. *Ch.*

ENSAN'GUINE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ſanguis *blood*) To ſmear with gore, to ſtain with blood.

Enſan'guined (*p. from* enſanguine) Smeared with gore, ſtained with blood. *Milton.*

Enſched'ule (*v. t. from* ſchedule) To inſert in a ſchedule, to inſert by way of ſupplement.

Enſched'uled (*p. from* enſchedule) Inſerted in a ſchedule, inſerted by way of ſupplement.

Enſcon'ce (*v. t. from* ſconce) To cover as with a fort, to ſecure.

Enſconc'ed (*p. from* enſconce) Covering as with a fort, ſecured.

Enſconc'ing (*p. a. from* enſconce) Covering as with a fort, ſecuring. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enſea'm (*v. t. from* ſeam) To ſow up, to incloſe by a ſeam.

Enſea'm (*v. t. in falconry*) To purge a hawk from fat.

Enſeam'ed (*p. from* enſeam) Encloſed by a ſeam, purged from fat as a hawk.

Enſea'r (*v. t. from* ſear) To cauterize, to ſtaunch with fire. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enſee'led (*adj. in falconry*) Having a thread faſtened to the upper eyelid and tied down to the beak.

Enſe'led, Enſe'lid (*adj. obſolete*) Sealed up.

ENSEM'BLE (*adv. not uſed, from the* French) Together, one with another, on an average. *Scott.*

Enſen'ſid (*adj. obſolete*) Informed, appriſed. *Chaucer.*

ENSHE'MECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fountain of the ſun) A place in the land of Canaan. *Joſhua.*

Enſhie'ld (*v. t. from* ſhield) To protect, to ſhield.

Enſhiel'ded (*p. from* enſhield) Protected, ſhielded, covered. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enſhri'ne (*v. t. from* ſhrine) To preſerve as in a ſhrine, to preſerve as ſacred.

Enſhri'ned (*p. from* enſhrine) Preſerved as in a ſhrine, kept as ſacred.

EN'SIENT (*adj. a law term*) Pregnant, with child.

En'ſienture (*s. from* enſient, *a law term*) The ſtate of being with child, pregnancy.

EN'SIFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. enſis *a ſword, and* forma *a form*) Having the form of a ſword, like a ſword.

ENSIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. enſis *a word, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing a ſword. *Scott.*

EN'SIGN (*s. from the* French enſeigne) The flag or ſtandard of a regiment, any ſignal to aſſemble, a mark of diſtinction, an officer of foot who carries the flag; an eſcutcheon, a coat of arms.

En'ſignbearer (*s. from* enſign, *and* bear) He that carries the flag in a regiment, an enſign.

En'ſigne (*s. with old writers*) The act of bleeding, blood letting.

Enſig'ne (*adj. from the ſub.*) Blooded, let blood.

En'ſiſe (*s. obſolete*) A kind, an order or quality. *Chaucer.*

Enſla've (*v. t. from* ſlave) To deprive of liberty, to reduce to a ſtate of ſervitude, to make over as a ſlave.

Enſla'ved (*p. from* enſlave) Deprived of liberty, reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery.

Enſla'vement (*s. from* enſlave) The ſtate of ſlavery, bondage.

Enſla'ver (*s. from* enſlave) One that enſlaves.

Enſla'ving (*p. a. from* enſlave) Depriving of liberty, reducing to ſlavery.

Enſpi'rid (*adj. obſolete*) Breathed upon, inſpired. *Chau.*

Enſta'll (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To inſtall, to advance to any dignity or office by placing in the ſtall belonging to that office.

Enſtal'ment (*s. from* enſtall) An inſtalment, the act of inſtalling.

Enſtee'ped (*adj. from* ſteep) Lying under water. *Shakeſ.*

ENSU'E (*v. t. from the* French enſuiver) To follow, to purſue.

Enſu'e (*v. int.*) To follow as a conſequence, to ſucceed in a train of events.

Enſu'ing (*p. a. from* enſue) Following, ſucceeding.

Enſu'rance (*s. from* enſure) An exemption from hazard, obtained by the payment of a certain ſum; the ſum paid for ſecurity.

Enſu′rancer (*s. from* enſurance) One that enſures, one who undertakes to exempt from hazard.

Enſu′re (*v. t. from* ſure) To aſcertain, to make certain, to ſecure; to exempt from hazard by the payment of a certain ſum.

Eufu′red (*p. from* enſure) Made certain, ſecured, exempted from hazard by the payment of a certain ſum.

Enſu′rer (*s. from* enſure) One that enſures, one who exempts from hazard on receiving a certain ſum.

Enſu′ring (*p. a. from* enſure) Making certain, ſecuring, exempting from loſs on receiving a certain ſum before hand.

ENTAB′LATURE (*s. in architecture*) The architrave, friſe, and cornice of a pillar.

Enta′blement (*s. in architecture*) The entablature.

Enta′bler (*s. in the manage*) A horſe not perfect in working upon voltes.

ENTAI′L (*s. from the* French entaille *cut*) The rule of deſcent ſettled for any eſtate,

Entai′l (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſettle the deſcent of an eſtate, to fix unalienably.

Entai′l (*s. now grown obſolete*) Engravers work. *Spenſer.*

Entai′le (*v. t. obſolete*) To engrave, to carve. *Chaucer.*

Entai′led (*p. from* entail) Settled as to the deſcent, unalienably fixed.

Entail′ing (*p. a. from* entail) Settling the deſcent of an eſtate, fixing ſo as not to be alienated.

Entail′ment (*s. from* entail) The entail, the act of entailing.

Ental′enten (*v. obſolete*) To create a deſire, to move, to affect. *Chaucer.*

Ental′entid (*p. obſolete, from* entalenten) Moved with deſire, affected. *Chaucer.*

Enta′me (*v. t. from* tame) To tame, to ſubdue. *Shakeſp.*

ENTAN′GLE (*v. t. the etymology is uncertain*) To enwrap, to loſe as in a labyrinth, to twiſt, to puzzle, to enſnare, to diſtract, to multiply the difficulties of any work.

Entan′gled (*p. from* entangle) Enwrapped, twiſted, involved, perplexed, diſtracted.

Entan′glement (*s. from* entangle) The ſtate of being entangled, an intricacy, a perplexity.

Entan′gler (*s. from* entangle) One that entangles.

Entang′ling (*p. a. from* entangle) Enwrapping, twiſting, involving, perplexing, diſtracting.

Entay′le (*v. t. obſolete*) To engrave, to carve. *Chaucer.*

ENTE′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Ingrafted, grafted one into another.

Entech′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Qualified. *Cole.*

ENTELE′CHIA (*s. with the Ariſtotelians, from the* Greek εντελης *perfect, and* εχω *to have*) The human ſoul.

Enten′daunce (*s. obſolete*) Attendance, attention, regard. *Ch.*

Enten′de (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To intend. *Chaucer.*

Enten′dement (*s. from* entend, *an obſolete ſpelling*) Intention, thought, regard; the true meaning. *Chaucer.*

Enten′didin (*adj. obſolete*) Intended. *Chaucer.*

En′tent (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The intent, the mind, the attention. *Chaucer.*

En′ten′tiſe (*adj. obſolete*) Attentive. *Chau.*

En′ten′tive (*adi. obſolete*) Attentive. *Chaucer.*

Enten′ting (*s. obſolete*) The intent, the mind, the attention. *Chaucer.*

EN′TER (*v. t. from the* French entrer) To go into, to come into, to introduce, to ſet down in a writing book.

En′ter (*v. int.*) To come in, to go in, to penetrate by the power of the mind, to engage in, to be initiated.

En′ter (*s. obſolete*) The entrance. *Chaucer.*

ENTE′RA (*s. from the* Greek) The bowels, the entrails.

En′terable (*adj. from* enter) Capable of being entered, capable of being entered at the Cuſtom Houſe.

Enterchan′ge (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To change mutually. *Scott.*

Enterchan′ges (*s. obſolete*) Viciſſitudes, courſes. *Chaucer.*

Enterchaun′gidin (*adj. obſolete*) Enchanged. *Chaucer.*

Entercou′rſe (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An intercourſe.

Enterdea′l (*s. obſolete*) A reciprocal tranſaction, a commerce. *Spenſer.*

Enterdi′ted (*adj. obſolete*) Interdicted. *Chaucer.*

En′tere (*adj. obſolete*) Intire. *Chaucer.*

En′tered (*p. from* enter) Gone in, come in, initiated, ſet down in a writing.

Enterfe′ring (*adj. in the manage*) Striking one foot againſt the other.

En′tering (*p. a. from* enter) Going in, coming in, initiating, ſetting down in a writing or book.

En′tering (*s. from the part.*) An entrance, a paſſage into any place.

En′teringladder (*s. a ſea term, from* enter, *and* ladder) The ladder made uſe of in going into and out of the ſhip.

En′teringport (*s. a ſea term*) The port by which
ſhip is entered.

En′teringropes (*s. a ſea term*) A rope tied to the ſide
the ſhip to hold by in going up and down the enteri
ladder.

ENTERLA′CE (*v. t. from the* French entrelaſſer) To i
termix, to interweave. *Sidne*

Enterla′cing (*p. a. obſolete, from* enterlace) Intricate,
volved. *Chauce*

Enterli′ne (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To interline,
write between the lines. *Sco*

Entermed′lid (*adj. obſolete*) Intermixed. *Chauce*

Enterne′tt (*v. t. obſolete*) To intermeddle. *Chauce*

Entermew′er (*s. in falconry*) A hawk that changes
colour of its wings by degrees.

Entermi′nid (*adj. obſolete*) Undetermined. *Chauc*

ENTEROC′ELE (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek εν
ρον *an inteſtine, and* κηλη *a rupture*) A tumor formed
the prolapſion of the inteſtines, into the ſcrotum.

Enteroce′lic (*adj. from* enterocele) Belonging to the
terocele.

ENTEROEPIPLOC′ELE (*s. with phyſicians, from*
Greek εντερον *an inteſtine,* επιπλοον *the caul, and* κηλ
rupture) A ſpecies of rupture in which the omentu
together with the inteſtines fall into the ſcrotum.

ENTEROEPIPLOM′PHALOS (*s. with phyſicians, fr*
the Greek εντερον *an inteſtine,* επιπλοον *the caul,*
ομφαλος *the navel*) A rupture at the naval.

ENTEROL′OGY (*s. from the* Greek εντερον *an inteſti*
and λογος *a word*) An anatomical deſcription of
inteſtines.

ENTEROM′PHALOS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek εν
ρον *an inteſtine, and* ομφαλος *the navel*) A rupture at
navel.

ENTERPAR′LANCE (*s. from the* French entre *betwe*
and parler *to ſpeak*) A parley, a mutual con
rence. *Haywa*

Enterpar′tin (*v. t. obſolete*) To divide, to ſhare, to h
a part. *Chauc*

Enterpe′r (*v. int. in falconry*) To have the feathe
curled.

ENTERPLEA′D (*v. int. a law term, from the* French
treplaider) To diſcuſs a point incidentally falling
before the principal cauſe is determined.

Enterplea′ded (*p. from* enterplead) Diſcuſſed before
principal cauſe is determined.

Enter′pleader (*s. a law term, from* enterplead) The d
cuſſion of a point incidentally falling out before
principal cauſe is determined.

Enterplead′ing (*p. a. from* enterplead) Pleading betwe
diſcuſſing a point incidentally falling out before
principal cauſe is determined.

Enterplead′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of diſcuſſin
point incidentally falling out before the princi
cauſe is determined.

Enterple′de (*v. t. a law term, but not ſo common a*
ling) To enterplead.

EN′TERPRISE (*s. from the* French) An undertaking
tended with ſome hazard, an arduous attempt.

En′terpriſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To undertake, to
tempt, to atchieve; to receive, to entertain; *but*
laſt ſenſe is now grown obſolete. *Spen*

En′terpriſed (*p. from* enterpriſe) Undertaken, attem
ed.

En′terpriſer (*s. from* enterpriſe) One that enterpri
a man of enterpriſe.

En′terpriſing (*p. a. from* enterpriſe) Undertaking,
tempting, atchieving.

En′terprize (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enterpriſe.

En′terprized (*p. from* enterprize, *but not ſo commo*
ſpelling) Enterpriſed. *Dry*

Enter′r (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To inter.

Enterr′ment (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An interment.

EN′TERSOLE (*s. in architecture*) A kind of little ſtory
the top of another ſtory, a mezanzine.

ENTERTAI′N (*v. t. from the* French entretenir) To
with, to receive hoſpitably, to treat at a table, to pl
to divert, to admit with ſatisfaction; to retain
mind, to retain as a ſervant.

Entertain′ed (*p. from* entertain) Received, received w
hoſpitality, treated at a table, pleaſed, diverted,
ſerved in mind, kept in any ſervice.

Entertain′er (*s. from* entertain) One that entertains.

Entertain′ing (*p. a. from* entertain) Receiving w
hoſpitality, treating at table, pleaſing, diverting,
ſerving in mind, keeping in one's ſervice.

Entertain′ingly (*adv. from* entertaining) In a plea
manner, agreeably. *S*

Entertain′ment (*s. from* entertain) Converſation, a t
at table, a hoſpitable reception, admiſſion, diver

he ſtate of being in pay, the payment of ſoldiers wages; *but this laſt ſenſe is now obſolete. Sir John Davies.*

terta'ke (*v. t. obſolete*) To entertain. *Spenſer.*

tertis'ſued (*adj. from* tiſſue) Interwoven with variety of colours and figures. *Shakeſpeare.*

'terview (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An interview.

ter'ynge (*s. obſolete*) An interment, a burial. *Chau.*

te'tche (*v. t. obſolete*) To affect, to ſtain. *Chau.*

te'tche (*adj. obſolete*) Spotted. *Chaucer.*

tetch'ed (*p. obſolete, from* entetch) Affected, ſpotted, ſtained. *Chaucer.*

THAL'MIZE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. enthalmizo) To bring the bride and bridegroom to the bedchamber. *Scott.*

THE'AL (*adj. from the* Greek εν *in, and* θεος *God*) Divinely inſpired.

THEAS'TICAL (*adj. from the* Greek εν *in and* θεος *God*) inſpired, divinely inſpired. *Scott.*

the'ated (*adj. not much uſed*) Inſpired, divinely inſpired. *Scott.*

THE'MA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek εν *in, and* θημι *to place*) A medicine to ſtop bleeding.

THE'MATA (*s. not uſed, from the* Greek εν *in, and* θημι *to place*) Grafts inſerted into the ſlits of trees. *Sc.*

thra'l (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To inthral.

thro'ne (*v. t. from* throne) To place on a throne, to inveſt with ſovereign authority.

thron'ed (*p. from* enthrone) Placed on a throne, inveſted with regal authority.

THU'SIASM (*s. from the* Greek ενθεσιαζω *to be agitated with a kind of divine fury*) A heat of imagination, an elevation of fancy, an exaltation of ideas; a vain pretenſion to divine revelation, pretended inſpiration.

THU'SIAST (*s. from the* Greek εν *in, and* θεος *God*) A perſon of warm imagination, one of an elevated fancy, one of exalted ideas; one who has a vain confidence of intercourſe with God, one who pretends to divine inſpiration.

huſias'tic (*adj. from* enthuſiaſt) Belonging to enthuſiaſm.

huſias'tical (*adj. from* enthuſiaſtic) Belonging to enthuſiaſm, warm of imagination, elevated in fancy, exalted in ideas, confident of ſome extraordinary communication with the deity.

huſias'tically (*adv. from* enthuſiaſtical) In an enthuſiaſtic manner, after the manner of an enthuſiaſt.

hymem (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The enthymeme. *Cole.*

hymema'tical (*adj. from* enthymeme) Belonging to the enthymeme. *Cole.*

THYMEME (*s. from the* Greek ενθυμεομαι *to conceive in the mind*) An idea, a conception of the mind; a figure in rhetoric in which the concluding ſentences conſiſt of contraries; an argument in logic in which the major propoſition is ſuppreſſed.

TIC'E (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To allure, to attract, to allure to ſomething deſtructive.

'ced (*p. from* entice) Allured, attracted, allured to ſomething deſtructive.

'cement (*s. from* entice) The practice of alluring to ſomething deſtructive, the means by which one is enticed, allurement, blandiſhment.

'cer (*s. from* entice) One that entices.

'cing (*p. a. from* entice) Alluring, attracting, alluring to ſomething hurtful.

'cingly (*adv. from* enticing) In an enticing manner.

'er (*s. in the manage*) A reſtif horſe, which not ly refuſes to turn, but reſiſts the hand of the rider; kind of bitmouth.

I'ERTY (*s. a law term, from the* French entierté) he whole, an entire thing.

'RE (*adj. from the* French entier) Whole, undided, complete, unbroken, full, firm, faithful, hot, ſincere, hearty, having full ſtrength.

rely (*adv. from* entire) In the whole, without diſion, completely, fully, firmly, faithfully.

reneſs (*s. from* entire) Completeneſs, fullneſs; hoy, integrity.

retenancy (*s. a law term*) Poſſeſſion in one perſon.

tative (*adj. from* entity) Taken according to the nce, conſidered abſtractedly. *Scott.*

'TLE (*v. t. from the* French entituler) To give a m to any thing, to grant as claimed by a title; prefix a title, to dignify with a title.

led (*p. from* entitle) Having a title, dignified with tle, having a claim; *with* to: *as,* "*He was* ented to *any favour.*"

ling (*p. a. from* entitle) Giving a title, giving a m.

TY (*s. from the* Lat. ens *being*) That which has a real exiſtence, a real being; a particular ſpecies of being.

Entoi'l (*v. t. from* toil) To enſnare, to entangle. *Bacon.*

ENTOI'RE (*s. in heraldry*) A bordure changed with things without life.

Ento'mb (*v. t. from* tomb) Put into a tomb, buried.

Entomb'ed (*p. from* entomb) Put into a tomb, buried.

Entor'ſes (*s. in farriery*) A wrench or ſtrain of the paſtern.

Entox'icate (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To intoxicate.

Entoy'er (*s. in heraldry*) An entoire, a bordure charged with things without life.

Entrai'l (*v. t. obſolete*) To interweave, to diverſify.

Entrail'ed (*p. from* entrail) Interwoven, diverſifyed. *Sp.*

EN'TRAILS (*s. plu. from the* Greek εντερα) The inteſtines, the bowels, the internal parts, receſſes, caverns.

En'trance (*s. from* enter) The power of entering, the act of entering, the paſſage into any place, an avenue; initiation, the commencement, the beginning.

Entra'nce (*v. t. from* trance) To put into a trance, to make inſenſible.

Entranc'ed (*p. from* entrance) Put into a trance, rendered inſenſible.

Entra'p (*v. t. from* trap) To enſnare, to catch in a trap, to entangle, to involve in difficulties, to take advanvantage of.

Entrap'ped (*p. from* entrap) Enſnared, caught as in a trap, entangled.

Entra'pt (*p. from* entrap) Entrapped, caught as in a trap.

ENTRA'VES (*s. in the manage*) Two locks for a horſe's paſterns joined by a chain.

ENTRAVO'N (*s. in the manage*) A lock for a horſe's paſtern.

Entray'ded (*adj. obſolete*) Interwoven. *Spenſer.*

En'tre (*s. in muſic books*) A particular kind of air.

En'tre (*s. obſolete*) An entry, an entrance, a gate, a door. *Chaucer.*

Entrea'gue (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An intreague.

ENTREA'T (*v. t. from the* French entreater) To ſolicit, to prevail upon by entreaty; to entertain, to receive, to treat.

Entrea't (*v. int.*) To offer a treaty, to diſcourſe, to make a petition.

Entreat'ance (*s. from* entreat) An intreaty, a petition, a ſupplication, a requeſt. *Fairfax.*

Entreat'ed (*p. from* entreat) Solicited, prevailed on by entreaty, treated, received, entertained.

Entreat'ing (*p. a. from* entreat) Soliciting, requeſting, treating, entertaining.

Entreat'y (*s. from* entreat) A petition, a prayer, a requeſt.

Entrechan'gen (*v. t. obſolete*) To change, to make an exchange. *Chaucer.*

Entrechaun'gin (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To change, to make an exchange. *Chaucer.*

Entrecommu'nion (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To converſe, to correſpond. *Chaucer.*

Entreme'es (*s. obſolete*) Entremets, ſmall plates ſet between the larger diſhes. *Chaucer.*

Entreme's (*s. obſolete*) Entremets.

Entreme'te (*v. int. obſolete*) To intermeddle. *Chaucer.*

Entreme'tle (*v. int. obſolete*) To intermeddle. *Chaucer.*

ENTREME'TS (*s. from the* French) Small plates ſet between diſhes at table.

Entremet'ten (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To intermix, to join together.

ENTREN'CHYTA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek εντρον *an inteſtine, and* εγχυω *to pour in*) A clyſterpipe, a ſiphon.

EN'TREPAS (*s. in the manage*) A broken pace, a kind of amble.

ENTRESO'LE (*s. in architecture*) An enterſole, a kind of little ſtory raiſed on another ſtory.

En'treſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Intereſt, concern. *Chau.*

Entre'te (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To treat of. *Chaucer.*

Entre'tedin (*p. obſolete*) Talked of. *Chaucer.*

Entri'ke (*v. t. obſolete*) To deceive. *Chaucer.*

Entri'ked (*p. obſolete*) Deceived. *Phillips.*

En'tring (*p. a. an incorrect ſpelling, from* enter) Entering.

ENTRO'CHUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of extraneous foſſils.

Entru'ſion (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An intruſion.

Entrus't (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To intruſt.

En'try (*s. from* enter) The paſſage entering into an houſe, the act of entrance, the act of taking poſſeſſion, the act of regiſtering in any writing, the act of entering publickly into a city; the paſſage by which a deer has entered a thicket.

Entu'ne (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To tune, to ſing. *Chau.*

Entwi'ne (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To intwine.

Entwis't (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To intwiſt, to twiſt together.

ENTY′POSIS (*ſ. in anatomy, from the* Greek εντυπω *to make an impreſſion*) The acetabulum, the ſocket of a bone.

ENU′BILATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* nubis *a cloud*) To clear from clouds.

Enu′bilous (*adj. from* enubilate) Void of clouds, fair. *Sc.*

ENU′CLEATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* nucleus *a knot*) To ſolve, to diſentangle.

Enuclea′tion (*ſ. from* enucleate) The act of ſolving a difficulty. *Scott.*

ENUDA′TION (*ſ. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* nudus *naked*) The act of making naked, the act of laying open. *Scott.*

ENVEL′OP (*v. t. from the* French enveloper) To enwrap, to ſurround, to cover, to hide, to line, to cover on the inſide.

Envel′ope (*ſ. from* envelop) A wrapper, an outward caſe, a covering. *Swift.*

Envel′oped (*p. from* envelope) Inwrapped, ſurrounded, covered, hidden.

Envel′oping (*p. a. from* envelop) Inwrapping, ſurrounding, covering, hiding.

Enven′eme (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To envenom, to poiſon. *Chaucer.*

ENVEN′OM (*v. t. from* venom) To poiſon, to enrage, to make odious.

Enven′omed (*p. from* envenom) Poiſoned, tainted with poiſon, enraged.

Enven′oming (*p. a. from* envenom) Poiſoning, tainting with poiſon.

Envermai′led (*adj. obſolete*) Painted with vermilion, having the colour of vermilion. *Chaucer.*

En′viable (*adj. from* envy) Deſerving envy, exciting envy.

En′vied (*p. from* envy) Hated on account of excellence, happineſs or ſucceſs.

En′vier (*ſ. from* envy) One that envies another.

En′vious (*adj. from* envy) Infected with envy, full of envy.

En′viouſly (*adv. from* envious) In an envious manner, with envy.

En′viouſneſs (*ſ. from* envious) The ſtate of being envious. *Scott.*

ENVI′RON (*v. t. from the* French environner) To ſurround, to encircle, to involve, to envelop, to incloſe, to inveſt, to beſiege.

Envi′ron (*p. obſolete, from the verb*) Environed. *Ch.*

Envi′roned (*p. from* environ) Surrounded, involved, incloſed, inveſted.

Envi′roning (*p. a. from* environ) Surrounding, incircling, incloſing, inveſting.

Envi′roning (*ſ. obſolete, from the part.*) A compaſs, a circumference. *Chaucer.*

Envi′ronment (*ſ. from* environ) The act of encompaſſing, the ſtate of being encompaſſed. *Scott.*

Environne′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Encompaſſed about with other things.

Envi′rons (*ſ. plu. from* environ) The neighbourhood, the places round about.

Envi′roun (*adj. obſolete*) Environed, incircled. *Ch.*

EN′ULA (*ſ. in botany*) The elecampane.

EN′ULON (*ſ. in anatomy*) The internal part of the gums.

ENU′MERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* numerus *a number, but not much uſed*) Numerable, capable of being numbered. *Scott.*

ENU′MERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* numero *to number*) To reckon up one by one, to number.

Enu′merated (*p. from* enumerate) Reckoned up one by one, numbered.

Enu′merating (*p. a. from* enumerate) Reckoning up one by one, numbering.

Enumera′tion (*ſ. from* enumerate) The act of numbering, the number told out.

ENUN′CIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* nuncio *to declare*) To proclaim, to declare, to expreſs.

Enuncia′tion (*ſ. from* enunciate) A declaration, a public proclamation; an information, a piece of intelligence.

Enun′ciative (*adj. from* enunciate) Declarative, expreſſive.

Enun′ciatively (*adv. from* enunciative) Declaratively.

En′voice (*ſ. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An invoice.

EN′VOY (*ſ. from the* French envoye) A public miniſter ſent from one ſtate to another, a public meſſenger inferior to an ambaſſador, a meſſenger.

Enu′re (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To inure.

Enu′re (*v. int. a law term*) To take effect, to be available.

Enu′re (*ſ. from the verb, a law term*) That which takes effect, that which avails.

Enu′red (*adj. from* enure) Accuſtomed. *Chaucer.*

ENU′REY (*ſ. in heraldry*) A bordure charged with things that have life.

EN′VY (*v. t. from the* French envier) To hate another on account of any excellence, happineſs, or ſucceſs; t grudge.

En′vy (*v. int.*) To feel pain at the proſperity of another.

En′vy (*ſ. from the verb*) The pain felt, the malignity conceived at the proſperity of another, a rivalſhip, a competition, a malicious intention, a public odium.

En′vye (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſtrive, to contend. *Chaucer.*

En′vying (*p. a. from* envy) Hating on account of any proſperity.

En′vyte (*ſ. obſolete*) Enmity. *Chaucer.*

Enwhee′l (*v. t. from* wheel) To encompaſs, to encircle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Enwom′b (*v. t. from* womb) To make pregnant; to bury, to hide as in a womb.

Enwomb′ed (*p. a. from* enwomb) Made pregnant; hid as in the womb.

Enwor′thy (*v. t. from* worthy) To make worthy, to render illuſtrious. *Scott.*

Enwra′p (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To inwrap. *Scott.*

ENYS′TRON (*ſ. from the* Greek) The fourth or laſt ventrical in animals that chew the cud.

EO′DERBRICE (*ſ. from the* Sax. eoder *a hedge, and* brice *a breach*) The act of hedgebreaking. *Scott.*

Eo′lian (*adj. from* Æolus) Belonging to Æolus, pertaining to the wind.

Eol′ipile (*ſ. from* Æolus) The æolipile.

E′ON (*ſ. in anatomy*) The whole ambit of the eye.

E′on (*ſ. in church hiſtory*) An æon, any virtue which was conſidered as a diſtinct being.

EPACMAS′TICAL (*ſ. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* μαζω *to advance to the height*) A fever that grows continually ſtronger till it comes to the criſis. *Scott.*

EPAC′T (*ſ. from the* Greek επακτη *a ſupplement*) A number ariſing from the exceſs of the common ſolar yea above the lunar, by which the age of the moon is determined.

EPAGO′GE (*ſ. from the* Greek) The act of bringing in an examination on interrogatives.

EPAGO′GIUM (*ſ. in anatomy*) The prepuce, the foreſkin.

E′pagon (*ſ. not much uſed*) A truckle in a crane or engine. *Phillips.*

EPAINE′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek επαινος *praiſe*) Praiſing, tending to praiſe. *Scott.*

EPANADIP′LOSIS (*ſ. from the* Greek) A reduplication a figure in rhetoric which begins and ends a ſentenc with the ſame word.

EPANANEIP′SIS (*ſ. from the* Greek) A repetition; figure in rhetoric in which the ſame word is repeate for the ſake of greater emphaſis.

EPANA′PHORA (*ſ. from the* Greek) A reference; figure in rhetoric in which the ſame word begins ſeveral ſentences.

EPAN′ODOS (*ſ. from the* Greek) A return; a figure i rhetoric in which the ſame ſound or word is repeate twice in ſeveral ſentences.

EPANOR′THOSIS (*ſ. from the* Greek) A correction, amendment, a figure in rhetoric in which a ſenten too weakly expreſſed is ſtrengthened by the additio one expreſſed in more forcible terms.

EPAPHÆ′RISIS (*ſ. from the* Greek επι *over, and* αφαι *to take away*) The act of clipping a ſecond time. W *phyſicians*, Any repeated evacuation.

EPAPH′RAS (*ſ. from the* Greek) A man's name.

EPAPHROD′ITUS (*ſ. from the* Greek) A man's name.

EP′ARCH (*ſ. from the* Greek επι *over, and* αρχος *a ch* A governor of a province.

Ep′arer (*ſ. in the manage*) The yerking of a horſe.

EPAR′MATA (*ſ. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) T ſwelling of the glands behind the ears.

EPAU′LE (*ſ. in fortification*) The ſhoulder or baſtion the angle.

Epaul′ment (*ſ. from* epaule) A kind of ſidework, a ſe baſtion.

EPAUX′ESIS (*ſ. from the* Greek) An increaſe.

Epem′bole (*ſ. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The parembole.

EPENE′TUS (*ſ. from the* Greek) A man's name.

EPEN′THESIS (*ſ. from the* Greek) A figure in gramm by which a letter is inſerted into the middle of a wo

EPERLAU′NUS (*ſ. in ichthyology*) The ſmelt.

E′PERON (*ſ. in natural hiſtory*) The ſpur ſhell.

EPEXA′GESIS (*ſ. from the* Greek) An explanation plainer interpretation of what was mentioned befor

E′PHA, E′PHAH (*ſ. from the* Heb.) A meaſure of ca city among the Jews containing fifteen ſolid inches

EPHÆ′LUM (*ſ. in anatomy*) The ſpace from the hy gaſtrium to the ſecrets.

EPHA′TUM (*ſ. in botany*) The crowfoot.

EPHE′BEUM, EPHE′BIUM (*ſ. in anatomy*) The ſp from the hypogaſtrium to the privy parts.

EPHE

E'BIA (*s. from the* Greek) The age of puberty, the terance of the fifteenth year.

ebi'ety (*s. from* ephebia) The age of puberty.

E'DRA (*s. in botany*) The horſetail.

EL'CIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A bloody bſtance brought up in ſpitting, the cruſt upon an cer.

E'LIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ηλιος *the ſun*) ſpot on the skin, a freckle.

EM'ERA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek επι *on, and* ημερα *a day*) A fever that continues but for e day, an inſect that lives but one day.

em'eral (*adj. from* ephemera) Beginning and ending one day, compleated in a day.

EM'ERES (*s. from* ephemera) The ephemera, an inſect that lives but a day. *Scott.*

eme'rian (*adj. from* ephemera) Belonging to a y book, pertaining to a daily regiſter.

em'eric (*adj. from* ephemera) Beginning and ending one day.

EMER'IDES (*s. plu. of* ephemeris) Aſtronomical tables to ſhew the daily motions of the planets.

emeri'dian (*adj. from* ephemerides) Belonging to an hemeris.

em'erine (*adj. from* ephemera) Belonging to a y book, pertaining to a daily regiſter.

EM'ERIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ημερα *a y*) A journal, an account of daily tranſactions; an count of the daily motions and poſitions of the planets.

em'eriſt (*s. from* ephemeris) One who conſults the ily motion of the planets, one skilled in the motions the planets, one that makes an ephemeris.

EME'RIUM, EPHEM'ERON (*s. in botany*) A May y, the meadow ſaffron, a plant that fades the ſame y it ſprings.

em'eronfly (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of fly at lives but one day. *Martin.*

em'e onworm (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of ſect that lives but one day. *Derham.*

ESDAM'MIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an effuſion of ood) The name of a place. 1 *Sam.*

e'ſian (*adj. from* Epheſus) Belonging to Epheſus.

e'ſian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Epheſus.

ES'TRIS (*s. in antiquity*) A garment worn over arour. *Phillips.*

'ESUS (*s. in ancient geography*) An ancient city of e leſſer Aſia, famous for the magnificent temple of iana.

E'TÆ (*s. in antiquity*) The judges at Athens who ere to try all cauſes relating to manſlaughter; they ere fifty in number, and were to be fifty years old bere they entered on their office.

IAL'TES (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek επι *upon,* d αλλομαι *to leap*) The nightmare. *Scott.*

ID'ROSIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) The ſcharge of humours through the pores of the skin.

IP'PIUM (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ιππος *a rſe*) A ſaddle, any kind of harneſs put upon a rſe. *Scott.*

'OD (*s. from the* Heb.) A kind of ornamental girdle orn by the Jewiſh prieſts.

'ORI (*s. plu. in Grecian antiquity*) The magiſtrates tabliſhed by Lycurgus to balance the regal power.

'PHATHA (*s. in the imp. from the* Syriac) Be opened.

'RAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that grows) man's name.

'raimite (*s. from* Ephraim) A deſcendent of Ephraim.

'RATAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* abundance) ethlehem, a town in the land of Iſrael.

'RATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* abundance) The me of a woman.

'rathite (*s. from* Ephrath) A deſcendant of Ephrath e wife of Caleb, an inhabitant of Ephrath, a deſcennt from Ephraim.

'RON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* duſt) A man's me.

Y'DRUM (*s. in botany*) The horſetail.

'LA, EPIA'LUS (*s. from the* Greek επιαλος) A conued fever, a fever in which cold and heat are felt at e ſame time.

BA'DES (*s. in antiquity*) Tranſport ſhips, paſſage ats. *Phillips.*

BA'TA, EPIBA'TES (*s. in antiquity*) Soldiers who ere to ſerve both by ſea and land. *Phillips.*

BATE'RION (*s. in ancient poetry*) A poem to congratulate a perſon on a ſafe return from a long journey.

'OLE (*s. from the* Greek) The act of throwing in; figure in rhetoric in which the repetition of the me word occurs at the beginning of ſeveral ſenten-s, a kind of epanalepſis.

EP'IC (*adj. from the* Greek επος *a word*) Compriſing narrations, containing narratives.

Ep'ic (*s. from the adj. chiefly uſed in the plu.*) A poem containing ſome great action atchieved by ſome hero.

EPICALYM'MA (*s. in the hiſtory of ſhell fiſh*) The operculum.

EPICAR'PIUM (*s. in ancient pharmacy*) A plaiſter for the arm.

EP'ICAUM (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* καιω *to burn*) An ulcer on the black of the eye. *Sc.*

EPICE'DIUM (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* κηδος *ſorrow*) An elegy, a poem on a funeral. *Sandys.*

EP'ICENE (*adj. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* κοινος *common*) Common to both ſexes.

EPICERAS'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* κεραννυμι *to temper*) Lenient, aſſuaging.

Epiceras'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to moderate the force of acrimonious humours.

EPICHARI'KAKY (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon,* χαρα *joy, and* κακον *evil*) A rejoicing at the misfortunes of others. *Scott.*

EPICHIRE'MA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* χειρεω *to labour with the hand*) An attempt, an endeavour; a prolix kind of argument to prove a point.

EPICHI'RESIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* χειρεω *to labour*) An attempt, a dexterity, a readineſs at diſſecting animal bodies.

EPICHOR'DIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* χορδη *a ſtring*) The meſentry.

EPICLEN'TÆ (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* κλινω *to decline*) An earthquake in which the earth moves horizontally.

Epico'lic (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the parts near the colon.

EPICOPH'OSIS (*s. from the* Greek) Deafneſs. *Scott.*

EPICRA'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A mixture, a temperament.

EPICRI'SIS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) The act of judging of a diſeaſe, the judgment formed of a diſeaſe.

EPIC'TENIAN (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* κτεις *the pubes*) The pubes.

EPICTE'TUS (*s.*) A man's name, a famous Stoic philoſopher.

Epicu're (*s. from* Epicurus) An epicurean, a man wholly given to luxury.

Epicure'an (*adj. from* Epicurus) Belonging to the philoſophy of Epicurus; luxurious, contributing to luxury.

Epicure'an (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Epicurus, one who holds the principles of Epicurus; a man wholly given to luxury.

Epicure'aniſm (*s. from* epicurean) The doctrine of Epicurus, the practice of an epicure.

Ep'icuriſm (*s. from* epicure) The doctrine or philoſophy of Epicurus, the practice of an epicure.

Ep'icurize (*v. int. from* epicure) To live like an epicure. *Scott.*

EPICU'RUS (*s.*) The famous Athenian philoſopher who made the ſupreme good to conſiſt in pleaſure.

EPICY'CLE (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* κυκλος *a circle*) A little circle whoſe centre is in the circumference of another circle; a little orb dependent on that of a greater as the orb of the moon on that of the earth.

Epicycloi'd (*s. in geometry*) A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle revolving on another circle.

EPICY'EMA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* κυημα *a fœtus*) A ſecond conception before the firſt is brought forth. *Scott.*

EPIDE'MIA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* δημος *the people*) A contagious diſeaſe.

Epide'mial (*adj. from* epidemia) Topical, peculiar to ſome place or country. *Scott.*

Epidem'ic (*adj. from* epidemia) Contagious, falling at once on great numbers of people, generally prevailing, general, univerſal.

Epidem'ical (*adj. from* epidemic) Contagious, falling on many at once, general, univerſal.

Epidem'icalneſs (*s. from* epidemical) The ſtate of being epidemical.

EPIDE'MIUM (*s. with phyſicians*) An infection which ſpreads itſelf over a large ſpace in a little time. *Scott.*

EPIDEN'DRA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants including all thoſe that grow on trees.

EPIDEN'DRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the baſtard vanilla.

EPIDER'MIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* δερμα *a skin*) The ſcarf skin, the outer thin skin of the human body.

EPIDE′SIS (*s. with ſurgeons, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* δεω *to bind*) The act of binding up a wound ſo as to ſtop the blood.

EPIDES′MUS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* δεω *to bind*) A ligature, a ſwathe, a bandage for a wound or ſore.

EPIDID′YMÆ, EPIDID′YMIS (*s. in anatomy*) An aſſemblage of veſſels which adheres to the back part of the teſticles.

EPIGÆ′UM (*s. in aſtronomy*) That part of the orb in which a planet comes neareſt to the earth.

EP′IGAMY (*s. not uſed, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* γαμος *a marriage*) Affinity, kindred by marriage. *Cole.*

EPIGAS′TRIC (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to a branch of the iliac artery.

EPIGAS′TRIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The fore part of the abdomen.

EPIGEN′EMA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* γεινομαι *to come to paſs*) That which is adventitious, that which happens to a diſeaſe as non-eſſential.

EPIGLOT′TIS (*s. in anatomy*) The aperture of the larynx, the thin moveable cartilage in form of a little tongue which covers the aperture of the windpipe.

EPIGLU′TIS (*s. in anatomy*) That part of the thigh which is joined to the hip.

EPIGO′NATIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* γονυ *the knee*) The whirlbone of the knee.

EP′IGRAM (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* γραμμα *a letter*) A ſhort poem on one ſubject and ending in ſome point of wit.

Epigramma′tic (*adj. from* epigram) Belonging to an epigram, ſuited to epigram.

Epigramma′tical (*adj. from* epigrammatic) Belonging to epigram, dealing in epigrams.

Epigram′matiſt (*s. from* epigram) A writer of epigrams, a dealer in epigrams.

Epigram′me (*s. in French cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing meat.

Ep′igraphe (*s. not much uſed*) An inſcription on a ſtatue.

EPILEP′SY (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* λαμβανω *to take*) A convulſion of the whole or any part of the body with a total loſs of ſenſe, the falling ſickneſs.

Epilep′tic (*adj. from* epilepſy) Convulſed, affected with an epilepſy.

Epilep′tic (*s. from the adj.*) One affected with an epilepſy.

Epilep′tical (*adj. from* epileptic) Convulſed, affected with an epilepſy.

EPILI′NUM (*s. in botany*) The dodder.

EPILO′BIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the willowherb.

EP′ILOGUE (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* λογος *a word*) A poem or ſpeech at the end of a play.

Ep′ilogize (*v. int. from* epilogue) To write an epilogue, to recite an epilogue. *Scott.*

EPILOI′MICA (*s. in phyſic, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* λοιμος *the plague*) Medicines good for the plague.

EPIM′ELES (*s. in botany*) The medlar tree, the fruit of the medlar.

EPIME′NIA (*s. a law term*) Gifts, expences.

EPIME′DIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, barrenwort.

EPIMEN′IDES (*s.*) The name of a man, a ſhepherd in Crete who, it is ſaid, ſlept ſeventy five years. *A very comfortable nap!*

EPIMENI′DIUM (*s. in phyſic*) A kind of bolus.

EPIM′ONE (*s. from the* Greek) A continuance, perſeverance; a figure in rhetoric in which the ſame word is repeated to move the affections, the ſame cauſe perſiſted in nearly in the ſame mode of expreſſion.

EPIMY′THIUM (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* μυθος *a word*) The moral of a fable.

EPINI′CIAN (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* νικος *a victory*) A ſong for victory, a feſtival to commemorate a victory.

Epinyc′tides (*s. plu. of* epinyctis) Pimples which ariſe and are very painful in the night. *Scott.*

EPINYC′TIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* νυξ νυκτος *night*) A kind of pimple which riſes and is very painful in the night, a ſore at the corner of the eye which dims the ſight. *Wiſeman.*

EPIPAROXIS′MUS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* παροξισμος *a fit*) An additional fit in a fever, a fit more than uſual.

EPIPEDOM′ETRY (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon,* πους *a foot, and* μετρον *a meaſure*) The menſuration of figures that ſtand on the ſame baſe.

EPIPHÆNO′MENA (*s. from the* Greek επι *after, and* φαινω *to appear*) The ſubſequent ſigns of a diſeaſe, the ſigns that appear after the diſeaſe is over.

EPIPH′ANES (*s.*) A man's name. *Maccabeus.*

EPIPH′ANY (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* φαινω to a *pear*) The feſtival celebrated the twelfth day aft Chriſtmas in commemoration of our Saviour's mani feſtation to the world by the miraculous appearan of a blazing ſtar.

EPIPHONE′MA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* φων *voice*) An exclamation, or remark at the end of a di courſe.

EPIPH′ORA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* φορα a co *veyance*) A defluxion of the humours on the eyes, inflammation; a figure in rhetoric in which the ſam word concludes ſeveral ſentences; a concluſion or co ſequence; an onſet, an attack.

EPIPHYLLOSPER′MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Gree επι *upon,* φυλλον *a leaf, and* σπερμα *a ſeed*) Bearin ſeed on the back of the leaf.

EPIPHY′SIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* φυω *grow*) An accretion, the part added by accretion, adheſion of one bone to another without any prop articulation.

EPIPLAS′MA (*s. in ſurgery*) A poultice, a cataplaſm.

EPIPLEX′IS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* πλησσω *ſtrike*) A rebuke; a figure in rhetoric in which endeavour to convince by an elegant kind of reproof.

EPIP′LOCE (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* πλοκη *contexture*) A figure in rhetoric in which one aggr vation or ſtriking circumſtance is added in due gr dation to another.

EPIP′LOCELE (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of rupture in whi the omentum ſubſides into the ſcrotum.

Epiplo′ic (*adj. from* epiploon) Belonging to the ep ploon.

EPIPLOI′DES (*s. in anatomy*) The veins and arteri diſtributed through the ſubſtance of the epiploon.

EPIP′LOIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the branches of t cæliac artery.

EPIP′LOOCELE (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of hernia or ru ture in which the omentum or caul falls into the ſcr tum.

EPIPLOOCOM′ISTES (*s. from the* Greek επιπλοον *the ca and* κομιζω *to carry*) One that is remarkably promin in the lower part of the belly.

EPIPLOOM′PHALUM (*s. from the* Greek επιπλοον t *caul, and* ομφαλος *the navel*) A rupture of the navel.

EPI′PLOON (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The om tum, the caul.

EPIPLOSARCOM′PHALOS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Gre επιπλοον *the omentum,* σαρξ *fleſh, and* ομφαλος *the nav* A tumor or ſwelling at the navel.

EPIPORO′MA (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek) A callo of the joints.

EPI′RES ((*s. in heathen mythology*) The great interpre of the gods depicted with the head of a hawk.

EPISARCI′DIUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of drop the anaſarca.

EPIS′CHION (*s. in anatomy*) The ſhare bone, the bo that divides the body from the limbs. Sc

EPIS′COPACY (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* σκ *to overlook*) The government of biſhops.

EPIS′COPAL (*adj. from the* Greek επι *over, and* σκ *to look*) Belonging to a biſhop, veſted in a biſhop.

EPISCOPA′LIA (*s. in old records*) The ſynodals, a k of tax paid to the biſhop of the dioceſe.

Epiſcopa′lian (*s. from* epiſcopal) One of the epiſco party, one who prefers epiſcopal government.

Epis′copally (*adv. not much uſed, from* epiſcopal) By biſhop.

EPIS′COPATE (*s. from the* Greek επι *over, and* σκοπε *look*) The office or dignity of a biſhop, a biſhoprick.

EPISCOP′ICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. epiſcopus *a biſhop,* a cædo *to kill*) One who kills a biſhop, the act of kill a biſhop.

EPISEMA′SIA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* σημ *to ſignify*) The very inſtant of time in which a diſe ſeizes a perſon.

EPIS′ION (*s. in anatomy*) The very lower part of belly. *Phil*

EP′ISODE (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon,* εις *into, and* o *way*) An incidental narrative, a digreſſion in a em ſeparable from the main deſign, yet riſing rally out of it.

Epiſo′dic (*adj. from* epiſode) Belonging to an epiſo contained in an epiſode.

Epiſo′dical (*adj. from* epiſodic) Belonging to an epiſ contained in an epiſode.

EPISPAS′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* *to draw*) Drawing, bliſtering.

Epiſpas′ter (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to attract mours, a medicine to draw bliſters.

EPISPHA′RIA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* σφ *here*) The involutions in the outward ſubſtance of brain.

TATES (*s. from the* Greek επι *over, and* ιςημι *to* *l*) A commander, a governor.

E'MONARCH (*s. in the Greek church*) A cenſor, who was to preſide over the doctrine and faith of church.

ilis (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Epiſtles. *Chaucer.*

TLE (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ςελλω *to ſend*) tter, a written meſſage under cover.

ler (*s. from* epiſtle) A writer of letters, a ſcribbler etters; one who reads the epiſtles in a collegiate rch.

olar (*adj. not ſo common a word*) Epiſtolary.

olary (*adj. from* epiſtle) Belonging to letters, ſuit- to letters, tranſacted by letters.

OLOGRAPH'IC (*adj. from the* Greek επιςολη *an le, and* γραφω *to write*) Belonging to the writ- of letters, writing letters.

O'MIA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek επι *upon,* ςωμα *a mouth*) The opening of one veſſel into her, the junction or meeting of the veſſels.

O'MIUM (*s. in hydraulics*) A plug or inſtrument which an aperture may be opened and ſhut at ſure.

ROPHŒ'US (*s. in anatomy*) The firſt vertebra of neck.

ROPHE (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ςροφη *a n*) A figure in rhetoric in which ſeveral ſentences oncluded with the ſame word.

YLE (*s. in ancient architecture*) An architrave.

Y'LIUM (*s. with ancient architects*) The epiſtyle, architrave.

'PH (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ταφος *a*) An inſcription on a tomb.

'SIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* τεινω *to b*) A tenſion, an amplification, that part of a play h precedes the cataſtrophe, the increaſe or wth of a diſeaſe, a paroxiſm.

ALA'MIUM (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* θαλα- *marriage bed*) A nuptial ſong.

'omize (*v. int. not uſed*) To compoſe an epitha- um. *Cole.*

'omy (*s. not much uſed*) An epithalamium.

HEM (*s. from* epithema) An epithema.

E'MA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* τιθημι *to* A medicine applied to the more noble parts of ody, an outward application, a fomentation.

EMA'TION (*s. from* epithema) A ſoft plaiſter, ntment.

HET (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* τιθημι *to* An adjective to a ſubſtantive, a quality; a name, preſſion; *but theſe laſt ſentences are not ſo proper.*

HYME (*s. in botany*) The dodder.

MESIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* τιμαω *to b*) The epitaſis, a rebuke.

e (*s. from* epitogium) A looſe upper garment. *Cole.*

GIUM (*s. not much uſed*) A tabard, a looſe up- garment, a kind of hood worn by ſtudents after g a degree in the univerſity. *Phillips.*

ater (*s. not uſed*) One that epitomiſes. *Cole.*

ME (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* τεμνω *to cut*) ridgement, an abſtract, a compendium.

niſe (*v. t. from* epitome) To make an epitome, ntract into a narrower compaſs; to diminiſh, to il; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are not ſo proper.* *Addiſon.*

niſed (*p. from* epitomiſe) Contracted, reduced, ght into a narrower compaſs.

niſer (*s. from* epitomiſe) One that epitomiſes.

niſing (*p. a. from* epitomiſe) Contracting, bring- nto a narrower compaſs.

niſt (*s. from* epitome) An epitomiſer.

nize (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To epitomiſe.

nized (*p. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Epitomiſed.

nizer (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An epitomiſer.

nizing (*p. a. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Epitomiſing.

NIUM (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* τεινω *to*) An inſtrument to ſtretch cords, a peg in a al inſtrument, a device to force water up out of . *Phillips.*

ITUS (*s. in poetry*) A foot conſiſting of four ſyl- , the firſt ſhort and the three following long.

OCHAS'MUS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon and* *ω to run*) A figure in rhetoric in which ſeveral s are run over in a hurry.

OPE (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* τρεπω *to* A figure in rhetoric in which the orator advan- hat he might deny in order to obtain what he nds.

EPIT'ROPUS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* τρεπω *to turn*) An arbitrator; one choſen by the Chriſtians in Turkey to decide their differences and prevent the inconveniences of applying to the civil magiſtracy.

EPIT'YRUM (*s. with the ancients*) A kind of ſallad.

EPIZEUGME'NON (*s. in rhetorick*) The diezugmenon, a figure in which ſeveral ſubjects have reference to one verb.

EPIZEU'XIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ζευγνυμι *to join*) The act of joining together, the ſtate of being joined together.

EPLOYE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Diſplayed.

EPNEUMA'TOSIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* πνευμα *the breath*) The act or power of breathing out.

Ep'oca (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An epocha.

EP'OCH (*s. from* epocha) An epocha.

EP'OCHA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* εχω *to hold*) The point of time from which a new computation is begun, the time from which dates are numbered.

EPO'DE (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ωδη *a ſong*) A kind of poetic meaſure, a ſtanza following the ſtrophe, an antiſtrophe.

EPO'MIS (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ωμος *a ſhoulder*) A kind of hood worn by the ſtudents in an univerſity, the ephod. *In anatomy*, the upper part of the ſhoulder.

EPOM'PHALUM (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ομφαλον *the navel*) A plaiſter or other medicine applied to the navel in caſe of a rupture.

EPOPE'A, EPOPE'E (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ποιεω *to do*) The ſubject of an epic poem, an epic or heroic poem. *Dryden.*

EPOPOE'IA (*s. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ποιεω *to do*) The epopea, the fable of an epic poem, the poem itſelf.

E'POPS (*s. in ornithology*) The upupa.

EPO'TIDES (*s. in the naval architecture of the ancients*) Two thick blocks of wood on either ſide the prow of a galley to preſerve it from the ſhocks of the enemies veſſels.

EP'PING (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Friday, and is 17 miles from London.

Ep'ping (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Epping, made at Epping.

EPSE'MA (*s. in medicine*) A decoction of new wine till half is boiled away.

EP'SOM (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market every day in the week, and is 15 miles from London.

Ep'ſom (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Epſom, made at Epſom.

EPTAC'TIS (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of ſtarfiſh.

EP'ULARY (*adj. from the* Lat. epulum *a feaſt*) Belonging to a feaſt, pertaining to a banquet. *Scott.*

EPULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. epulor *to feaſt*) A feaſt, a banquet.

EPU'LIDES (*s. in ſurgery*) An inflammation of the gums attended with great pain.

Ep'ulis (*s. in ſurgery*) A cancerous excreſcence in the gums.

EPULO'NES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The miniſters who aſſiſted at the ſacrifices and had the care of their ſacred banquets.

EP'ULOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. epulor *to feaſt*) Feaſting often. *Scott.*

Epulos'ity (*s. from* epuloſe) An extravagant banquet, exceſſive banquetting.

EPULOT'IC (*adj. from the* Greek επι *upon, and* ουλη *a cicatrix*) Tending to a cicatrix, cicatriſing.

EPULOT'IC (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to cicatriſe.

Equabil'ity (*s from* equable) Equality, uniformity. *Ray.*

E'quable (*adj. from the* Lat. æquabilis) Equal to itſelf, even, uniform.

E'quableneſs (*s. from* equable) Equability, uniformity. *Scott.*

E'quably (*adv. from* equable) Uniformly, equally.

E'QUAL (*adj. from the* Lat. æqualis) Having equality, exactly like to ſome other, adequate to any purpoſe, even, uniform, having juſt proportion, impartial, indifferent, having the ſame ſhare.

E'qual (*s. from the adj.*) One of the ſame condition, one of the ſame age.

E'qual (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make one thing equivalent to another, to come up to the ſame ſtate with another, to recompenſe in juſt proportion.

E'qualiſe (*v. t. nearly obſolete, from* equal) To make equal. *Brown.*

E'qualize (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To equaliſe. *Digby.*

Equal'ity (*s. from* equal) An exact likeneſs, equal degree of dignity, uniformity, equability.

E'qually (*adv. from* equal) In the ſame degree, uniformly, impartially.

E'qualneſs (*s. from* equal) Equality. *Scott.*

EQUAN'GULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* angulus *an angle*) Having equal angles.

EQUANIM'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* animus *the mind*) Evenneſs of mind, diſpaſſionateneſs.

EQUAN'IMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* animus *the mind*) Even, diſpaſſionate, uniform in temper.

Equan'imouſneſs (*s. from* equanimous) The ſtate of being equanimous, equanimity. *Scott.*

E'QUANT (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Lat. æquus *equal*) An imaginary circle to determine, with greater certainty, the motion of the planets.

Equa'pium (*s. in botany*) The loveage.

Equa'tion (*s. from the* Lat. æquo *to make equal*) The act of making equal, a proportion to make equal; the difference between the apparent and mean motion of the ſun; an expreſſion in algebra of the ſame quantity in diſſimilar but equivalent terms.

EQUA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat. æquator) A great circle dividing the earth in two equal parts equidiſtant from the poles.

Equato'rial (*adj. from* equator) Belonging to the equator, taken at the equator.

E'QUERY (*s. from the* Lat. equarius) The maſter of the horſe, a groom; grand ſtables for horſes; the lodge or apartments for the grooms.

E'querry (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An equery.

E'QUES (*s. from the* Lat.) A horſeman, a man at arms, a Roman knight.

Eques'trian (*adj. from* eques) Skilled in horſemanſhip, belonging to an horſeman, appearing on horſeback.

EQUIAN'GULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* angulus *an angle*) Having equal angles.

EQUICRU'RAL (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* crus *a leg*) Belonging to an iſoſceles triangle, having two ſides of an equal length. *Brown.*

Equicru're (*adj. from* equicrural) Belonging to a triangle two of whoſe ſides are equal. *Digby.*

EQUIC'ULUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) The little horſe, a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

Equidi'al (*adj. not uſed*) Having the days and nights equal. *Cole.*

Equidif'ferent (*adj. in arithmetick*) Belonging to a ſeries of four quantities in which there is the ſame difference between the firſt and ſecond as between the third and fourth.

Equidis'tance (*s. from* equidiſtant) The ſtate of being equally diſtant.

EQUIDIS'TANT (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus, *and* diſto *to be diſtant*) Equally diſtant, having the ſame diſtance.

Equidis'tantly (*adv. from* equidiſtant) At an equal diſtance.

Equidis'tantneſs (*s. from* equidiſtant) The ſtate of being equidiſtant. *Scott.*

EQUIFOR'MITY (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* forma *a form*) Uniformity.

EQUILAT'ERAL (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* latus *a ſide*) Having the ſides equal.

EQUILI'BRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* libra *a balance*) To balance, to make even, to keep even.

Equili'brated (*p. from* equilibrate) Balanced, made even, kept even.

Equili'brating (*p. a. from* equilibrate) Balancing, making even.

Equilibra'tion (*s. from* equilibrate) An equipoiſe, the act of keeping the ſcale even.

EQUILIB'RITY (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* libra *a balance*) An equilibration, an equipoiſe. *Scott.*

EQUILIB'RIUM (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* libra *a balance*) An equipoiſe, an equality of weight, an equality of evidence.

EQUIMUL'TIPLES (*s. in arithmetic, and geometry*) Numbers which ariſe from the multiplication of other numbers by the ſame multiplier.

EQUINEC'ESSARY (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* neceſſarius *neceſſary*) Equally neceſſary. *Hudibras.*

Equinoc'tial (*adj. from* equinox) Belonging to the equinox, happening about the time of the equinox; near the equator.

Equinoc'tial (*s. from the adj.*) The equinox, the circle that divides the heavens into two equal parts equidiſtant from the poles.

E'QUINOX (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* nox *night*) The preciſe time when the days and nights are equal, either of the two points of time when the ſun enters into Aries and Libra, the circle which divides the heavens into two equal parts equidiſtant from the poles; an equality, an equinoctial wind; *but theſe ſenſes are not ſo proper.*

EQUINU'MERANT (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal,* numerus *a number*) Having the ſame number, ſiſting of the ſame number. *Arbuth*

EQUI'P (*v. t. from the* French equipper) To furn to fit out, to dreſs, to accoutre.

Eq'uipage (*s. from* equip) Furniture for an horſem a carriage for ſtate; attendance, retinue; furnit accoutrements.

Eq'uipaged (*adj. from* equipage) Accoutred, attend having a ſplendid retinue.

EQUIPA'RABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal,* paro *to compare*) Comparable. *S*

EQUIPA'RATES (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* *to compare*) Things compared, things made equal.

EQUIPEN'DENCY (*s. from the* Lat. aquus *equal,* pendeo *to hang*) Equipoiſe, the act of hanging equilibrium.

Equipen'ſate (*v. t. not much uſed*) To weigh, to eſ alike.

Equip'ment (*s. from* equip) The act of equipping, coutrement, equipage.

E'QUIPOISE (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, and* French poids *a weight*) An equality of weight, equillbrium.

EQUIPOL'LENCE (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal,* polleo *to be able*) Equality of power, equal force.

EQUIPOL'LENT (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal,* polleo *to be able*) Equivalent, having equal power.

Equipol'lentneſs (*s. from* equipollent) The quality being equipollent.

EQUIPON'DERANCE (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *e* *and* pondus *a weight*) An equality of weight.

Equipon'derancy (*s. not ſo common a word*) Equipo rance.

EQUIPON'DERANT (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal,* pondus *a weight*) Having the ſame weight.

EQUIPON'DERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. æquus *e* *and* pondero *to weigh*) To weigh equal to thing. *Wi*

EQUIPON'DEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *e* *and* pondus *a weight*) Having equal weight.

Equipon'derouſneſs (*s. from* equiponderous) The qu of being equiponderant.

EQUIPON'DIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal,* pondus *a weight*) Equilibrated, equal on e part. *Glan*

Equip'ped (*p. from* equip) Fitted out, furniſhed, coutred.

Equippee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Equipped, armed at all po

Equip'ping (*p. a. from* equip) Fitting out, furniſ accoutring.

EQUI'RIA (*s. in antiquity*) Public games celebrat the Romans in honour of Mars.

EQUISE'LE, EQUISE'LIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) name of a fiſh, the name of a fly.

EQUISE'TUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants horſetail.

EQUISU'GA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The horſe

EQUITABLE (*adj. from the* French) Juſt, equal, to juſtice; candid, impartial.

Eq'uitableneſs (*s. from* equitable) The quality of equitable.

Eq'uitably (*adj. from* equitable) Juſtly, impartially.

Equitatu'ra (*s. in old records*) The liberty of ridi carrying grieſts to and from a mill.

EQ'UITY (*s. from the* Lat. æquitas) Juſtice, righ neſty, impartiality.

EQUIV'ALENCE (*s. from the* Lat. æquus *equal,* valeo *to avail*) Equality of power, equality of w

Equiv'alence (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To equiponder make equivalent. *Br*

Equiv'alency (*s. not ſo common a word*) Equivalence.

EQUIV'ALENT (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equa* valeo *to avail*) Equal to, prevailing to the ſame *with* to: *as,* "Equivalent to *Angels.*"

Equiv'alent (*s. from the adj.*) A thing of the ſame w dignity, or value.

EQUIV'OCAL (*adj. from the* Lat. æquus *equal, a* *a word*) Having a doubtful ſignification, ſign one thing as well as another, uncertain.

Equiv'ocal (*s. from the adj.*) An ambiguity, a w doubtful meaning. *D*

Equiv'ocally (*adv. from* equivocal) Ambiguouſly, fully, by uncertain or irregular birth.

Equiv'ocalneſs (*s. from* equivocal) The ſtate or q of being equivocal. *Ch*

Equiv'ocas (*s. obſolete*) An equivocation.

Equiv'ocate (*v. int. from the* Lat. æquus *equal,*

voice) To uſe words of a double meaning, to mean
e thing and expreſs another.
iv′ocating (*p. a. from* equivocate) Uſing words of a
ubtful ſignification, meaning one thing and expreſ-
g another.
ivoca′tion (*s. from* equivocate) An ambiguity of
eech, a double meaning.
ivoca′tor (*s. from* equivocate) One that equivocates.
O′REAN (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. æquor
e ſea) Belonging to the ſea. *Scott.*
ULE′US (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of rack to extort
confeſſion.
ULE′US (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the
rthern hemiſphere.
(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an enemy) A man's name.
A (*s. from the* Lat. æra) An æra, an account of time
m any particular date.
ce (*v. t. obſolete*) To tear, to pluck off. *Chaucer.*
DIA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* radius
ray) An emiſſion of radiance. *King Charles.*
D′ICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* radico *to*
ot up) To pull up by the roots, to cut off, to deſtroy
terly.
′icated (*p. from* eradicate) Plucked up by the roots,
t off, utterly deſtroyed.
′icating (*p. a. from* eradicate) Plucking up by the
ots, cutting off, utterly deſtroying.
ica′tion (*s. from* eradicate) The act of tearing up
the roots, the ſtate of being torn up by the roots.
′icative (*adj. from* eradicate) Curing radically, driv-
g quite away.
′icative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine that cures ra-
cally.
AN (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a man. *Numb.* 14.
NA′RCHA (*s. from the* Greek ερανος *alms, and* αρχη *a*
ief) An officer among the Greeks who had the diſpo-
on of the alms and the overſight of the poor.
ite (*s. from* Eran) A deſcendent of Eran.
NTHE′MUM (*s. in botany*) The camomile.
′SE (*v. t. from the* French raſer) To rub out, to ex-
nge, to deſtroy, to pluck off.
ed (*p. from* eraſe) Rubbed out, expunged, de-
oyed.
ed (*adj. in heraldry, from* eraſe) Plucked off, torn
Peacham.
ement (*s. from* eraſe) The act of rubbing out, that
ich is rubbed out; an abolition, a deſtruction.
ing (*p. a. from* eraſe) Rubbing out, expunging,
troying.
S′MUS (*s.*) A man's name.
tian (*s. from* Eraſtus) One of the followers of Eraſtus.
′tianiſm (*s. from* Eraſtian) The doctrine or princi-
s of the Eraſtians.
′TUS (*s.*) A man's name: a phyſician in Switzer-
d who held that excommunication in a chriſtian
e was lodged in the hand of the civil magiſtrate.
TO (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the nine muſes.
nd (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An errand. *Chaucer.*
r (*s. obſolete*) An arbour. *Cole.*
ris (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Arbours. *Chaucer.*
rowe (*v. t. obſolete*) To harbour. *Chaucer.*
H′EMBALD (*s.*) A man's name.
(*adv. from the* Sax. ære) Before, ſooner than.
(*adv. obſolete*) Ever, always. *Chaucer.*
v. t. obſolete) To plough.
. an obſolete ſpelling) An ear. *Chaucer.*
AN (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. æris *of braſs*)
zen, made of braſs. *Cole.*
BIN′THUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulſe, chickpeaſe.
BUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the infernal
ities.
′T (*adj. from the* Lat. erectus *upright*) Standing
ight, directed upwards, vigorous, bold, confi-
t.
t (*v. t. from the adj.*) To raiſe in a ſtrait line, to
ce perpendicular to the horizon, to raiſe, to build,
eſtabliſh, to ſettle, to elevate, to animate, to en-
rage.
t (*v. int.*) To riſe upright. *Bacon.*
ted (*p. from* erect) Raiſed up in a ſtrait line, ſet up
a direction perpendicular to the horizon, raiſed up,
lt, eſtabliſhed, ſettled.
ting (*p. a. from* erect) Setting up, building, eſta-
hing.
tion (*s. from* erect) The act of raiſing, the ſtate of
ng raiſed upward; the act of building, an eſta-
hment, elevation.
tneſs (*s. from* erect) The ſtate of being erect. *Brown.*
C′TOR (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle that ſerves to lift
the part to which it is united.

Erelo′ng (*adv. from* ere, *and* long) Before a long time elapſes, in a little time.

EREMI′TA (*s. from the* Greek ερημος *the wilderneſs*) An hermit. *Scott.*

E′remite (*s. from* eremite) An hermit. *Raleigh.*

Eremet′ical (*adj. from* eremite) Belonging to the deſert, belonging to a hermit, religiouſly ſolitary. *Stillingfleet.*

EREMITO′RIUM (*s. in old writings*) An hermitage.

EREMO′DIUM (*s. in the Roman Law*) A nonſuit. *Phillips.*

Erenow′ (*adv. from* ere, *and* now) Before now, before this time.

EREPTA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* repto *to creep*) The act of creeping forth.

EREP′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *out of, and* rapio *to ſnatch*) The act of ſnatching away by force.

Eres′ſes (*s. a local word*) Canary birds two years old. *Sc.*

Ere′trian (*adj. in natural hiſtory*) Belonging to a kind of bole.

Erewhi′le (*adv. from* ere, *and* while) Heretofore, ſome time ago.

Erewhi′les (*adv. not ſo commonly uſed*) Erewhile.

ER′GATA (*s. not ſo much uſed*) A capſtand, a drawbeam, a kind of crane. *Phillips.*

ER′GO (*conj. from the* Lat.) Therefore.

ER′GOT (*s. in farriery*) The ſtub or piece of ſoft horn that grows under the paſtern and is commonly hid by the tuft of the fetlock.

Ergo′tique (*adj. from* ergo) Belonging to the ergotiſm. *C.*

Er′gotiſm (*s. from* ergo) A ſophiſtical method of arguing.

E′RI (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name. *Numb.* 14.

E′RICA (*s. in botany*) The heath, the ling.

ERICE′RUM (*s. not much uſed*) A kind of collyrium; a waſh for the mouth. *Phillips.*

ERICE′TA (*s. in botany*) The erica, the heath, that which grows on heaths.

ERICE′US (*s. in zoology*) The hedge hog.

ERICE′US (*s. in antiquity*) A military engine made of iron and full of ſhort points; a portcullis.

ERICTHO′NIUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) Auriga, a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

ERID′ANUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, the river.

ERIG′ERON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ERI′GONE (*s. in aſtronomy*) Virgo, a conſtellation in the northern hemiſphere.

Eriman′thian (*adj. from* Erimanthus) Belonging to Erimanthus.

ERIMAN′THUS (*s. in ancient geography*) A mountain of Arcadia.

ERINA′CEUS (*s. in zoology*) The hedge hog.

ERINA′CEUS (*s. in botany*) The hydnum.

Erin′geron (*s. in botany*) The groundſel.

ERIN′GO (*s. in botany*) The ſea holly.

ERIOCAU′LON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ERIOCEPH′ALOS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; a kind of thiſtle.

ERIOPHO′RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ERIOPHO′RUS (*s. in botany*) The andrialia.

ER′IOX (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſalmon.

ERIOX′ULON (*s. from the* Greek εριον *wool, and* ξυλον *wood*) A kind of wool growing on trees.

ERI′PHIA (*s. in botany*) The holywort.

ERIS′MA (*s. with builders*) An arched buttreſs, a ſhore, a prop.

ERIS′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek ερις *ſtrife, but not much uſed*) Contentious, full of contention. *Cole.*

Eris′tical (*adj. from* eriſtic, *but not uſed*) Contentious, given to contention. *Cole.*

Eris′tics (*s. from* eriſtic, *but not much uſed*) Books of controverſy. *Cole.*

E′rite (*s. from* Eri) A deſcendent of Eri.

ER′ITHACE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of crude wax of a red colour found in beehives. *Phillips.*

ERITHA′CUS (*s. in ornithology*) The robin, the redbreaſt.

ERITHA′LES (*s. in botany*) The houſe leek.

Er′ivate (*v. t. not uſed*) To dry up, to drain away by a ſtream. *Cole.*

ERKE (*adj. obſolete, from the* Sax. earg) Slothful, idle, heavy. *Chaucer.*

Er′lich (*adv. obſolete*) Early.

Er′melin (*s. from* ermine) A little ermine. *Sidney.*

ER′MENSEWL (*s. from the* Sax.) An idol worſhipped by the Saxons before their converſion to Chriſtianity.

Er′min (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The ermine.

Ermin′ageſtreet (*s.*) The Roman highway that leads from St. David's in Wales to Southampton. *Phillips.*

ER′MINE (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat. armenius) An animal about the ſize and ſhape of a weaſel; its body is covered with a pile of beautiful white, the tip of its tail is of a jet black, and its fur is much valued.

Er'mine (*s. from the foregoing*) The skin or fur of the ermine, the repreſentation of that fur in a coat armorial, an order of knighthood in France.

Ermine' (*adj. in heraldry, from* ermine) Ermined, belonging to a croſs compoſed of four ſpots of ermine having the points from which they ſpring directed to the centre of the field.

Er'mined (*adj. from* ermine) Cloathed in ermine.

Erminee' (*adj. in heraldry*) Ermine.

Er'mines (*s. in heraldry, from* ermine) The contre ermine, the reverſe of ermine, the repreſentation of a black fur ſpotted with white.

Er'mineſtreet (*s.*) The Roman highway that begins at St. David's and ends at Southampton.

Ermini'tes (*s. in heraldry, from* ermine) A white field powdered with black ſpots with a little red hair on each; a yellow field powdered with black.

Erminoi's (*s. in heraldry, from* ermine) A yellow field powdered with black.

Erminoi's (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Yellow powdered with black.

Ern (*v. t. a local word*) To glean.

ERN, ERNE (*s. from the* Sax.) A ſolitary place; *now chiefly retained in compound names.*

Er'nefull (*adj. obſolete*) Sorrowful, earneſt. *Chaucer.*

Ern'efulleſt (*adj. obſolete, from* ernefull) Very earneſt. *Ch.*

ERNES (*s. from the* German ernden *to cut corn, a local word*) The looſe ſcattered ears of corn which are left after the harveſt.

Ernes (*s. obſolete*) Affection, fondneſs, earneſt deſire. *Ch.*

ER'NEST (*s.*) A man's name.

ERO'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* rodo *to gnaw*) To canker, to eat away, to corrode.

Ero'ded (*p. from* erode) Cankered, eaten away, corroded.

ERODEN'TIA (*s. in ſurgery*) Corroſives, medicines that corrode the fleſh. *Scott.*

Ero'ding (*p. a. from* erode) Cankering, eating away, corroding.

EROGA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* rogo *to ask*) A liberal diſtribution, a large benevolence. *Scott.*

EROCEN'NETON (*s. from the* Greek ερως *love, and* γενναω *to beget*) An herb which is ſaid to beget love.

ER'ON (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A cottage, a place of retirement. *Gibſon.*

E'ROS (*s. from the* Greek ερως *love*) Cupid, the ſuppoſed god of love; love, a violent love fit, a diſeaſe occaſioned by love.

Ero'ſion (*s. from* erode) The act of eating away, the ſtate of being eaten away; a canker, a corroſion.

EROTE'MA (*s. from the* Greek ερωταω *to interrogate*) An interrogation.

Erotema'tic (*adj. from* erotema) Demanding, queſtioning.

EROTE'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A figure in rhetoric in which the ſubject is preſſed home by an interrogation.

Ero'tic (*adj. from* eros) Belonging to the paſſion of love.

EROTY'LOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of the flint kind.

ERR (*v. int. from the* Lat. erro *to go out of the way*) To wander, to ramble, to ſtray, to deviate, to miſtake, to commit a crime.

Err'able (*adj. from* err) Liable to err, liable to miſtake.

Err'ableneſs (*s. from* err) Liableneſs to err, liableneſs to miſtake.

Err'andeer (*s. a cant word*) A ſcout at Oxford.

Err'ant (*adj. from* err) Wandering, roving, rambling; vile, abandoned, completely bad.

Err'antneſs (*s. from* errant) The faculty of wandering. *Scott.*

Err'antry (*s. from* errant) The condition of a wanderer, the employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA (*s. plu. from* erratum) The faults of a printer uſually ſet at the beginning or end of a book.

Erra'tic (*adj. from* err) Wandering, uncertain, irregular, changeable.

Erra'tical (*adj. from* erratic) Erratic, wandering, irregular.

Erra'tically (*adv. from* erratical) Without rule, without any eſtabliſhed order.

Errat'icalneſs (*s. from* erratical) The faculty of wandering, the ſtate of being erratic. *Scott.*

ERRAT'ICUM (*s. in old records*) A ſtray, a wandering beaſt.

Erra'tion (*s. from* err) The act of wandering, a deviation. *Scott.*

Erra'tique (*adj. an antique ſpelling*) Erratic.

ERRA'TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A fault of the preſs, generally inſerted at the beginning or end of a book, to
corrected.

Erre (*s. obſolete*) A way, the way. *Chauc*

ERRHI'NA (*s. in phyſic*) Medicines that purge the hea

ERRHINE' (*s. in phyſic*) A medicine to draw phlegm a water from the head, a kind of cephalic ſnuff.

Er'ring (*p. a. from* err) Wandering, going out of t way, committing an error.

Erro'neous (*adj. from* err) Wandering, unſettled, i gular, going out of the right way, miſtaken, miſled error.

Erro'neouſly (*adv. from* erroneous) By miſtake, in erroneous manner.

Erro'neouſneſs (*s. from* erroneous) The ſtate of being roneous.

ERRO'NES (*s. from* err) The erratic ſtars. *Sco*

ER'ROR (*s. the modern and correct ſpelling, from the* La Errour.

ER'ROUR (*s. the old and uſual ſpelling, from the* Fren An error, a miſtake, a blunder, an irregular courſe crime, a ſin.

ERS (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulſe, the bitter vetch.

Erſe (*s. obſolete*) The arſe. *Chau*

Erſh (*s. a local word*) The ediſh, the ſtubble, the a graſs.

ERST (*adv. from the* German) At firſt, in the beginni once, formerly; before; till now.

Erſt (*adj. from the adv. obſolete*) Earneſt. *Chau*

ERTAMES'TUM (*s. an old law term*) The meeting the neighbours to compromiſe a difference.

Erthe'leſſe (*adj. obſolete*) Void of earth, having ſoil. *Chau*

Ert'ly (*adj. obſolete*) Early. *Chau*

ERVA'GINA (*s. in botany*) The bindweed.

ERUBES'CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, aad* rubeſco *grow red*) The act of growing red, redneſs.

Erube'ſcency (*s. from* erubeſcence) The act of growi red, redneſs.

ERUBES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* rube *to grow red*) Rediſh, inclined to red.

ER'UCA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The caterpillar.

ER'UCA (*s. in botany*) The white rocket.

ERUCA'GO (*s. in botany*) The corn rocket.

ERU'CT (*v. int. from the* Lat. e *from, and* ructo *to be* To break wind from the ſtomach.

Eruc'tate (*v. t. from* eruct) To belch, to break w from the ſtomach.

Eructa'tion (*s. from* eructate) The act of belching, matter vented in belching, any ſudden burſt of w and matter.

ER'UDITELY (*adv. from the* Lat. eruditus *learned,* *not much uſed*) Learnedly. *Sc*

ERUDI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* rudis r Inſtruction, learning.

Erve (*s. obſolete*) An herb, ground ivy. *Chau*

ERUGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* ruga *wrinkle*) The act of clearing any thing from w kles. *Sc*

ERU'GINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. æs *braſs, and* rug *wrinkle*) Belonging to the ruſt of braſs, ruſty.

ERVI'LIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulſe, a ſort of ta

ERVI'LIUM (*s. in botany*) The ervilia.

ERUM'NATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ærumna *miſery,* *not uſed*) To make miſerable, to impoveriſh.

ERUN'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. erunco *to pluck up,* *not much uſed*) To pluck up weeds. *Sc*

ERU'PT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* rumpo *to br* *but not much uſed*) Broken, burſt. *Sc*

Erupt'ed (*adj. from* erupt) Broken, burſt.

Erup'tion (*s. from* erupt) The act of breaking out f any confinement, an emiſſion, a ſudden burſt, a ſud excurſion, a violent exclamation, an effloreſcenc breaking out on the ſkin, puſtules.

Erup'tive (*adj. from* erupt) Burſting forth, attended w eruptions.

Eruptu'rient (*adj. from* erupt) Apt to break forth, re to break forth.

E'ry (*v. t. not uſed*) To honour, to reverence.

ERYN'GIUM (*s. in botany*) The eringo, the ſea ho a genus of plants.

ERYN'NES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The furies.

ERYSI'MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the he muſtard.

ERYSIP'ELAS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) eruption of a hot acrid humour, chiefly on the attended with pain, and a ſymptomatic fever.

ERYSIPELATO'DES (*s. with phyſicians*) A ſwelling the eryſipelas but of a darker colour.

Eryſipel'atous (*adj. from* eryſipelas) Pertaining to er pelas, attended with an eryſipelas.

Eryſip

p'ely (s. *from* eryſipelas) The eryſipelas, the St. thony's fire.

'THACE (s. *in botany*) The honey ſuckle, the flower the honey ſuckle.

THA'CUS (s. *in ornithology*) The robin, the red breaſt.

THRÆ (s. *in ancient geography*) A city of Aſia fa- ous for the birth of one of the Sibyls.

hræ'an (*adj. from* Erythræ) Belonging to Erythræ, n at Erythræ.

THRÆ'AN (*adj. from the* Greek ερυθρος *red*) Belong- to the Red Sea.

THROXYL'LUM (s. *in botany*) The braſilwood.

THREM'MATA (s. *plu. from the* Greek ερυθρος *red*) l ſpots on the skin which uſually appear in peſti- tial fevers.

THRI'NA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants; the co- tree.

THRI'NUS (s. *in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſparus.

THROCYA'NUS (s. *in ornithology*) A bird of the rot kind.

THRODA'NUM (s. *in botany*) The madder.

THROI'DES (s. *in anatomy*) The firſt membrane of teſticles.

THRO'NIUM (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants; a d of violet.

THROPHTHAL'MUS (s. *in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of prinus, the redeye.

THRO'PUS (s. *in ornithology*) The redfoot, a kind water fowl.

THROS (s. *in botany*) The ſumach.

THROTA'ON (s. *in ornithology*) A kind of pheaſant, buſtard.

THRUS (s. *in botany*) The ſumach.

'RUM (s. *in geography*) The capital of Armenia.

AS (s. *not ſo common a ſpelling*) Iſaiah, a man's name.

HAD'DON (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that ſe- es joy) A man's name.

J (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an actor) A man's name.

ANCATU'RA (s. *in old records*) The act of cutting ghs in a foreſt.

L (*adj. not much uſed*) Fit for food, eatable. *Cole.*

LA'DE (s. *from the* French) The act of ſcaling the ls of a fortification.

a're (*v. in old records*) To ſcald.

L'OP (s. *in ichthiology*) A ſhell fiſh having the l regularly indented.

pſhell (s. *from* eſcalop, *and* ſhell) The ſhell of the lop.

M'BIC (s. *in commerce*) A licence granted for mak- over a bill of exchange to a perſon beyond the ſeas.

PE (*v. t. from the* French echaper) To fly, to avoid, paſs unobſerved.

e (*v. int.*) To fly from, to get out of danger.

e (s. *from the verb*) A flight, the act of breaking confinement, the act of getting out of danger, an ſight, a miſtake, an excuſe, a ſubterfuge.

ed (*p. from* eſcape) Gone, broken from confine- t, got out of danger.

ing (*p. a. from* eſcape) Flying, getting out of inement, getting out of danger.

PIUM (s. *in old records*) That which comes by ce, an accident.

R (s. *in ſurgery*) An eſchar, a hard cruſt or ſcar e by a hot application to a wound.

R'GATOIRE (s. *from the* French) A nurſery of s. *Addiſon.*

'tic (*adj. from* eſcar) Cauſtic, having power to the fleſh.

'tic (s. *from the adj.*) A cauſtic application.

RTELE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Quartered.

LO'T (s. *pronounced as though written* ſhalot, *in* ny) A ſpecies of onion.

NDE'RIA (s. *in old writings*) A chandry, an of- where the candles were depoſited and delivered or the uſe of the family.

AR (s. *in ſurgery, from the* Greek εσχαρα) An a cruſt or ſcar made by a hot application.

ARA (s. *in botany*) A genus of ſea plants.

'tic (*adj. from* eſchar) Cauſtic, producing an eſchar.

ot'ic (s. *from the adj.*) An eſcarotic, a cauſtic.

'fe (*v. t. obſolete*) To warm, to heat, to deſire ſtly. *Chaucer.*

'fed (*p. obſolete, from* eſchauſe) Heated, made made angry. *Chaucer.*

nge (s. *obſolete*) An exchange. *Chaucer.*

'T (s. *from the* French eſchoir) Any lands or profits that fall to the lord of a manor by for- e, the place or circuit in which the king or other is entitled to forfeitures, a writ to recover ſuch tures, a revenue.

Eſchea't (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To fall to the lord.

Eſcheat'ed (*p. from* eſcheat) Forfeited, fallen to the lord. *Clarendon.*

Eſcheat'or (s. *from* eſcheat) An officer who obſerves in a certain diſtrict the eſcheats of the king and certifies them into the exchequer.

Eſchequ'er (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) The exchequer. *Cole.*

ESCHE'VEN (s. *in Holland*) An officer who is to take care of the common concerns and good order of the place or diſtrict over which he is appointed.

ESCHEW' (*v. t. nearly obſolete, from the old* French eſchevir) To fly, to ſhun, to avoid.

Eſchew'ed (*p. from* eſchew) Avoided, ſhunned. *Sidney.*

ESCHUTCH'EON (s. *from the* Lat. ſcutum *leather*) The ſhield of a family, a coat of arms.

ESCHYNOM'ENOUS (*adj. from the* Greek αισχυνομαι *to be aſhamed*) Senſitive, belonging to plants that drop their leaves at the touch.

ESCLAIRCIS'MENT (s. *from the* French eſclairciſſement) An explanation, which clears up any difficulty or ſcruple. *Scott.*

Es'clat (s. *not uſed*) A ſplinter of wood. *Cole.*

Eſclatte' (*adj. in heraldry*) Broken by force, ſhattered with the ſtroke of a weapon.

Eſcloppe' (*adj. in heraldry*) Cut, indented, having a cut.

ESCOR'T (s. *from the* French) A convoy, a guard from place to place.

Eſco'rt (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To convoy, to guard from place to place.

Eſcor'ted (*p. from* eſcort) Convoyed, guarded from place to place.

Eſcor'ted (*adj. from* eſcort) Penſioned, ſupported. *Sh.*

Eſcor'ting (*p. a. from* eſcort) Convoying, guarding from one place to another.

ESCO'SE (*adj. from the* Lat. eſcoſus) Full of meat. *Scott.*

ESCO'T (s. *from the* French) A tax for the ſupport of the community, ſcot and lot.

Eſco't (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To pay a man's reckoning, to ſupport, to bear a man'a charges.

Eſcot'ed (*p. from* eſcot) Maintained, ſupported. *Shake.*

ES'COUADE (s. *a military term*) The third part of a company of foot.

ESCOU'T (s. *from the* French, eſcouter) A ſcout, a ſpy, a ſmall body ſent out for intelligence.

ESCRI'PT (s. *from the* Lat. e *from, and* ſcriptus *written*) A written copy, a thing written out.

Eſcri't, Eſcri'te (s. *obſolete*) A writing. *Chaucer.*

ESCRI'TOIR (s. *from the* French) A ſcrutoir, a box with all the implements neceſſary for writing. *Johnſon.*

Eſcro'l (s. *in heraldry*) A ſcrol, the repreſentation of a bit of paper on which the motto is generally written.

Es'crow (s. *with lawyers*) A deed delivered to a third perſon till ſome condition is performed, and then to be delivered back to the perſon to whom it belongs to have its full force and virtue.

ES'CU (s. *from the* French) A piece of coin of the value of three livres, a French crown.

Eſcu'age (s. *from* eſcu) A kind of knights ſervice; the ſervice of the ſhield.

ES'CULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. eſculentus *fit to be eaten*) Good for food, eatable.

Es'culent (s. *from the adj.*) Something fit for food.

ES'CULUS (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, the cheſnut.

ESCU'RIAL (s. *in geography*) A royal palace belonging to the king of Spain about twenty miles northweſt of Madrid, ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt and moſt beautiful in the whole world.

ESCUTCH'EON (s. *from the* French eſcu *a ſhield*) The ſhield of a family, a coat of arms.

ES'DRAS (s.) A man's name, the title of two of the apocryphal books.

ES'DRELON (s.) The name of a place. *Judith.*

Eſe (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) Eaſe, quiet, pleaſure. *Chau.*

E'SEK (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* contention) The name given to a well in the land of Canaan.

ESH'BAAL (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fire of Baal) The name of a man.

ESH'COL (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a bunch of grapes) The name of a man, the name of a place.

Es'hin (s. *a local word*) A pail.

ESH'TAOL (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrong) A city in the land of Canaan.

ESH'TEMOA (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the boſom) The name of a city in the land of Canaan.

E'ſiliche (*adv. obſolete*) Eaſily, ſoftly. *Chaucer.*

ESK (s. *in geography*) A river which makes a part of the boundary between England and Scotland.

ESKEK'TORES (s. *in old ſtatutes*) Robbers who deſtroyed other men's lands and eſtates.

ESKIP'PESON (s. *an old law term*) Shipping, paſſage by ſea.

ES'LI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* near) A man's name.

ES'LISORS (*s. a law term*) Perſons particularly appointed to impannel juries.

ES'NECY (*s. a law term*) A private prerogative belonging to the eldeſt coparcener to chooſe firſt after the inheritance is divided into proper ſhares.

E'SOAK (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek *εσω within, and εχω to have*) A tumor juſt within the anus.

ES'OP (*s.*) A man's name, an ancient author of fables.

Eſop'ical (*adj. from* Eſop) Belonging to Eſop, pertaining to the fables of Eſop.

Eſote'ric (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Exoteric.

E'SOX (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of malacoptyrigious fiſhes.

ESPAL'IER (*s. from the* French) A row of trees cut low and made to join each other; a walltree.

ESPAR'CET (*s. in botany*) A kind of graſs, faintfoin. *Mor.*

ESPAU'LE (*s. in fortification*) The epaule, the ſhoulder of a baſtion.

Eſpau'lement (*s. in fortification*) An epaulement, a kind of additional or ſide work.

Eſpealtare (*v. in old records*) To expediate dogs, to cut off the three ſore claws of the ſoot to hinder them from running.

Es'peces (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A ſpecies, a kind. *Chau.*

ESPEC'IAL (*adj. from the* Lat. ſpecialis *ſpecial*) Principal, chief.

Eſpec'ially (*adv. from* eſpecial) Principally, chiefly.

ES'PERANCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* French) Hope, expectation.

ESPERVA'RIUS (*s. in the foreſt law*) A hawk.

Eſpi'aile (*s. obſolete*) A ſpy, an obſervation. *Chaucer.*

ESPI'AL (*s. from the* French eſpier) A ſpy, a ſcout, one ſent to bring intelligence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Eſpi'de (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Eſpied. *Chaucer.*

Eſpie' (*s. obſolete*) A ſpy. *Chaucer.*

Eſpi'ed (*p. from* eſpy) Diſcovered at a diſtance, ſeen unexpectedly.

ESPIGURNAN'TIA (*s. from* ſpigurnal) The office of the ſpigurnal.

Eſpir'ituell (*adj. obſolete*) Spiritual. *Chaucer.*

E'SPLANADE (*s. in fortification*) The glacis of the counterſcarpe, the void place between the glacis and the buildings of the town.

ES'PLEES (*a law term*) The produce of lands, the profit ariſing from land.

Eſploi't (*s. obſolete*) Accompliſhment, perfection. *Chau.*

Eſpoi're, Eſpo'rie (*s. obſolete*) Hope. *Chaucer.*

Eſpou'ſal (*adj. from* eſpouſe) Belonging to eſpouſals, uſed in eſpouſing.

Eſpou'ſals (*s. plu. from* eſpouſe) The act of affiancing a man and woman, the act or ceremony of betrothing.

ESPOU'SE (*v. t. from the* French eſpouſer) To contract, to betroth to another, to marry, to wed, to adopt, to maintain, to defend.

Eſpou'ſed (*p. from* eſpouſe) Contracted, betrothed in order to marriage, ſupported, defended.

Eſpou'ſing (*p. a. from* eſpouſe) Contracting, betrothing, marrying, ſupporting, defending.

E'SPRIN'GOLD (*s. in antiquity*) An engine formerly uſed for throwing great ſtones.

ESPY' (*v. t. from the* French eſpier) To ſee any thing at a diſtance, to diſcover what was intended to be concealed, to ſee one affectedly, to diſcover as a ſpy.

Eſpy' (*v. int.*) To watch, to look about.

Eſpy'ing (*p. a. from* eſpy) Diſcovering at a diſtance, looking out, diſcovering that which was intended to be concealed.

ESQUIAVI'NE (*s. from the old* French) A long and ſevere chaſtiſement of a horſe in the manage.

Eſquin'ancy (*s. in medicine*) A quinſy.

ESQUI'RE (*s. from the* French ecuyer) An armourbearer, an attendant on a knight, a title of dignity next in degree below a knight, a ſquire.

Eſqui'ry (*s. from* eſquire) The office or dignity of an eſquire; a querry, a ſtable belonging to a prince.

ESQUIS'SE (*s. in painting*) The firſt ſlight ſketch of a picture, the firſt thought of a deſign drawn looſely with a crayon.

ES'ROM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the diviſion of a ſong) A man's name.

ESSA'RT (*v. t. a law term*) To clear the ground, to extirpate ſhrubs and buſhes, to aſſart.

ESSAR'TUM (*s. in old records*) Woodlands turned into tillage.

ESSAY' (*v. t. from the* French eſſayer) To attempt, to try, to endeavour; to make experiment of, to try the value of.

Es'ſay (*s. from the verb*) An attempt, an endeavour; a trial, an experiment, a firſt experiment, a looſe p formance, an eaſy free kind of compoſition.

Eſſay'ed (*p. from* eſſay) Attempted, tried.

Es'ſayhatch (*s. with miners*) A little trench or hole d in ſearch of ore.

Eſſay'ing (*p. a. from* eſſay) Attempting, trying, provi the value or purity of any thing.

Eſſay'iſt (*s. from* eſſay) One who makes eſſays.

ES'SE (*s. in ſchool divinity, from the* Lat. ſum eſſe *to* The eſſence, the real exiſtence of any thing.

Es'ſe (*s. a local word*) Aſhes. *Bai*

Eſſeda'rius (*s. in antiquity, from* eſſedum) One who dr or fought in a chariot of war, a ſoldier who drov warlike chariot but fought on foot.

Es'ſedary (*s. from* eſſeden) An eſſedarius, one who dr a chariot of war.

Es'ſede (*s. from* eſſedeun) A chariot of war. C

ESSE'DUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A warlike chariot,

ES'SENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ſum eſſe *to be*) Exiſten being, formal exiſtence, conſtituent ſubſtance; the ca of exiſtence; a perfume, an odor; the chief proper or virtues of any ſimple.

Es'ſence (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To perfume, to ſcent.

Es'ſenced (*p. from the verb*) Perfumed, ſcented. *Addi*

ES'SENES (*s. in church hiſtory*) An ancient ſect am the Jews who ſeparated themſelves from the re the people and led a kind of monaſtic life.

Eſſe'niens (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The Eſſenes.

Eſſen'tial (*adj. from* eſſence) Neceſſary to the being exiſtence of any thing, important in the higheſt gree; pure, extracted ſo as to contain all the virt of its elemental parts in a narrow compaſs.

Eſſen'tial (*s. from the adj.*) Eſſence, exiſtence, the con tuent principles, the chief part.

Eſſen'tially (*adv. from* eſſential) By the conſtitution nature.

Eſſen'tialneſs (*s. from* eſſential) The ſtate of being e tial. S

Eſſen'tiated (*adj. from* eſſence) Compoſed of eſſenti made into an eſſence.

ESSENTI'FICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. eſſentia *an eſſe and* fio *to be made*) Cauſing the eſſence.

Eſſentif'icated (*adj. from* eſſentifical) Compoſed of e tials, made into an eſſence.

ES'SERS (*s.*) Small puſhes, a kind of raſh attended w pricking pains as though ſtung with nettles.

ES'SEX (*s.*) A maritime county of England; the for the moſt part is rich and the air bad; it has pl of fiſh, eſpecially oiſters, and abounds with moſ the neceſſaries of life. It contains 415 pariſhes, 27 market towns, and ſends eight members to liament, two for the ſhire, and two for each of three boroughs Malden, Colcheſter, and Harwich.

Es'ſex (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Eſſex, prod in Eſſex.

Es'ſiſors (*s. a law term*) Eſſiſors, perſons partic appointed to impannel juries.

Eſſoi'gn (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An eſſoin.

ESSOI'N, ESSOI'NE (*s. a law term, from the* Fr eſſonie) One who is excuſed from appearance on count of ſickneſs or any other juſt cauſe, the al tion of an excuſe for one who is ſummoned to pear and does not, an excuſe, an exemption.

Eſſoi'n, Eſſoi'ne (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To excuſe a p for non-appearance.

Eſſoi'neday (*s. a law term*) The firſt day of a term.

Eſſo'rant (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the wings expa as though it were drying itſelf.

ESTAB'LISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. ſtabilio *to make fir* ſettle firmly, to ratify, to fix, to ſettle, to build fi

Eſtab'liſhed (*p. from* eſtabliſh) Made firm, ratified, built firmly.

Eſtab'liſhing (*p. a. from* eſtabliſh) Making firm, r ing, fixing, ſettling.

Eſtab'liſhment (*s. from* eſtabliſh) A ſettlement, a ſtate, a confirmation, a ſettled form, a foundatio allowance, a ſalary.

ES'TACHE (*s. from the* French attacher *to faſt* bridge or bank of ſtone and timber.

ESTA'L (*v. t. a law term*) To ſeize.

Eſtal'ment (*s. from* eſtal) A ſervice.

ESTAND'ARD (*s. from the* French etendart) A ſtan a meaſure by which others are to be regulate enſign, a banner.

ESTA'TE (*s. from the* French eſtat) The general in the buſineſs of the government, a condition of poſſeſſion in land, a fortune, an income, rank, qu a perſon of high rank; *but this laſt ſenſe is gro ſolete.* *L*

Eſta'te (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſettle as a fortune.

tely (*adj. obſolete*) Splendid, ſtately. *Chaucer.*

'ues (*s. obſolete*) Precepts, eſtabliſhed rules. *Chaucer.*

EE'M (*v. t. from the* Lat. æſtimo *to eſtimate*) To ſet value upon, to prize, to regard with reverence, to npare, to eſtimate, to think, to imagine, to hold opinion.

'm (*s. from the verb*) A high value, a reverential gard.

m'ed (*p. from* eſteem) Highly valued, prized, acunted, eſtimated.

m'er (*s. from* eſteem) One that highly values, one at ſets a high rate on any thing.

m'ing (*p. a. from* eſteem) Valuing highly, ſetting high rate on any thing.

r (*s. obſolete*) Subſtance, ſtate, being. *Cole.*

'ling (*s. from* eaſterling) Sterling, Engliſh current in.

ETE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Torn off, left ragged as ough torn off by force.

THER' (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſecret) The name of woman; the title of one of the canonical books of ipture.

HIOM'INOS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek εσθιω *eat*) An inflammation that corrodes or deſtroys the rt affected.

IF'EROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. æſtus *t, and* fero *to bring*) Producing heat, having at. *Cole.*

IMABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. eſtimo *to value*) Valua-, worth a large price, worthy of eſteem, worthy of nour.

mableneſs (*s. from* eſtimable) The quality of being rthy of eſteem.

IMATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. æſtimo *to value*) To e, to adjuſt the value of any thing, to calculate, to mpute.

mate (*s. from the verb*) A computation, a value, a luation.

mated (*p. from* eſtimate) Valued, calculated, comted; *with* at: *as*, " *It was* eſtimated at *forty ſhilgs.*"

mating (*p. a. from* eſtimate) Valuing, computing.

na'tion (*s. from* eſtimate) An eſtimate, the act of adting a proportional value, a calculation; opinion, gment, eſteem, regard, honour.

mative (*adj. from* eſtimate) Having the power of mating.

mator (*s. from* eſtimate) One that eſtimates.

IVAL (*adj. from the* Lat. æſtus *heat*) Pertaining to ſummer, continuing for the ſummer.

VA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. æſtus *heat*) The act of ing the ſummer.

OILEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Conſiſting of four rays in m of a croſs.

P'EL, ESTOP'PEL (*s. a law term*) An impediat or bar to an action ariſing from ſome inadvertent of the perſon that brings the action.

'le (*s. a law term, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An opfel.

'VERS (*s. a law term*) The allowance which a n has out of his eſtate for the ſupport of himſelf and ily during his impriſonment; certain allowances wood to tenants for houſebote, hedgebote and ughbote.

UFA'DE (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of ſtew- meat.

AC (*s. with horſemen*) A light bodied horſe.

A'DE (*s. a military term, from the* Lat. ſtratum *tched out*) An even level place, a public road.

A'NGE (*v. t. from the* French eſtranger) To keep a diſtance, to withdraw, to alienate the affecns.

g'ed (*p. from* eſtrange) Withdrawn, alienated in ction; *with* from: *as*, " *Thus* eſtranged from *ſelf.*"

AN'GEL (*adj. in the Syriac grammar*) Belonging he capital letters in the Syriac language ſuppoſed ſome to be the ancient Chaldee character.

'gement (*s. from* eſtrange) A diſtant removal, a untary withdrawment, an alienation.

'ger (*s. a law term*) A foreigner, a perſon born ond the ſeas, a party not privy to any act or deed.

g'ing (*p. a. from* eſtrange) Withdrawing, remov- at a diſtance, alienating the affections.

APA'DE (*s. from the* French) The action of a horſe ich endeavours to throw the rider by riſing before yerking furiouſly with his hind legs.

' (*s. a law term*) Any tame beaſt found within a ſhip and not owned within a year and a day, ich then becomes the property of the lord.

ESTREA'TE (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. extractum *an extract*) The true copy of an original writing.

Eſtrecia'tus (*adj. an old law term*) Straitened, blocked up.

Eſtregeboard (*s. in commerce*) Boards brought out of the eaſtern countries.

Eſtre'pament (*s. an old law term*) The damage done to an eſtate by a tenant for life; a writ to forbid the committing of ſuch damage while a law ſuit is depending between the parties.

Eſtre'pe (*v. t. a law term*) To make ſpoil, to commit waſte on woods or lands.

Eſtre'pement (*s. from* eſtrepe, *a law term*) The act of committing waſte on woods or lands, a writ to prevent ſuch waſte; eſtrepament.

Es'trich (*s. an antique ſpelling*) An oſtrich, a large bird famous for its ſuppoſed faculty of digeſting iron.

Es'tris (*s. obſolete*) Lodgings, appartments. *Chaucer.*

ES'TUARY (*s. from the* Lat. æſtuarium) An arm of the ſea, a firth, the mouth of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows.

ES'TUATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. æſtuo *to boil*) To boil, to be in a violent commotion, to ebb and flow.

ESTUA'TION (*s. from* eſtuate) An agitation, a commotion, a boiling, the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

ES'TURE (*s. from the* Lat. æſtus *heat*) Violence, commotion.

E'SULA (*s. in botany*) The ſpurge.

ESU'RIAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. eſurio *to hunger*) Hungry, faſting. *Cole.*

ESU'RIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. eſurio *to hunger*) Hungry, voracious.

ES'URINE (*adj. from the* Lat. eſurio *to hunger*) Eating, corroding. *Wiſeman.*

E'ſurine (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to excite hunger.

ESU'RION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. eſurio *to hunger*) A hungry fellow.

ESURI'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. eſurio *to hunger*) The ſtate of being hungry. *Cole.*

E'ſyr (*adj. obſolete*) Eaſier. *Chaucer.*

ETA'PE (*s. from the* French) A public ſtorehouſe, a ſtaple town.

Eta'pe (*s. a military term*) An allowance to ſoldiers on their march through a country.

Eſtapi'er (*s. from* etape) One who contracts with a country for proviſions or forage for ſoldiers on their march.

Eſtap'pe (*s. from* etape) A public ſtorehouſe, a ſtaple town.

ETCH (*v. t. from the* German etizen) To make a print by etching, to sketch, to draw, to delineate; to edge on, to go forward on one ſide; *but this is ſuppoſed to be a miſtaken meaning.* *Ray.*

Etch (*s. a local word*) Land after one crop has been taken off. *Mortimer.*

ETCH (*adj. from the ſub.*) After, laſt: " *When they ſow their* etch *crops they ſprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre.*" *Mortimer.*

Etch'ed (*p. from* etch) Drawn, delineated by an etching.

Etch'ing (*p. a. from* etch) Drawing, delineating in a particular manner; edging, going forward on one ſide. *Ray.*

Etch'ing (*s. from the adj.*) A particular way of taking off a print from an original drawing, in which the plate is covered over with wax and well blacked with a candle, the original is properly tinctured with white lead, and then applied to the plate ſo as to leave an impreſſion of its principal lines on the ſurface of the wax; theſe lines with their proper ſhades and hatchings are drawn through to the plate, ſo as to receive a proper quantity of aquafortis, which, in about half an hour, will ſo corrode the plate as to leave on it an exact repreſentation of the original: an impreſſion from a plate prepared by ſuch a proceſs.

ETER'NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. æternus) Having no beginning, having no ending, neither beginning nor ending, perpetual, conſtant, unchangeable.

Eter'nal (*s. from the adj.*) One of the appellations of the Divine Being.

Eter'naliſt (*adj. from* eternal) One that holds the eternity of the univerſe.

Eter'naliſe (*v. t. not much uſed, from* eternal) To make eternal.

Eter'nally (*adv. from* eternal) Without beginning, without end, without beginning or end, perpetually, unchangeably.

Eter'nalneſs (*s. from* eternal) The ſtate of being eternal. *Scott.*

Eter'ne (*adj. not much uſed*) Eternal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ete'rne (*s. obſolete*) Eternity. *Chaucer.*

ETER'NITY (*s. from the* Lat. æternus) Duration without end, duration without beginning or end.

ETER'NIZE (*v. t. from the* Lat. æterno) To make endleſs, to immortalize.

Eter'nized (*p. from* eternize) Made eternal, immortalized.

Eter'nizing (*p. a. from* eternize) Making eternal, immortalizing.

Ete'ſian (*adj. from* eteſias) Blowing from the eaſt, blowing from the northeaſt.

ETE'SIAS (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of trade wind blowing from the northeaſt.

E'THAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrength) The name of a place.

E'THAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrong) The name of a man.

E'THANIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* valiant) The ſeventh month of the eccleſiaſtical year of the Jews anſwering to the moon of our September.

ETH'BAAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* with Baal) A man's name, a king of the Sidonians.

E'the (*adj. obſolete*) Eaſy, ready, willing, gentle. *Chau.*

ETH'ELBALD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ETH'ELBERT (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ETH'ELFRED (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

Eth'eling (*s. from the* Sax.) A title belonging to the prince or heir apparent to the crown, Atheling.

ETH'ELSTAN (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ETH'ELWALD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ETH'ELWIN (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ETH'ELWOLD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ETH'ELWOLF (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

E'THER (*s. from the* Greek αιθηρ *the air*) An element more ſubtile then air, air refined, the matter of the higheſt regions.

Ethe'rial (*adj. from* ether) Formed of ether, celeſtial, heavenly.

Ethe'rialneſs (*s. from* etherial) The ſtate of being etherial.

Ethe'rious (*adj. from* ether) Formed of ether, celeſtial.

ETH'IC (*adj. from the* Greek εθος *a manner*) Belonging to morality, moral.

Eth'ical (*adj. from* ethic) Moral, belonging to morality.

Eth'ically (*adv. from* ethical) According to the doctrine of morality.

Eth'ics (*s. from* ethic) The doctrine of morality, a ſyſtem of morality.

Ethimol'ogize (*v. t. obſolete*) To give the etymology. *Ch.*

ETHIO'PIA (*s. in geography*) A very extenſive country of Africa.

Ethio'pian (*adj. from* Ethiopia) Belonging to Ethiopia, produced in Ethiopia, born in Ethiopia.

Ethio'pian (*s. from the adj.*) One born in Ethiopia, a native of Ethiopia.

Ethio'pic (*adj. from* Ethiopia) Belonging to Ethiopia, belonging to the language of the Ethiopians.

ETHMOIDA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the ſutures of the ſcull.

ETHMOI'DES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek εθμος *a ſieve, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) A bone in the inner part of the noſe, full of little holes in the form of a ſieve.

ETH'NARCHES (*s. from the* Greek εθνος *a nation, and* αρχη *a chief*) The ruler of a nation, the governor of a people.

ETH'NARCHY (*s. from the* Greek εθνος *a nation, and* αρχη *dominion*) Rule, principality.

ETH'NIC (*adj. from the* Greek εθνος *a nation*) Heathen, pagan, having no faith in revealed religion.

Eth'nic (*s. from the adj.*) A heathen, one who has no faith in revelation.

ETHNOPH'RONES (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, from the* Greek εθνος *a pagan, and* φρην *a thought*) A ſect of the ſeventh century who added all the ſuperſtitions and follies of paganiſm to chriſtianity.

Etholog'ical (*adj. from* ethology) Treating of morality, belonging to ethics.

Ethol'ogiſt (*s. from* ethology) One that ſhews the manners of others, one that imitates the cuſtoms and manners of others.

ETHOL'OGUS (*s. from the* Greek εθος *manners, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) One who treats of the manners of a people, one who imitates the manners of others; an ethologiſt.

ETHOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek εθος *manners, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) A repreſentation of the manners and cuſtoms of a people.

ETHIOPOI'A (*s. from the* Greek εθος *a manner, and* ποιεω *to do*) A figure in rhetoric in which the manners of a people are repreſented.

ETHU'SA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, foolſparſley.

ETIOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek αιτια *a cauſe, and* λ *a word*) An account of the cauſes of any thing, account of the cauſes of a diſeaſe.

ET'NA (*s. in geography*) A famous volcano or burni mountain in the iſland of Sicily.

ETOI'LE (*s. in fortification*) A ſmall fort, a redoubt in t form of a ſtar.

Etymolog'ical (*adj. from* etymology) Belonging to et mology, pertaining to the derivation of words.

Etymolog'ically (*adv. from* etymological) In an etym logical manner.

Etymol'ogiſt (*s. from* etymology) One skilled in etym logy, one who ſhews the derivation of words.

Etymol'ogize (*v. t. not much uſed, from* etymology) T ſearch after the origin of words, to give the etym logy and true meaning of words. *Sco*

ETYMOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek ετυμος *a true origin and* λογος *a word*) The true derivation of a word fr its original, that part of grammar which ſhews t parts of ſpeech with the inflexions of nouns and ver

ET'YMON (*s. from the* Greek ετυμον *an original*) The o gin of a word, a primitive.

Evac'uant (*s. in phyſic, from* evacuate) A medicine promote evacuation.

EVAC'UATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vacuo empty) To make empty, to clear, to quit, to ma void, to make void by any of the excretory paſſag

Evac'uated (*p. from* evacuate) Made empty, cleare quitted, made void, voided.

Evac'uating (*p. a. from* evacuate) Making empty, cle ing, quitting, making void, voiding.

Evacua'tion (*s. from* evacuate) The act of making emp the act of quitting, a diſcharge, an abolition, the pr tice of emptying the body by phyſic.

EVA'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vado *to go*) T put off, to elude, to eſcape, to avoid.

Eva'de (*v. int.*) To eſcape, to ſlip away, to practiſe phiſtry.

Eva'ded (*p. from* evade) Put off, avoided, avoided ſophiſtry.

Eva'ding (*p. a. from* evade) Putting off, eluding, avoi ing, eſcaping.

EVAGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vagor *wander*) The act of wandering, a deviation, an excurſio

EVAGINA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vagina *ſheath*) The act of unſheathing. *Sco*

E'VAN (*s. from the* Brit.) A man's name.

EVANES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vane *to vaniſh*) Vaniſhing, growing leſs beyond the p ception of the ſenſes.

Evan'gele (*s. obſolete*) The goſpel. *Chau*

EVANGE'LIA (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* αγγελ *relation*) Good tidings, the goſpel.

EVANGE'LIC (*adj. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* αγγ *to declare*) Belonging to the goſpel, conſiſtent w the goſpel, contained in the goſpel.

Evange'lical (*adj. from* evangelic) Belonging to goſpel, evangelic.

Evange'lically (*adv. from* evangelical) In an evangeli manner.

Evange'licalneſs (*s. from* evangelical) The quality of ing evangelical. *Sc*

EVANGE'LIUM (*s. from the* Greek ευαγγελιον) The g pel.

Evan'geliſm (*s. from* evangely) The promulgation of goſpel. *Ba*

EVAN'GELIST (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* αγγ *to declare*) One of the writers of the goſpel hiſto one that publiſhes the goſpel.

Evan'geliſtory (*s. from* evangeliſt) A pulpit, the offic an evangeliſt.

EVAN'GELIZE (*v. t. from the* Greek ευαγγελιζω) To ſtruct into the goſpel, to make chriſtian.

Evan'gelized (*p. from* evangelize) Inſtructed into goſpel, made chriſtian.

Evan'gelizing (*p. a. from* evangelize) Inſtructing i the goſpel, making chriſtian.

EVAN'GELY (*s. obſolete, from the* Greek ευς *good,* αγγελω *to declare*) The good news of the goſpel, goſpel. *Spen*

Evan'gile (*s. obſolete*) The goſpel. *Chau*

EVAN'ID (*adj. from the* Lat. evanidus) Faint, we evaneſcent.

Evan'idneſs (*s. from* evanid) Faintneſs, weakneſs, quality of fading.

EVAN'ISH (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. evan To vaniſh, to eſcape from notice or perception.

EVAN'TES (*s. in heathen antiquity*) The prieſteſſe Bacchus who ran about as though they had been tracted.

/orable (*adj. from* evaporate) Capable of being eva- rated.

P'ORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vapor *am*) To drive away in vapor, to diſperſe in fumes, give vent to, to let out in ebullition.

/orate (*v. int.*) To fly away in vapors, to waſte in- nſibly as volatile ſpirits.

/orated (*p. from* evaporate) Driven away in fumes, d off in vapor.

/orating (*p. a. from* evaporate) Flying off in va- r, giving vent to.

ora'tion (*s. from* evaporate) The act of flying off in me and vapor, the act of attenuating matter; an eration in pharmacy in which a liquid is brought a higher conſiſtence by cauſing the thinner parts to aporate.

ſion (*s. from* evade) An excuſe, a ſubterfuge, a ſo- iſtry, an eſcape by artful means.

ſive (*adj. from* evade) Practiſing evaſion, eluſive, ſo- iſtical.

ſively (*adv. from* evaſive) In an evaſive manner.

'TES (*s. in Britiſh antiquity*) A branch of the ancient uids.

O'GES (*s.*) An order of prieſts and philoſophers nongſt the ancient Gauls.

BULUS (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name.

CHARIST (*s. from the* Greek ευχαριϛια *thankſgiving*) he act of giving thanks, the ſacramental act in which e thankfully commemorate the death of Chriſt, the ord's ſupper.

aris'tic (*adj. from* euchariſt) Belonging to the eu- ariſt, belonging to the act of thankſgiving.

aris'tical (*adj. from* euchariſtic) Containing acts of ankſgiving, belonging to the Lord's ſupper.

CHI'TES (*s. from the* Greek ευχη *prayer*) An ancient t who imagined that all duty was compriſed in ayer.

CHOLO'GIUM (*s. in the Greek church*) The ritual, the ok of common prayer.

CHOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek ευχολογιον) A formu- ry of prayers.

CHORA (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* χοϱα *a color*) good colour and temperature of the ſkin. *Scott.*

CHRASY (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* χϱασις *a* *mperature*) A good temperature or ſtate of the body.

CHROA (*s. with phyſicians*) The euchora, a good lour and temperature of the ſkin.

CHYLOS (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* χυλος *juice*) ne whoſe juices are in a good ſtate. *Scott.*

CHYMY (*s from the* Greek ευς *good, and* χυμος *juice*) good temperature of the blood and other juices of the man body.

Æ'MON (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* δαιμων *a* *rit*) A good genius; the fourth houſe in aſtrology, ſo lled on account of its ſuppoſed good ſignification.

æ'mony (*s. from* eudæmon) Happineſs, proſperi- . *Scott.*

DES (*s. from the* Sax. Hud *a keeper*) A man's name.

I'ÆON (*s. with phyſicians*) The thread or cork of a yſter pipe. *Phillips.*

DIAPNEUS'TES (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek *well, and* διαπνεω *to perſpire*) One who perſpires eely, one who ſweats kindly. *Scott.*

DORA (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* δωϱα *a gift*) A od gift, the name of a woman. *Cole.*

OX'IA (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* δοξα *fame*) good name, a good report.

x'ians (*s. in eccleſiaſtical writers*) A branch of the ians.

(*s. from* evening) The cloſe of the day, the interval tween bright light and darkneſs; the vigil or faſt be obſerved before a holiday.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* living) The firſt woman, e name of a woman.

chair (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The churrworm, e evechurr. *Scott.*

churr (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The churrworm, e fancricket. *Phillips.*

ECK (*s. in zoology*) A kind of wild goat.

C'TICA (*s. with phyſicians*) That part of phyſic hich teaches how to acquire a good habit of bo- . *Scott.*

C'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* ho *to carry*) The act of lifting up, the act of carry- g forth, the act of extolling; an irregularity in the otion of the moon by which ſhe recedes from the ght line paſſing through the center of the ſun and the rth.

EM'BOLOS (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well,* εν *in, and* βαλλω *throw*) One who is expert at ſetting bones.

EVEN (*adj. the* e *is ſounded open, from the* Sax. efen) Level, regular, plain, ſmooth, uniform, parallel; equal on both ſides, owing nothing; calm, ſedate; capable of being divided into equal parts.

E'ven (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make even, to level, to bring out of debt, to balance an account.

E'ven (*v. int. now grown obſolete*) To be equal to. *Carew.*

E'ven (*adv. from the adj.*) Verily, truly, notwithſtanding, likewiſe, alſo; at the time, at laſt, now, without further delay.

E'VEN (*s. the* e *is ſounded narrow from the* Sax. æfen) The latter part of the day, the interval between bright light and darkneſs.

Eve'naunte (*adj. obſolete*) Convenient, agreeable. *Ch.*

E'venhanded (*adj. from* even, *and* hand) Impartial, equitable. *Shakeſpeare.*

E'vening (*p. a. from* even) Making even, balancing an account.

E'VENING (*s. from the* Sax. æfen) The cloſe of the day, the beginning of night.

E'vening (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the evening, uſed at even.

E'venly (*adv. from* even) Equally, uniformly, ſmoothly, impartially, in an equipoiſe.

E'venneſs (*s. from* even) The ſtate of being even, uniformity; calmneſs, impartiality.

E'venſong (*s. from* even, *and* ſong) The form of worſhip for the evening, the evening, the cloſe of the day. *Dryden.*

EVEN'T (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* venio *to come*) An incident, that which comes to paſs; the conſequence of an action, the iſſue, the concluſion.

Even'tegrous (*adj. not uſed*) Bearing age well, bearing age without decay. *Cole.*

EVEN'TERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* venter *the belly*) To rip up the belly. *Brown.*

Event'ful (*adj. from* event) Full of events, full of changes.

E'ventide (*s. from* even, *and* tide) The time of evening.

EVEN'TILATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* ventilo *to winnow*) To ſift out, to winnow, to examine, to diſcuſs.

Eventila'tion (*s. from* eventilate) The act of winnowing, the act of ſifting.

Even'tual (*adj. from* event) Happening in conſequence, conſequential.

Even'tually (*adv. from* event) In the event, in the conſequence.

E'VER (*adv. from the* Sax. efre) At all times, at any time, always, for ever, in any degree, in any number, in any quantity.

E'VERADE (*s.*) A man's name.

EVER'BERATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. e *from, and* verbero *to beat*) To beat. *Scott.*

Everbub'bling (*adj. from* ever, *and* bubbling) Bubbling up perpetually.

Everbur'ning (*adj. from* ever, *and* burn) Burning always, inextinguiſhable.

Everdu'ring (*adj. from* ever, *and* dure) Enduring always, eternal.

EUERGE'TES (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* εϱγον *a work*) A benefactor, a title given to ſeveral princes who ſucceeded Alexander.

Evergree'n (*adj. from* ever, *and* green) Green always, green throughout the year.

Ev'ergreen (*s. in botany, from the adj.*) A ſhrub which retains its verdure all the year.

Everhon'oured (*adj. from* ever, *and* honour) Always honoured, held in perpetual eſteem.

Ev'erich (*adj. obſolete*) Each. *Chaucer.*

Ev'erichone (*s. obſolete*) Every one. *Chaucer.*

Ev'eridel, Ev'eridele (*s. obſolete*) Every whit, every part. *Chaucer.*

Everlas'ting (*adj. from* ever, *and* laſting) Laſting always, eternal.

Everlas'ting (*s. from the adj.*) Eternity, eternal duration.

Everlas'tingly (*adv. from* everlaſting) Eternally, without end.

Everlas'tingneſs (*s. from* everlaſting) Eternity, perpetuity.

Ev'erliving (*adj. from* ever, *and* live) Living always, inceſſant, immortal.

Evermo're (*adv. from* ever, *and* more) Always, eternally.

Ev'erneſs (*s. from* ever) Everlaſtingneſs. *Bailey.*

Everoʹpen (*adj. from* ever, *and* open) Open always, ſhut at no time.

Everplea'ſing (*adj. from* ever, *and* pleaſe) Pleaſing always, affording perpetual delight.

EVER'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* verto *to turn*) To ſubvert, to deſtroy.

Ever'ſed (*p. from* everſe) Subverted, overthrown. *Glan.*

EV'ERSHOT (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 132 miles from London.

Ev'erſhot (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Everſhot, made at Everſhot.

Ever'ſion (*s. from* everſe) An overthrow, a ſubverſion. *Sc.*

EVER'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* verto *to turn*) To overthrow, to deſtroy. *Ayliffe.*

Evert'ed (*p. from* evert) Overthrown.

Evert'ing (*p. a. from* evert) Overthrowing, deſtroying.

EVER'TUATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* virtus *virtue*) To deprive of virtue, to deprive of power. *Sc.*

Everwatch'ful (*adj. from* ever, *and* watchful) Watchful at all times.

EV'ERY (*adj. uſed only with a noun of the ſingular number, from the* Sax. æfer ealc) Each, belonging to every one.

Ev'erych (*adj. obſolete*) Every. *Johnſon.*

Ev'erychone (*s. obſolete*) Every one. *Chaucer.*

Ev'eryoung (*adj. from* ever, *and* young) Young alway, indecaying.

Ev'erywhere (*adv. from* every, *and* where) In all places, in each place.

Eves'dropper (*s. from* eves, *and* drop) Some mean fellow that ſculks about a houſe in the night. *Dryden.*

Eveſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The eves of a houſe. *Ch.*

E'VESHAM (*s.*) An ancient borough town in Worceſterſhire ſituate on the river Avon; it has a good market on Monday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 96 miles from London.

E'veſham (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to Eveſham, made at Eveſham.

EVES'TIGATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *from, and* veſtigium *a ſtep*) To inveſtigate, to ſearch out.

Eves'tigated (*p. from* eveſtigate) Searched out. *Scott.*

Eveſtiga'tion (*s. from* eveſtigate) An inveſtigation, a ſearching out. *Scott.*

Ev'et (*s. in zoology*) The eft.

EUE'XIA (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* εξια *a habit*) A ſound habit of body. *Scott.*

EUGAL'LADON (*s. in botany*) The milkwort.

EUGE'NE (*s.*) A man's name.

EUGE'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſilver tree.

Euge'nia (*s. from* Eugenius) The name of a woman.

EUGE'NIUS (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* γενος *a kind*) A man's name.

EU'GENY (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* γενος *a kind*) Nobleneſs of birth, the quality of being well born.

EU'GEOS, EU'GIUM (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek ευς *good, and* γη *earth*) The womb ſo ſcalled on account of its fruitfulneſs. *Scott.*

Eugh (*s. in botany, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The yew.

EVIBRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vibro *to beat*) The act of ſhaking, the act of brandiſhing. *Scott.*

EVIC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vinco *to overcome*) To diſpoſſeſs by a judicial proceſs, to take away by a ſentence of law, to prove, to evince. *Bacon.*

Evic'ted (*p. from* evict) Taken away, taken away by a legal ſentence; proved, evinced. *Cheyne.*

Evic'tion (*s. from* evict) A diſpoſſeſſion by a courſe of law, an evidence, a proof. *Bacon.*

EV'IDENCE (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* video *to ſee*) The ſtate of being evident, clearneſs, perſpicuity, a teſtimony: a proof, one that appears as a witneſs in a court of judicature.

Ev'idence (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To prove, to evince, to ſhew, to make clear.

Ev'idenced (*p. from* evidence) Proved, made evident.

Ev'idencing (*p. a. from* evidence) Proving, making evident.

Evidence'ſhip (*s. from* evidence) The ſtate or quality of one that is to give evidence, evidence. *Clariſſa.*

EV'IDENT (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* video *to ſee*) Apparent, plain, notorious.

Ev'idently (*adv. from* evident) Apparently, plainly, undeniably.

Ev'identneſs (*s. from* evident) The ſtate of being evident.

EVIG'ILATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vigilo *to watch*) To watch diligently, to ſtudy hard. *Scott.*

E'VIL (*adj. from the* Sax. yfil) Having bad qualities, wicked, corrupt; miſchievous; unhappy, miſerable.

E'vil (*s. from the adj.*) A crime, an injury, a miſchief, malignity, misfortune, calamity, vice, wickedneſs; malady, diſeaſe.

E'vil (*adj. from the adv.*) Illy, injuriouſly, unhappily.

Evilaffect'ed (*adj. from* evil, *and* affected) Unkind, indiſpoſed to kindneſs.

Evildo'er (*s. from* evil, *and* do) One that does evil, a ma lefactor.

Evilfa'voured (*adj. from* evil, *and* favoured) Having bad aſpect, having an ill countenance.

Evilfa'vouredneſs (*s. from* evilfavoured) An ill appear ance, deformity.

E'vill (*adj. the obſolete ſpelling*) Evil. *Chaucer*

E'villy (*adv. from* evil) Illy, in an ill manner.

EVILMER'ODACH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fo of Merodach) A man's name.

Evilmin'ded (*adj. from* evil, *and* mind) Malicious, mi chievous, wicked, inſidious.

E'vilneſs (*s. from* evil) The ſtate of being evil, badneſ

Evilſpea'king (*s. from* evil, *and* ſpeak) Slander, defam tion, cenſoriouſneſs.

Evilwis'hing (*adj. from* evil, *and* wiſh) Wiſhing evi *Sidney*

Evilwor'ker (*s. from* evil, *and* work) One who does evi one who commits a crime.

E'vin (*s. obſolete*) The evening; a fellow, an equal. *C*

EVIN'CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vinco *to over come*) To prove, to ſhew, to make evident.

Evin'ced (*p. from* evince) Proved, made evident.

Evinchris'ten (*s. obſolete*) A fellow chriſtian. *Chauc*

Evin'cible (*adj. from* evince) Capable of proof.

Evin'cibly (*adv. from* evincible) In ſuch a manner as compel conviction.

Evin'cing (*p. a. from* evince) Proving, making eviden

Evindis'tant (*adj. obſolete*) Equidiſtant. *Chauc*

E'vinliche (*adv. obſolete*) Evenly, equally. *Chauc*

E'vir (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Ever, always. *Chauc*

EVI'RATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *fro and* vir *a man*) To unman, to deprive of manhood.

Evi'rated (*p. from* evirate) Deprived of manhood, ema culated. *Sco*

Evira'tion (*s. from* evirate) A deprivation of manhoo an emaſculation. *Sco*

Evirme're (*adv. obſolete*) Evermore. *Chauc*

Evirmo' (*adv. obſolete*) Evermore, any the more. *C*

EVIS'CERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* viſce *the bowels*) To embowel, to deprive of entrails, ſearch into the entrails.

Evis'cerated (*p. from* eviſcerate) Deprived of the viſ ra, emboweled.

Evis'cerating (*p. a. from* eviſcerate) Depriving of the v cera, emboweling.

EV'ITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vito *to avo* Avoidable, capable of being avoided.

Ev'itableneſs (*s. from* evitable) Avoidableneſs, a poſſi lity of avoiding.

EV'ITATE (*v. a. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vito *to avo* To avoid, to ſhun, to eſcape. *Shakeſpea*

Evita'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* evitate) The act avoiding.

EVITER'NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. eviternus) Eternal a limited ſenſe, having an indefinite duration.

Eviter'nity (*s. from* eviternal) A duration indefinit long.

EU'LOGY (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* λογος *a w* Praiſe, encomium, panegyric. *In the Greek church* bit of conſecrated bread ſent to a perſon who was preſent at the celebration of the euchariſt.

EUME'NES (*s.*) A man's name. I

EUMEN'IDES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The three fu

EUME'TOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone which if under the head was ſuppoſed to diſturb the fancy occaſion ſtrange dreams. *Phil*

EUNI'CE (*s. pronounced in three ſyllables*) The name woman.

EUNO'MIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A very conſider body of chriſtians in the fourth century who opp the ſuperſtitions that were introduced about that riod.

EUNOMIAEUPSY'CHIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A of chriſtians ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the E chians.

EU'NOMY (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* νομος *a l* A conſtitution of good laws.

EU'NUCH (*s. from the* Greek ευνη *a bed, and* εχω *to ſ* One who is deprived of manhood, one who has emaſculated.

Eu'nuchate (*v. t. from* eunuch) To make an eunuch.

Eunu'chion (*s. in botany, from* eunuch) A kind of let which was thought to be very efficacious in alla the heat of concupiſcence.

Eu'nuchiſm (*s. from* eunuch) The ſtate or conditio an eunuch.

EUNUMIOEUTY'CHIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A of chriſtians ſuppoſed to be the ſame with the E chians.

OCAʹTION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* voco *to call*) he act of calling out. *Pope.*

ʹdes (*s. with phyſicians*) The proper or leaſt diſa- reeable odor of the excrements.

OʹDIAS (*s.*) The name of a woman.

OLATʹIC (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* volo *to fly*) lying abroad, apt to fly off.

OLAʹTION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* volo *to fly*) he act of flying away.

OLʹVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. e *from, and* volvo *to roll*) o unfold, to diſentangle.

lve (*v. int.*) To unfold itſelf, to unlooſe itſelf.

ʹved (*p. from* evolve) Unfolded, opened, diſcloſed.

ʹvent (*s. in geometry, from* evolve) A curve formed y the evolution of another curve, the curve deſcribed om the evolute.

lute (*s. in geometry, from* evolve) An original curve om which another curve is deſcribed by evolution, e origin of the evolvent.

luʹtion (*s. from* evolve) The act of unfolding, a ſe- es of things unfolded; the opening of a curve ſo as make it form an evolvent; the extraction of the ots of any power as oppoſed to involution; the mo- n of a body of troops in changing their form or ſpoſition.

MIʹTION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *out of,* d vomo *to vomit*) The act of vomiting.

NYMOIʹDES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the eſtrus.

NYʹMUS (*s. in botany*) The ſpindletree, a genus of nts.

SʹMA (*s. with phyſicians*) The common and leaſt nſive ſmell of excrements. *Scott.*

AʹTOR (*s.*) A man's name. *1 Mac.*

ATORIOPHALʹACRON (*s. in botany*) The verbeſia.

ATOʹRIUM (*s. in botany*) The liverwort, a genus plants.

EPSY (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* πεπτω *to con-*) A good concoction, an eaſy digeſtion.

ETʹALUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of r colours.

ETʹALUS s. *in botany*) A kind of laurel.

HEMISM (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* φημι *to ſay*) good name, a repreſentation of good qualities; a re in rhetoric in which a harſh word or expreſ- is changed for one leſs offenſive.

ʹnical (*adj. from* euphony, *but not much uſed*) nding agreeably.

HONY (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* φωνεω *to d*) An agreeable ſound, a graceful flow of words; contrary to harſhneſs.

ORʹBIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the eu- rbium.

ORʹBIUM (*s. in botany, and pharmacy*) A plant much unlike the torchthiſtle; the gum or reſin luced by the plant and chiefly uſed in plaiſters ap- d to the feet.

OʹRIA (*s. with phyſicians*) The good effect of a icine.

RAʹGIA (*s. in botany*) The eyebright.

RASʹIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, eye- ht.

RASY (*s. in botany*) The eyebright.

RAʹTES (*s. in geography*) A large river in Aſia; ns through Armenia, and Caldea, and falls into Tygris about fifty miles before it empties itſelf the Perſian gulph.

ROSʹYNE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the Graces.

ROSʹYNUM (*s. in botany*) The borrage.

ʹEA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek ευ *well,* *νεω to breathe*) The natural power of reſpiration, aculty of breathing with eaſe.

RIA (*s. with phyſicians, but not much uſed*) A rea- s in the compoſition of medicines, a diſpoſition of ngredients to produce the compoſition intend- *Phillips.*

ISʹTA (*s. with phyſicians*) Medicines eaſy to ocured. *Phillips.*

ʹPIA (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* πρεπω *to be ome*) Comelineſs, gracefulneſs.

ze (*v. t. not much uſed*) To imitate. *Cole.*

US (*s. in geography*) A ſtreight or narrow ſea there is a more than ordinary fluctuation of the

uilʹo (*s. from* eurus, *and* aquilo) The north eaſt

ſʹter (*s. from* eurus, *and* auſter) The ſouth eaſt

LYDON (*s. from the* Greek ξυρος *the eaſt wind, and* κλυδων *a wave*) A wave which blows between the north and eaſt very dangerous in the Mediterranean; a kind of whirlwind.

EURONOʹTUS (*s. from* eurus, *and* notus) The ſouth-eaſt wind.

EUROʹPA (*s.*) A beautiful damſel who was ſaid to have been raviſhed by Jupiter in the ſhape of a bull; Europe.

EUʹROPE (*s. in geography, from* Europa) One of the four quarters of the world; it is bounded on the north by the frozen ſea, on the eaſt by Aſia, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean which divides it from Africa, and on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean.

Euroʹpean (*adj. ſometimes accented on the laſt ſyllable but one, from* Europe) Belonging to Europe.

Euroʹpean (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Europe, an inhabitant of Europe.

EUROʹPIAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a black colour.

EUʹRUS (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* ρεω *to flow*) The eaſt wind.

EUʹRYTHMY (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* ξυθμος *a number*) A regular and juſt meaſure; proportion of parts; harmony; an elegance ariſing from juſt proportion; a regular pulſe.

EUʹSARCHOS (*s. with phyſical writers, from the* Greek ευς *good, and* σαρξ *fleſh*) A due proportion of fleſh, that proportion of fleſh which gives due ſymmetry and ſtrength to all the parts.

EUʹSEBES (*s. in heathen mythology*) A ſtone formed in a chair, in the temple of Bacchus at Tyre, where demons or evil ſpirits were ſuppoſed to appear.

EUSEʹBIA (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* σεβω *to venerate*) Godlineſs, piety.

EUSEʹBIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Euſeʹbians (*s. in church hiſtory*) The followers of Euſebius, a kind of Arians.

EUSEʹBIUS (*s.*) A man's name, a noted eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian of the fourth century.

EUSEʹMIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A criſis or judgment of a diſeaſe determined with great exactneſs.

EUSIʹTIA (*s. with phyſicians, not much uſed*) A good appetite. *Phillips.*

EUSPLANCHʹNOS (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* σπλαγχνα *the viſcera*) One whoſe bowels are in a ſound ſtate.

EUʹSTACE (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* ιϛημι *to ſtand*) The name of a man.

EUʹSTACE (*s. in geography*) One of the Caribee iſlands ſubject to the Dutch.

Euſtaʹthian (*s. from* Euſtathius) One of the ſect in the fourth century who held that married people could not be ſaved.

EUSTAʹTHIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

EUSTOMAʹCHUS (*s. with ſome phyſical writers*) A good ſtomach, food good for the ſtomach. *Phillips.*

EUʹSTYLE, EUʹSTYLOS (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek ευς *good, and* ϛυλος *a pillar*) A building in which the pillars are placed at the moſt agreeable diſtance from each other, the intercolumniations being exactly two diameters and a quarter of the column, except thoſe in the middle of the face before and behind, which are three diameters diſtant.

EUTAʹXIA, EUʹTAXIE (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* ταξια *order*) A graceful diſpoſition of things, proper order.

EUʹTAXY (*s. from* eutaxia) An agreeable diſpoſition of things, a pleaſing order.

EUTERʹPE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the Muſes, ſuppoſed to be the inventreſs of muſic on the pipe, and of the mathematics.

EUTHANAʹSIA (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* θνησκω *to die*) An eaſy death.

Euthanʹacy (*s. from* euthanaſia) An eaſy death.

EUʹTHYMY (*s. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* θυμος *the mind*) Quietneſs of mind, eaſe of mind. *Scott.*

EUTHYʹPOROS (*s. not much uſed*) The act of walking upright. *Phillips.*

EUʹTONOS (*adj. from the* Greek ευς *good, and* τονος *a tone, but not much uſed*) Strong, ſound, healthy. *Scott.*

Eutraʹpelize (*v. int. not uſed*) To behave courteouſly, to uſe civility.

EUTRAʹPELY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek ευ *well, and* τρεπω *to turn*) Courteſy. *Cole.*

EUTROʹPHIA (*s. from the* Greek ευ *well, and* θροφεω *to nouriſh*) The due nouriſhment of the body.

EUTROʹPIUS (*s.*) The name of a man.

EUʹTYCHES (*s.*) A man's name, the head of the Eutychian ſect.

Eutyʹchian (*adj. from* Eutyches) Belonging to the doctrine of the ſect of Eutyches.

Euty'chian (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Eutyches, who held that there was but one nature in Chriſt.

EU'TYCHUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Eu'tyn (*adj. obſolete*) Even, equal.

EVULGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vulgo *to make public*) The act of publiſhing abroad. *Scott.*

EVUL'SED (*adj. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vello *to pluck*) Plucked, pulled off by force. *Scott.*

EVUL'SION (*s. from the* Lat. e *from, and* vello *to pluck*) The act of plucking out. *Brown.*

EUX'INE (*s. in geography*) The Black Sea.

Eux'ine (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the Black Sea.

EU'ZIMUS (*s. in botany*) The rocket.

Ew (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A female ſheep. *Phillips.*

Ew'age (*s. obſolete*) A hue, a colour. *Chaucer.*

Ewa'gium (*s. in old records*) Toll paid for paſſing by water.

EW'BRIU (*s. in old ſtatutes, from the* Sax. æw *marriage, and* brieu *a breach*) Unfaithfulneſs to the marriage bed.

EWE (*s. from the* Sax. eowa) A female ſheep.

Ewe'hog (*s. from* ewe, *and* hog) A female ſheep of a year old.

Ewefte (*s. obſolete*) A lizard. *Spenſer.*

EW'ER (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* French eau) A veſſel for water, a veſſel in which water is brought for waſhing the hands.

Ew'ry (*s. from* ewer) An office in the king's houſehold where they ſerve up water in ſilver ewers after dinner.

EX (*s. in geography*) A river in Devonſhire.

Exac'erated (*adj. not much uſed*) Winnowed, cleanſed from chaff. *Scott.*

EXACER'BATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* acerbo *to make bitter*) To imbitter, to exaſperate, to heighten any malignant quality.

Exacer'bated (*p. from* exacerbate) Imbittered, exaſperated, rendered more malignant. *Scott.*

Exacer'bating (*p. a. from* exacerbate) Imbittering, exaſperating.

Exacerba'tion (*s. from* exacerbate) An exaſperation, the increaſe of malignity, the height of a diſeaſe, a paroxiſm; a ſarcaſm.

EXACERVA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* acervo *to heap up, but not much uſed*) The act of heaping up.

EXACINA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* acinus *a kernel*) The act of taking kernels out of fruit.

Ex'achord (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The hexachord, a muſical inſtrument.

EXAC'T (*adj. from the* Lat ex *from, and* ago *to do*) Methodical, accurate; honeſt, ſtrict, punctual.

Exac't (*v. t. from the adj.*) To demand, to require authoritatively, to ſummon, to enjoin.

Exac't (*v. int.*) To practice extortion; with *upon: as,* "*The enemy ſhall not* exact upon *him.*"

Exact'ed (*p. from* exact) Demanded, required.

Exact'er (*s. from* exact) One that exacts, an extortioner, one who is ſevere in his injunctions.

Exac'ter (*adj. comp. of* exact) Exact in a greater degree.

Exac'teſt (*adj. ſup. of* exact) Exact in the greateſt degree.

Exact'ing (*p. a. from* exact) Demanding, requiring authoritatively, practiſing extortion.

Exac'tion (*s. from* exact) An authoritative demand, an extortion, a toll.

EXAC'TIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of ſtarfiſh.

Exact'itude (*s. not much uſed, from* exact) Exactneſs, nicety. *Scott.*

Exact'ly (*adv. from* exact) In an exact manner, juſt at the time.

Exact'neſs (*s. from* exact) Accuracy, regularity.

Exact'or (*s. from* exact) One that gathers a tax or toll, one that takes more than his due, an exacter.

EXACUA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *from, and* acuo *to ſharpen*) The act of ſharpening to a point. *Sc.*

EXA'CUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

EXÆQUA'TION (*s. little uſed, from the* Lat. ex *from, and* æquus *equal*) The act of making equal.

EXÆ'RISIS (*s. from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* αιρεω *to take away*) The act of extracting or taking away what is hurtful to the human body.

EXÆS'TUATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* æſtuo *to boil*) To boil, to caſt up waves. *Sc.*

Exæſtua'tion (*s. from* exæſtuate) The act of boiling; rage, fury. *Scott.*

EXAG'GERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* aggero *to heap up*) To heap up, to heighten by repreſentation, enlarged by hyperbolical expreſſions.

Exag'gerated (*p. from* exaggerate) Heightened by repreſentation, repreſented in the worſt light.

Exag'gerating (*p. a. from* exaggerate) Heightening by repreſentation, repreſenting in the worſt light.

Exaggera'tion (*s. from* exaggerate) The act of heaping together, hyperbolical amplification.

EXAG'ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* agito *ſhake*) To put into motion, to reproach, to puri with invective. *Hoo*

Exagita'tion (*s. from* exagitate, *but not much uſed*) T act of agitating.

EXA'GIUM (*s. in old writings*) A weight amongſt ancients conſiſting of four ſcruples, a kind of ſtand to prevent frauds. *Phil*

Ex'agon (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An hexagon, a geo trical figure of ſix equal ſides and angles.

Exago'nial (*adj. from* exagon, *an incorrect ſpelling*) longing to the hexagon. *Sc*

EXA'LT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* alo *to nour* To raiſe up, to raiſe on high; to heighten, to prove; to raiſe to wealth, dignity, or power; to pra to extol; to elevate in diction; to intend, to enfo to riſe up againſt.

Exal'tate (*adj. obſolete*) Exalted, aſcended. *Cha*

Exalt'ed (*p. from* exalt) Raiſed up, elevated, raiſed wealth, dignity, or power; praiſed, extolled.

Exalt'edneſs (*s. from* exalted) The ſtate of being exal

Exalt'ing (*p. a. from* exalt) Raiſing up, elevating, ing to power, wealth, or dignity; praiſing, extolli

Exalta'tion (*s. from* exalt) The act of raiſing on hi elevation to power or dignity, a ſtate of greatneſs; dignity of a planet in which his powers were ſupp to be increaſed; the improvement of a medicine higher degree of virtue.

EXAM'BLOSIS (*s. with ſurgeons, from the* Greek) abortion, a miſcarriage.

EXA'MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) An examination, an quiry, a diſquiſition.

Exami'lion (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The hexamilion.

Exam'inate (*s. from* examine) The perſon exam ed. *Ba*

Examina'tion (*s. from* examine) The act of enqui by queſtions, an experiment, an accurate diſquiſi

Examina'tor (*s. from* examine) One that examines.

EXAM'INE (*v. t. perhaps from the* Lat. ex *out of,* mina *a pound weight*) To try, to try by experim to weigh, to ponder, to ſearch, to ſcrutiniſe, to try asking queſtions.

Exam'ined (*p. from* examine) Freed, ſcrutiniſed, in rogated.

Exam'iner (*s. from* examine) One that examines, who interrogates a criminal or evidence, one who tiniſes.

Exam'ining (*p. a. from* examine) Trying, ſcrutini interrogating.

Exam'plary (*adj. from* example) Serving for exam fit to be imitated.

EXAM'PLE (*s. from the* Lat. exemplum) A copy, a tern, a preſident, a perſon fit to be imitated, one niſhed for the admonition of others, an influence wi diſpoſes to imitation, an inſtance for illuſtration.

Exam'ple (*v. t. not much uſed, from the ſub.*) To ex plify, to illuſtrate by an inſtance.

Exam'pled (*p. from* example) Exemplifyed, illuſtr by an inſtance. *Spe*

EXANASTO'MOSIS (*s. from the* Greek) An anaſtom the opening of the mouth of one veſſel into ano the lateral branch of a veſſel returning into itſelf.

EXAN'GULOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *out of, and* angulus *a corner*) Having no corners, of corners.

EXAN'GUIOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. e *of, and* ſanguis *blood*) Void of blood, having no guineous juices in the body. *Bro*

EXAN'GUOUS (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. ex ou *and* ſanguis *blood*) Void of blood, having no ſangu ous juices in the body. *S*

EXAN'IMAL (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of,* animalis *belonging to a living creature*) Void of void of ſpirit, breathleſs.

EXAN'IMATE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* an *ſpirit*) Void of ſpirit, lifeleſs, depreſſed, dead. *Th*

Exanima'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* exanimate) A privation of life, a ſwooning.

EXAN'IMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* an *ſpirit*) Lifeleſs, deprived of life, dead.

EXAN'NUAL (*adj. a law term*) Belonging to a l roll in which fines that could not be levied for wa effects, were formerly entered in order to be annually to the ſheriffs to ſee what might be reco of them.

EXANTHE'MATA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* G Eruptions of the ſkin, puſtules.

EXANTHEMATALO'GIA (*s. from the* Greek εξανθ *eruptions, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) A treatiſe on eru fevers.

the'matous (*adj. from* exanthemata) **Puſtulous,** uptive, efflореſcent.

N'TLATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* antlo *draw*) To draw out, to exhauſt; to waſte away.

'tlated (*p. from* exantlate) Exhauſted, drawn out. *Boy.*

ntla'tion (*s. from* exantlate) The act of drawing out, exhauſtion.

RA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of,* d aro *to plough*) The act of manual writing, the of engraving, the manner of manual writing.

ARCH (*s. from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* αρχος *a chief*) e of the great officers who preſided over the divi-ns of the eaſtern empire; an officer deputed by the nperors of the eaſt, in quality of vicar or prefect, defend that part of Italy which was yet under their edience againſt the Lombards; the biſhop who pre-led over the chief city of each prefecture or divi-n of the eaſtern empire; an officer ſtill ſubſiſting in Greek church as a kind of viſitor deputed by the triarch to ſecure the obedience of the biſhops and rgy in the ſeveral provinces to the canons of that arch.

rchate (*s. from* exarch) The office, dignity, and ju-diction of an exarch.

rchy (*s. not ſo common a word, from* exarch) The archate.

RTHRE'MA (*s. from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* αρθρον *joint*) A diſlocation, the ſtate of a bone out of joint.

RTICULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ticulus *a joint*) An exarthrema, a diſlocation.

R'TUATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of,* d artus *a joint*) To disjoint, to carve, to quar-. *Cole.*

S'PERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* aſpero *make ſharp*) To provoke, to enrage, to irritate; to gravate, to imbitter.

'perated (*p. from* exaſperate) Provoked, enraged, itated; aggravated, imbittered.

'peratedneſs (*s. from* exaſperated) The ſtate of be-exaſperated, rage, anger. *Scott.*

'perater (*s. from* exaſperate) One that exaſperates.

'perating (*p. a. from* exaſperate) Provoking, en-ging, aggravating, imbittering.

pera'tion) (*s. from* exaſperate) An aggravation, a lignant repreſentation, a provocation, an incitement anger.

T'URATED (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſatur *fed*) Satisfied, full of food. *Scott.*

TURA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out and* ſatur *full fed*) The act of ſatiating, the ſtate of ng full fed. *Cole.*

cto'rament (*s. from* exauctorate) A diſcharge from vice. *Scott.*

UC'TORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* auc-o *to bind*) To diſmiſs from ſervice, to deprive of a nefice.

c'torated (*p. from* exauctorate) Diſmiſſed from ſer-e, deprived of office. *Scott.*

c'torating (*p. a. from* exauctorate) Diſmiſſing from vice, depriving of office. *Ayliffe.*

ctora'tion (*s. from* exauctorate) A diſmiſſion from vice, a deprivation, a degradation. *Ayliffe.*

U'GURATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* au-ro *to divine*) To unhallow, to prophane. *Cole.*

gura'tion (*s. from* exaugurate) The act of unhal-ing, the act of prophaning, a prophanation.

US'PICATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſpico *to begin ſucceſsfully*) To do a thing unfortunately, have ill luck. *Cole.*

ſpica'tion (*s. from* exauſpicate) An unlucky begin-g, ill ſucceſs.

ECA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out and* cæco *to blind*) A deprivation of ſight, the act making blind. *Scott.*

AL'CEATED (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cal-tus *ſhod*) Deprived of ſhoes, barefooted. *Scott.*

ALEFAC'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *of, and* calefacio *to make hot*) The act of heating, ſtate of being heated very hot. *Scott.*

efac'tory (*adj. from* excalefaction) Heating, making y hot.

'biator (*s. in old records*) One employed in exchang-of lands, a kind of broker.

AM'BIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) An exchange, a place ere merchants meet to tranſact their buſineſs.

NDES'CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* can-co *to grow hot*) Heat, the ſtate of growing hot; er, the ſtate of growing angry.

des'cency (*s. not ſo commonly uſed*) Excandeſcence.

NTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* canto *to charm*) Diſenchantment, a deliverance from enchantment by a countercharm.

EXCAR'NATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* caro *fleſh*) To clear from fleſh.

Excar'nated (*p. from* excarnate) Cleared from fleſh. *Grew.*

Excar'nating (*p. a. from* excarnate) Clearing from fleſh.

EXCARNIF'ICATE (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. ex *from, and* carnifico *to produce fleſh*) To butcher, to quarter, to cut one to pieces. *Bailey.*

Excarnifica'tion (*s. from* excarnificate) The act of taking away the fleſh.

EXCA'VATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cavo *to make hollow*) To cut into hollows, to make hollow.

Exca'vated (*p. from* excavate) Made hollow, cut into hollows.

Exca'vating (*p. a. from* excavate) Making hollow, cutting into hollows.

Excava'tion (*s. from* excavate) The act of cutting into hollows, the hollow formed by cutting, a cavity.

EXCE'CATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cæco *to blind*) To make blind, to deprive of ſight. *Scott.*

EXCEE'D (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cedo *to go*) To go beyond, to ſurpaſs, to excel.

Excee'd (*v. int.*) To go too far, to paſs proper bounds.

Exceed'ed (*p. from* exceed) Surpaſſed, outdone.

Exceed'ing (*p. a. from* exceed) Going too far, paſſing proper bounds.

Exceed'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Very great in quantity, extent, or duration. "*An* exceeding *ſpace of time.*"

Exceed'ing (*adv. from the adj. but not ſo analogical or proper*) Exceedingly. "*An* exceeding *limpid water.*" *Arbuthnot.*

Exceed'ingly (*adv. from* exceeding) To a great degree, greatly, very much.

EXCE'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cello *to go beyond*) To exceed in good qualities, to go beyond.

Exce'l (*v. int.*) To be eminent, to have good qualities in a greater degree.

Excel'led (*p. from* excel) Surpaſſed, outdone.

Ex'cellence (*s. from* excel) The ſtate of of abounding in good qualities, the ſtate of excelling; dignity, high rank; purity, goodneſs; a title of honour.

Ex'cellency (*s. from* excellence) Excellence, the ſtate of being excellent.

Ex'cellent (*adj. from* excel) Eminent in good qualities, having great worth, having great virtue.

Ex'cellently (*adv. from* excellent) In a high degree, in an eminent degree, well.

Ex'cellentneſs (*s. from* excellent) The ſtate of being excellent. *Scott.*

Excel'ling (*p. a. from* excel) Surpaſſing, exceeding in good qualities.

EXCELCI'SMUS (*s. in ſurgery*) The fracture of a bone from the ſurface downwards.

EXCE'LSE (*adj. from the* Lat. excelſus, *but not much uſed*) High, lofty. *Scott.*

EXCEL'SITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. excelſitudo) Highneſs, the ſtate of being high.

Excel'ſity (*s. from* excelſe) Highneſs, the ſtate of being high, loftineſs.

EXCEN'TRIC (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Eccentric.

Excen'trical (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Eccentrical.

Excen'tricalneſs (*s. from* excentric) The ſtate of being eccentric.

Excentric'ity (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Eccentricity.

EXCE'PT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* capio *to take*) To leave out, to exclude.

Except (*v. int.*) To object to, to make an objection; *with* againſt: *as,* "*I ſhall* except againſt *it.*"

Exce'pt (*v. t. the imperative mode*) Take out, leave out. "*Take all* except *one.*"

Exce'pt (*conj. from the verb*) But, unleſs. "*How can we do our duty* except *we know it.*"

Exce'pt (*p. from the verb*) Excepted, left out. "*One* except *they all deſpiſe you.*"

Except'ed (*p. from* except) Left out, taken out, left out by name, objected to.

Except'ing (*p. a. from* except) Leaving out, objecting to. "*And yet* excepting *the royal aſſembly, they got nothing by it.*"

Excep'tion (*s. from* except) An excluſion from a general rule or law; that which is excluded from a general rule or law; an objection, a cavil, a peeviſh diſguſt, an offence taken without any juſt cauſe; *with* to, *or* againſt: *as,* "*In* exception *to all general rules.*" "*I will anſwer what* exceptions *they can have* againſt *our account.*"

Excep'tionable (*adj. from* exception) Liable to exception, liable to objection.

Excep-

Excep'tionableneſs (*s. from* exceptionable) The ſtate of being exceptionable.

Excep'tious (*adj. from* except) Peeviſh, froward, full of objections. *South.*

Excepti'tious (*adj. from* except) Taken, received. *Scott.*

Excep'tive (*adj. from* except) Including an exception.

Except'leſs (*adj. from* except) Having few exceptions, general, univerſal.

Excep'tor (*s. from* except) An objector, one that makes exceptions.

Excepto'rious (*adj. from* except) Receiving, containing. *Scott.*

EXCER'EBRATED (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cerbrum *the brain*) Having the brains daſhed out. *Scott.*

EXCEREBRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cerebrum *the brain*) The act of beating out the brains. *Sc.*

EXCER'EBROSE (*adj. from the* Lat. excerebroſus) Brainſick, wanting brains. *Scott.*

EXCE'RN (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cerno *to ſtrain*) To ſtrain out, to ſeparate by excretion.

Excer'ned (*p. from* excern) Strained out, ſeparated by excretion.

EXCER'PT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* carpo *to pluck*) Cropt off, picked, culled. *Scott.*

Excerp'tion (*s. from* excerpt) The act of gleaning, that which is gleaned or ſelected. *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cedo *to go*) The act of exceeding, a ſuperfluity, an exuberance, intemperance, violence of paſſion, a tranſgreſſion of due limits.

Exces'ſive (*adj. from* exceſs) Exceeding the common proportion, vehement, exceeding due meaſure.

Exces'ſively (*adv. from* exceſſive) In a great degree, exceedingly, eminently.

Exces'ſiveneſs (*s. from* exceſſive) The ſtate or quality of being exceſſive. *Scott.*

EXCHAN'GE (*v. t. from the* French exchanger) To barter, to change one thing for another, to give and take reciprocally.

Exchan'ge (*s. from the verb*) The act of giving and receiving reciprocally, barter, the form of transferring by bills and notes, the balance of money of different nations, the thing given or received for another, the place where the merchants meet to negociate their affairs.

Exchang'ed (*p. from* exchange) Changed, given and received reciprocally; *with* for: *as*, "*Old money was* exchanged for *new.*"

Exchang'er (*s. from* exchange) One who practiſes exchange, one who gives the money of one nation for that of another.

Exchang'ing (*p. a. from* exchange) Changing one thing for another, giving and receiving, bartering.

Exchea't (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An eſcheat, an accident. *Spenſer.*

Exchea'tor (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An eſcheator. *Car.*

EXCHEQU'ER (*s. from the* French eſchequeir) The court which receives all the revenues belonging to the crown; the court which decides all cauſes reſpecting the revenue; the place where public money is received and paid.

Excheq'uered (*adj. a cant word, from* exchequer) Put into the exchequer, cited to anſwer an accuſation exhibited in the exchequer.

EXCIN'ERATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cinis *aſhes*) Having the aſhes taken away, cleared of aſhes. *Scott.*

EXCIP'IENT (*s. in pharmacy*) That ingredient in the compoſition of a medicine which receives all the reſt.

EXCIP'ULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) An inſtrument to lay hold of or receive any thing, a veſſel uſed in chymiſtry.

EXCI'SE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cædo *to cut*) An impoſition or tax laid on a commodity by act of parliament, and collected by officers appointed for that purpoſe.

Exci'ſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To lay an impoſt or tax on any commodity, to levy an impoſt by way of exciſe.

Exci'ſeable (*adj. from* exciſe) Liable to be exciſed, liable to pay exciſe. *Scott.*

Exci'ſed (*p. from* exciſe) Laid on, or levied by way of exciſe.

Exci'ſeman (*s. from* exciſe, *and* man) The officer who inſpects and rates the exciſe.

Exci'ſing (*p. a. from* exciſe) Laying or levying by way of exciſe.

EXCIS'ION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cædo *to deſtroy*) An extirpation, a deſtruction.

Excita'tion (*s. from* excite) The act of exciting, the act of rouſing, an incitement.

EXCI'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cito to
To ſtir up, to animate, to encourage, to put into
tion, to rouſe.

Exci'ted (*p. from* excite) Stirred up, animated, rou
put into motion; *with* to: *as*, "*He was greatly*
cited to *virtue by her example.*"

Exci'tement (*s. from* excite) A motive to action,
which ſtirs up.

Exci'ter (*s. from* excite) One that excites.

Exci'ting (*p. a. from* excite) Stirring up, animati
encouraging, putting into motion.

EXCLAI'M (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* clam
cry) To cry out with vehemence, to declare wit
loud voice, to complain with outrage; *with* on,
againſt: *as*, "*To* exclaim on *you.*" "*The moſt in*
portable tyrants exclaim againſt *the exerciſe of arbitr*
power."

Exclai'm (*s. from the verb, but now grown obſolete*)
mour, outcry. *Shakeſpe*

Exclaim'er (*s. from* exclaim) One that makes vehem
outcries, one that ſpeaks with heat and paſſion.

Exclaim'ing (*p. a. from* exclaim) Crying out with ve
mence, declaring with a loud voice, ſpeaking w
heat and paſſion.

Exclama'tion (*s. from* exclaim) A vehement outcry
clamour, outrageous vociferation; a note (!)
which a pathetic ſentence is marked.

Exclam'ative (*adj. from* exclaim) Pertaining to ex
mation. *Sc*

Exclam'atory (*adj. from* exclaim) Practiſing exclamati
containing exclamation.

Excla'ſed (*adj. not much uſed*) Excluded, ſhut out. *Sc*

EXCLU'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cludo
ſhut) To ſhut out, to debar, to hinder, to except.

Exclu'ded (*p. from* exclude) Shut out, debarred, h
dered, excepted; *with* from: *as*, "Excluded fr
Emilia's charms."

Exclu'ding (*p. a. from* exclude) Shutting out, debarri
hindering, excepting.

Exclu'ſion (*s. from* exclude) The act of ſhutting out,
act of debarring from any privilege, a rejection,
exception, the diſmiſſion of the young from the
or womb.

Exclu'ſioner (*s. a cant word, from* excluſion) One
thoſe members of parliament in the time of Cha
the ſecond that was for excluding the duke of Y
from the ſucceſſion to the crown.

Exclu'ſive (*adj. from* exclude) Having the power of
cluſion, debarring, excepting.

Exclu'ſively (*adv. from* exclude) In an excluſive man

Exclu'ſiveneſs (*s. from* excluſive) The ſtate or qua
of being excluſive. *Sc*

Exclu'ſory (*adj. from* exclude) Having power to
clude.

EXCOC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* coqu
boil) To boil up, to make by boiling.

Excoc'ted (*p. from* excoct) Made by boiling, taken
in boiling.

EXCOG'ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cogit
think) To invent, to ſtrike out by thinking.

Excog'itated (*p. from* excogitate) Invented, ſtruck
by thinking.

Excog'itating (*p. a. from* excogitate) Inventing, ſt
ing out by thinking.

Excogita'tion (*s. from* excogitate) A device, an inv
tion by means of thinking. *Sc*

Excommen'gement (*s. an old law term*) An excom
cation.

EXCOMMU'NICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from,*
communico *to communicate*) To put out of the co
munion of the church.

Excommu'nicate (*adj. from the verb*) Excommunicat
put out of the communion of the church. *Shak*

Excommu'nicated (*p. from* excommunicate) Put ou
the communion of the church.

Excommu'nicating (*p. a. from* excommunicate) Putt
out of the communion of the church.

Excommunica'tion (*s. from* excommunicate) An ex
ſion from the communion of the church, an eccle
tical cenſure.

EXCO'RIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cor
the skin) To ſtrip off the skin, to flay, to take off
bark.

Exco'riated (*p. from* excoriate) Flayed, deprived of
skin.

Exco'riating (*p. a. from* excoriate) Flaying, ſtripping
the skin, taking off the bark.

Excoria'tion (*s. from* excoriate) The act of flaying,
act of ſtripping off the skin, the loſs of skin;

ſpoil; the act of ſtripping a man of his poſſeſſion, act of taking off the bark from a tree.

RTICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cortex *bark*) The act of pulling off the bark of any ng. *Quincey.*

REATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſcreo *to*) To ſpit out, to ſpit with hawking and reaching, orce matter from the throat. *Scott.*

a'tion (*s. from* excreate) The act of hawking up ſpitting out. *Scott.*

REMENT (*s. generally uſed in the plural, from the* ex *out of, and* cerno *to ſeparate*) That which is own out as uſeleſs from an animal body.

men'tal (*adj. from* excrement) Belonging to the ex- ments, voided as an excrement.

menti'tious (*adj. from* excrement) Containing ex- ments, voided from the body as uſeleſs.

ES'CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* creſco *to w*) That which grows out of ſomething elſe as uſe- and contrary to the common courſe of nature, a ernatural production.

s'cency (*s. not ſo much uſed, from* excreſcence) An eſcence, a preternatural production.

ES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* creſco *row*) Growing as an excreſcence, growing as a ernatural production.

E'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cerno *to ſe- ate*) The ſeparation of animal ſubſtance, the ejec- of ſomething excrementitious out of the body.

E'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cerno *to rate*) Having the power of ſeparating, having the ver of ejecting excrements.

tory (*adj. from* excretion) Having the power of rating and ejecting ſuperfluous matter.

ciable (*adj. from* excruciate, *but not much uſed*) le to be tormented.

U'CIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* crux *a*) To torture, to torment.

ciate (*p. from the verb*) Excruciated, torment- *Chapman.*

ciated (*p. from* excruciate) Tortured, tormented.

ciating (*p. a. from* excruciate) Torturing, tor- ting.

BA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* cubo *to own*) The act of watching all night.

'DE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* o *to ſtrike*) To form by hammering, to forge. *Cole.*

LCA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out* nd calco *to trample*) The act of trampling under

L'PATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* culpa *ult*) To clear from the accuſation of a crime, to from the imputation of a fault.

pated (*p. from* exculpate) Cleared from the im- tion of a crime, proved to be innocent.

pating (*p. a. from* exculpate) Clearing from the utation of guilt, proving to be innocent.

R'SION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* curro *to* The act of departing from a ſtated and ſettled , a digreſſion, a ramble, an expedition into ſome nt part.

R'SIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* curro *to* Rambling, wandering, digreſſing.

able (*adj. from* excuſe) Fit to be excuſed, pardon-

ableneſs (*s. from* excuſable) The ſtate of being ex- le.

tion (*s. not much uſed, from* excuſe) An excuſe, a, an apology. *Bacon.*

tory (*adj. from* excuſe) Pleading excuſe, making pology.

SE (*v. t. the* s *pronounced ſoft, from the* Lat. ex *and* cudo *to coin*) To extenuate by an apology, rdon by allowing an apology, to remit, to diſen- from obligation, to throw off an imputation by ned apology.

(*s. the* s *is ſounded hard, from the verb*) The act xcuſing, an apology, the cauſe of excuſing.

d (*p. from* excuſe) Releaſed from obligation, oned by the admiſſion of an apology.

leſs (*adj. the* s *in the ſecond ſyllable is pronounced* , *from* excuſe) Having no excuſe, void of excuſe, cuſable.

r (*s. the* s *is ſounded ſoft, from* excuſe) One who es, one who pleads for another.

g (*p. a. from* excuſe) Making an excuſe, apolo- g, admitting an excuſe, pardoning, releaſing obligation.

SS (*v. t. a law term, from the* Lat. ex *from, and* o *to ſhake*) To ſeize and detain by law.

Excus'ſable (*adj. not much uſed, from* excuſs) Capable of being ſhaken off. *Scott.*

Excus'ſed (*p. from* excuſs) Seized and detained by law. *Ayliffe.*

Excus'ſion (*s. from* excuſs) A ſeizure by law.

EXCU'TIENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *from, and* quatio *to ſhake*) Shaking off. *Scott.*

EX'EAT (*s. in eccleſiaſtical diſcipline, from the* Lat.) A permiſſion which the biſhop grants to a clergyman to go out of the dioceſe.

Ex'ecrable (*adj. from* execrate) Hateful, deteſtable, accurſed.

Ex'ecrableneſs (*s. from* execrable) The ſtate of being execrable. *Scott.*

Ex'ecrably (*adv. from* execrable) Abominably, curſedly. *Dryden.*

EX'ECRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſacro *to devote to a curſe*) To curſe, to imprecate, to abominate.

Execra'tion (*s. from* execrate) A curſe, an imprecation of evil.

EXEC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſeco *to cut*) To cut out, to cut away.

Exec'ted (*p. from* exect) Cut out, cut away. *Harvey.*

Exec'tion (*s. from* exect) The act of cutting away. *Har.*

EX'ECUTE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſequor *to follow*) To perform, to practiſe; to put to death, to puniſh capitally.

Ex'ecuted (*p. from* execute) Performed, done; put to death according to a judicial ſentence.

Exec'uter (*s. from* execute) One who executes, one who is intruſted to perform the will of a teſtator; an executioner; *but this ſenſe is not uſed.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Exec'uterſhip (*s. from* executer) The office of one that is appointed to perform the will of a deceaſed perſon.

Ex'ecuting (*p. a. from* execute) Performing, practiſing, putting into execution; putting to death.

Execu'tion (*s. from* execute) The act of performing; the laſt act of the law in civil cauſes; capital puniſhment; deſtruction, ſlaughter.

Execu'tioner (*s. from* execution) One that executes; one that inflicts a capital puniſhment, one who puts to death according to the ſentence of the law; the inſtrument by which any thing is performed, one that kills. *But theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete.*

Exec'utive (*adj. from* execute) Having the quality of executing, having the power of execution.

Exec'utor (*s. from* execute) An executer, one intruſted to perform the laſt will of a deceaſed perſon.

Exec'utorſhip (*s. from* executor) The office of an executor.

Exec'utory (*adj. not much uſed, from* executor) Executive,

Exe'cutour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An executioner. *Ch.*

Exec'utrice (*s. an old ſpelling*) An executrix. *Chaucer.*

Exec'utrix (*s. from* execute) A woman intruſted to perform the will of a diſeaſed perſon.

EXE'DRA (*s. in antiquity*) The ambo, a kind of pulpit.

EXE'DRÆ (*s. in antiquity, from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* εδρα *a chair*) The place where the ancient philoſophers and rhetoricians held their conferences and diſputes; buildings dependent on a church but not immediately joined to the body of it.

EXE'GESIS (*s. from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* ηγεομαι *to lead*) An explanation, a figure in rhetoric in which that which has been darkly delivered is rendered more intelligible in the ſame ſentence.

EXE'GETES (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The great lawyers among the Athenians whom the judges conſulted in capital caſes.

EXEGE'TICAL (*adj. from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* ηγεομαι *to think*) Explanatory, ſerving to unfold, ſerving to explain what was mentioned juſt before.

Exege'tically (*adv. from* exegetical) In an exegetical or explanatory manner.

Exege'ticalneſs (*s. from* exegetical) The ſtate of being exegetical.

Exem'plable (*adj. from* exemplar) Capable of being imitated.

EXEM'PLAR (*s. from the* Lat.) An example, a pattern, that which is worthy of imitation.

Exem'plarily (*adv. from* exemplary) In an exemplary manner,

Exem'plarineſs (*s. from* exemplary) The ſtate of being exemplary.

Exem'plary (*adj. from* exemplar) Deſerving to be propoſed for an example, ſuited to attract notice, fit to warn others.

Exemplifica'tion (*s. from* exemplify) A copy, a tranſcript, an illuſtration by example.

Exem′plified (*p. from* exemplify) Illuſtrated by example, tranſcribed, copied.

Exem′plifier (*s. from* exemplify) One that exemplifies.

EXEM′PLIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. exemplum *an example, and* fio *to be done*) To illuſtrate by example, to copy, to tranſcribe.

Exem′plifying (*p. a. from* exemplify) Illuſtrating by example, copying, tranſcribing.

EXEM′PT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* emo *to buy*) To privilege, to grant immunity from, to free from; to cut off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exem′pt (*adj. from the verb*) Free by privilege, freed from, excuſed.

Ex′empt (*s. from the adj.*) An officer in the guards who commands in the abſence of the captain, a ſoldier free from duty.

Exempt′ed (*p. from* exempt) Freed from, privileged, excuſed; *with* from: *as,* "*They were* exempted from *that tax.*"

Exempt′ing (*p. a. from* exempt) Freeing from, excuſing, privileging.

Exemp′tion (*s. from* exempt) Immunity, privilege, a freedom from impoſts and offices.

Exempti′tious (*adj. from* exempt) Separable, capable of being taken from another. *More.*

Exen′nium (*s. in natural hiſtory, an incorrect ſpelling*) The exhebenus, a white ſtone uſed in poliſhing gold.

EXEN′TERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* internus *inward*) To embowel, to deprive of the entrails. *Brown.*

Exentera′tion (*s. from* exenterate) The act of taking out the bowels.

Exe′quial (*adj. from* exequies) Belonging to funeral rites.

EXE′QUIES (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſequor *to follow*) Funeral rites, the proceſſion at a funeral, the ſolemnity of a funeral.

EXER′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* arceo *to ſtrive*) Practiſing, following any trade or calling. *Ayl.*

EX′ERCISE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* arceo *to ſtrive*) To employ, to keep buſy, to practiſe, to exert, to put in uſe, to train by uſe, to practiſe in order to habitual ſkill.

Ex′erciſe (*v. int.*) To uſe exerciſe, to labour for health or amuſement.

Ex′erciſe (*s. from the verb*) Practiſe, uſe, employment, a taſk, an act of divine worſhip, preparatory practice, habitual action, labour for health or amuſement; the art of uſing arms.

Ex′erciſed (*p. from* exerciſe) Uſed, employed, exerted.

Ex′erciſer (*s. from* exerciſe) One that directs, one that uſes exerciſe.

Ex′erciſing (*p. a. from* exerciſe) Practiſing, performing, uſing, going through the exerciſe of arms.

Exercita′tion (*s. not much uſed*) Exerciſe, uſe, practice. *Brown.*

EXERGA′SIA (*s. from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* εργασια *a work*) The act of poliſhing; a figure in rhetoric in which there is a kind of fine and laboured enumeration of particulars relative to the ſame ſubject.

Exer′gaſy (*s. from* exergaſia) The act of poliſhing, an exergaſia.

EXER′GUE (*s. from* exergum) The plain circular ſpace juſt within the edge of a medal.

EXER′GUM (*s. from the* Gr. εξ *from, and* εργον *the work*) The plain circular ſpace between the work and the edge of a medal on which the inſcription or motto is uſually placed.

EXE′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* fero *to bear*) To put forth, to perform, to make an effort, to uſe with ardor, to ſtrive.

Exert′ed (*p. from* exert) Put forth, uſed with an effort.

Exert′ing (*p. a. from* exert) Putting forth, uſing with an effort.

Exer′tion (*s. from* exert) The act of exerting, an effort.

EXE′SION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* edo *to eat*) The act of eating through. *Brown.*

EXESTICA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* æſtuo *to boil*) The ſtate of boiling up, an ebullition, a tumultuous heat.

EX′ETER (*s. not ſo formal a ſpelling*) Exon, a city of Devonſhire.

EXFLO′ROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* flos *a flower*) Having flowers grown out of it. *Cole.*

EXFO′LIATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* folium *a leaf*) To ſcale off, to throw off a ſplinter as a carious bone.

Exfo′liate (*v. t.*) To raiſe the ſcales or ſplinters thrown off in exfoliations. "*To exfoliate or raiſe ſeveral leaves or flakes one from another.*" *Scott.*

Exfo′liating (*p. a. from* exfoliate) Scaling off, ſepar ing as a corrupted part of a bone from the ſound. *W*

Exfolia′tion (*s. from* exfoliate) The proceſs by whi the corrupted part of a bone ſeparates from the ſou

Exfo′liative (*adj. from* exfoliate) Having the power produce an exfoliation, tending to an exfoliation.

EXFOLIATI′VUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to ſcr and clean a foul bone.

Exfradia′re (*v. int. in old records*) To break the peac

Exha′lable (*adj. from* exhale) Capable of being exhal

Exhala′tion (*s. from* exhale) The act of exhaling, ſtate of evaporating, an emiſſion, an evaporation, which riſes in evaporation, a vapor.

EXHA′LE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* halo *breathe*) To draw out vapor, to ſend out fumes, draw out.

Exha′le (*v. int.*) To breathe out, to evaporate. *S*

Exha′led (*p. from* exhale) Drawn out in vapor, ſent in fumes, drawn out.

Exha′lement (*s. from* exhale) The matter exhaled, exhalation, a vapor. *Bro*

Exha′ling (*p. a. from* exhale) Sending forth in va drawing off in exhalations, flying off in fumes.

EXHAU′ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* hauri *draw*) To drain, to diminiſh by drawing off; to d out totally.

Exhaus′ted (*p. from* exhauſt) Drained off, dimini by draining, drawn off totally.

Exhaus′tible (*adj. not much uſed, from* exhauſt) Cap of being exhauſted.

Exhaus′ting (*p. a. from* exhauſt) Draining off, dimi ing, drawing off totally.

Exhaus′tion (*s. from* exhauſt) The act of draining o

Exhauſt′leſs (*adj. from* exhauſt) Inexhauſtible.

EXHÆ′RESIS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek εξ *from,* αιρεω *to take away*) An operation in which ſomet foreign and pernicious is taken from a human bod

EXHEBE′NUS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* G εξεβενος) A kind of white ſtone uſed in poliſhing g

EXHER′EDATE (*v. t. a law term, from the* Lat. ex *and* hæres *an heir*) To diſinherit.

Exhereda′tion (*s. from* exheredate) The act of di riting, the act or deed of the father by which th is excluded from inheriting his eſtate.

EXHIB′IT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* hab *have*) To bring forth to view, to propoſe in a f manner, to ſhew, to diſplay.

Exhib′it (*v. int.*) To hold forth for the entertain of company, to practiſe by way of ſhew.

Exhib′ited (*p. from* exhibit) Brought forth to propoſed, diſplayed.

Exhib′iter (*s. from* exhibit) One that exhibits.

Exhib′iting (*p. a. from* exhibit) Producing to view poſing, diſplaying.

Exhibi′tion (*s. from* exhibit) The act of exhibiting which is exhibited, a ſhew, a diſplay, an allow a penſion, a ſalary.

Exhib′itive (*adj. from* exhibit) Diſplaying, repreſe belonging to exhibition.

EXHI′LARATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and to cheer*) To make cheerful, to enliven, to gladde

Exhi′larated (*p. from* exhilarate) Cheered, enli made glad.

Exhil′arating (*p. a. from* exhilarate) Cheering, en ing, making glad.

Exhilara′tion (*s. from* exhilarate) The act of che the ſtate of being cheered.

EXHOR′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ho *perſuade*) To excite, to perſuade, to encourage good action.

Exhort′ative (*adj. from* exhort) Tending to exhor containing exhortation.

Exhorta′tion (*s. from* exhort) The act of exhorti form of words in which any one is exhorted.

Exhort′atory (*adj. from* exhort) Tending to exhor containing exhortation.

Exhort′ed (*p. from* exhort) Incited, perſuaded, raged to any good action.

Exhort′er (*s. from* exhort) One that exhorts.

Exhort′ing (*p. a. from* exhort) Inciting, perſu encouraging to virtuous actions.

EXHUMA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and the ground*) The act of digging up a human bod interment.

EXIC′CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and dry*) To dry up.

Exicca′tion (*s. from* exiccate) The act of drying ſtate of being dried up.

Exic′cative (*adj. from* exiccate) Having a dry drying.

ce (s. *from* exigent) Want, demand, need, a
ng neceſſity, a ſudden occaſion.

cy (s. *from* exigence) An exigence.

dacy (s. *a law term, not ſo common a word*) An
nter, an officer in the court of common pleas.

NT (s. *from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ago *to require*)
eſſing buſineſs, an occaſion that requires imme-
help, an end; an extremity. *Shakeſpeare. In*
a writ iſſued againſt a perſon that cannot be
, part of the proceſs that leads to an outlawry.

ter (s. *from* exigent) An officer of the court of
non pleas who makes out the exigents and pro-
tions in the proceſs of outlawry.

ty (s. *from* exiguous) Smallneſs, diminutiveneſs.

UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. exiguus *ſlender*) Small,
utive, little.

uſneſs (s. *from* exiguous) The ſtate of being ex-
s. *Scott.*

(s. *from the* Lat. exul *one baniſhed*) Baniſhment,
ate of being baniſhed; the perſon baniſhed.

v. t. from the ſub.) To baniſh, to drive from a
ry, to tranſport.

(*adj. from the* Lat. exilis *ſlender*) Small, ſlen-
Bacon.

(*p. from* exile) Baniſhed, driven from a country,
ported.

ent (s. *from* exile) Baniſhment. *Wotton.*

(*v. t. obſolete*) To exile, to baniſh. *Chaucer.*

(*p. a. from* exile) Baniſhing, driving from a
ry, tranſporting.

TION (s. *from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſalio *to leap*)
act of ſpringing out, the act of ruſhing out ſud-
.

(s. *from* exile) Slenderneſs, ſmallneſs, diminu-

UM (s. *in old records*) A waſte of lands, a deſtruc-
f woods, damage done to a tenant.

(s. *obſolete*) An axletree. *Chaucer.*

OUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of,*
mo *to buy*) Choice, famous, eminent, excellent.

uſneſs (s. *from* eximious) Eminence, excel-
Scott.

y (s. *from* eximious) Eminence, excellence. *Scott.*

ited (*adj. not uſed*) Robbed, reduced.

NI'TION (s. *from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* inanio
ty) The act of emptying, an evacuation.

HIUS (s. *with phyſicians, from the* Greek εξ *out*
nd ισχιον *the thigh bone*) The diſlocation of the
.

IOS (s. *rather an incorrect ſpelling*) The exiſchius,
iſlocation of the thigh bone. *Phillips.*

(*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſiſto *to ſtand*)
, to have a being.

ce (s. *from* exiſt) A ſtate of being, the actual poſ-
of being.

cy (s. *not much uſed, from* exiſtence) Exiſ-
Hale.

t (*adj. from* exiſt) Having exiſtence, poſſeſſed of
eing.

le (*adj. not much uſed, from* exiſt) Capable of ex-
e. *Scott.*

MA'TION (s. *from the* Lat. ex *from, and* æſtimo
mate) An eſteem, an opinion.

(s. *from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* eo *to go*) The act
ng off the ſtage, a receſs, a departure, a paſſage
any place; death, a departure out of life.

le (*adj. not much uſed, from* exit) Mortal, hurt-
ending to an exit.

(*v. t. obſolete*) To excite, to ſtir up. *Chaucer.*

(*adj. from* exit) Deſtructive, fatal, mortal.

s (*adj. from* exit) Deſtructive, fatal, mortal, tend-
an exit.

(*adj. from* exit) Deſtructive, tending to an
Scott.

(s. *obſolete*) One that excites, one that ſtirs
Chaucer.

S (s. *a law term*) The iſſues, the rents and pro-
lands, or tenements.

A'LITUS (s. *a law term*) An outlaw.

HAS (s. *from the* Greek) A pimple in the funda-
Phillips.

TACŒ'LI (s. *in church hiſtory*) The great offi-
n the Greek church.

E'TUS (s. *in ichthyology*) The flying fiſh.

ry (s. *in the Roman tragedy*) A droll who ap-
d on the ſtage after the tragedy was ended and
med the exodium.

UM (s. *from the* Greek εξοδιον) An interlude at
nd of a tragedy, a ſong at the concluſion of a meal.

EX'ODUS (s. *from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* οδος *the way*) A departure from a place, a going out; the title of one of the five books of Moſes.

Ex'ody (s. *not much uſed*) A departure, a journey from any place. *Hale.*

Exoi'ne (s. *an incorrect ſpelling*) An eſſoine. *Cole.*

EX'OLETE (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* oleo *to ſmell*) Obſolete, out of uſe.

EXO'LVE (*v. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſolvo *to pay*) To looſe, to pay.

Exolu'tion (s. *not much uſed, from* exolve) A full payment; a relaxation of all the parts of the body. *Cole.*

EXO'MIS (s. *not much uſed*) A kind of jacket, a ſtudents hood, a livery gown. *Phillips.*

EXOMP'HALOS (s. *from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* ομφαλος *the navel*) A rupture of the navel.

EXOMOLOGE'SIS (s. *from the* Greek) An eccleſiaſtical confeſſion. *Scott.*

EX'ON (s. *the more formal and correct ſpelling*) A city in Devonſhire ſituate on the river Ex, from which it takes its name; it is large and populous, has a good trade for ſerges, is a county of itſelf, and the ſee of a biſhop, has twenty churches and ſeveral other public buildings, ſends two members to parliament, has a plentiful market on Wedneſday and Saturday, and is 171 miles from London.

EXONCHO'MA (s. *in ſurgery, from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* ογχος *a ſwelling*) A large prominent tumor.

EXON'ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* onus *a load*) To unload, to diſburden, to free from any heavy or important charge.

Exon'erated (*p. from* exonerate) Diſburdened, unloaded, delivered from an important charge.

Exon'erating (*p. a. from* exonerate) Diſburdening, unloading.

Exonera'tion (s. *from* exonerate) The act of diſburdening.

EXONERO'SIS (s. *in ſurgery, from the* Greek) A ſpecies of gonorrhœa.

EXOPHTHAL'MIA (s. *from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* οφθαλμος *the eye*) An unnatural protuberance of the eye.

EXOP'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* opto *to deſire*) Deſirable, deſired with eagerneſs.

Exop'tated (*adj. not much uſed*) Earneſtly deſired, ardently wiſhed for. *Scott.*

EXOPTA'TION (s. *from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* opto *to deſire*) An earneſt deſire, an ardent wiſhing.

EXO'RABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* oro *to pray*) Capable of being moved by intreaty.

Exor'bitance (s. *from* exorbitant) The act of departing from the track preſcribed, a groſs deviation from that which is right; boundleſs demand, great depravity.

Exor'bitancy (s. *not ſo frequently uſed*) Exorbitance.

EXOR'BITANT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* orbita *a track*) Going out of the track preſcribed, deviating from an eſtabliſhed rule; irregular; exceſſive, unconſcionable.

EXOR'BITATE (*v. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* orbito *a track*) To deviate, to go out of the track preſcribed. *Bentley.*

Exorcis'acouns (s. *obſolete*) Exorciſms, prayers and charms ſuperſtitiouſly uſed againſt the power of the devil. *Chaucer,*

EX'ORCISE (*v. t. from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* ορκιζω *to adjure*) To adjure by ſome ſacred name, to drive away ſpirits by a certain form of adjuration, to deliver from the influence of evil ſpirits by religious rites.

Ex'orciſed (*p. from* exorciſe) Adjured, delivered from the influence of evil ſpirits by religious rites.

Ex'orciſer (s. *from* exorciſe) An exorciſt.

Ex'orciſing (*p. a. from* exorciſe) Adjuring, delivering from the influence of evil ſpirits by ſome charm or religious rite.

Ex'orciſm (s. *from* exorciſe) The form of adjuration, religious rites by which evil ſpirits were ſuppoſed to be driven away.

Ex'orciſt (s. *from* exorciſe) One who performs the religious rites by which evil ſpirits were driven away; an enchanter, a conjurer.

EXOR'DIUM (s. *from the* Lat.) A formal preface, the introductory part of a compoſition.

EXOR'MISTOS (s. *in ichthyology*) The lampern.

EXORNA'TION (s. *from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* orno *to ornament*) An ornament, a decoration, an embelliſhment. *Hale.*

EXOR'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* orior *to riſe*) Riſing, belonging to the eaſt. *Scott.*

EX'OS (s. *in ichthyology*) The huſo, the iſingglaſs fiſh.

EXOS′SATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* os *a bone*) Deprived of bones.

EXOSSA′TION (*s. not much uſed*) The act of taking out the bones.

EXOS′SEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* os *a bone*) Wanting bones, formed without bones.

Exos′ter (*s. not uſed*) A petard, an engine to burſt open a gate. *Cole.*

EXOS′TOSIS (*s. from the* Greek εξ *out of, and* οϛεον *a bone*) The protuberance of a bone.

EXOS′TRA (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of theatrical machine; a petard, an engine to burſt open a gate. *Phil.*

EXOTE′RIC (*adj. from the* Greek εξωτερος *exterior*) Belonging to the lectures of Ariſtotle on rhetoric, and the more ſuperficial parts of learning which any one had liberty to hear.

Exote′rical (*adj. from* exoteric) Belonging to thoſe lectures of Ariſtotle which any one had the liberty to hear as oppoſed to the more ſerious parts of doctrine and inſtructions to which none but his friends were admitted.

Exote′rics (*s. from* exoteric) The lectures of Ariſtotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted without diſtinction.

EXOT′IC (*adj. from the* Greek εξωτικος *foreign*) Brought from abroad, produced in a foreign country, foreign.

Exot′ic (*s. from the adj.*) A foreign plant.

Exot′ical (*adj. from* exotic) Brought from another country, foreign.

Exot′icalneſs (*s. from* exotic) The ſtate or quality of being exotic. *Scott.*

EXOT′ICUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat.) Exotic, foreign.

EXPA′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pando *to lie open*) To ſpread, to lay open, to dilate, to diffuſe.

Expand′ed (*p. from* expand) Spread out, laid open, dilated.

Expand′ing (*p. a. from* expand) Spreading, laying open, dilating.

EXPAN′SE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pando *to open*) A wide extent, the firmament of the heavens.

Expans′ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Diſplayed.

Expanſibi′lity (*s. from* expanſible) The quality which renders expanſible. *Grew.*

Expans′ible (*adj. from* expanſe) Capable of being expanded. *Grew.*

Expans′ile (*adj. from* expanſe) Belonging to expanſion. *Scott.*

Expan′ſion (*s. from* expanſe) The ſtate of being expanded, the act of expanding, extent, ſurface, pure ſpace.

Expans′ive (*adj. from* expanſe) Having the power of expanſion.

EXPA′TIATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pateo *to be open*) To range at large, to rove, to enlarge upon in diſcourſe; *with* on, *or* upon: *as,* "*She* expatiates upon *this cuſtom.*" To let looſe, to give room to range; *but this laſt ſenſe is improper.* *Dryden.*

Expa′tiating (*p. a. from* expatiate) Ranging at large, wandering, enlarging upon in diſcourſe.

EXPE′CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſpecto *to behold*) To look for, to have a previous apprehenſion; to wait for, to attend the coming.

Expe′ct (*v. int.*) To wait, to ſtay.

Expec′table (*adj. from* expect) Likely to happen, expected to happen. *Brown.*

Expec′tance (*s. from* expect) Expectation, hope, ſomething expected.

Expec′tancy (*s. from* expectance) Expectation, the ſtate of being expected, that which is expected.

Expec′tant (*adj. from* expect) Waiting in expectation.

Expec′tant (*s. from the adj.*) One who waits in expectation, one held in dependance by future hopes.

Expecta′tion (*s. from* expect) The act of expecting, the ſtate of expecting, the object of expectation; a ſtate in which ſomething great is expected of us.

Expec′tativ (*adj. from* expect, *but not much uſed*) Belonging to expectation, affording ſome ground of expectation.

Expec′taunt (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Expectant, waiting in expectation. *Chaucer.*

Expec′ted (*p. from* expect) Looked for, previouſly apprehended, waited for.

Expec′ter (*s. from* expect) One who expects ſomething, one who waits for ſomething.

Expec′ting (*p. a. from* expect) Waiting for, hoping, having a previous apprehenſion.

EXPEC′TORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pectus *the breaſt*) To eject from the breaſt, to throw up by coughing and ſpitting.

Expec′torated (*p. from* expectorate) Ejected from the breaſt or lungs, thrown up by coughing and ſpit

Expectora′tion (*s. from* expectorate) The act of disch ing from the breaſt or lungs, the diſcharge whi made from the breaſt or lungs by coughing and ting.

Expec′torative (*adj. from* expectorate) Promoting pectoration.

Expec′torative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to pro expectoration. *Har*

Expe′dience (*s. from* expedient) Fitneſs, propriety, ableneſs to what is propoſed; haſte, expedition adventure, an attempt. *Shakeſp*

Expe′diency (*s. from* expedience) Fitneſs, propriety

EXPE′DIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pe dis *a foot*) Proper, fit, convenient, ſuitable; ex tious, quick. *Shakeſp*

Expe′dient (*s. from the adj.*) A contrivance to he ward any deſign, a ſhift, a meaſure ſuited to the gence of preſent circumſtances.

Expe′diently (*adv. from* expedient) Fitly, ſuit haſtily, quickly.

Expe′dientneſs (*s. from* expedient) Fitneſs, con ence.

Exped′iment (*s. a law term*) The whole of a man's g and chattles, bag and baggage.

Expe′ditate (*v. t. in the foreſt law*) To cut out the of a dog's feet to prevent it from killing the k game.

Expe′ditated (*p. from* expeditate) Deprived of the of the feet, deprived of the three claws of the feet.

Expedita′tion (*s. in the foreſt law, from* expeditate) act of cuting out the balls of a dog's fore feet in to preſerve the game.

EX′PEDITE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* *foot*) To facilitate, to haſten, to free from im ment, to diſpatch, to diſpatch from an office.

Ex′pedite (*adj. from the verb*) Quick, haſty, expedit eaſy, clear from impediment; nimble, active; cumbered, light armed; "Expedite *forces.*"

Ex′pedited (*p. from* expedite) Facilitated, haſtened patched.

Ex′peditely (*adv. from* expedite) Quickly, haſtily dily.

Ex′pediting (*p. a. from* expedite) Facilitating, ing, diſpatching.

Expedi′tion (*s. from* expedite) Diſpatch, haſte, acti an enterprize, a march or voyage with hoſtile tion.

Expedi′tionary (*s. in the pope's conſiſtory*) An office takes care of diſpatches.

Expedi′tious (*adj. from* expedite) Quick, nimble, diſpatch.

Expedi′tiouſly (*adv. from* expeditious) Quickly, with diſpatch.

Expedi′tiouſneſs (*s. from* expeditious) Quickneſs patch.

EXPE′L (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* pello *to* To drive out, to force away, to eject, to bani drive from a place of reſidence.

Expel′led (*p. from* expel) Driven out, forced awa jected, baniſhed.

Expel′ler (*s. from* expel) One that expels.

Expel′ling (*p. a. from* expel) Caſting out, driving rejecting, baniſhing.

EXPE′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pe *weigh*) To ſpend, to lay out.

Expen′ded (*p. from* expend) Spent, laid out.

Expend′ing (*p. a. from* expend) Spending, laying

Expend′itor (*s. from* expend) An officer who ſuperi the banks of Romney marſh.

EXPEN′SE (*s. the* s *is ſounded hard, from the* L *from, and* pendo *to weigh*) Coſt, charge, mon pended.

Expen′ſeful (*adj. from* expenſe) Expenſive, coſtly, able.

Expen′ſeleſs (*adj. from* expenſe) Free from coſt, expenſe.

Expen′ſive (*adj. from* expenſe) Coſtly, attended w penſe, liberal, generous; extravagant, luxurio

Expen′ſively (*adv. from* expenſe) In an expenſiv ner, with great expenſe.

Expen′ſiveneſs (*s. from* expenſive) Extravagance, neſs.

EXPERGEFAC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from,* go *to go forward*) The act of awaking out of

EXPE′RIENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* *open*) Long practice, frequent trial, knowledge by practice; that which enters into a man's feel

ience (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To try, to practiſe, to
y by practice, to know by real feelings.

ienced (*p. from* experience) Tried, practiſed,
wn by practice, made wiſe by experience.

iencer (*s. from* experience) One who experiences,
who makes experiments.

iencing (*p. a. from* experience) Feeling by expe-
ce, knowing by experiment.

IMENT (*s. from the* Lat. experimentum *a trial*)
ſay, a trial, that which is done to diſcover an
own or uncertain effect.

iment (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To try, to ſearch out
ial. *Ray.*

men'tal (*adj. from* experiment) Belonging to ex-
nent, built on experiment, known by experience.

men'tally (*adv. from* experimental) By experience,
ial, by obſervation.

mented (*p. not much uſed, from* experiment)
ed by experience, proved by experiment.

menter (*s. from* experiment) One who makes ex-
nents.

menting (*p. a. but not much uſed, from* experi-
) Making experiments, proving by experiment.

T (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* pario *to open*)
l, ready, dexterous; *with* in: *as,* "Expert in
Sometimes, but not ſo properly, *with* of: *as,*
rt of *arms.*" *Pope.*

ly (*adv. from* expert) Readily, dexterouſly.

neſs (*s. from* expert) Skill, readineſs, dexterity.

IBLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ex *from,*
peto *to deſire*) Deſirable. *Scott.*

leneſs (*s. from* expetibleneſs) Deſireableneſs. *Sc.*

e (*adj. from* expiate) Capable of being expiated.

TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* pio *to wor-*
To atone for, to avert by acts of piety.

d (*p. from* expiate) Atoned for, averted by acts
ty.

ng (*p. a. from* expiate) Atoning for, averting
ſequent acts of piety.

on (*s. from* expiate) Atonement, the act of aton-
r any crime, the means by which an evil is
d.

rineſs (*s. from* expiatory) The quality that tends
iation. *Scott.*

ry (*adj. from* expiate) Having the power of
nent, tending to expiation.

TION (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. ex *out of,*
lus *a hair*) The act of robbing, the act of com-
g waſte on lands, the act of withdrawing any
belonging to an inheritance before the heir takes
on.

ion (*s. from* expire) That act of reſpiration in
the air is emitted from the lungs, the laſt emiſ-
breath, death; evaporation, the matter evapo-
the ceſſation of any thing to which life is aſ-
the concluſion of any limited time.

(*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſpiro *to*
) To breathe out, to exhale; to cloſe, to bring
end.

(*v. int.*) To fly out with a blaſt, to emit the
m the lungs, to breathe the laſt, to die, to pe-
fall, to come to an end.

(*p. from* expire) Run out, come to an end;
d out. *Johnſon.*

(*p. a. from* expire) Breathing out, exhaling,
to an end, dying.

ATE (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and*
fiſh) To fiſh out, to diſcover by artful means.
Bailey.

N (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* plano *to*
lain) To illuſtrate, to expound, to clear by notes,
an explanation.

ble (*adj. from* explain) Capable of being ex-
admitting of interpretation.

d (*p. from* explain) Illuſtrated, expounded,
lain.

r (*s. from* explain) One that explains, an inter-

ng (*p. a. from* explain) Illuſtrating, expound-
ving an explanation.

ion (*s. from* explain) The act of explaining,
e given by an interpretation, a comment, an
ion.

orineſs (*s. from* explanatory) The ſtate of being
tory. *Scott.*

ry (*adj. from* explain) Containing explanation,
to explanation.

(*s. a law term*) The rents or profits of lands or
ts.

(*v. t. obſolete*) To accompliſh, to perform. *Ch.*

Exple'ta, Exple'tia (*s. in old records*) The rents and profits of an eſtate.

EX'PLETIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pleo *to fill up*) Supplemental, filling up.

Ex'pletive (*s. from the adj.*) That which is uſed by way of ſupplement, that which is uſed to fill up a vacancy.

Ex'plicable (*adj. from* explicate) Capable of being explained, admitting of illuſtration.

Ex'plicableneſs (*s. from* explicable) The ſtate or quality of being explicable. *Scott.*

EX'PLICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* plico *to fold*) To unfold, to expand, to explain, to clear, to interpret.

Ex'plicated (*p. from* explicate) Unfolded, explained. *Ha.*

Ex'plicating (*p. a. from* explicate) Unfolding, explaining.

Explica'tion (*s. from* explicate) The act of opening, the act of unfolding; an illuſtration, an explanation.

Ex'plicative (*adj. from* explicate) Tending to explain, containing an explanation.

Explica'tor (*s. from* explicate) One that explains, an interpreter.

Expli'cia (*s. in old records*) The rents and profits of an eſtate.

EXPLIC'IT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* plico *to fold*) Unfolded, plain, clear, obvious, expreſs.

Explic'itly (*adv. from* explicit) Plainly, clearly, expreſly.

Explic'itneſs (*s. from* explicit) The ſtate of being explicit.

EXPLO'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* plodo *to clap the hands*) To drive out with diſgrace, to reject with contempt, to reject with noiſe and violence.

Explo'ded (*p. from* explode) Rejected with contempt, rejected with noiſe and violence, driven off the ſtage.

Explo'der (*s. from* explode) One that explodes, a hiſſer.

Explo'ding (*p. a. from* explode) Driving off, rejecting with contempt, rejecting with noiſe and violence.

EXPLOI'T (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* pleo *to perfect*) The accompliſhment of ſome great deſign, an atchievement, a ſucceſsful enterpriſe.

Exploi't (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To perform, to atchieve. *Camden.*

EXPLO'RATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ploro *to ſearch*) To ſearch out, to try by ſearching. *Brown.*

Explora'tion (*s. from* explore) An examination, a ſearching. *Boyle.*

Explora'tor (*s. from* explorate) One that explores, one that ſearches out.

EXPLORATO'RIUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to ſearch wounds, a probe.

Explo'ratory (*adj. from* explorate) Searching, examining.

EXPLO'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ploro *to ſearch*) To try, to ſearch, to try by experiment.

Explo'red (*p. from* explore) Searched out, found by experiment.

Explo'rement (*s. from* explore) A ſearch, a trial. *Brown.*

Explo'ring (*p. a. from* explore) Searching out, finding by trial.

Explo'ſion (*s. from* explode) The act of driving out with noiſe and violence, the report of a bomb or cannon, the noiſe occaſioned by the firing of a large quantity of gunpowder.

Explo'ſive (*adj. from* explode) Driving out with noiſe and violence. *Woodward.*

EXPOLI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* polio *to poliſh*) A figure in rhetoric in which any thing obſcure is rendered more obvious by an illuſtration.

EXPO'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pono *to place*) To ſet forth, to lay open, to expound. *Chaucer.*

EX'PONENT (*s. in algebra*) A number ſet over any quantity to ſhew to what power it is to be raiſed by multiplication into itſelf; the number that points out the proportion or ratio of two or more quantities.

Exponen'tial (*adj. from* exponent) Belonging to the exponent, noted by an exponent; expounding, laying open to view.

EXPOR'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* porto *to carry*) To carry out of a country, to ſend abroad in any way of commerce.

Ex'port (*s. from the verb*) A commodity ſent out of the country in a way of traffick.

Exporta'tion (*s. from* export) The act or practice of ſending goods out of the kingdom by way of traffick.

Expor'ted (*p. from* export) Sent out of the country in commerce, ſent abroad in traffick.

Expor'ter (*s. from* export) One that carries or ſends goods abroad in commerce.

Expor'ting (*p. a. from* export) Sending out of the kingdom, ſending goods abroad in traffick.

EXPO′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* pono *to place*) To lay open, to make bare, to caſt out to chance, to make liable to, to put in danger; to cenſure; *but this laſt ſenſe is colloquial.* *Addiſon.*

Expo′ſed (*p. from* expoſe) Laid open, caſt out to chance, made liable to, put in danger.

Expo′ſing (*p. a. from* expoſe) Laying open, caſting out to chance, making liable to, putting in danger.

Expoſi′tion (*s. from* expoſe) The ſituation of any thing in reſpect of the ſun and air; an explanation, an interpretation.

Expo′ſitor (*s. from* expoſe) One that explains, one that interprets, one that expounds.

EXPOS′TULATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* poſtulo *to require*) To debate in a ſerious manner, to reaſon, to argue in a cloſe but friendly manner; *with* with: *as,* "*Let me* expoſtulate with *you.*"

Expos′tulating (*p. a. from* expoſtulate) Debating, reaſoning in a cloſe but friendly manner.

Expoſtula′tion (*s. from* expoſtulate) The act of expoſtulating; a charge, an accuſation.

Expoſtula′tor (*s. from* expoſtulate) One that expoſtulates.

Expoſtula′tory (*adj. from* expoſtulate) Containing expoſtulation, belonging to expoſtulation.

Expo′ſure (*s. from* expoſe) The act of expoſing, the ſtate of being expoſed; the ſituation as to the ſun and air.

EXPOU′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pono *to place*) To explain, to clear, to interpret; to examine, to lay open.

Expound′ed (*p. from* expound) Explained, interpreted.

Expound′er (*s. from* expound) One that expounds.

Expound′ing (*p. a. from* expound) Explaining, interpreting.

EXPRE′SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* premo *to preſs*) To repreſent, to repreſent in words, to utter, to declare, to denote, to ſhew or make known in any manner; to preſs out, to extort by violence.

Expre′ſs (*adj. from the verb*) Copied, repreſented; plain, apparent, full to the purpoſe.

Expre′ſs (*s. from the adj.*) A meſſenger, the meſſage ſent; a declaration in plain terms; *but this ſenſe is not common.* *Norris.*

Expreſs′ed (*p. from* expreſs) Uttered, declared, repreſented; preſſed out, extorted by violence.

Expreſs′ible (*adj. from* expreſs) Capable of being uttered, capable of being repreſented; capable of being preſſed out.

Expreſs′id (*adj. obſolete*) Repreſſed, reſtrained. *Ch.*

Expreſs′ing (*p. a. from* expreſs) Uttering, repreſenting, preſſing out.

Expreſs′ion (*s. from* expreſs) The act or power of repreſenting any thing, the form in which any thoughts are uttered, a mode of ſpeech; the act of preſſing out.

Expreſs′ive (*adj. from* expreſs) Having the power of utterance, having the power of repreſentation; *with* of: *as,* "Expreſſive of *my fears.*"

Expreſs′ively (*adv. from* expreſſive) In an expreſſive manner.

Expreſs′iveneſs (*s. from* expreſſive) The power of expreſſion, the quality of being expreſſive.

Expreſs′ly (*adv. from* expreſs) Plainly, clearly, in expreſs terms.

Expreſs′ure (*s. from* expreſs, *but now obſolete*) Expreſſion, utterance; the likeneſs repreſented; the mark, the impreſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Expres′t (*p. from* expreſs, *but not ſo frequently uſed*) Expreſſed. *Pope.*

EX′PROBRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* probro *to reprove*) To upbraid, to cenſure, to bring home a charge with reproach. *Brown.*

Exprobra′tion (*s. from* exprobrate) The act of upbraiding, a charge brought home with reproach.

EXPROMIS′SAR (*s. in the Roman law*) A ſurety, a bail.

EXPRO′PRIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* proprius *one's own*) To relinquiſh the claim of property, to give up one's property. *Boyle.*

Expro′priated (*p. from* expropriate) Given up to another, conſidered as the property of another. *Boyle.*

EXPUG′N (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pugno *to fight*) To conquer, to take by aſſault.

Expug′nable (*adj. from* expugn) Capable of being conquered, capable of being taken by aſſault. *Scott.*

Expugna′tion (*s. from* expugn) The act of taking by aſſault, a conqueſt.

EXPUI′TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſpuo *to ſpit*) The act of ſpitting out. *Cole.*

EXPU′LSE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pello *to drive*) To drive out, to expel, to force away.

Expul′ſe (*s. obſolete*) An expulſion, a repulſe. *Chaucer.*

Expulſ′ed (*p. from* expulſe) Driven out, expelled, ed away.

Expul′ſing (*p. a. from* expulſe, *but not much uſed*) D ing out, expelling.

Expul′ſion (*s. from* expulſe) The act of expelling, ſtate of being expelled.

Expulſ′ive (*adj. from* expulſe) Having the power of pulſion.

EXPUMICA′TION (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. ex *and* pumico *to poliſh*) The act of poliſhing wi pumice ſtone.

Expunc′tion (*s. from* expunge) The act of expunging abolition, an eraſement.

EXPU′NGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* pung *prick*) To blot out, to rub out, to efface, to annihi

Expung′ed (*p. from* expunge) Blotted out, rubbed effaced, annihilated.

Expung′ing (*p. a. from* expunge) Blotting out, effa annihilating.

EXPURGA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* p *to purge*) The act of purging, a purification.

Expur′gatory (*adj. from* expurgation) Belonging t purgation, purging away what is noxious.

EXQUI′MA (*s. in zoology*) A kind of monkey.

EX′QUISITE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* qua *ſeek*) Excellent, curious, conſummate.

Ex′quiſitely (*adv. from* exquiſite) Perfectly, compl curiouſly.

Ex′quiſiteneſs (*s. from* exquiſite) Nicety, perfection

Exquiſiti′tious (*adj. from* exquiſite) Produced by exquiſite, compleat.

EXSAN′GUINOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* L *from, and* ſanguis *blood*) Exanguinous, void of bl

Exſan′guinouſneſs (*s. from* exſanguinous) The qual being without blood.

Exſat′urated (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Exaturated.

EX′SCRIPT (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſcri *write*) A copy, an extract, a draught.

EXSIBILA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſib *biſs*) The act of hiſſing, the practice of hiſſing o ſtage.

Exſic′cant (*adj. from* exſiccate) Drying, having the to dry up.

EXSIC′CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* *dry*) To make dry.

Exſic′cated (*p. from* exſiccate) Dried, made dry.

Exſic′cating (*p. a. from* exſiccate) Drying.

Exſicca′tion (*s. from* exſiccate) The act of drying.

Exſic′cative (*adj. from* exſiccate) Having the po drying.

Exſic′cative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine of a quality.

EXSPUI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* *ſpit*) A diſcharge by ſpitting.

Ex′ſtaſy (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An ecſtacy.

Exſuc′cous (*adj. not much uſed*) Dry, having n ſture.

EXSUC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* *ſuck*) The act of ſucking out.

EXSUDA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* *ſweat*) A ſweating out, an emiſſion through th of the skin, an extillation.

EXSUFFLA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, an* *to blow*) A blaſt from below, a blowing under.

EXSUF′FOLATE (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* ſuffolar) To whiſper, to buz in the ear. *Shak*

Exſuf′folate (*p. from the verb*) Whiſpered, bu the ear. *Shak*

EXSUS′CITATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* *from, and* ſuſcito *to wake*) To rouſe from ſleep

EX′TA (*s. from the* Lat.) The bowels, the entra animal body.

Ex′tacy (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Ecſtacy.

Ex′tancy (*s. from* extant) A part ſtanding up in tion to a part depreſſed.

EX′TANT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſto Standing out to view, public.

Exſta′tic (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Ecſtatic.

Exta′tical (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Ecſtatical.

Exta′ticalneſs (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Ec neſs.

EXTEM′PORAL (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of,* pus *time*) Uttered without premeditation, without premeditation, quick, ready.

Extemporal′ity (*s. from* extemporal) A prom readineſs to ſpeak without ſtudy.

Extem′porally (*adv. from* extemporal) Without ditation, quickly.

EXTEMPORA′NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out* tempus *time*) Sudden, void of premeditation.

EM'PORARY (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* mpus *time*) Sudden, quick, done without premedi- tion.

EM'PORE (*adv. from the* Lat.) Without premedi- tion, ſuddenly, quickly.

em'pore (*adj. but improperly ſo uſed*) Sudden, quick, oid of premeditation. "*I have known a woman run t into a long* extempore *diſſertation on a petticoat.*" *Ad.*

em'porineſs (*s. from* extempore) Suddenneſs, quick- ſs, the faculty of ſpeaking without premeditation.

em'porize (*v. int. from* extempore) To ſpeak extem- ore, to ſpeak without premeditation.

em'porizing (*p. a. from* extemporize) Speaking ex- npore, ſpeaking without premeditation. *South.*

TE'ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* tendo *to retch*) To ſtretch out, to expand, to enlarge, to con- nue, to increaſe, to impart, to communicate, to ſerve y a legal proceſs.

e'nde (*s. obſolete*) Extent. *Chaucer.*

end'ed (*p. from* extend) Stretched out, expanded, nlarged, increaſed, imparted, communicated.

end'er (*s. from* extend) The perſon by whom any ning is extended, the inſtrument by which any thing extended.

end'ible (*adj. from* extend) Capable of being extend- d.

end'ing (*p. a. from* extend) Stretching out, expand- g, enlarging, increaſing, continuing, imparting.

end'leſneſs (*s. from* extend, *but improperly uſed*) An nlimited extenſion. *Hale.*

enſibi'lity (*s. from* extenſible) The quality of being xtenſible.

TENS'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* tendo *to retch*) Capable of being ſtretched, capable of being ex- nded to a larger comprehenſion.

ens'ibleneſs (*s. from* extenſible) The capacity of being xtended.

en'ſion (*s. from* extend) The act of extending, the ate of being extended.

en'ſive (*adj. from* extend) Wide, large, extended far.

en'ſively (*adv. from* extenſive) Widely, largely.

en'ſiveneſs (*s. from* extenſive) Largeneſs, wideneſs, ffuſiveneſs; poſſibility of extenſion.

TEN'SOR (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The muſcle y which any member or part of the body is ex- nded.

TEN'T (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* tendo *to ſtretch*) he ſpace through which any thing is extended, the egree to which any thing is extended: a diſtribu- on, a communication; an execution, a ſeizure.

en't (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Extended. *Spenſer.*

TEN'UATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* tenuo *make ſlender*) To leſſen, to make ſmall, to diminiſh quality, to degrade, to diminiſh in honour, to im- overiſh, to make lean, to palliate.

en'uated (*p. from* extenuate) Made leſs, diminiſhed, alliated.

en'uating (*p. a. from* extenuate) Making leſs, pal- ating.

enua'tion (*s. from* extenuate) A palliation, a mitiga- on, a loſs of muſcular fleſh. *Quincey.*

TER'CORATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ercus *dung, but not uſed*) To cleanſe from dung, to rry forth dung. *Cole.*

TE'RIOR (*adj. from the* Lat.) Outward, external.

e'riorly (*adv. from* exterior) Outwardly, externally.

TER'MINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ter- inus *a bound*) To root out, to tear up, to aboliſh, to eſtroy.

er'minated (*p. from* exterminate) Rooted up, de- royed.

er'minating (*p. a. from* exterminate) Rooting out, eſtroying.

ermina'tion (*s. from* exterminate) The act of exter- inating, deſtruction.

ermina'tor (*s. from* exterminate) One that exter- inates, the perſon or inſtrument by which any thing deſtroyed.

er'mine (*v. t. not ſo much uſed*) To exterminate, to eſtroy.

er'mined (*p. from* extermine) Exterminated, de- oyed. *Shakeſpeare.*

e'rn (*adj. not ſo frequently uſed*) External.

ER'NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. externus *outward*) Con- ing in outward appearance, operating from with- t.

er'nally (*adv. from* external) Outwardly, in outward pearance.

er'nalneſs (*s. from* external) The ſtate of being ex- nal. *Scott.*

EXTERRA'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* terra *the land*) Foreign, coming from another country. *Scott.*

EXTER'SION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* tero *to rub*) The act of wiping off, the act of rubbing off. *Scott.*

Exter'ſory (*adj. not much uſed, from* exterſion) Rubbing, cleanſing. *Scott.*

EXTI'L (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſtillo *to drop*) To diſtill from, to drop from.

Extilla'tion (*s. from* extil) The act of falling in drops. *Derham.*

EXTIM'ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſtimulo *to goad*) To prick, to urge on, to incite by ſtimulation. *Brown.*

Extimula'tion (*s. from* extimulate) The power of exciting motion, pungency. *Bacon.*

EXTIN'CT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſtinguo *to extinguiſh*) Extinguiſhed, put out, aboliſhed, wanting ſucceſſion.

Extinc'tion (*s. from* extinct) The act of extinguiſhing, the ſtate of being extinguiſhed; ſuppreſſion, deſtruction.

Extinc'tneſs (*s. from* extinct) Extinction, the ſtate of being extinct. *Scott.*

EXTIN'GUISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſtinguo *to quench*) To put out, to quench, to cloud, to obſcure, to ſuppreſs, to deſtroy.

Extin'guiſhable (*adj. from* extinguiſh) Capable of being extinguiſhed.

Extin'guiſhed (*p. a. from* extinguiſh) Put out, quenched, obſcured, deſtroyed.

Extin'guiſher (*s. from* extinguiſh) The inſtrument or little hollow cone by which a candle is extinguiſhed.

Extin'guiſhing (*p. a. from* extinguiſh) Putting out, quenching, obſcuring, deſtroying.

Extin'guiſhment (*s. from* extinguiſh) The act of extinguiſhing, an extinction, an abolition, a deſtruction.

EXTI'RP (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſtirpo *to root up*) To extirpate, to root out, to deſtroy.

Extir'pate (*v. t. from* extirp) To root out, to deſtroy.

Extir'pated (*p. from* extirpate) Rooted out, deſtroyed; *with* out of: *as,* "*It ought to be* extirpated out of *the land.*"

Extir'pating (*p. a. from* extirpate) Rooting out, deſtroying.

Extirpa'tion (*s. from* extirpate) The act of rooting out, an eradication, a deſtruction.

Extirpa'tor (*s. from* extirpate) One that extirpates, one that deſtroys.

Extir'ped (*p. from* extirp) Rooted out, deſtroyed, extirpated. *Spenſer.*

EX'TISPEX (*s. in antiquity, from the* Lat. exta *the entrails, and* ſpecio *to behold*) The perſon who was to view and draw preſages from the entrails of the beaſts offered in ſacrifice.

Ex'tiſpice (*s. from* extiſpex) The method of drawing preſages from the entrails of the beaſts which were offered in ſacrifice.

Extiſpic'ies (*s. plu. of* extiſpex) The perſons who were to view and draw preſages from the entrails of beaſts offered in ſacrifice.

Extiſpic'ious (*adj. from* extiſpex) Relating to the inſpection of the entrails of beaſts in auguration.

EXTOCA'RE (*v. t. in old records*) To clear woodlands and reduce them to tillage or paſture.

EXTO'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* tollo *to lift up*) To praiſe, to magnify, to celebrate.

Extoll'ed (*p. from* extol) Lifted up, praiſed, magnified, celebrated.

Extoll'er (*s. from* extol) One that extols.

Extoll'ing (*p. a. from* extol) Praiſing, magnifying, celebrating.

Extor'ſive (*adj. from* extort) Drawing by violent means, uſing force.

Extor'ſively (*adv. from* extorſive) In a forcible manner.

EXTOR'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* torqueo *to twiſt*) To draw by force, to wreſt, to force away, to gain by violence.

Extor't (*v. int. now grown obſolete*) To practiſe oppreſſion. *Davies.*

Extort'ed (*p. from* extort) Drawn by violence, wreſted, obtained by violence.

Extort'er (*s. from* extort) One who practiſes oppreſſion, an extortioner. *Camden.*

Extort'ing (*p. a. from* extort) Drawing by violence, wreſting, wringing from one.

Extor'tion (*s. from* extort) Rapacity, oppreſſion, unjuſt gain, the force or means uſed to take away any thing unjuſtly.

Extor′tioner (*s. from* extortion) One that practiſes extortion.

EX′TRA (*adj. chiefly uſed in compoſition, from the* Lat.) Without, foreign, extraordinary.

Extraconſtel′lated (*adj. from* extra, *and* conſtellate) Placed out of a conſtellation.

EXTRAC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* traho *to draw*) To draw out of, to draw by chymical operation, to ſelect from a larger treatiſe.

Ex′tract (*s. from the verb*) The ſubſtance extracted, the chief parts drawn from any thing, an abſtract, an epitome.

Extrac′t (*p. from the verb*) Extracted.

Extract′ed (*p. from* extract) Drawn out of, ſelected from a larger treatiſe.

Extract′ing (*p. a. from* extract) Drawing out of, drawing out by chymical operation, ſelecting from a larger treatiſe.

Extrac′tion (*s. from* extract) The act of drawing out, that which is drawn out, a lineage, a deſcent.

Extract′or (*s. from* extract) The perſon by whom any thing is extracted, the inſtrument by which any thing is extracted.

Extract′ory (*adj. from* extract) Having the quality or power of extracting. *Scott.*

Extradic′tionary (*adj. from* extra, *and* dictionary) Conſiſting not in words but in realities. *Brown.*

Extragene′ity (*s. from* extragenious) The ſtate or quality of being extragenious. *Scott.*

EXTRAGE′NIOUS (*adj. from* extra, *and* genus) Alien, foreign, belonging to another kind.

Extrajudic′ial (*adj. from* extra, *and* judicial) Different from the regular courſe of legal procedure.

Extrajudic′ially (*adv. from* extrajudicial) In a manner extrajudicial.

Extramiſ′ſion (*s. from* extra, *and* miſſion) The act of emitting outwardly, the contrary to intromiſſion.

Extramunda′ne (*adj. from* extra, *and* mundane) Exiſting beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRA′NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. extraneus) Foreign, coming from a different ſubſtance.

Extraor′dinarily (*adj. from* extraordinary) In an extraordinary manner.

Extraor′dinarineſs (*s. from* extraordinary) Uncommonneſs, remarkableneſs.

Extraor′dinary (*adj. from* extra, *and* ordinary) Different from common order or method, different from the common courſe of law, eminent, remarkable.

Extraor′dinary (*adv. a colloquial word, from the adj.*) Extraordinarily. “Extraordinary *rare.*” *Addiſon.*

Extraparo′chial (*adj. from* extra, *and* parochial) Situate ſo as not to be included in any pariſh.

Extraprovin′cial (*adj. from* extra, *and* provincial) Lying out of the province, not comprehended in the juriſdiction of the ſame archbiſhop.

Extrareg′ular (*adj. from* extra, *and* regular) Comprehended within no certain rule.

Extrav′agance (*s. from* extravagant) An excurſion beyond preſcribed limits; waſte, ſuperfluous expence; wildneſs, outrage.

Extrav′agancy (*s. not ſo commonly uſed, from* extravagance) Extravagance.

EXTRAV′AGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. extra *without, and* vagor *to wander*) Wandering out of due bounds, roving beyond due limits; irregular, wild; waſteful, prodigal.

Extrav′agant (*s. from the adj.*) One not confined within certain rules.

EXTRAVAGAN′TES (*s. with civilians*) The ordinances not contained in the body of the civil law, the conſtitutions of the popes not included in the body of the canon law; a kind of ſupplement to a body of laws.

Extrav′agantly (*adv. from* extravagant) In an extravagant manner.

Extrav′agantneſs (*s. from* extravagant) The ſtate of being extravagant, exceſs, prodigality.

Extrav′agate (*v. t. from* extravagant, *but little uſed*) To wander out of limits.

Extrav′aſal (*adj. not uſed*) Extravaſated. *Cole.*

EXTRAV′ASATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. extra *beyond, and* vas *a veſſel*) To get out of the proper veſſels. *Scott.*

Extrav′aſated (*p. from* extravaſate) Forced out of its proper veſſels.

Extravaſa′tion (*s. from* extravaſate) The act of forcing, the ſtate of being forced out of the proper veſſels.

EXTRAVE′NATE (*adj. from the* Lat. extra *without, and* vena *a vein*) Let out of the veins. *Grandville.*

Extrau′ght (*p. obſolete, from* extract) Extracted.

Extrea′t (*s. obſolete*) An extraction. *Spenſer.*

EXTRE′ME (*adj. from the* Lat. extremus *utmoſt*) Greateſt, higheſt in degree, preſſing in the utmoſt degre laſt, ultimate.

Extre′me (*s. from the adj.*) The utmoſt point, the hig eſt degree, a point at the greateſt diſtance from an ther point.

Extre′mely (*adv. from* extreme) In the utmoſt degre greatly.

Extre′meſt (*adj. ſuperl. of* extreme, *but judged imp per*) Extreme, extreme in the higheſt degree. *Add*

Extre′mitees (*s. plu. an obſolete ſpelling*) Extremes.

Extre′mity (*s. from* extreme) An extreme; the utm degree of diſtreſs.

EX′TRICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* tri *the feathers about the feet of chickens that hinder th going*) To diſembarraſs, to diſentangle.

Ex′tricating (*p. a. from* extricate) Diſembarraſſing, d entangling.

Extrica′tion (*s. from* extricate) The act of diſentangli

EXTRIN′SIC (*adj. from the* Lat. extrinſicus *outwa* Outward, external.

Extrin′ſical (*adj. from* extrinſic) Outward, external.

Extrin′ſically (*adv. from* extrinſical) Outwardly, fr without.

Extrin′ſicalneſs (*s. from* extrinſical) The ſtate or quali of being extrinſical.

EXTRU′CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſtruo *build*) To build, to raiſe, to form a ſtructure.

Extruc′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* extruct) The act raiſing a ſtructure.

Extruc′tor (*s. from* extruct, *but little uſed*) A builder, that raiſes up a ſtructure.

EXTRU′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* trudo *thruſt*) To puſh off, to thruſt off.

Extru′ded (*p. from* extrude) Thruſt off, puſhed off wi violence.

Extrud′ing (*p. from* extrude) Puſhing off, thruſting

Extru′ſion (*s. from* extrude) The act of thruſting the act of driving out.

EXTU′BERANCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* tu *a kind of puff or muſhroom*) A protuberance, a ſw ling or part ariſing from the reſt of the body.

Extu′berated (*adj. from* extuberance) Swollen into p tuberances. *Sc*

Extubera′tion (*s. from* extuberance) An extuberance.

EXTU′BEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* tu *a kind of muſhroom*) Protuberant, ſwelling out knots. *Sc*

Extu′berouſneſs (*s. from* extuberous) The ſtate of bei extuberous. *Sc*

EXTU′MÆ (*s. in old records*) The reliques of ſaints.

EXTUMES′CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* meſco *to ſwell*) A protuberance, a ſwelling on body. *Sc*

Exu′berance (*s. from* exuberant) Luxuriance, ſuper ity, uſeleſs abundance.

Exu′berancy (*s. from* exuberance, *not ſo common a wo* An exuberance.

EXU′BERANT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ub *to be fruitful*) Luxuriant, having more than enoug abundant in growth.

Exu′berantly (*adv. from* exuberant) Luxuriouſly, ab dantly.

Exu′berantneſs (*s. from* exuberant) The ſtate of bei exuberant.

EXU′BERATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ub *to be fruitful*) To abound, to abound in the hig degree. *Bo*

EXUC′COUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſuc *juice*) Void of juice, dry.

EXU′DATE (*v. int. from the* Lat, ex *from, and* udo *ſweat*) To ſweat out, to iſſue by ſweat. *Brow*

Exuda′tion (*s. from* exudate) The act of emitting ſweat, the matter diſcharged in ſweating.

EXU′DE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* udo *ſweat*) To ſweat out, to diſcharge by ſweat.

Exu′ding (*p. from* exude) Sweating out, iſſuing by ſwe

Exu′ge (*v. t. not uſed*) To ſuck up. *C*

EX′ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. exul *an exile*) To bani to drive out of the country. *C*

Ex′ulate (*v. int.*) To live in baniſhment, to live exile. *C*

EXUL′CERATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* cero *to ulcerate*) To ulcerate, to make ſore with ulcer, to affect, to corrode, to enrage.

Exul′cerated (*p. from* exulcerate) Afflicted with ulc corroded, enraged.

Exul′cerating (*p. a. from* exulcerate) Making ſore w ulcers, corroding, enraging. *R*

Exulcera′tion (*s. from* exulcerate) The ſtate of be ulcerous, a corroſion occaſioned by ulcers.

ceratory (*adj. from* exulcerate) Having a tendency
roduce ulcers.
LT (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſalto *to leap*)
leap for joy, to triumph, to rejoice exceedingly.
ance (*s. from* exult) Tranſport, joy, gladneſs,
mph.
ancy (*s. not much uſed, from* exultance) Exultation,
, tranſport.
a'tion (*s. from* exult) Joy, triumph, rapture.
ing (*p. a. from* exult) Rejoicing greatly, tri-
phing.
MBILIFICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and*
bilicus *the navel, but not much uſed*) The rupture
the navel. *Scott.*
'DATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* undo
ow in waves, but not much uſed) To overflow.
da'tion (*s. from* exundate) An overflow, an abun-
ce. *Ray.*
'GULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* un-
a hoof) To pull off the hoofs, to pare off ſuper-
us parts.
gula'tion (*s. from* exungulate) The act of pulling
he hoofs.
PERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſuper
ve) Conquerable, ſuperable, capable of being con-
red.
PERANCE (*s. from the* Lat. ex *out of, and* ſuper
ve) An overbalance, a greater proportion. *Brown.*
PERANT (*adj. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſuper
ve) Overbalancing, having greater proportion. *Sc.*
PERA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſuper
ve) An overbalance, a greater proportion. *Scott.*
'CITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* ſuſcito
wake) To ſtir up, to rouſe.
ta'tion (*s. from* exuſcitate) The act of raiſing up
n ſleep.
'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ex *from, and* uro *to burn*)
act of burning up, a conſumption by fire.
THENISMUS (*s. not ſufficiently authorized*) A figure
etoric in which contempt is expreſſed by a kind
xtenuation. *Phillips.*
VIÆ (*s. from the* Lat.) Thoſe parts of animals,
as skins and ſhells, which are thrown off, and
wed generally once a year.
obſolete) An egg.
in doomſday book) An iſland.
s. in falconry) A young hawk juſt taken from the neſt.
uſket (*s. from* eyas, *and* muſket) A young un-
ed male hawk of the muſket kind; a raw young
w. *Shakeſpeare.*
s. from the Sax. eag) The organ of viſion, ſight;
ront, the face; notice, attention; aſpect, regard;
ion, view; any thing formed like an eye, any
perforation; a ſmall catch, a nooſe; a ſmall
of colours; the bud of a plant; the power of
eption.
. t. from the ſub.) To watch, to keep in view,
ſerve.
. int.) To appear, to ſhew, to bear an appear-
Shakeſpeare.
.) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Satur-
and is 90 miles from London.
dj. from the ſub.) Belonging to Eye, made at Eye.
obſolete) An egg. *Chaucer.*
dv. obſolete) Ay, ever, yes. *Chaucer.*
l (*s. from* eye, *and* ball) The apple of the eye.
e (*v. t. from* eye, *and* bite) To bewitch by a
n evil influence of the eye. *Scott.*
lt (*s. a ſea term*) A long bolt or bar of iron with
e at one end of it.
ght (*s. in botany*) The euphraſy.
ow (*s. from* eye, *and* brow) The arch of hair
the eye.
(*p. from* eye) Watched, kept in view.
op (*s. from* eye, *and* drop) A tear.
(*s. in the manage*) A piece of leather that co-
he eye of a coach horſe.
nce (*s. from* eye, *and* glance) The glance of the
quick notice.
s (*s. from* eye, *and* glaſs) A glaſs to aſſiſt the
the glaſs next the eye in dioptric inſtruments.
(*s. from* eye, *and* laſh) The edge or rim of
on the eyelid.
(*adj. from* eye) Deprived of ſight, deprived of

T (*s. from the* French œillet *a little eye*) A ſmall
o let in light, a ſmall hole for a lace to go through.
ole (*s. from* eyelet, *and* hole) A hole to let a
rough, a hole in a ſail to receive a ſmall rope.

Eye'lid (*s. from* eye, *and* lid) The membrane that ſhuts over the eye.

EYE'MOUTH (*s.*) A port town in Scotland in the county of Berwick.

Ey'en (*s. plu. obſolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*

Eye'ſervant (*s. from* eye, *and* ſervant) A ſervant who will not work except he is watched.

Eye'ſervice (*s. from* eye, and ſervice) Service performed only under the inſpection of the maſter.

Eye'ſhot (*s. from* eye, *and* ſhot) A glance, a tranſient view.

Eye'ſight (*s. from* eye, *and* ſight) The ſight of the eye, the ſenſe of ſeeing.

Eye'ſore (*s. fom* eye, *and* ſore) Something offenſive to the ſight, ſomething diſagreeable.

Eyeſpot'ted (*adj. from* eye, *and* ſpot) Marked with ſpots like eyes.

Ey'eſs (*s. rather an incorrect ſpelling*) An eyaſs, any young hawk.

Eye'ſtring (*s. from* eye, *and* ſtring) The ſtring of the eye, the tendon by which the eye is moved.

Ey'et (*s. obſolete*) An iſlet, a ſmall iſland in a river. *Phil.*

Eye'tooth (*s. from* eye, *and* tooth) The fang, the tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders.

Eye'wink (*s. from* eye, *and* wink) A wink, a hint or token with the eye.

Eye'witneſs (*s. from* eye, *and* witneſs) One who ſaw what he teſtifies, one who has the teſtimony of his own eyes.

Ey'gre (*adj. obſolete*) Eager. *Chaucer.*

Ey'in (*s. plu. obſolete*) The eyes. *Chaucer.*

Ey'ing (*p. a. from* eye) Watching, viewing.

Eyne (*s. plu. obſolete*) The eyes. *Spenſer.*

EY'RAC (*s. in geography*) The ancient Parthia.

EY'RAC (*s. in geography*) The ancient Chaldea.

EY'RAR (*s. in old records*) A neſt or brood of young birds.

EYRE (*s. from the* Lat. iter *a journey*) The court of itinerant juſtices; the ſeat of the juſtice executing the foreſt laws.

Eyre (*s. obſolete*) The air, an heir. *Chaucer.*

EY'RIE (*s. from the* Sax. ey *an egg*) The neſt of a hawk or other bird of prey.

Ey'riſhe (*adj. from* eye, *obſolete*) Airy, aerial, living in the air. *Chaucer.*

EY'RY (*s. from the* Sax. ey *an egg*) The place where birds of prey hatch their young.

Eyth (*adj. obſolete*) Eaſy. *Phillips.*

EZECHI'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*

EZEKI'AS (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*

EZE'KIEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſtrength of the Lord) A man's name, the title of one of the books of ſcripture.

E'ZEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* going abroad) The name of a ſtone. *1 Sam.*

EZIONGE'BER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the wood of the man) The name of a city. *1 Kings.*

EZ'RA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* help) A man's name, the title of one of the books of ſcripture.

F.

F (*S.*) The ſixth letter of the alphabet; a note in muſic, one of the clefts or keys in the gamut. *As a contraction it is frequently put for* fellow; *as*, "F. R. S." "Fellow *of the royal ſociety*." *As an old Latin numeral it ſtands for* forty, *and with a daſh over it for* forty thouſand.

FA (*s.*) A note in muſic.

FA'BA (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The bean.

Faba'ceous (*adj. from* Faba) Belonging to the bean, having the nature of a bean.

Fabe'llator (*s. from* fable, *but not much uſed*) An inventer of little fables. *Cole.*

FA'BER (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the zeus kind, the doree.

FA'BIAN (*s.*) A man's name.

FA'BIANS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The Fabii.

FA'BII (*s. in Roman antiquity*) An ancient and noble family of Rome, the deſcendants of Fabius.

FA'BIUS (*s.*) A man's name, an illuſtrious Roman.

FA'BLE (*s. from the* Lat. fabula) A feigned ſtory intended to inforce ſome moral precept; a fiction, a fooliſh ſtory: the ſeries of events in an epic or dramatic poem; a falſehood.

Fa'ble (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To feign, to write a fiction.

Fa'ble (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To feign, to write a fiction, to tell falſehoods.

Fa'bled (*p. from* fable) Feigned, declared as a fable, celebrated in fables.

Fa'bler (*s. from* fable) A dealer in fable, a writer of fiction.

Fa'bling (*p. a. from* fable) Feigning, dealing in fiction, celebrating in fable; fawning, flattering; *but this ſenſe is obſolete.* Chaucer.

FA'BRIC (*s. from the* Lat. fabrico *to make*) A building, an edifice; any thing conſtructed of diſſimilar parts.

Fa'bric (*v. t. from the ſubſ. but not much uſed*) To build, to form, to conſtruct. *Philips.*

Fab'ricate (*v. t. from* fabric) To build, to conſtruct, to forge, to deviſe falſely.

Fab'ricate (*p. from the verb*) Fabricated. *Scott.*

Fab'ricated (*p. from* fabricate) Builded, conſtructed, forged, invented.

Fab'ricating (*p. a. from* fabricate) Building, conſtructing, inventing.

Fabrica'tion (*s. from* fabricate) The act of building, the act of conſtructing.

FABULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. fabula *a fable*) The act of moralizing fables. *Scott.*

FABULI'NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The deity which was ſuppoſed to preſide over children when they firſt begin to ſpeak.

FAB'ULIST (*s. from the* Lat. fabula *a fable*) A writer of fables.

Fabulos'ity (*s. from* fabulous) A fabulous invention, the practice of lying.

FAB'ULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fabula *a fable*) Feigned, full of fables.

Fab'ulouſly (*adv. from* fabulous) In a fabulous manner.

Fab'ulouſneſs (*s. from* fabulous) The ſtate or quality of being fabulous. *Scott.*

FACA'DE (*s. from the* French) The front of a large building.

FACE (*s. from the* Lat. facies) The countenance, the viſage, the ſurface of any thing, the appearance, the light; a diſtortion of the features; confidence, boldneſs.

Face (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To meet in front, to oppoſe, to oppoſe with impudence, to cover with an additional ſurface.

Face (*v. int.*) To carry a falſe appearance, to act the hypocrite; to turn the face, to come in front.

Fa'ced (*p. from* face) Met in front, oppoſed; covered over with an additional ſurface.

Fa'celeſs (*adj. from* face) Having no face.

Fa'cepainter (*s. from* face, *and* paint) A drawer of portraits, one that paints from the life.

Fa'cepainting (*s. from* face, *and* paint) The act of drawing portraits.

Fa'cet (*s. from* facette) A ſmall ſurface, a ſuperficies cut into ſeveral angles.

FACE'TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. facetia *a merry conceit*) Gay, merry, cheerful, witty.

Face'tiouſly (*adv. from* facetious) Merrily, cheerfully, wittily.

Face'tiouſneſs (*s. from* facetious) Mirth, gaiety.

FACET'TE (*s. from the* French) A little ſurface.

FA'CIA (*s. in architecture, an incorrect ſpelling*) A faſcia, a kind of fillet.

FA'CIES (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The face or general appearance of a plant.

FAC'IL, FAC'ILE (*adj. from the* Lat. facilis *eaſy*) Eaſy, performed with little labour, acceſſible, pliant, flexible.

Fac'ileneſs (*s. from* facile) Eaſineſs, facility. *Scott.*

Facil'itate (*v. t. from* facile) To make eaſy, to free from difficulty, to clear from obſtructions.

Facil'itated (*p. from* facilitate) Made eaſy, freed from impediments.

Facil'itating (*p. a. from* facilitate) Making eaſy, freeing from impediments.

Facil'ity (*s. from* facile) Eaſineſs to be performed, readineſs, dexterity, compliance, condeſcenſion.

Facine'rious (*adj. ſuppoſed to be a corruption of* facinorous) Facinorous, wicked. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fa'cing (*p. a. from* face) Meeting in front, oppoſing, oppoſing with impudence, carrying a falſe face, acting the hypocrite; covering with an additional ſurface.

Fa'cing (*s. from the part.*) A covering in front, an additional ſurface.

FACIN'OROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. facinus *a wicked deed*) Wicked, atrocious, notoriouſly bad.

Facin'orouſneſs (*s. from* facinorous) Wickedneſs, a high degree of wickedneſs.

Fack (*s. a ſea term*) The round of a cable in coiling it up.

Faco'nde (*s. obſolete*) Speech, elocution, eloquence. *Ch*

Fac'rere (*s. obſolete*) Diſſimulation. *Cole.*

FACT (*s. from the* Lat. facio *to do*) A thing done, an a deed, a reality.

Fac'tion (*s. from* fact) A party in a ſtate, a tumult, a cord, a diſſenſion.

Fac'tionary (*s. now grown obſolete*) A party man, on a party. *Shakeſpe*

Fac'tious (*adj. from* faction) Given to faction, loud violent in a party.

Fac'tiouſly (*adv. from* factious) In a factious manner

Fac'tiouſneſs (*s. from* factious) An inclination to fact clamour for a party.

Fac'tiſt (*s. not uſed*) One that makes poems, one writes plays.

FACTI'TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. facio *to make*) Mad art.

Facti'tiouſneſs (*s. from* factitious) The quality of b factitious.

Fac'tor (*s. from* fact) One that acts for another, on the numbers in multiplication.

Fac'torage (*s. from* factor) The commiſſion or allow to a factor.

Fac'torſhip (*s. from* factor) The office or employme a factor.

Fac'tory (*s. from* factor) A houſe or place inhabite traders in a diſtant country, the traders embodie one place.

FACTO'TUM (*s. from the* Lat. fac *do, and* totum *whole*) A ſervant who is indifferently employed i ſorts of buſineſs; a kind of play thing; the bo into which the letters are put for printing.

FAC'TUM (*s. in arithmetic*) The product ariſing from numbers multiplied together.

Fac'ture (*s. from* fact) The act or manner of making thing.

FAC'ULÆ (*s. in aſtronomy*) The ſpots of the ſun's which appear brighter than the reſt.

FAC'ULENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *torch*) Brightneſs, clearneſs.

FAC'ULTY (*s. from the* Lat. facultas *power*) The p of doing any thing, ability, authority, a diſpo or quality; habitual excellence, dexterity; a lege; the profeſſors of any particular ſcience univerſity; the profeſſors of phyſic.

FACU'ND (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat facu Eloquent.

Facun'dious (*adj. from* facund) full of eloquence.

Fac'yon (*s. an old ſpelling*) Faſhion. *Ch*

Fad'dle (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* fiddl trifle, to toy, to play.

Fad'dle (*v. int.*) To dandle, to cheriſh.

FADE (*v. int. from the* French fade *inſipid*) To lan to grow weak, to loſe brightneſs, to wither; niſh, to paſs away.

Fade (*v. t.*) To wear away, to cauſe to wither.

Fa'ded (*p. from* fade) Grown languid, gone off lour, withered; vaniſhed.

Fa'deleſs (*adj. from* fade) Unfading.

FADGE (*v. int. a droll word, from the* Sax. g To ſuit, to fit, to agree, to ſucceed.

Fa'der (*s. an old word*) Father.

Fa'ding (*p. a. from* fade) Growing languid, go its colour, withering, paſſing away.

Fa'dom (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A fathom, a m of ſix feet.

Fa'dom (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To fathom, to the depth of water.

Fa'dy (*adj. from* fade, *but not much uſed*) Tend fade, weak.

Fæ'cal (*adj. not much uſed*) Belonging to the fæc longing to the excrements voided by ſtool.

FÆ'CES (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſediment, the le grounds of any thing, the excrements.

FÆC'ULÆ (*s. from the* Lat.) Small dregs, a duſty ſediment.

Fæ'nugreek (*s. in botany, but not ſo correct a* Fœnugreek.

Fæ'tor (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The fœtor, kind of effluvia ariſing from the body.

FAG (*v. int. from the* Lat. fatigo *to weary*) To grow weary, to faint. *Mac*

Fag (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To beat, to bang.

Fag (*s. perhaps from the verb*) The fringe at the a piece of cloth, the fringe at the end of a rope.

FAGA'RA (*s. in medicine*) A fruit brought from much reſembling the cubeb.

Fag'end (*s. from* fag, *and* end) The end of a cloth frequently made of worſe materials th reſt of the piece, the refuſe or meaner part thing.

Fagg (*s. a ſea term*) The fringed end of a rope ed (*s. from* fag, *colloquial*) Beaten, thumped.

ing (*p. a. from* fag) Growing weary, fagging.

ing (*s. from* fague, *uſed only in low or droll ſtile*) eating or thumping. *Scott.*

NA (*s. in anatomy*) The thymus, a gland of the oat.

OPY'RUM (*s. in botany*) The helxine, the buck eat.

OT (*s. from the* Brit. fagad) A bundle of ſticks nd together for the fire; one numbered in the ter who is not really exiſting.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To tie up, to bundle toge- , to make fagots.

OTRI'TICUM (*s. in botany*) The buck wheat.

ed (*p. from* fagot) Bundled together, made up agots.

ing (*p. a. from* fagot) Bundling up, making ots.

tted (*p. from* fagot, *but not a correct ſpelling*) Fa- d, bound up in a bundle. *Scott.*

TTI'NO (*s. from the* Italian) A muſical inſtrument ething like a baſſoon.

T'TO (*s. from the* Italian) A double or large baſs ail.

US (*s. in botany*) The beechtree.

s. *obſolete*) Faith. *Chaucer.*

(*s. an old ſpelling*) Faith. *Chaucer.*

(*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To feign, to counter- *Scott.*

(*v. t. from the* French faillir) To deſert, to neg- to omit.

(*v. int.*) To be deficient, to fall ſhort, to ceaſe, to h, to ſink, to decay, to miſs, to fall, to die; *with* nd from: *as*, "*The waters* fail from *the ſea.*" u fail of *it*."

. *from the verb*) A miſcarriage, an unſucceſsful at- t, an omiſſion, a deficiency, death, extinction.

v. t. *obſolete*) To deceive, to lie. *Chaucer.*

s. *obſolete*) A failure. *Chaucer.*

g (*p. a. from* fail) Deſerting, neglecting, faint- falling ſhort of, ſinking, leaving off trade for of capital, dying.

g (*s. from the part.*) A failure, a fault, a deficiency.

IS (*s. in heraldry*) A fraction, a defect.

e (*s. from* fail) A defect, an omiſſion, a ſlight

adj. *from the* Sax. feagn) Glad, merry, chearful; d, obliged, compelled.

dv. *from the adj.*) Gladly, with deſire.

v. int. *from the adj.*) To wiſt, to deſire. *Johnſon.*

aine (*v. t. obſolete*) To feign, to diſſemble. *Chau.*

, Fai'nid (*p. from* fain, *obſolete*) Feigned, diſ- d, pretended. *Chaucer.*

(*p. a. from* fain) Wiſhing, deſiring. *Spenſer.*

(*v. int. from the* French faner) To decay, to wear , to loſe the animal functions, to grow feeble, k into dejection.

v. t.) To deject, to depreſs, to enfeeble. *Shake.*

dj. *from the verb*) Languid, weak, feeble, cow- timorous, dejected, depreſſed.

dj. *obſolete*) Feigned. *Chaucer.*

(*adj. comp. of* faint) Faint in a greater degree.

(*adj. ſup. of* faint) Faint in the greateſt degree.

arted (*adj. from* faint, *and* heart) Cowardly, ti- us, dejected.

artedly (*adv. from* fainthearted) In a timorous wardly manner.

artedneſs (*s. from* fainthearted) Cowardice, ti- neſs.

h (*adj. from* faint) Ready to faint, ſomewhat faint.

neſs (*s. from* faintiſh) The ſtate of being faint- *Arbuthnot.*

eſs (*s. from* fainty) The ſtate of being fainty.

g (*p. a. from* faint) Growing faint, ſinking, dying.

g (*s. from the adj.*) A ſwoon, a deliquium.

g (*adj. a droll word, from* faint) Timorous, fee- nded.

(*adv. from* faint) Feebly, languidly, timorouſly, dly.

ſs (*s. from* faint) The ſtate of being faint; inac- timorouſneſs, dejection.

. *with diſtilers*) All that runs off after the in- le ſpirits.

adj. *from* faint) Weak, feeble, languid.

dj. *from the* Sax. fæger) Beautiful, handſome, e, delicate in complexion, pleaſing to the eye; pure, void of clouds; favourable, proſperous; direct; mild, civil; commodious, eaſy; equal, right.

Fair (*adv. from the adj.*) Gently, without violence; civilly, complaiſantly; happily, proſperouſly; on good terms, in harmony.

Fair (*s. from the adj.*) A fine woman, a beauty; honeſty, uprightneſs.

FAIR (*s. from the* Lat. forum *a market*) An annual or ſtated meeting for traffick.

Fair (*s. obſolete*) Succeſs, good fortune. *Chaucer.*

Fair'carve (*s. a ſea term*) A winding line uſed in delineating ſhips.

Fair'er (*adj. comp. from* fair) Fair in a greater degree.

Fair'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* fair) Fair in the greateſt degree.

FAIR'FORD (*s.*) A ſmall town in Glouceſterſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 79 miles from London.

Fair'ford (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Fairford, made at Fairford.

Fair'ing (*s. from* fair) A preſent given at a fair.

Fair'ly (*adv. from* fair) Beautifully, commodiouſly; honeſtly, juſtly; plainly, openly; candidly, reaſonably; without blots, without defects; compleatly, perfectly.

Fair'neſs (*s. from* fair) Beauty, elegance of form; honeſty, candour, ingenuity.

Fair'pleading (*s. a law term*) A writ on the ſtatute of Marlborough by which it is provided that no fines ſhall be taken of a man for not pleading fairly or to the purpoſe.

Fair'ſpoken (*adj. from* fair, *and* ſpoken) Civil in language, courteous in addreſs.

Fair'way (*s. a ſea term*) The clear paſſage for veſſels into a harbour or bay.

FAI'RY (*s. moſt probably from the* Sax. faran *to gad about*) An elf, a fay, a kind of imaginary being ſuppoſed to appear in a very diminutive human form; an enchantreſs. *Warburton.*

Fai'ry (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to fairies, given by fairies.

Fai'rycircle (*s. from* fairy, *and* circle) A barren kind of circle or ring in a meadow ſuppoſed to be made by the dancing of fairies.

Fai'ryland (*s. from* fairy, *and* land) The ſuppoſed land or country where fairies reſide.

Fai'ryring (*s. from* fairy, *and* ring) The fairycircle.

Fai'ryſpark (*s. from* fairy, *and* ſpark) An appearance of a ſpark of fire on cloaths in the night.

Fai'ryſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone of a hemiſpherical form having five double lines ariſing from the centre of the baſe which meet in the pole.

Fai'ſable (*adj. not uſed*) Feaſible, fit to be done, capable of being executed, plauſible. *Bailey.*

FAIT (*s. a law term, from the* French) A fact, an action; a deed or writing ſealed and delivered.

FAITH (*s. from the* Lat. fides) Belief, truth, belief of the revealed truths of religion, truſt in God; a tenet held, a ſyſtem of truths; fidelity, honour, ſincerity, a promiſe, a proteſtation.

FAITH (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Faith'breach (*s. from* faith, *and* breach) The breach of faith; perfidy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Faith'ed (*adj. now grown obſolete*) Honeſt, ſincere. *Sh.*

Faith'ful (*adj. from* faith) Firm in adherence to the truth of religion, true, honeſt, ſincere.

Faith'fully (*adv. from* faithful) With firm belief in the truth of religion, with full confidence in God, with ſtrict adherence to duty; ſincerely, honeſtly, ſteadily, confidently.

Faith'fulneſs (*s. from* faithful) Honeſty, veracity, ſtrict adherence to duty.

Faith'leſs (*adj. from* faith) Void of faith, perfidious, diſloyal.

Faith'leſſneſs (*s. from* faithleſs) Perfidy, treachery, unbelief.

Fai'tor, Fai'tour (*s. obſolete*) A ſcoundrel, a raſcal, a mean fellow. *Spenſer.*

Fake (*s. a ſea term*) One roll or turn of a cable.

FA'KENHAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 110 miles from London.

Fa'kenham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Fakenham, made at Fakenham.

FA'KIR (*s. with the Mahometans*) A religious ſtrolling beggar.

Fal (*adj. obſolete*) Fallen, caſt down, humbled. *Chaucer.*

Fal'ang (*s. obſolete*) A kind of jacket, a cloſe coat. *Cole.*

FALAN'GOSIS (*s. with oculiſts*) A diſeaſe about the eyes. *Scott.*

Fa'larick (*adj. not uſed*) Thrown from towers in the time of a ſiege. *Cole.*

FALA'SIA, FALA'ZIA (*s. in old records*) A ſteep bank, a hill, a ſhore by the ſea ſide.

FALCA′DE (*s. in the manage*) The motion of a horſe when he throws himſelf on his haunches, as in very quick corvets in forming a ſtop and half ſtop.

FAL′CATED (*adj. from the* Lat. falx *a hook*) Bent like a reaping hook.

Falca′tion (*s. from* falcated) Crookedneſs, the form of a reaping hook. *Brown.*

Falca′tor (*s. from* falcation) One that cuts with a hook, one that reaps or mows. *Cole.*

Falcheſmo′tum (*s. obſolete*) The folkmote.

FALCH′ION (*s. from the* French fauchon) A ſhort crooked ſword, a cymeter.

Falcid′ian (*adj. from* Falcidius) Belonging to a remarkable law made by Falcidius.

FALCID′IUS (*s.*) A man's name, a Roman tribune who made a law that no man ſhould diſpoſe of more than three fourths of his eſtate to the prejudice of his lawful heir.

FALCIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. falx *a hook, and* fero *to bear, but not much uſed*) Bearing a hook, carrying a bill. *Cole.*

FALCINEL′LUS (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the heron kind.

FAL′CO (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the falcon kind.

FAL′CON (*s. in ornithology, from the* Lat. falco) A hawk trained for ſport; a ſort of cannon.

Fal′coner (*s. from* falcon) One who breeds and trains hawks, one who follows the ſport of fowling with hawks.

Fal′conet (*s. from* falcon) A kind of ordnance ſomething leſs than a falcon.

Fal′conry (*s. from* falcon) The art of training all manner of birds of prey, the art of training the larger kind of hawks called falcons for the diverſion of the field.

Fald (*s. obſolete, from* falda) A fold.

FAL′DA (*s. in old records*) A ſheep fold.

Fald′age (*s. from* falda) A right reſerved to the lord to ſet up folds for ſheep in any part of the manor.

Fald′ata (*s. in old records*) A flock of ſheep, as many ſheep as would be conveniently lodged in one fold.

Fald′fee (*s. from* falda, *and* fee) A rent formerly paid by a tenant for faldage.

Fald′fey (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A rent paid by a tenant for the privilege of ſetting up folds for ſheep.

Fald′ing (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarſe cloth.

FALD′ISDORY (*s. from the* Sax. falda *a hedge, and* ſtow *a place*) The ſeat or throne of a biſhop with the chapel. *Scott.*

Fald′ſtool (*s. from* falda *a fold, and* ſtool) A kind of ſtool on the ſouth ſide of the altar at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

FALE (*s.*) A river in Cornwall.

Fale (*s. obſolete*) A fault, a failure. *Chaucer.*

Fale′ra (*s. in falconry*) A diſeaſe in hawks.

Fa′lern (*s. in falconry*) A diſeaſe in hawks in which their talons grow white.

Faler′nian (*adj. from* Falernus) Belonging to Falernus, belonging to the wine of the Falernus.

Faler′nian (*s. from the adj.*) The wine of the Falernus.

Faler′num (*s. from* Falernus) Falernian wine, muſcadine.

FALER′NUS (*s. in geography*) A diſtrict of Italy famous for the produce of good wine.

Fale′ſia (*s. in old records*) A hill or down by the ſea ſide.

FALL (*v. int. from the* Sax. feallan) To drop from a higher to a lower place; to drop from an erect to a prone paſture; to paſs as a river into ſome greater water; to ebb or grow ſhallow; to decreaſe, to grow leſs; to come into a ſtate of weakneſs, to enter into any ſtate worſe than the former; to enter into any new ſtate of body or mind; to decreaſe in value; to ſink into a ſtate of dejection; to come unexpectedly, to happen; to come forcibly, to come vindictively; to become the property of any one by lot, chance or inheritance; to begin any thing with freſh force and vigor; to be born, to drop from the dam. *To fall* away, to grow lean, to revolt, to apoſtatiſe, to periſh. *To fall* back, to recede, to fail of a promiſe. *To fall* down, to ſink, to proſtrate, to bend as a ſuppliant. *To fall* from, to revolt. *To fall* in, to coincide, to concur, to comply. *To fall* off, to ſeparate, to apoſtatiſe. *To fall* on, to make an aſſault, to begin to do any thing. *To fall* over, to go from one party to another. *To fall* out, to quarrel, to happen. *To fall* to, to begin eagerly, to apply to. *To fall* under, to be ſubject to, to be reckoned with. *To fall* upon, to attack, to ruſh againſt, to attempt.

FALL (*v. t.*) To drop, to let fall, to ſink, to depreſs, to diminiſh the value, to bring forth, to yean; to cut down, to fell.

Fall (*s. from the verb*) The act of dropping fro high, the act of tumbling from an erect poſtu downfal, a declenſion of greatneſs, a cadence voice, a declivity, a deſcent, a cataract, a caſcade outlet of a current into a greater water; ruin, de tion, death; autumn, the time when the leaves any thing which falls in great quantities; the felling; the act of cutting down.

Fall (*adj. obſolete*) Caſt down, humble. Ch

Fal′lace (*s obſolete*) A fallacy. Ch

FALLA′CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fallax *falſe*) Sophi erroneous; deceitful, producing miſtake.

Falla′ciouſly (*adv. from* fallacious) Sophiſtically, unſound reaſoning, with a deſign to deceive.

Falla′ciouſneſs (*s. from* fallacious) A tendency t ceive, inconcluſiveneſs.

Fal′lacy (*s. from the* Lat. fallax *falſe*) A ſophiſtry, a cious argument.

Fal′las (*s. obſolete*) A fallacy. Ch

Fal′len (*p. from* fall) Dropt, ſunk, tumbled down down.

Fallibi′lity (*s. from* fallible) The ſtate of being fal

FAL′LIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. fallo *to deceive*) Li deceive, liable to error.

Fal′libleneſs (*s. from* fallible) The ſtate or quality ing fallible.

Fal′ling (*p. from* fall) Dropping, ſinking, cutting

Fal′ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of dropping, of ſinking; a depreſſure, a fall.

Fal′lingevil (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe in horſes.

Fal′lingoff (*s. a ſea term*) The movement of the a ſhip to leeward.

Fal′lingſickneſs (*s. from* fall, *and* ſickneſs) The epile

Falln (*p. from* fall, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Fall

Fallo′pian (*adj. in anatomy, from* Fallopius) Belong two remarkable tubes or ducts in the womb.

FALLO′PIUS (*s.*) The name of a phyſician who covered the Fallopian tubes.

FAL′LOW (*adj. from the* Sax. folewe) Pale red, pal low; uncultivated, unoccupied; unſowed, plo but not ſowed.

Fal′low (*s. from the adj.*) Ground plowed but not ground lying at reſt.

Fal′low (*v. int. from the adj.*) To plough in ord ſecond ploughing, to make fallow.

Fal′lowed (*p. from* fallow) Ploughed but not made fallow.

Fal′lowing (*p. a. from* fallow) Ploughing but no ing, making fallow.

Fal′lowing (*p. a. from* fallow) The act of ploughi fallow. *The* fallow. "*The firſt* fallowing *ſho* *ſhallow.*"

Fal′lowneſs (*s. from* fallow) Barrenneſs, the ſtate ing fallow.

Fal′lowſmiter (*s. in ornithology*) The œnanthe.

Falmo′tum (*s. obſolete*) The folkmote.

FAL′MOUTH (*s.*) A town and port in Cornwall; a market on Thurſday, and is 263 miles from L

Fal′mouth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Fal made at Falmouth.

Faln (*p. from* fall, *but not ſo common a word*) Fall

Fa′loque (*s. an old word*) A ſmall kind of ſhip, ca.

FALSA′RIUS (*s. in old authors, from the* Lat. f falſe perſon, a deceiver.

FALSE (*adj. from the* Lat. falſus) Diſhoneſt, untrue, ous, counterfeit, treacherous, deceitful, oppoſed

Falſe (*v. t. from the adj. but now grown obſolete*) olate, to deceive, to defeat.

Fals′ed (*p. from* falſe, *but now out of uſe*) Deceiv ſified.

Falſe′hearted (*adj. from* falſe, *and* heart) Treach perfidious, deceitful.

Falſe′hood (*s. from* falſe) A falſe aſſertion, a li want of truth, the ſtate of being falſe.

Falſe′ly (*adv. from* falſe) Erroneouſly, miſtaken fidiouſly.

Falſe′neſs (*s. from* falſe) The contrary to truth, w veracity, duplicity, treachery.

Fals′er (*s. obſolete, from* falſe) An hypocrite, a er.

Fals′er (*adj. comp. of* falſe) Falſe in a greater degr

Fals′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* falſe) Falſe in the greateſt

Fal′ſet (*s. obſolete*) Falſehood.

Fal′ſetes (*s. obſolete*) Falſities.

Fals′ſifiable (*adj. from* falſify) Liable to be com capable of being counterfeited.

Falſi′fic (*adj. not much uſed, from* falſify) Makin dealing falſely.

Falſifica′tion (*s. from* falſify) The act of falſifying, ſied (*p. from* falſify) Counterfeited, forged, made e.

ſier (*s. from* falſify) One that falſifies.

SIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. falſus *falſe, and* facio *to ſe*) To counterfeit, to forge; to prove falſe, to vio- e.

y (*v. int.*) To tell lies, to violate truth.

ying (*p. a. from* falſify) Counterfeiting, forging, lating truth, telling lies.

IL'OQUENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fal- *falſe, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A deceitful way of ſpeak- *Scott.*

mony (*s. not much uſed*) Falſity. *Scott.*

(*v. t. obſolete*) To falſify, to deceive. *Chaucer.*

y (*s. from* falſe) A falſehood, a lie, an error, an un- repreſentation.

TER (*v. int. from the* Spaniſh faltar *to be wanting*) heſitate in pronunciation, to fail.

r (*v. t. a local word*) To ſift, to cleanſe. *Morti.*

red (*p. from* falter, *a local word*) Sifted, cleanſ- *Mortimer.*

ring (*p. a. from* falter) Heſitating, failing.

ringly (*adv. from* faltering) With heſitation, with culty.

(*s. in anatomy*) A proceſs of the dura mater be- en the two hemiſpheres of the brain reſembling a e.

(*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of tœnea.

ACIDE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fama *fame,* cædo *to kill*) A ſlanderer. *Scott.*

BLE (*v. int. little uſed, from the* Daniſh famler) To ate in ſpeaking. *Skinner.*

lecheats (*s. a local word*) Gloves, rings on the ers. *Cole.*

les (*s. a local word*) The hands.

(*s. from the* Greek φαω *to ſay*) Report, rumour; wn, glory, reputation.

(*v. t. obſolete*) To defame. *Chaucer.*

d (*p. from* fame, *obſolete*) Slandered, reproach- *Chaucer.*

d (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Renowned, celebrated.

eſs (*adj. from* fame) Void of fame, void of re- n.

LICOSE (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. fameli- s) Often hungry, very hungry. *Scott.*

'EROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fama *and* gero *to carry*) Carrying news, ſpreading re- s. *Scott.*

LIA (*s. in old records*) A family, a lineage; a hide as much land as could be conveniently ploughed one team.

IAR (*adj. from the* Lat. familia *a family*) Relating family, domeſtic, free, void of ceremony, com- eaſy, acquainted.

ar (*s. from the adj.*) An intimate, one long ac- nted; a demon who was ſuppoſed to attend on

r'ity (*s. from* familiar) Affability, intercourſe, aintance.

ri'ze (*v. t. from* familiar) To make familiar, to down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority.

ri'zed (*p. from* familiarize) Made familiar.

ri'zing (*p. a. from* familiarize) Making fami-

rly (*adv. from* familiar) In a familiar manner.

rneſs (*s. from* familiar) The ſtate of being fami-

(*s. from* family) One of the ſect called the fa- of love.

tical (*adj. from* familiſt) Belonging to the fami- love. *Scott.*

LE (*s. pronounced in two ſyllables, from the* French) amily. "*En* famille." "*In a* family *way.*"

Y (*s. from the* Lat. familia) An houſehold, thoſe ve in the ſame family, a claſs, a tribe, a race, a ation.

E (*s. from the* Lat. fames *hunger*) Scarcity of dearth.

H (*v. t. from the* Lat. fames *hunger*) To kill with r, to ſtarve, to deſtroy by withholding any thing ry to life.

(*v. int.*) To die of hunger.

d (*p. from* famiſh) Killed with hunger, greatly d with hunger, afflicted with want.

ng (*p. a. from* famiſh) Killing with hunger, dy- hunger.

nent (*s. from* famiſh) The pain of hunger, want d. *Hakewell.*

(*adj. from* fame, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) s.

Fa'moſed (*adj. from* famoſe) Made famous. *Shakeſp.*

Famos'ity (*s. from* fame, *but not ſo much uſed*) Renown, fame.

Fa'mous (*adj. from* fame) Renowned, celebrated, talked of.

Fa'mouſly (*adv. from* famous) With great renown, with great fame.

Fa'mouſneſs (*s. from* famous) The ſtate of being famous.

Fam'ulers (*s. plu. obſolete*) Menial ſervants, domeſtics. *Ch.*

FAN (*s. from the* Lat. vannus) The inſtrument by which the chaff is blown from the corn in winnowing, any thing by which the air is put in motion, the inſtrument by which the ladies move the air to cool themſelves, any thing in the form of this inſtrument.

Fan (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To cool, to recreate by putting the air in motion; to ventilate, to ſeparate in winnowing.

FANA'TIC (*adj. from the* Lat. fanaticus) Enthuſiaſtic, ſtruck with a kind of religious frenzy.

Fana'tic (*s. from the adj.*) An enthuſiaſt, one ſtruck with a kind of religious frenzy.

Fana'tical (*adj. not ſo frequent a word*) Fanatic.

Fana'ticiſm (*s. from* fanatic) Enthuſiaſm, religious frenzy.

FANA'TIO (*s. in old records*) The time in which deer fawn.

Fan'cied (*p. from* fancy) Imagined, portrayed in the mind, ſtretched out according to fancy.

Fan'ciful (*adj. from* fancy) Directed by fancy, influenced by imagination.

Fan'cifully (*adv. from* fanciful) According to fancy, according to the force of imagination.

Fan'cifulneſs (*s. from* fanciful) The ſtate or quality of being fanciful.

Fan'cy (*s. from* phantaſy) The power by which the mind forms images and repreſentations to itſelf, an imagination; an image or conception in the mind; an opinion, an inclination, a whim, a frolick, a vagary, ſomething that pleaſes.

Fan'cy (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To imagine, to portray in the mind, to like.

Fan'cy (*v. int.*) To form an imagination, to form a ſuppoſition.

Fan'cying (*p. a. from* fancy) Portraying in the mind, forming an imagination, ſuppoſing, liking, taking pleaſure in.

Fan'cymonger (*s. from* fancy, *and* monger) One who deals in fancy, one who is delighted with tricks of imagination.

Fan'cyſick (*adj. from* fancy, *and* ſick) Diſtempered in mind, diſeaſed in the imagination.

Fande (*v. t. pret.*) Did find. *Chaucer.*

FANE (*s. from the* Lat. fanum) A temple, a place conſecrated to religion.

FAN'FARON (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Arabic) A bully, a hector, one boaſting of more than he can perform.

Fanfarona'de (*s. from* fanfaron) A bluſter, a bravado, a high ſwell of fictitious dignity.

FANG (*v. t. from the* Sax. fangan) To gripe, to ſeize, to clutch. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fang (*s. from the verb*) The tuſk of a boar or other animal, the nails, the talons, any thing like a long tooth.

Fang'ed (*p. from* fang) Furniſhed with fangs, having fangs or long teeth.

FAN'GLE (*s. from the* Sax. fangan) A ſilly attempt, a trifling ſcheme. *Johnſon.*

Fang'led (*adj. from* fangle) Dreſſed up, decorated in a whimſical manner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fang'leſs (*adj. from* fang) Toothleſs, deſtitute of teeth.

Fan'got (*s. not much uſed*) A quantity of ſome ſorts of wares.

FAN'ION (*s. from the* Italian) A banner or enſign carried by the officer of a brigade at the head of the baggage.

Fanna'tio (*s. in the foreſt law*) The act of bringing forth as does or hinds.

FAN'NEL (*s. from the* French fanon) A ſort of ornament like a ſcarf worn about the arm of a prieſt when he ſays maſs.

Fan'ned (*p. from* fan) Cooled with a fan, ventilated, winnowed.

Fan'ner (*s. from* fan) One that fans, one that works a fan.

Fan'ning (*p. a. from* fan) Cooling with a fan, ventilating, winnowing with a fan.

FANTA'SIA (*s. in muſic books*) A kind of air in which all the freedom of fancy and invention may be indulged.

Fan'taſied (*adj. not much uſed*) Filled with fancies, containing wild imaginations. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fan′taſm (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A phantaſm, an idle conceit, a phantom, a ſpectre.

Fantas′tic (*adj. from* fantaſy) Imaginary, irrational, capricious, whimſical, fanciful.

Fantas′tical (*adj. from* fantaſtic) Fantaſtic, belonging to fancy, whimſical.

Fantas′tically (*adv. from* fantaſtical) In a fantaſtical manner.

Fantas′ticalneſs (*s. from* fantaſtical) The ſtate of being fantaſtical.

Fantas′ticneſs (*s. from* fantaſtic) The ſtate of being fantaſtic.

FAN′TASY (*s. from the* Greek φαντασια *an appearance*) Imagination, fancy, humour, inclination. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fan′tom, Fan′tome (*s. a modern ſpelling*) A phantom, an idle conceit, a hobgoblin, a ſpectre.

Faona′tio (*s. in old records*) The act of bringing forth as does and hinds.

Fap (*adj. not much uſed*) Drunk, fuddled. *Shakeſpeare.*

FAPES′MO (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of imperfect ſyllogiſms.

FAQ′UER (*s.*) A counterfeit hermit or devotee in the Eaſt.

FAR (*adv. from the* Sax. feor) At a great diſtance, to a great diſtance, to a great height, to a certain degree, in a great part, in a great proportion.

Far (*adj. from the adv.*) Diſtant, remote, remoter of two. "*The* far *foot.*"

Far (*s. from the adj.*) A place remote. "*He came from* far."

Far (*s. from* farrow) The offspring of a ſow, a litter of pigs. *Tuſſer.*

Far′and (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Foreign. *Scott.*

FAR′ANDMAN (*s. from the* Sax. faran *to travel, and* man) A man who is not at home, a merchant or trader to whom according to the laws of Scotland juſtice ought to be done with all expedition that his buſineſs and journey be not impeded.

Far′andly (*adj. a local word*) Handſome. *Bailey.*

Far′antly (*adj. a local word*) Handſome. *Cole.*

Far′rantly (*adj. a local word*) Handſome. *Scott.*

FARCE (*v. t. from the* Lat. farcio *to ſtuff*) To ſtuff, to extend, to puff up.

Farce (*v. t. obſolete*) To paint the face, to uſe coſmetics. *Chaucer.*

Farce (*s. from the verb*) A dramatic repreſentation ſtuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits; a ridiculous performance, grimace.

Farc′ed (*p. from* farce) Stuffed, extended, puffed up.

Far′ces (*s. in cookery, from* farce) Forced meat, ſtuffing.

Far′cical (*adj. from* farce) Belonging to a farce, appropriated to farce.

Far′cing (*p. a. from* farce) Stuffing, extending, puffing up.

Farc′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſtuffing, the act of filling up with noxious ingredients. "*The* farcing *of that fable.*"

FAR′CIN (*s. from the* French) A diſeaſe in horſes, the farcy.

Far′cinate (*v. t. not much uſed*) To ſtuff, to extend. *C.*

FAR′CY (*s. in farriery*) A kind of infectious leproſy among horſes attended with knotty ſwellings and ulcers.

FARD (*s. from the* French) A kind of paint, paint for the face.

FAR′DEL (*s. from the* Italian fardello) A bundle, a little pack; the fourth part of a yardland.

Far′dils (*s. obſolete*) Burdens. *Chaucer.*

Far′dingale (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A farthingale, a hoop.

FAR′DINGDEAL (*s. from the* Sax. feord *fourth, and* dæle *a part*) The fourth part of an acre.

FARE (*v. int. from the* Sax. faran *to go*) To paſs on, to travel, to happen, to ſucceed, to feed, to eat.

Fare (*s. from the verb*) The price of any one's paſſage in a vehicle by land or water; proviſions, food prepared for the table.

FA′REHAM (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 73 miles from London.

Fa′reham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Fareham, made at Fareham.

Farewell (*v. int. uſed only in the imp. mode, from* fare *to go, and* well) Be it well with you, may it be well with you.

Fa′rewell (*s. from the verb*) A parting compliment, the form of taking leave.

Fa′rewell (*adj. from the verb*) Taking leave, belonging to the act of taking leave. "*Who have taken their leave of the public in* farewell *papers.*"

FAR′FARA (*s. in botany*) The colts foot.

FARFA′RIA (*s. in botany*) The betony.

FAR′FARUM, FAR′FARUS (*s. in botany*) The poplartree, the coltsfoot.

Far′fetch (*s. from* far, *and* fetch) A deep ſtratagem.

Far′fetched (*adj. from* far, *and* fetch) Brought from ſtudiouſly ſought, laboriouſly ſtrained.

Far′forth (*adv. obſolete*) Far, ſo far as. *Cha*

FARI′NA (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The fine duſt pared in the male flower of plants; meal.

FARINA′CEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. meal) Mealy ſembling meal, producing meal.

FARINA′GIUM (*s. in old records*) A toll of meal.

Fa′ring (*p. from* fare) Going, proceeding; living joying, eating and drinking.

Fa′ring (*adj. obſolete*) Set about, begun; done, ac pliſhed, qualified. *Cha*

Far′len, Far′ley (*s. a local word*) A duty of fix paid to the lord of the manor in ſome part of D ſhire; the beſt good thing to be taken for an as diſtinguiſhed from the beſt beaſt; a ſum of m paid in lieu of an heriot.

FARM (*s. from the* French ferme) An eſtate in the try generally let out to a tenant; the ſtate of occupied by tenants.

Farm (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To let out at a certain to take at a certain rate, to cultivate land, to oc a farm.

Farm′able (*adj. from* farm) Capable of being farme

Farm′ed (*p. from* farm) Let out at a certain rent, pied by a farmer.

Farm′er (*s. from* farm) One who holds any eſtat certain rent, one who cultivates ground.

Farm′ing (*p. a. from* farm) Letting out at a c rent, occupying a farm.

Farm′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs o tivating lands. "Farming *is now the beſt buſin the kingdom.*"

Far′moſt (*adj. from* far, *and* moſt) Moſt diſtant, mo mote.

Farne (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Did fare. *Ch*

Far′neſs (*s. from* far) Diſtance, remoteneſs. *C*

FARN′HAM (*s.*) A town in Surry, famous for a g of fine hops; it has a market on Thurſday, and miles from London.

Farn′ham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Far made at Farnham, produced at Farnham.

FAR′ON (*s.*) A ſort of game.

Farpierc′ing (*adj. from* far, *and* pierce) Striking a way, piercing deep.

Farrag′inous (*adj. from* farrago) Made of differe terials.

FARRA′GO (*s. from the* Lat.) A confuſed maſs of v ingredients, a medley.

FARREA′TION (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Con tion.

FAR′RIER (*s. from the* French) One who ſhoes one who profeſſes to cure the diſeaſes incid horſes.

Far′rier (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To practiſe phyſic gery on horſes.

Far′riering (*p. a. from* farrier) Practiſing phyſic gery on horſes.

Far′riering (*s. from the part.*) The practice of phy ſurgery on horſes, farriery. *M*

Far′riery (*s. from* farrier) The act of trimming t and curing the diſeaſes of horſes.

FAR′RINGDON (*s.*) A town in Berkſhire; it has ket on Tueſday, and is 70 miles from London.

Far′ringdon (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Farri made at Farringdon.

Far′roebuck (*s. from* roe, *and* buck) A roebuck fifth year.

FAR′ROW (*s. it wants the plu. from the* Sax. fe little pig. "*Her nine* farrow." *Shak*

Far′row (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bring forth pigs

Far′rowed (*p. from* farrow) Brought forth from

Far′rowing (*p. a. from* farrow) Bringing forth p

FAR′SANG (*s. from the* Lat. paraſanga) A Perſian the ſpace of three miles.

Far′ſed (*p. an incorrect ſpelling, from* farce) Stu tended. *Sha*

Farſee′ing (*adj. from* far, *and* ſee) Penetrating far into any thing; ſeeing to a great diſtance,

FART (*s. from the* Sax. fert) The wind that brea behind.

Fart (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To break wind hind.

FAR′THEL (*v. t. a ſea term, from the* French To furl.

Far′theling (*p. a. from* farthel) Furling.

helingline (*s. from* fartheling, *and* line) A ſmall e faſtened to the ſails in order to furl them.

her (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from* far) More remote, lon-, tending to a greater diſtance.

her (*adv. from the adj.*) More remotely, moreover.

her (*conj. from the adj.*) Likewiſe, farthermore.

her (*s. from the adj.*) A longer ſtretch, a longer y. "*Who can go any* farther."

her (*v. t. from the adj. but judged not ſo proper as*) further, to promote. *Dryden.*

herance (*s. from* farther, *but judged not ſo proper as*) therance, encouragement. *Aſcham.*

hermore (*conj. from* farther, *and* more) Likewiſe, eover.

heſt (*adj. from* far) Moſt diſtant, moſt remote.

heſt (*adv. from the adj.*) At the greateſt diſtance, he greateſt diſtance.

THING (*s. from the* Sax. feower *four*) The fourth t of a penny, copper coin; a trifle, a thing of lit- or no value.

THINGALE (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A hoop, a cle of cane or whalebone formerly worn by the la- s about their hips to keep out their petticoats.

hingworth (*s. from* farthing, *and* worth) As much any commodity as is ſold for a farthing.

ng (*p. a. from* fart) Breaking wind from behind.

(*s. with phyſicians*) A faſciculus, a bundle, an nful.

(*s. in heraldry*) A feſſe.

(*adj. in heraldry*) Barry.

CES (*s. in antiquity, from the* Lat.) The bundle of s carried before the Roman magiſtrates.

CIA (*s. in architecture*) A fillet, a plain moulding reſenting a bandage; a range of ſtone work to di- e a building.

CIA (*s. in ſurgery*) A fillet, a bandage.

CIÆ (*s. plu. in aſtronomy*) The belts of Jupiter.

IA′LIS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſcles of the

ated (*adj. from* faſcia) Bound with a fillet, tied h a bandage.

′tion (*s. from* faſcia) The act of binding up the aſed parts of the body. *Wiſemen.*

′ular (*adj. from* faſciculus) Belonging to a bun- *Scott.*

IC′ULUS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat.) A bun- as much of any thing as can be carried under the

INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. faſcino *to bewitch*) To nant, to bewitch, to influence in ſome unaccoun- e manner.

nated (*p. from* faſcinate) Bewitched, enchanted, ccountably influenced.

nating (*p. a. from* faſcinate) Bewitching, enchant-

a′tion (*s. from* faſcinate) The power or act of hcraft, an enchantment.

′NE (*s. a military term*) A faggot.

INOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. faſcino *to bewitch*) Be- ing to witchcraft, tending to enchantment. *Harv.*

ntide (*s. a local word*) Shrovetide, the beginning Lent. *Bailey.*

(*s. obſolete*) A bundle, a ſheaf. *Chaucer.*

ION (*s. from the* Lat. facies *a face*) The form, the e, the outward appearance, a manner, a mode, tom, a mode of dreſs, a rank, a condition.

n (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To form, to mould, to caſt an external appearance, to fit, to adapt, to make rding to rule or cuſtom.

nable (*adj. from* faſhion) Made according to the e, modiſh, approved by cuſtom, obſervant of the e, having rank above the vulgar.

nableneſs (*s. from* faſhion) The ſtate of being in faſhion.

nably (*adv. from* faſhionable) In a manner confor- e to mode and cuſtom.

ned (*p. from* faſhion) Formed, fitted, made ac- ing to ſome preſcribed rule.

ner (*s. from* faſhion) One that forms, one that nts new faſhions, one that follows the mode, a *Scott.*

ning (*p. a. from* faſhion) Forming, fitting, ac- modating, forming according to ſome rule or m.

niſt (*s. from* faſhion) One that invents new faſh- one that follows the mode. *Scott.*

nmonger (*s. from* faſhion, *and* monger) One that nts new faſhions, one that follows the mode to y extreme, a fop.

npieces (*s. a ſea term, from* faſhion, *and* piece) The hindmoſt timbers which terminate the breadth and form the ſtern of the ſhip.

Faſh′ions (*s. in farriery*) The farcy, a diſeaſe in horſes.

Faſ′ion (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A faſhion. *Chaucer.*

FAST (*v. int. from the* Sax. fæſtan) To abſtain from food, to mortify the body by religious abſtinence.

FAST (*adj. from the* Sax. fæſt) Firm, immoveable; deep, ſound; ſpeedy, quick.

Faſt (*adv. from the adj.*) Firmly, immoveably; cloſely, nearly, frequently, ſwiftly.

Faſt (*s. from the verb*) An abſtinence from food, a mortification of the body by religious abſtinence.

Faſt (*s. a ſea term*) A rope to make any thing faſt, the rope that holds the ſhip or boat.

Faſt (*s. in tin mines*) A ſhelf.

Faſt′day (*s. from* faſt, *and* day) A faſt, a day of mortification by religious abſtinence.

Faſte (*adv. obſolete*) Near, cloſe. " Faſte *by*." *Chau.*

Faſt′en (*v. t. from* faſt) To make faſt, to make firm, to cement, to link together, to affix, to conjoin.

Faſt′en (*v. int.*) To fix; *with* on, *or* upon; *as*, " *He* faſtened on my *neck*."

Faſt′ened (*p. from* faſten) Made faſt, made firm, cemented, linked together, affixed, conjoined.

Faſt′ener (*s. from* faſten) One that makes faſt.

Faſt′ening (*p. a. from* faſt) Making faſt, making firm, cementing, affixing, conjoining.

Faſt′ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making faſt, that which makes faſt.

Faſt′er (*s. from* faſt) One that abſtains from food.

Faſt′er (*adj. comp. of* faſt) Faſt in a greater degree.

Faſt′erman (*s. from* faſt, *and* man) A man of reputation amongſt the Saxons, a man reputed fit to be a pledge or ſurety for his neighbour.

Faſt′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* faſt) Faſt in the greateſt degree.

Faſt′handed (*adj. from* faſt, *and* hand) Cloſehanded, avaricious, covetous.

FAS′TI (*s. from the* Lat.) The Roman calendar.

Faſtidios′ity (*s. not much uſed, from* faſtidious) Pride, diſdainfulneſs.

FASTID′IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. faſtidioſus) Proud, diſdainful, nice to a degree of inſolence.

Faſtid′iouſly (*adv. from* faſtidious) Proudly, diſdainfully.

Faſtid′iouſneſs (*s. from* faſtidious) Pride, ſcornfulneſs.

FASTIG′IA (*s. from the* Lat.) The tops of any thing. *Sc.*

Faſtig′iated (*adj. from* faſtigia) Made ſharp towards the top. *Scott.*

Faſtig′ium (*s. in architecture*) A pediment, the ridge or higheſt part of a roof.

Faſt′ing (*p. a. from* faſt) Abſtaining from food, mortifying the body by religious abſtinence,

Faſt′ingday (*s. from* faſting, *and* day) A faſt, a day of mortification by religious abſtinence.

Faſt′neſs (*s. from* faſt) Firmneſs, ſtrength, ſecurity, a ſtrong place; cloſeneſs, connection.

Faſtuos′ity (*s. from* faſtuous) Pride, diſdainfulneſs. *Scott.*

FAS′TUOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. faſtuoſus) Proud, haughty.

Fas′tuouſneſs (*s. from* faſtuous) Pride, haughtineſs. *Sc.*

FAT (*adj. from the* Sax. fæt) Full of groſs fleſh; plump; coarſe, full, dull; rich, wealthy.

Fat (*s. from the adj.*) The groſs fleſh of an animal, greaſe.

FAT (*s. from the* Sax. fæt, *but more commonly written* vat) A vat, a veſſel in which any liquor is put to ferment.

Fat (*v. t. from the adj.*) To fatten, to make plump by feeding.

Fat (*v. int.*) To grow plump, to increaſe in groſs fleſh.

FA′TAL (*adj. from* fate) Deadly, deſtructive, mortal; inevitable, appointed by deſtiny.

Fa′taliſt (*s. from* fatal) One that maintains that all things come to paſs by invincible neceſſity.

Fata′lity (*s. from* fatal) Predetermination, neceſſity, a tendency to ſome great and hazardous event.

Fa′tally (*adv. from* fatal) Mortally, deſtructively; by a decree of fate.

Fa′talneſs (*s. from* fatal) The ſtate of being fatal.

FATE (*s. from the* Lat. fatum *that which is ſpoken or decreed*) An eternal and unalterable ſucceſſion of cauſes and events, deſtiny, a predetermined event, the cauſe of death, death.

Fa′ted (*adj. from* fate) Decreed by fate, determined.

FATES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The three Deſtinies who were ſuppoſed to determine all things.

FA′THER (*s. from the* Sax. fæther) He by whom the ſon or daughter is begotten, the firſt anceſtor, an old man, a man reverend for age, learning, or piety; one who behaves with paternal care and tenderneſs; the firſt perſon in the Godhead, the Creator.

Fa′ther (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To take as a ſon or daughter,

ter, to furniſh with a father, to adopt any thing as one's own production, to aſcribe to any one as an offſpring.

Fa'thered (*p. from* father) Furniſhed with a father, imputed to any one as an offspring; *with* on, *or* upon: *as*, "*It was* fathered upon *the duke*."

Fa'therhood (*s. from* father) The character, ſtate, or authority of a father.

Fa'thering (*p. a. from* father) Imputing to any one as an offspring.

Fa'therinlaw (*s. from* father, in, *and* law) The father of one's huſband or wife; one who married a father's widow.

Fa'therlaſher (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the cottus kind.

Fa'therleſs (*adj. from* father) Deſtitute of a father, deprived of a father.

Fa'therleſs (*s. from the adj. put abſolutely*) Children that have no father. "*In whom the* fatherleſs *find mercy*."

Fa'therlineſs (*s. from* fatherly) The tenderneſs of a father, paternal affection.

Fa'therly (*adj. from* father) Paternal, like a father, tender, careful of.

Fa'therly (*adv. from the adj.*) In the manner of a father, with paternal tenderneſs.

FA'THIMA (*s.*) The name of a woman, the wife of Mahomet.

Fath'imites (*s. from* Fathima) The deſcendents of Mahomet by his wife Fathima.

FATH'OM (*s. from the* Sax. fædom) The ſpace to which a man can extend both his arms, a meaſure of ſix feet; reach, penetration, compaſs of thought.

Fath'om (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To compaſs with the arms, to reach, to maſter, to ſound, to try the depth; to penetrate, to find the bottom.

Fath'omed (*p. from* fathom) Sounded, penetrated.

Fath'oming (*p. a. from* fathom) Compaſſing with the arms, ſounding the depth; penetrating, compaſſing.

Fath'omleſs (*adj. from* fathom) Incapable of being fathomed, bottomleſs.

Fatid'ic (*adj. from the* Lat. fatidicus) Prophetic, having the power of foretelling future events. *Scott.*

Fatid'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A fortuneteller. *Scott.*

Fatid'ical (*adj. from* fatidic) Prophetic, foretelling future events. *Howel.*

Fatif'erous (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fatum *fate, and* fero *to bring*) Deadly, mortal, deſtructive.

Fat'igable (*adj. from* fatigate) Eaſily wearied, ſuſceptible of fatigue.

Fat'igableneſs (*s. from* fatigable) Liableneſs to fatigue. *Sc.*

FAT'IGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. fatigo *to weary*) To make weary, to tire, to oppreſs with labour. *Johnſ.*

Fat'igate (*p. from the verb*) Wearied, fatigued. *Shake.*

FATIG'UE (*v. t. from the* Lat. fatigo *to weary*) To tire, to haraſs with labour, to exhauſt.

Fati'gue (*s. from the verb*) Wearineſs, laſſitude, the cauſe of wearineſs, work, labour.

Fati'gued (*p. from* fatigue) Tired, wearied, exhauſted.

Fati'guing (*p. a. from* fatigue) Wearing, tiring, exhauſting with hard labour.

FATIL'OQUIST (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fatum *fate, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A fortuneteller.

Fatkid'neyed (*adj. from* fat, *and* kidney) Fat *in contempt.*

Fat'ling (*s. from* fat) A young animal fed for ſlaughter.

Fat'ner (*s. from* fat) That which makes fat.

Fat'neſs (*s. from* fat) Fat, greaſe, the quality of being fat, plumpneſs; richneſs, fertility, that which cauſes fertility.

Fat'ted (*p. from* fat) Fattened, made fat.

Fat'ten (*v. t. from* fat) To make fat, to feed up, to make plump; to enrich, to make fruitful.

Fat'ten (*v. int.*) To grow fat, to grow plump.

Fat'tened (*p. from* fatten) Made fat, grown fat, made plump.

Fat'tening (*p. a. from* fatten) Making fat, growing fat, getting plump.

Fat'ter (*adj. comp. of* fat) Fat in a greater degree.

Fat'teſt (*adj. ſup. of* fat) Fat in the greateſt degree.

Fat'ting (*p. from* fat) Making fat, feeding for ſlaughter.

Fat'ty (*adj. from* fat) Fat, unctuous. *Bacon.*

FA'TUARI (*s. plu. in heathen mythology*) The perſons who were ſuppoſed to be inſpired and to have foretold future events.

Fatu'ity (*s. from* fatuous) Fooliſhneſs, weakneſs of intellects, a degree of frenzy.

FA'TUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fatuus *fooliſh*) Stupid, weak, impotent, illuſory.

Fatwit'ted (*adj. from* fat, *and* wit) Heavy, dull, ſtupid.

FAU'CET (*s. from the* Lat. fauces *the jaws*) The pipe put into a veſſel to give vent to or draw out the liquor.

FAU'CEUS (*s. in anatomy*) The upper part of the let.

Fauch'ion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A falchio crooked ſword.

Fau'con (*s. in gunnery*) A piece of ordnance the di ter of which at the bore is five inches and a qua

Fau'conet (*s. in gunnery*) A piece of cannon whoſe meter at the bore is four inches and a half.

FAU'FEL (*s.*) The fruit of a ſpecies of palmtree.

Faugh (*adj. a local word*) Unploughed for one ye more.

FA'VIFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. favus *a honeycomb*, forma *a form*) Reſembling the form of a honeyco

Favil'lous (*adj. from the* Lat. favilla *aſhes*) Conſiſti aſhes.

Favir'ous (*adj. obſolete*) Favourable. *Cha*

FAVIS'SA (*s. with antiquaries*) A place under gr where rarities were wont to be kept.

Faught (*p. from* fetch, *but now grown obſolete*) Fet

Faul'chion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A falchio crooked ſword.

Faul'con (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A falcon.

Faul'conry (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Falconry.

FAULT (*s. from the* French faute) An offence, a crime, a defect, a want, a puzzle, a difficulty.

Fault (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To fail, to be wrong.

Fault (*v. t. not much uſed*) To charge with a faul accuſe.

Fault'er (*s. from* fault) An offender, one who com a fault.

Fault'finder (*s. from* fault, *and* find) One who fault.

Fault'ily (*adv. from* faulty) Improperly, defecti erroneouſly.

Fault'ineſs (*s. from* faulty) The ſtate or quality o ing faulty, badneſs.

Fault'leſs (*adj. from* fault) Having no fault, com perfect.

Fault'leſſneſs (*s. from* faultleſs) The quality of faultleſs.

Faul'ty (*adj. from* fault) Guilty of a fault, blam defective.

Faun (*s. from* Faunus, *in heathen mythology*) A ki rural deity, a kind of ſatyr.

FAUNA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The ſolemn which were celebrated by the Romans in hon Faunus.

Faun'ick (*adj. not uſed, from* Faunus) Wild, rude.

Faun'tekins (*s. a local word*) Little children, infan

FAU'NUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The name of who was ſuppoſed to be the ſon of Saturn, and o the oldeſt Italian kings.

Favo'nian (*adj. from* favonius) Blowing from the

FAVO'NIUS (*s. from the* Lat. faveo *to favour*) The wind ſuppoſed to be the moſt favourable to the of the earth.

FA'VOR (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* Favour.

FA'VOR (*v. t. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* To favour.

Fa'vorable (*adj. from* favor) Favourable.

Fa'vorableneſs (*s. from* favorable) Favourableneſs.

Fa'vorably (*adv. from* favorable) Favourably.

Fa'vored (*p. from* favor) Favoured.

Fa'vorer (*s. from* favor) One that favours, a favou

Fa'voring (*p. a. from* favor) Favouring.

Fa'vorite (*s. from* favor) A favourite.

FAVORI'TO (*s. in muſic*) A chorus in which th voices and inſtruments are employed.

Fa'vorleſs (*adj. from* favor) Favourleſs.

FA'VOUR (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* Fren veur) Favor, kindneſs, friendly regard; ſuppo fence; mildneſs, mitigation of puniſhment; goodwill; the object of favour; any thing k worn as a token, a knot or ribband; the feature countenance.

Fa'vour (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To favor, to regard kindneſs, to ſupport, to aſſiſt, to conduce to, ſemble.

Fa'vourable (*adj. the common ſpelling*) Favorable, propitious; tender, averſe to cenſure; conduc accommodate, convenient: *with* to; *as*, "Favo to *generation*." Beautiful, well favoured; *bu ſenſe is obſolete.*

Fa'vourableneſs (*s. from* favourable) Favorableneſs, benignity.

Fa'vourably (*adj. from* favourable) Favorably, tenderly.

Fa'voured (*p. from* favour) Favored, treated w vour.

urer (*s. from* favour) A favorer, one that favors.

uring (*p. a. from* favour) Treating with favor, re-
bling.

urite (*s. from* favour) A favorite, that which is re-
ded with kindneſs, a friend; one choſen as a com-
ion by a ſuperior, a mean wretch who is to do
ry thing to pleaſe.

urleſs (*adj. from* favour) Favorleſs, void of favor,
ropitious.

E (*adj. not much uſed, from the* French faux) Falſe,
ning, ſubtile. *Bailey.*

n (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſort of eel. *Chapman.*

E′TUM (*s. in old records*) A muſical inſtrument,
pe.

SSEBRAYE (*s. in fortification*) A ſmall mount of
h thrown up at the foot of the rampart.

T (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. fauſtus *fortunate*)
ſperous, happy.

TIA′LIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs of
d fortune.

itude (*s. from* fauſt, *but not uſed*) Proſperity, hap-
eſs. *Bailey.*

ity (*s. from* fauſt, *but not uſed*) Good fortune, pro-
ity. *Cole.*

TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One that favours, one that
ports another.

eſs (*s. from* fautor) A woman that favours, a fe-
e that affords protection.

′BURGH (*s.*) The ſuburbs, the building without
wall of a city.

s. obſolete) Fain, glad, joyful. *Chaucer.*

(*s. probably from* infans *a child*) A young deer.

(*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To bring forth a young

(*v. int. of uncertain etymology*) To court, to fon-
to court with ſervility; *with* upon: *as*, "*The*
raight fawned upon *his maſter*."

d (*p. from* fawn) Brought forth as a fawn,
ped from the doe.

r (*s. from* fawn) One that fawns, one that courts
ſervility.

ng (*p. a. from* fawn) Courting, fondling, court-
with ſervility, bringing forth a fawn.

ngly (*adv. from* fawning) In a fawning ſervile
er.

(*adj. from the* Sax. fæx *hair*, *but now grown ob-*
Hairy. *Camden.*

t. a ſea term) To fit any two pieces of wood
together.

int. a ſea term) To lie cloſe as one timber to
er.

from the French fee) A fairy, an elf.

from the French foy, *but now grown obſolete*)
Spenſer.

(*s. a law term*) A failure of proof as applied to
rd.

adj. a law term) Falſe, feigned.

(*s. obſolete*) A doer. *Spenſer.*

(*s. in old records*) An idle fellow, a vagabond.

om the Spaniſh) Faith.

olete) A fee, money, land of inheritance. *Ch.*

a local word) A gooſeberry.

y (*s. a local word*) The gooſeberry.

(*v. t. from the* German fægan *to ſweep*) To
to beat, to chaſtize.

int. in the Scotch dialect) To flutter, to be of-
y buſy, to be idle.

a local word) To hide. *Cole.*

an old law term) Truſty, faithful.

(*s. from the* French feaulte) Duty due to a ſu-
fidelity, loyalty.

t. from the Sax. fearan) To dread, to be afraid
fright, to terrify.

int.) To live in terror, to be afraid, to be in

from the verb) Dread, horror, anxiety, ſolici-
he cauſe of dread, the ſubject of horror; ſome
ung up to terrify by noiſe or appearance.

p. from fear) Dreaded, apprehended as a diſa-
e thing.

v. t. obſolete) To frighten. *Spenſer.*

adj. from fear) Timorous, afraid; *with* of: *as*,
s fearful of *death*." Awful, terrible, cauſing
ith to: *as*, "*Neither faſt to friend, nor* fearful

(*adv. from* fearful) Timorouſly, terribly.

s (*s. from* fearful) Timorouſneſs, fear, dread,
of being in fear.

(*adv. from* fearleſs) Without fear, undaunted.

Fear′leſneſs (*s. from* fearleſs) The ſtate of being fearleſs.

Fear′leſs (*adj. from* fear) Void of fear, intrepid.

Fearn (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Fern. *Phillips.*

Feaſibil′ity (*s. from* feaſible) Practicableneſs, the ſtate of being feaſible.

FEAS′IBLE (*adj. from the* French faiſible) Practicable, capable of being effected.

Feas′ibleneſs (*s. from* feaſible) Feaſibility, the ſtate of being feaſible.

Feas′ibly (*adv. from* feaſible) Practicably, in a feaſible manner.

FEAST (*s. from the* Lat. feſtum) An entertainment at table, a ſumptuous treat; an anniverſary day of rejoicing; ſomething delicious to the palate.

Feaſt (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To entertain, to entertain deliciouſly, to pamper, to delight.

Feaſt (*v. int.*) To eat ſumptuouſly, to eat and drink jointly together.

Feaſt′ed (*p. from* feaſt) Entertained at a feaſt, pampered, delighted.

Feaſt′er (*s. from* feaſt) One that entertains at a feaſt, one that fares deliciouſly.

Feaſt′ful (*adj. from* feaſt) Feſtive, joyful, luxurious, riotous.

Feaſt′ing (*p. a. from* feaſt) Entertaining at a feaſt, faring deliciouſly.

Feaſt′rite (*s. from* feaſt, *and* rite) A cuſtom obſerved at entertainments. *Phillips.*

FEAT (*s. from the* French fait) An act, a deed, an exploit; a trick, a feſtive performance.

Feat (*adj. from the ſubſ. now grown obſolete*) Ready, skilful, ingenious, neat, nice.

Feat′er (*adj. comp. of* feat, *but now obſolete*) Neater, readier. *Shakeſpeare.*

Feat′ous (*adj. from* feat, *but now obſolete*) Neat, dexterous.

Fea′teouſly (*adv. from* feateous, *but now obſolete*) Neatly, dexterouſly. *Spenſer.*

FEA′THER (*s. from the* Sax. fether) The plume of birds; a ſpecies, a kind; an ornament, an empty title; a natural frizzling of the hair on a horſe or other animal, any thing reſembling a feather.

Fea′ther (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To dreſs in feathers, to fit with feathers; to inrich, to adorn; to tread as a cock.

Fea′therbed (*s. from* feather, *and* bed) A bed ſtuffed with feathers, a ſoft bed.

Feath′erdriver (*s. from* feather, *and* driver) One who cleans feathers by whisking them about.

Feath′ered (*p. a. from* feather) Cloathed with feathers, ornamented with feathers; having feathers; carrying feathers.

Feather′edge (*s. with joiners*) The edge of a board made thin.

Feath′eredged (*adj. from* featheredge) Made thin at the edge.

Feath′erfew (*s. in botany*) A plant, an herb.

Feath′ering (*p. a. from* feather) Furniſhing with feathers.

Feath′erleſs (*adj. from* feather) Void of feathers, deprived of feathers.

Feath′erſeller (*s. from* feather, *and* ſell) One who ſells feathers.

Feath′ery (*adj. from* feather) Cloathed with feathers, mixed with feathers.

Feat′ly (*adv. from* feat, *but now grown obſolete*) Neatly, nimbly, dexterouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Feat′neſs (*s. not much uſed, from* feat) Neatneſs, nicety.

Fea′ture (*s. from* feat) The caſt or make of the face, any lineament or part of the face.

Fea′ture (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To reſemble in countenance, to favour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fea′ver (*s. an obſolete or incorrect ſpelling*) A fever.

Fea′vourous (*adj. obſolete*) Feveriſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

FEAZE (*v. t. perhaps from the* Sax. fax *hair*) To untwiſt the end of a rope, to reduce any thing that has been twiſted or woven to its firſt ſtamina; to beat, to whip with rods.

Feaz′ed (*p. from* feaze) Untwiſted, reduced to its firſt ſtamina; beaten, whipped with rods.

Feaz′ing (*p. a. from* feaze) Untwiſting, reducing to its firſt ſtamina; beating, whipping with rods.

Fe′bleſſe (*s. obſolete*) Weakneſs. *Chaucer.*

Febric′itate (*v. int. not much uſed, from* febris) To be ſick of a fever.

Febricita′tion (*s. from* febricitate) The ſtate of being feveriſh, a tendency to a fever.

FEBRIC′ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſlight fever, a feveret. *Johnſon.*

Febric′uloſe (*adj. not much uſed*) Troubled with a fever, ſick of a fever.

Febriculoſ′ity (*s. not uſed, from* febriculoſe) The ſtate of being feveriſh, a tendency to a fever. *Scott.*

FE′BRIFUGE (*adj. from the* Lat. febris *a fever*, *and* fugo *to drive away*) Having the power to cure fevers.

Fe′brifuge (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to drive away a fever.

FE′BRILE (*adj. from* febris, *a fever*) Conſtituting a fever, proceeding from a fever.

FE′BRIS (*s. from the* Lat.) A fever, an ague.

FEB′RUARY (*s. from the* Lat. februa *the ſacrifices for the dead*) The ſecond month in the year.

Feb′ruary (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the ſecond month in the year; cold, froſty, cloudy and ſtormy. "*You have ſuch a* february *face.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

FEBRUA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. februa *ſacrifices for the dead*) The act of ſacrificing for the dead, the act of praying for the ſouls of the dead.

Fe′cial (*adj. from* fecialis) Belonging to a herald at arms.

FECIA′LES (*s. from the* Lat.) An order of prieſts among the Romans conſiſting of twenty perſons ſelected from the beſt families who were to aſſiſt in treaties of peace and declarations of war.

FE′CES (*s. from the* Lat. fæces) Dregs, lees, ſediment, excrements.

Fe′cible (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Feaſible. *Cole.*

FEC′ULA (*s. in pharmacy*) A white kind of powder procured from the ſediment of ſome ſorts of liquors.

Fec′ulence (*s. from* feculent) Foulneſs, the ſtate of being muddy.

Fec′ulency (*s. from* feculence) Muddineſs, foulneſs, the lees, the ſediment, the dregs.

FEC′ULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. fæx *dregs*) Dreggy, foul, excrementitious.

FECU′ND (*adj. from the* Lat. fæcundo *to make fruitful*) Fruitful, prolific.

Fecun′date (*v. t. from* fecund) To make fruitful, to make prolific.

Fecund′ated (*p. from* fecundate) Made fruitful.

Fecund′ating (*p. a. from* fecundate) Making fruitful.

Fecunda′tion (*s. from* fecundate) The act of making fruitful, the act of making prolific.

Fecund′ify (*v. t. from* fecund) To make fruitful, to make prolific.

Fecu′ndity (*s. from* fecund) Fruitfulneſs, the power of bringing forth.

Fecund′neſs (*s. from* fecund) The ſtate of being fruitful. *Scott.*

Fed (*v. t. pret. of* feed) Did feed.

Fed (*p. from* feed) Supplied with food, nouriſhed, pampered, made fat.

Fed (*adj. obſolete*) Brought up, educated. *Chaucer.*

FED′ARY (*s. from the* Lat. fœdus *a covenant*, *uſed only by Shakeſpeare*) A confederate, a partner, a dependent.

FED′ERAL (*adj. from the* Lat. fœdus *a covenant*) Belonging to a league or covenant, belonging to a contract or bargain.

Fed′eralneſs (*s. from* federal) The ſtate of being federal. *Scott.*

Fed′erary (*s. not much uſed*) A confederate, an accomplice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fed′eraſy (*s. obſolete*) A confederacy, a bargain. *Chaucer.*

Fed′erate (*s. not much uſed*) Leagued, joined in confederacy. *Johnſon.*

Fe′dity (*s. not uſed*) Foulneſs. *Cole.*

FEE (*s. from the* Sax. feoh) A reward, a gratification, a recompence; a payment to a phyſician or lawyer for advice, a payment claimed by a perſon in office; a portion, a pittance: *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Tuſſer.*

FEE (*s. in law*) All lands and tenements held by acknowledgement to a ſuperior lord.

Fee (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To pay, to reward, to keep in hire, to bribe.

FEE′BLE (*adj. from the* French foible) Weak, ſickly, infirm, weak in body or mind.

Fee′ble (*v. t. from the adj. but now grown obſolete*) To enfeeble, to make weak. *Spenſer.*

Fee′bled (*p. from* feeble, *but not uſed*) Enfeebled, made weak. *Shakeſpeare.*

Feeble′minded (*adj. from* feeble, *and* mind) Weak of mind, defective in conſtancy or reſolution.

Fee′bleneſs (*s. from* feeble) Weakneſs, debility, want of ſtrength.

Fee′bly (*adv, from* feeble) Weakly, faintly, without ſtrength.

Fe′ed (*p. from* fee) Paid, hired, bribed.

FEED (*v. t. from the* Sax. fedan) To ſupply with food; to furniſh, to ſupply with any thing like food; to nouriſh, to cheriſh; to keep in expectation; to del to entertain; to make fat as cattle for ſlaughter.

Feed (*v. int.*) To take food, to live by eating, to g fat.

Feed (*s. from the verb*) Food, food for cattle, paſtu

Feed′er (*s. from* feed) One that gives food, one that one that eats nicely; one that excites, one that en rages.

Feed′ing (*p. a. from* feed) Eating food, ſupplyin with food, growing fat.

Feed′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of taking food act of giving food.

Fee′eſtate (*s. from* fee, *and* eſtate) Lands or tenem for which ſome ſervice or acknowledgement is pa the chief lord.

Fee′farm (*s. from* fee, *and* farm) Lands or tenem held at a yearly rent.

Fee′ing (*p. a. from* fee) Giving a fee.

FEEL (*v. t. from the* Sax. felan) To perceive by touch, to try, to ſound, to have ſenſe of, to kno have experience of.

Feel (*v. int.*) To have perception, to ſympathize to have ſenſibility; to appear to the touch.

Feel (*s. from the verb*) The ſenſe of feeling, the to

Feel′er (*s. from* feel) One that feels, the horn of a ſect, one of the antennæ.

Feel′ing (*p. a. from* feel) Perceiving by the touch, ing, ſearching by the touch, ſympathizing wit fecting, tender.

Feel′ing (*s. from the adj.*) The ſenſe of touch, perce ſenſibility, tenderneſs.

Fee′lingly (*adv. from* feeling) In a feeling manner, ſenſibility, with tenderneſs.

Feend′ly (*adv. obſolete*) In the manner of a fiend, iſhly, wickedly. *Ch*

Feer (*s. obſolete*) A companion. *Sp*

Feer (*s. obſolete*) Fire. *Ch*

Fee′ſimple (*s. from* fee, *and* ſimple) A tenure of la us and to our heirs for ever.

Feeſt (*s. obſolete*) Joy.

Feet (*s. plu. of* foot) The parts of an animal which the ground and ſupport the body in an erect p the parts of any thing which ſerve the purpoſe ſemble the feet of an animal; the ſyllables in a v line of poetry.

Feet (*adj. obſolete*) Neat.

Fee′tail (*s. from* fee, *and* tail) A tenure of lands ſe us and our heirs with limitation.

Feet′leſs (*adj. from* feet) Void of feet. *C*

Feſſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To infeoffe, to put into poſſeſſio

Feg (*adj. a local word*) Clean, handſome.

Fega′ry (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A vagary.

Fehthe (*s. obſolete*) Feud, enmity.

Feige (*adj. obſolete*) Free to cenſure, given t fault. *C*

Feige (*v. t. obſolete*) To cenſure, to carp at.

Feigh (*v. t. a local word*) To perform well, to d thing notably.

FEIGN (*v. t. from the* Lat. fingo *to faſhion*) To i to make a ſhew of, to diſſemble; to conceal: b *laſt ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *S*

Feign (*v. int.*) To form a fiction, to relate falſely

Feign′ed (*p. from* feign) Invented, diſſembled, pre

Feign′edly (*adv. from* feigned) Pretendedly, in in a feigned manner.

Feign′er (*s. from* feign) An inventor, one that fe

Feign′ing (*p. a. from* feign) Inventing, diſſembli

Feine (*v. t. obſolete*) To feign. *C*

Feint (*p. from* feign) Feigned.

Feint (*s. from the part.*) A falſe appearance, a mock

Feint′eſſe (*s. obſolete*) A diſſimulation, an act of h ſy. *C*

Fe′ir, Fe′ire (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fair, fine. *C*

Fe′ir, Fe′ire (*s. obſolete*) Fire. *C*

FEIST (*s. from the* Sax. firt) A fart without noiſe.

Feiſt (*v. int. from the ſubſ.*) To break wind ſoftly

FEIS′US (*s. in old records*) A ſmall bundle, an a herbs or flowers.

Fel (*adj. obſolete*) Many, manifold; cruel, fierce.

FEL (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The gall.

Fel′anders (*s. in falconry*) Worms in hawks. *An*

FELAP′TON (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of a ca cal ſyllogiſm. *C*

Fel′aſhip (*s. obſolete*) Fellowſhip. *C*

Fel′auſhip (*s. obſolete*) Fellowſhip, ſociety. *C*

Felde (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A field. *C*

Felde (*adj. obſolete*) Fallen. *C*

Feld′efare (*s.*) A fieldfare.

Feld′fare (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A fieldfare. *C*

Fel′din (*v. pret. obſolete*) Fell, did fall.

t. obſolete) To feel, to perceive, to ſmell. *Cb.*
obſolete) Senſe, knowledge. *Cole.*
v. t. obſolete) To feel. *Chaucer.*
us (*adj. obſolete*) Villainous, wicked, cruel. *Cb.*
p (*s. obſolete*) Fellowſhip. *Chaucer.*
ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ſelicitas *happineſs*)
ake happy, to congratulate.
te (*p. from the v.*) Felicitated, made happy. *Sb.*
ated (*p. from* felicitate) Made happy, congratu-
ting (*p. a. from* felicitate) Making happy, con-
lating. *Brown.*
tion (*s. not much uſed, from* felicitate) A congra-
on.
tive (*adj. from* felicitate) Congratulatory. *Sc.*
ous (*adj. not much uſed*) Happy.
ouſly (*adv. not much uſed*) Happily.
ouſneſs (*s. little uſed*) Happineſs, the ſtate of being
y. *Scott.*
ITY (*s. from the* Lat. felicitas) Happineſs, proſpe-
bleſſedneſs.
(*adj. from* felis) Belonging to a cat, like a cat.
(*s. in zoology*) A cat, a genus of quadrupeds.
(*s.*) A man's name.
adj. from the Sax. felle) Cruel, barbarous, ſavage,
y.
s. from the Sax. felle) The skin, the hide.
v. t. from the German fellen) To knock down, to
to the ground, to cut down, to hew down.
pret. of fall) Did fall.
an incorrect ſpelling) The fel, the gall.
e (*adj. from* fell) Capable of being felled, fit to
Scott.
s. an obſolete ſpelling) The fell, the skin, the
Chaucer.
(*p. from* fell) Knocked down, brought to the
d, cut down.
s. from fell) One that fells, one that hews down.
(*adj. comp. of* fell) Fell in a greater degree.
(*adj. ſup. of* fell) Fell in the greateſt degree.
adv. obſolete) Cruelly, madly. *Chaucer.*
LUOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fel *the*
nd fluo *to flow*) Flowing with gall. *Cole.*
(*p. a. from* fell) Cutting down, bringing to the
d.
nger (*s. from* fell, *and* monger) One whoſe buſi-
is to part the wool from the pelts, one who
in ſheepskins.
(*s. from* fell) Cruelty, ſavageneſs.
E (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Daniſh felſe) The cir-
rence of a wheel, one of the diviſions that make
e circumference of a wheel, a felly.
(*s. perhaps from* follow) A companion, an aſſo-
one of the ſame kind, an equal, a pair, one of a
one ſuited to another, a young man, a fooliſh
l, a mean wretch, a raſcal; a member of a col-
(*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To fit one to another, to pair,
tch.
commoner (*s. from* fellow, *and* common) One
has the ſame right of common; a commoner at
ridge of the higher order.
reature (*s. from* fellow, *and* creature) One who
e ſame creator, an animal of the ſame ſpecies.
d (*p. from* fellow) Paired, joined with another.
eeling (*s. from* fellow, *and* feel) ſympathy, com-
on, joint intereſt.
heir (*s. from* fellow, *and* heir) A coheir, a part-
the ſame inheritance.
helper (*s. from* fellow, *and* help) One who con-
n the ſame buſineſs, a coadjutor.
abourer (*s. from* fellow, *and* labour) One who
s in the ſame deſign.
ike (*adj. from* fellow, *and* like) Like a compa-
companionable.
y (*adj. from* fellow) Like a companion, compa-
le.
ervant (*s. from* fellow, *and* ſervant) One that has
me maſter.
hip (*s. from* fellow) Companionſhip, ſociety, aſ-
on, confederacy, equality, partnerſhip, inter-
, ſociableneſs, an eſtabliſhment in a college, a
n arithmetic.
oldier (*s. from* fellow, *and* ſoldier) One who
under the ſame commander.
udent (*s. from* fellow, *and* ſtudent) One who
with another, one who was at an academy
another.
ubject (*s. from* fellow, *and* ſubject) One who lives under the ſame government, one who is ſubject to the ſame prince.

Fel'lowſufferer (*s. from* fellow, *and* ſufferer) One who ſhares in the ſame ſufferings with another.

Fel'lowwriter (*s. from* fellow, *and* write) One that writes on the ſame ſubject with another.

Fel'ly (*adv. from* fell) Cruelly, ſavagely, barbarouſly.

Fel'ly (*s.*) The circumference of a wheel, one diviſion of the circumference of a cartwheel.

FE'LO DE SE (*s. a law term*) One that commits felony by the murder of himſelf.

FEL'ON (*s. from the* French) One who has committed a capital crime.

FEL'ON (*s. in farriery*) A whitlow.

Fel'on (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Cruel, inhumane, traitorous.

Felo'nious (*adj. from* felon) Wicked, traitorous, malignant.

Felo'niouſly (*adv. from* felonious) Wickedly, traitorouſly, malignantly.

Felo'niouſneſs (*s. from* felonious) The quality or ſtate of being felonious. *Scott.*

Fel'onous (*adj. now grown obſolete*) Felonious, wicked. *Spenſer.*

Fel'ony (*s. from* felon) A capital crime, a very heinous offence.

Fel'oque (*s. obſolete*) A felucca.

Fel'ow (*s. obſolete*) A fellow, a companion. *Chaucer.*

Fel'owſhip (*s. obſolete*) Fellowſhip, ſociety. *Chaucer.*

Fel'owſhipeth (*v. obſolete*) Joins in fellowſhip.

FELT (*s. from the* Sax.) Cloth made of wool without weaving, a hide or skin, a hat made of wool.

Felt (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To unite without weaving. *Ha.*

Felt (*v. pret. of* feel) Did feel.

Felt (*p. from* feel) Perceived by the touch, underſtood by the ſenſe of feeling.

Fel'tre (*v. int. from* felt) To clot together like felt.

Fel'tred (*p. from* feltre) Clotted together like a felt. "Feltred *locks.*" *Fairfax.*

Fel'trid (*adj. obſolete*) Entangled. *Chaucer.*

Fel'tring (*p. a. from* feltre) Clotting together. *Scott.*

FEL'TRUM (*s. in old records*) A felt.

FELUC'A, FELUC'CA (*s. in ſhip building, from the* Ital.) A ſmall open boat with ſix oars.

FE'MALE (*s. from the* Lat. femella) A woman, one of the ſex that brings young.

Fe'male (*adj. from the ſub.*) Feminine, belonging to the ſex that produces young; belonging to thoſe rhymes which end in the weak or feminine e: *as,*
"*A houſewife ſhe, and none more able,*
"*To do the honors of the table.*"

FEME (*s. from the* French) A woman; *feme covert*, a married woman; *feme ſole*, a ſingle woman.

Fe'metere (*s. obſolete*) The fumitory.

FEMINAL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. fœmina *a woman*) The ſtate of being female, the ſtate of being a woman. *Br.*

Fe'mine (*adj. obſolete*) Female. *Chaucer.*

Fem'inie (*s. obſolete*) The ſtate of being a female, the ſtate or quality of women.

FEM'ININE (*adj. from the* Lat. fœmina *a woman*) Belonging to a woman, belonging to that ſex which bring forth young, ſoft, tender, delicate, effeminate.

Femin'inite (*s. obſolete*) The ſhape or form of a woman. *Chaucer.*

Fem'inite (*s. obſolete*) Feminality. *Chaucer.*

Fe'moral (*adj. from* femur) Belonging to the thigh. *Shar.*

FEMO'RIUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the leg. *Scott.*

FE'MUR (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The thigh, that part which extends from the buttock to the knee.

FEN (*s. from the* Sax. fenn) A marſh, a moor, a bog, low flat moiſt ground.

Fen'aunce (*s. obſolete*) An end, a fine, a forfeiture. *Cb.*

Fen'berry (*s. from* fen, *and* berry) A kind of blackberry.

Fen'cricket (*s. from* fen, *and* cricket) An inſect.

FENCE (*v. t. from the* Lat. fendo) To incloſe, to ſecure by a hedge, to guard, to defend.

Fence (*v. int.*) To practiſe the art of manual defence, to fight according to art, to be on the defenſive.

Fence (*s. from the verb*) A guard, a ſecurity, an outwork, a defence; an incloſure, a mound, a hedge; defence, skill in defence,

Fence (*v. t. a local word*) To ſpend.

Fenc'ed (*p. from* fence) Incloſed, ſecured by a fence, hedged in.

Fenceleſs (*adj. from* fence) Having no fence, open.

Fence'month (*s. from* fence, *and* month) The month in which the deer fawn.

Fenc'er (*s. from* fence) One who profeſſes the art of defence, one who practiſes the art of fencing.

Fen'cible (*adj. from* fence) Capable of defence.

Fenc′ing (*p. a. from* fence) Incloſing, making a fence; practiſing the art of defence.

Fenc′ing (*s. from the part.*) The art of manual defence, the uſe of weapons.

Fenc′ingmaſter (*s. from* fence, *and* maſter) One who teaches the uſe of weapons, one who teaches the art of fencing.

Fenc′ingſchool (*s. from* fencing, *and* ſchool) A ſchool where the uſe of weapons is taught.

FEND (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fendo) To keep off, to ſhut out. *Dryden.*

Fend (*v. int. not much uſed*) To diſpute, to ſhift off a charge. *Locke.*

Fend (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A fiend, an enemy. *Chau.*

Fend′er (*s. from* fend) A plate of metal ſet on the hearth to keep the coals from rolling forward; any thing put on the ſides of a ſhip to preſerve it from violence.

Fend′erbolt (*s. in ſhip building*) A bolt with a long head to be driven into the outermoſt bends or wales of a ſhip to preſerve it from external violence.

Fend′ly (*adv. from* fend, *obſolete*) Ugly. *Cole.*

Fendu′enpal (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a croſs cut down in the middle from top to bottom, and the parts ſet at a little diſtance from each other.

FENERA′TION (*s. from the* Lat, fœnus *uſury*) The act of increaſing money by uſury. *Brown.*

Fenera′tious (*adj. not uſed*) Belonging to uſury. *Cole.*

FENES′TRA (*s. from the* Lat.) A window.

FENES′TRA (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two holes in the barrel of the ear next the drum.

Fenes′tral (*adj. from* feneſtra, *but little uſed*) Belonging to a window.

Fenne (*s. obſolete*) A ſection. *Chaucer.*

Fen′nel (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Fen′nelflower (*s. in botany*) An herb, a plant.

Fen′nelgiant (*s. in botany*) A plant with a large ſucculent milky root.

Fen′niſh (*adj. from* fen) Full of fens, marſhy, boggy.

Fen′ny (*adj. from* fen) Full of fens.

Fen′nyſtones (*s. in botany*) An herb, a plant.

Fen′ſucked (*adj. from* fen, *and* ſuck) Sucked out of fens. *Sh.*

Fen′ugreek (*s. in botany*) Fœnugreek, an herb.

Feo′ble (*adj. obſolete*) Feeble. *Chaucer.*

FE′OD (*s. a law term*) A fee, a tenure.

Fe′odal (*adj. from* feod) Held from another, held of ſome lord.

Feodal′itas (*s. in old records*) The fealty or homage paid by a feodal tenant to his lord.

Fe′odary (*s. from* feod) One who holds his lands under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperior lord; an officer belonging to the court of wards.

FE′ODUM (*s. from the* Gothic feudum) A fee, a benefit, an advantage.

FE′OF, FE′OFF (*v. t. a law term*) To put in poſſeſſion, to inveſt with right.

Fe′offed (*p. from* feoff) Put in poſſeſſion.

Fe′offee (*s. from* feoff) He that is put in poſſeſſion, the perſon to whom the feoffment is made.

Fe′offer (*s. from* feoff) The perſon that puts another in poſſeſſion.

Fe′offid (*p. obſolete*) Feoffed, put in poſſeſſion. *Chaucer.*

Fe′offment (*s. from* feoff) The act of granting or giving poſſeſſion.

Fe′offor (*s. from* feoff) The perſon that puts into poſſeſſion, the party that makes a feoffment to another.

FE′ORME (*s. from the* Sax. feorme) A certain portion of victuals or other neceſſaries which the tenants of lands formerly gave to the owner or lord.

Fer (*adv. obſolete*) Far. *Chaucer.*

FERAC′ITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ferax *fruitful*) Fruitfulneſs.

FE′RÆ (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds.

FE′RAL (*adj. from the* Lat. feraiis *deadly*) Mortal, diſmal, belonging to a funeral.

FER′COST (*s. from the* Italian) A kind of boot. *Phillips.*

FERD (*adj. obſolete*) Afraid, frighted. *Chaucer.*

Ferd, Ferde (*v. pret. obſolete*) Went, fared, ſped. *Chau.*

Ferde (*adj. obſolete*) Afraid, frighted. *Chaucer.*

Ferde (*s. obſolete*) Fear. *Chaucer.*

FERDEMOU′LIN (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing repreſenting the ink of a mill.

FERD′FARE (*s. an old word, from the* Sax.) An exemption from going to the wars.

Ferd′ful (*adj. obſolete*) Fearful. *Chaucer.*

Fer′din (*adj. obſolete*) Afraid, frighted. *Chaucer.*

FER′DINAND (*s.*) A man's name.

FER′DINANDO (*s.*) A man's name.

Ferd′neſs (*s. obſolete*) Fear, dread, awe, reverence. *Ch.*

Ferd′wit (*s. from the* Sax.) A formulary by which in ancient times the king pardoned manſlaughter committed in the army; the compoſition or fine to empted from mility ſervice.

Fere (*s. an obſoleteſpelling*) Fear, fire.

Fere (*s. obſolete*) A companion.

FERENTE′RII (*s. plu. in Roman antiquity*) A ki light armed auxiliary troops.

Fe′retory (*s. obſolete*) The place in churches whe bier is ſet.

Fer′foorth (*adv. obſolete*) Far, as far as.

Fer′forth (*adv. obſolete*) Far, as far as.

Fer′forthly (*adv. from* ferforth, *obſolete*) Far, ſo far

FE′RIA (*s. in the Roman breviary*) The days of the

FE′RIÆ (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The holidays, the on which they were forbidden to work.

Fe′rial (*adj. from* feria) Belonging to all the days week except the ſabbath.

Feria′tion (*s. from* feriæ) The act of keeping ho a ceſſation from labour.

FE′RIENT (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. ferio *to* Striking, beating.

FE′RINE (*adj. from the* Lat. fera *a wild beaſt*) W vage, barbarous.

Fe′rineneſs (*s. from* ferine) Savageneſs, barbarity.

FE′RIO (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of a cate ſyllogiſm.

Fe′ris (*s. plu. obſolete*) Companions.

FE′RISON (*s. in logic*) A conformity to that mod ſyllogiſm called ferio.

Fer′it (*s. a cant word*) A blow.

FE′RITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fera *beaſt*) Fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.

Ferk (*s. obſolete*) Fear.

Fer′ling (*s. in old records*) The fourth part of a a farthing.

Ferlinga′ta (*s. in old records*) The fourth part of land.

Fer′lingus (*s. in old records*) The ferlingata, the part of a yard land.

Fer′ly (*adj. obſolete*) Strange.

FERM (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. feorm) A houſe taken at a yearly rent, a farm; a priſon.

Fer′maces (*s. not uſed*) Medicines.

FER′MANAGH (*s. in geography*) A county in Ire the province of Ulſter.

Fer′mary (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An infirmary.

Ferme (*adj. obſolete*) Firm.

Ferme (*s. obſolete*) A farm.

Ferme (*v. t. obſolete*) To farm, to let out at a rent.

FER′MENT (*v. t. from the* Lat. fermento) To inteſtine motion, to raiſe and purify by ferme

Fer′ment (*v. int.*) To have the parts put into motion, to be in a ſtate of fermentation.

Fer′ment (*s. from the verb*) A fermentation, that cauſes fermentation, an inteſtine motion; a tu uproar.

Fer′mentable (*adj. from* ferment) Capable of be into a ſtate of fermentation, having the p cauſe fermentation.

Fermenta′rians (*s. in church hiſtory*) The Chri the Greek church ſo called by the Latins on ac their uſing fermented bread in the euchariſt.

Fermenta′rious (*adj. not uſed, from* ferment) Be to fermentation.

Fermenta′tion (*s. from* ferment) A ſlow motion inteſtine parts; an inteſtine motion occaſioned operation of ſome active acid matter which rar exalts the ſoft and ſulphureous particles.

Fermen′tative (*adj. from* ferment) Cauſing ferme

Fermen′ted (*p. from* ferment) Put into inteſtine put into a ſtate of fermentation, raiſed and pu fermentation.

Fermen′ting (*p. a. from* ferment) Putting into fermentation, operating by way of fermentatio

Fer′merere (*s. obſolete*) An overſeer, one who tends an infirmary; a farmer, a husbandman.

Fermiſo′na (*s. in old records*) The winter ſeaſon

Fer′mour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A farmer.

FERN (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Fer′nyere (*s. obſolete*) February.

Fer′nigo (*s. in old records*) A waſte place, a pla fern grows.

Fer′ny (*adj. from* fern) Full of fern, overgrown w

FERO′CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ferox *fierce*) cruel, rapacious.

Feroc′ity (*s. from* ferocious) Fierceneſs, rapaciou

FERO′NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The godde woods.

FER′RA (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh reſembling a fa

FERRA′RIA (*s. in botany*) The name of two di ſes of plants, the agrimony, and the ſcrophularia.

e (adv. obſolete) Far. Chaucer.

REAN (adj. from the Lat. ferrum iron, but not ſo mon a ſpelling) Ferreous, belonging to iron. Cole.

REOUS (adj. from the Lat. ferrum iron) Belonging iron, conſiſting of iron. Brown.

RET (s. in zoology) A quadruped of the weaſel kind, quently uſed in driving rabbits from their holes.

et (v. t. from the ſub.) To drive about, to drive m lurking places.

et (s. in commerce) A kind of ribband.

eted (p. from ferret) Driven out, driven from lurk- places.

eter (s. from ferret) One that ferrets, one that hunts other out of his lurking places.

eting (p. a. from ferret) Driving out, hunting from king places, driving rabbits out of their holes with erret.

iage (s. from ferry) The fare paid at a ferry.

ied (p. from ferry) Carried over a water in a ferry; b over: as, "He was ferried over by an old woman."

U'GINOUS (adj. from the Lat. ferrugineus, belong- to iron) Having the particles of iron, partaking of qualities of iron.

U'GO (s. from the Lat.) The ruſt of iron, the calx nd on the ſurface of iron.

ULE (s. from the Lat. ferrum iron) A ring put nd any thing to keep it from cracking.

UM (s. from the Lat.) Iron.

U'MEN (s. from the Lat.) Steel, iron hardened; er.

mina'tion (s. from ferrumen) The act of ſoldering iron, the act of joining metals.

re (s. obſolete) The ſhoeing of horſes.

Y (v. t. from the Sax. feran to paſs) To carry over boat.

(v. int.) To paſs over water in a boat.

(s. from the verb) The paſſage over a water, the or veſſel in which goods and paſſengers are car- over a water.

oat (s. from ferry, and boat) The boat or veſſel plies at a ferry. 2 Sam.

ng (p. a. from ferry) Carrying over a water in a boat.

an (s. from ferry, and man) One who keeps a , the man that plies at a ferry.

j. obſolete) Fierce. Chaucer.

obſolete, from fere) The men at cheſs; Chaucer. queen at cheſs. Phillips.

et (s. obſolete) The ferriage.

adj. obſolete) Fourth. Cole.

g (s. obſolete) A farthing, a thin ſcale of any

(adv. obſolete) Farther, more.

LE (adj. from the Lat. fero to bear) Fruitful, ant, plenteous; with of: as, "The earth is fer- all ſorts of grain." "Sometimes, and perhaps roperly with in: as, "That country is more fer- graſs and corn."

eſs (s. from fertile) Fruitfulneſs, fecundity.

te (v. t. from fertile) To make fruitful. Br.

(s. from fertile) Fruitfulneſs, fecundity.

(v. t. from fertile) To make fertile, to fecun-

ed (p. from fertilize) Made fruitful.

ng (p. a. from fertilize) Making fruitful.

(adv. from fertil) Fruitfully, plentifully, abun-

y (s. from fervent) Ardor, eagerneſs, heat of pious ardor, warmth of devotion, zeal.

T (adj. from the Lat. ferveo to be warm) Hot, ; vehement, ardent; warm in devotion, zealous.

y (adv. from fervent) In a fervent manner.

eſs (s. from fervent) The ſtate of being fer- Scott.

CENT (adj. from the Lat. ferveſco to grow Growing hot.

(adj. from the Lat. ferveo to be warm) Hot, ; fervent, zealous.

(s. from fervid) Heat, zeal, fervour.

ſs (s. from fervid) Ardor of mind, zeal, paſſion.

(s. in botany) The fennelgiant, a genus of plants.

(s. from the Lat.) An inſtrument of correction, wooden pallet with which boys are chaſtiſed at

(s. in antiquity) A place ſeparated from the the church in which the common hearers pt, as not being permitted to enter the more rt of the edifice.

Ferula'cious (adj. in botany) Growing like the fennelgiant, reſembling the growth of the ferula.

FER'ULÆ (s. plu. in ſurgery) The ſplinters applied to broken or diſlocated bones to keep them in their proper places.

Fer'ular (s. from ferula) The ferula, a palmer. Phillips.

Fer'ule (v. t. from ferula) To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

Fer'uled (p. from ferula) Chaſtiſed with the ferula.

FER'VOR (s. a modern but correct ſpelling, from the Lat.) Fervour.

FER'VOUR (s. the common ſpelling, from the French ferveur) Fervor, heat, warmth; warmth of devotion, zeal.

Fe'ſaunce, Fe'ſaunt (s. obſolete) A pheaſant.

FES'CENNINE (adj. ſuppoſed to be from the Lat. faſcinum witchcraft) Belonging to a kind of wanton obſcene poetry ſung by the ancient Romans at weddings.

FES'CUE (s. from the French feſtu) A pointer to ſhew children the letters.

FES'ELS (s. in botany) An inferior ſort of grain. May.

FESS (s. not ſo common a ſpelling) The feſſe. Scott.

FESSE (s. in heraldry) A band paſſing over the middle of an eſcutcheon, and compriſing one third part of the field.

Feſſe'line (s. in heraldry, from feſſe, and line) The line that conſtitutes the feſſe.

Feſſe'point (s. from feſſe, and point) The middle part of the eſcutcheon.

Feſſe'ways (adv. from feſſe, and way) After the manner of a feſſe.

Feſſe'wiſe (adv. in heraldry) After the manner of a feſſe.

FESS'ITUDE (s. not much uſed, from the Lat. feſſitudo) Wearineſs. Cole.

Feſs'line (s. not ſo correct a ſpelling) The feſſeline. Sc.

Feſs'point (s. not ſo correct a ſpelling) The feſſepoint. Sc.

Feſt (s. an obſolete ſpelling) A fiſt, a feaſt, mirth. Chaucer.

FES'TAL (adj. from the Lat. feſtum a feaſt) Belonging to a feaſt, feſtive, joyous.

FES'TER (v. int. of uncertain derivation) To corrupt, to rankle, to grow virulent.

Feſ'tered (p. from feſter) Corrupted, rankled, grown virulent.

Feſ'tering (p. a. from feſter) Corrupting, rankling, growing virulent.

FES'TINANCE (s. from the Lat. feſtino to haſten, but not uſed) Haſte, ſpeed. Scott.

FES'TINATE (adj. from the Lat. feſtino to haſten, but not uſed) Haſty, hurried. Shakeſpeare.

Feſ'tinately (adv. from feſtinate, but not uſed) Haſtily, ſpeedily. Shakeſpeare.

Feſtina'tion (s. from feſtinate) Haſte, hurry.

Feſtin'ity (s. from feſtinate, but not uſed) Haſte, ſpeed. Ba.

Feſ'ting (s. in logic) A particular mode of ſyllogiſm.

Feſ'tingman (s. from the Saxon cuſtoms) A bondſman, one who was bound for the appearance of another.

Feſ'tingpenny (s. a local word) Earneſt given to ſervants when hired.

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Feſ'tival (adj. from feſtive) Pertaining to feaſts, joyous.

Feſ'tival (s. from the adj.) The time of a feaſt, the anniverſary of a feaſt, a public rejoicing.

Feſ'tivally (adv. from feſtive, but now grown obſolete) Jocoſely, wittily. Chaucer.

FES'TIVE (adj. from the Lat. feſtum a feaſt) Befitting a feaſt, joyous, gay.

Feſtiv'ity (s. from feſtive) The act of feaſting, a feſtival, a time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulneſs.

Feſ'tivous (adj. not much uſed, from feſtive) Jovial, merry, feſtive. Scott.

Feſ'tivouſneſs (s. little uſed, from feſtivous) Feſtivity, joyfulneſs. Scott.

Feſt'lick (adj. obſolete) Merry, gay. Chaucer.

FESTOO'N (s. from the French feſton) An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers; a curtain drawn up ſo as to repreſent a wreath or garland.

FESTU'CA (s. in botany) A genus of plants, a kind of graſs.

Feſtu'cine (adj. from feſtuca) Having the colour of ſtraw, ſtrawcoloured.

Feſtu'cous (adj. from feſtuca) Formed of ſtraw.

FES'TUS (s.) A man's name.

Fet (v. t. contracted of fetch) To fetch, to go and bring. Jeremiah.

FET (s. ſuppoſed to be from the French fait a portion) A piece. Drayton.

Fet (p. obſolete, from fetch) Fetched.

FETCH (v. t. from the Sax. fettan) To go and bring; to drive, to draw; to ſtrike at a diſtance, to produce

Fenc′ing (*p. a. from* ſence) Incloſing, making a fence; practiſing the art of defence.

Fenc′ing (*s. from the part.*) The art of manual defence, the uſe of weapons.

Fenc′ingmaſter (*s. from* fence, *and* maſter) One who teaches the uſe of weapons, one who teaches the art of fencing.

Fenc′ingſchool (*s. from* fencing, *and* ſchool) A ſchool where the uſe of weapons is taught.

FEND (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fendo) To keep off, to ſhut out. *Dryden.*

Fend (*v. int. not much uſed*) To diſpute, to ſhift off a charge. *Locke.*

Fend (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A fiend, an enemy. *Chau.*

Fend′er (*s. from* fend) A plate of metal ſet on the hearth to keep the coals from rolling forward; any thing put on the ſides of a ſhip to preſerve it from violence.

Fend′erbolt (*s. in ſhip building*) A bolt with a long head to be driven into the outermoſt bends or wales of a ſhip to preſerve it from external violence.

Fend′ly (*adv. from* fend, *obſolete*) Ugly. *Cole.*

Fendu′enpal (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a croſs cut down in the middle from top to bottom, and the parts ſet at a little diſtance from each other.

FENERA′TION (*s. from the* Lat, fœnus *uſury*) The act of increaſing money by uſury. *Brown.*

Fenera′tious (*adj. not uſed*) Belonging to uſury. *Cole.*

FENES′TRA (*s. from the* Lat.) A window.

FENES′TRA (*s. in anatomy*) One of the two holes in the barrel of the ear next the drum.

Fenes′tral (*adj. from* feneſtra, *but little uſed*) Belonging to a window.

Fenne (*s. obſolete*) A ſection. *Chaucer.*

Fen′nel (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Fen′nelflower (*s. in botany*) An herb, a plant.

Fen′nelgiant (*s. in botany*) A plant with a large ſucculent milky root.

Fen′niſh (*adj. from* fen) Full of fens, marſhy, boggy.

Fen′ny (*adj. from* fen) Full of fens.

Fen′nyſtones (*s. in botany*) An herb, a plant.

Fen′ſucked (*adj. from* fen, *and* ſuck) Sucked out of fens. *Sh.*

Fen′ugreek (*s. in botany*) Fœnugreek, an herb.

Feo′ble (*adj. obſolete*) Feeble. *Chaucer.*

FE′OD (*s. a law term*) A fee, a tenure.

Fe′odal (*adj. from* feod) Held from another, held of ſome lord.

Feodal′itas (*s. in old records*) The fealty or homage paid by a feodal tenant to his lord.

Fe′odary (*s. from* feod) One who holds his lands under the tenure of ſuit and ſervice to a ſuperior lord; an officer belonging to the court of wards.

FE′ODUM (*s. from the* Gothic feudum) A fee, a benefit, an advantage.

FE′OF, FE′OFF (*v. t. a law term*) To put in poſſeſſion, to inveſt with right.

Fe′offed (*p. from* feoff) Put in poſſeſſion.

Fe′offee (*s. from* feoff) He that is put in poſſeſſion, the perſon to whom the feoffment is made.

Fe′offer (*s. from* feoff) The perſon that puts another in poſſeſſion.

Fe′offid (*p. obſolete*) Feoffed, put in poſſeſſion. *Chaucer.*

Fe′offment (*s. from* feoff) The act of granting or giving poſſeſſion.

Fe′offor (*s. from* feoff) The perſon that puts into poſſeſſion, the party that makes a feoffment to another.

FE′ORME (*s. from the* Sax. feorme) A certain portion of victuals or other neceſſaries which the tenants of lands formerly gave to the owner or lord.

Fer (*adv. obſolete*) Far. *Chaucer.*

FERAC′ITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ferax *fruitful*) Fruitfulneſs.

FE′RÆ (*s. in zoology*) A genus of quadrupeds.

FE′RAL (*adj. from the* Lat. feralis *deadly*) Mortal, diſmal, belonging to a funeral.

FER′COST (*s. from the* Italian) A kind of boot. *Phillips.*

FERD (*adj. obſolete*) Afraid, frighted. *Chaucer.*

Ferd, Ferde (*v. pret. obſolete*) Went, fared, ſped. *Chau.*

Ferde (*adj. obſolete*) Afraid, frighted. *Chaucer.*

Ferde (*s. obſolete*) Fear. *Chaucer.*

FERDEMOU′LIN (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing repreſenting the ink of a mill.

FERD′FARE (*s. an old word, from the* Sax.) An exemption from going to the wars.

Ferd′ful (*adj. obſolete*) Fearful. *Chaucer.*

Fer′din (*adj. obſolete*) Afraid, frighted. *Chaucer.*

FER′DINAND (*s.*) A man's name.

FER′DINANDO (*s.*) A man's name.

Ferd′neſs (*s. obſolete*) Fear, dread, awe, reverence. *Ch.*

Ferd′wit (*s. from the* Sax.) A formulary by which in ancient times the king pardoned manſlaughter committed in the army; the compoſition or fine t empted from mility ſervice.

Fere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fear, fire.

Fere (*s. obſolete*) A companion.

FERENTE′RII (*s. plu. in Roman antiquity*) A light armed auxiliary troops.

Fe′retory (*s. obſolete*) The place in churches wh bier is ſet.

Fer′foorth (*adv. obſolete*) Far, as far as.

Fer′forth (*adv. obſolete*) Far, as far as.

Fer′forthly (*adv. from* ferforth, *obſolete*) Far, ſo f

FE′RIA (*s. in the Roman breviary*) The days of th

FE′RIÆ (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The holidays, t on which they were forbidden to work.

Fe′rial (*adj. from* feria) Belonging to all the day week except the ſabbath.

Feria′tion (*s. from* feriæ) The act of keeping a ceſſation from labour.

FE′RIENT (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. ferio Striking, beating.

FE′RINE (*adj. from the* Lat. fera *a wild beaſt*) vage, barbarous.

Fe′rineneſs (*s. from* ferine) Savageneſs, barbarit

FE′RIO (*s. in logic*) One of the modes of a ca ſyllogiſm.

Fe′ris (*s. plu. obſolete*) Companions.

FE′RISON (*s. in logic*) A conformity to that m ſyllogiſm called ferio.

Fer′it (*s. a cant word*) A blow.

FE′RITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fera *beaſt*) Fierceneſs, cruelty, ſavageneſs.

Ferk (*s. obſolete*) Fear.

Fer′ling (*s. in old records*) The fourth part of a farthing.

Ferlinga′ta (*s. in old records*) The fourth part land.

Fer′lingus (*s. in old records*) The ferlingata, t part of a yard land.

Fer′ly (*adj. obſolete*) Strange.

FERM (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. feorm) A houſ taken at a yearly rent, a farm; a priſon.

Fer′maces (*s. not uſed*) Medicines.

FER′MANAGH (*s. in geography*) A county in I the province of Ulſter.

Fer′mary (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An infirmary.

Ferme (*adj. obſolete*) Firm.

Ferme (*s. obſolete*) A farm.

Ferme (*v. t. obſolete*) To farm, to let out at rent.

FER′MENT (*v. t. from the* Lat. fermento) To inteſtine motion, to raiſe and purify by ferm

Fer′ment (*v. int.*) To have the parts put into motion, to be in a ſtate of fermentation.

Fer′ment (*s. from the verb*) A fermentation, th cauſes fermentation, an inteſtine motion; a tu uproar.

Fer′mentable (*adj. from* ferment) Capable of into a ſtate of fermentation, having the cauſe fermentation.

Fermenta′rians (*s. in church hiſtory*) The Chr the Greek church ſo called by the Latins on a their uſing fermented bread in the euchariſt.

Fermenta′rious (*adj. not uſed, from* ferment) to fermentation.

Fermenta′tion (*s. from* ferment) A ſlow motio inteſtine parts; an inteſtine motion occaſione operation of ſome active acid matter which ra exalts the ſoft and ſulphureous particles.

Fermen′tative (*adj. from* ferment) Cauſing ferm

Fermen′ted (*p. from* ferment) Put into inteſtin put into a ſtate of fermentation, raiſed and p fermentation.

Fermen′ting (*p. a. from* ferment) Putting into fermentation, operating by way of fermentati

Fer′merere (*s. obſolete*) An overſeer, one wh tends an infirmary; a farmer, a husbandman.

Fermiſo′na (*s. in old records*) The winter ſeaſo

Fer′mour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A farmer.

FERN (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Fer′nyere (*s. obſolete*) February.

Fer′nigo (*s. in old records*) A waſte place, a pl fern grows.

Fer′ny (*adj. from* fern) Full of fern, overgrown

FERO′CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ferox fierce cruel, rapacious.

Feroc′ity (*s. from* ferocious) Fierceneſs, rapacio

FERO′NIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god woods.

FER′RA (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh reſembling a

FERRA′RIA (*s. in botany*) The name of two s of plants, the agrimony, and the ſcrophularia.

(*adv. obſolete*) Far. *Chaucer.*

EAN (*adj. from the* Lat. ferrum *iron*, *but not ſo* *mon a ſpelling*) Ferreous, belonging to iron. *Cole.*

EOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ferrum *iron*) Belonging on, conſiſting of iron. *Brown.*

ET (*s. in zoology*) A quadruped of the weaſel kind, uently uſed in driving rabbits from their holes.

t (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To drive about, to drive lurking places.

(*s. in commerce*) A kind of ribband.

ed (*p. from* ferret) Driven out, driven from lurk- places.

er (*s. from* ferret) One that ferrets, one that hunts her out of his lurking places.

ing (*p. a. from* ferret) Driving out, hunting from ing places, driving rabbits out of their holes with rret.

ge (*s. from* ferry) The fare paid at a ferry.

d (*p. from* ferry) Carried over a water in a ferry; over: *as*, "*He was* ferried over *by an old woman.*"

'GINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ferrugineus, *belong-* *iron*) Having the particles of iron, partaking of qualities of iron.

'GO (*s. from the* Lat.) The ruſt of iron, the calx on the ſurface of iron.

ULE (*s. from the* Lat. ferrum *iron*) A ring put any thing to keep it from cracking.

UM (*s. from the* Lat.) Iron.

'MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) Steel, iron hardened; r.

ina'tion (*s. from* ferrumen) The act of ſoldering iron, the act of joining metals.

(*s. obſolete*) The ſhoeing of horſes.

(*v. t. from the* Sax. feran *to paſs*) To carry over oat.

(*v. int.*) To paſs over water in a boat.

(*s. from the verb*) The paſſage over a water, the or veſſel in which goods and paſſengers are car- ver a water.

oat (*s. from* ferry, *and* boat) The boat or veſſel lies at a ferry. 2 *Sam.*

g (*p. a. from* ferry) Carrying over a water in a oat.

an (*s. from* ferry, *and* man) One who keeps a the man that plies at a ferry.

j. obſolete) Fierce. *Chaucer.*

obſolete, from fere) The men at cheſs; *Chaucer.* een at cheſs. *Phillips.*

t (*s. obſolete*) The ferriage.

dj. obſolete) Fourth. *Cole.*

(*s. obſolete*) A farthing, a thin ſcale of any

(*adv. obſolete*) Farther, more.

(*adj. from the* Lat. fero *to bear*) Fruitful, nt, plenteous; *with* of: *as*, "*The earth is* fer- *all ſorts of grain.*" "*Sometimes, and perhaps* *operly with* in: *as*, "*That country is more* fer- *graſs and corn.*"

ſs (*s. from* fertile) Fruitfulneſs, fecundity.

e (*v. t. from* fertile) To make fruitful. *Br.*

(*s. from* fertile) Fruitfulneſs, fecundity.

(*v. t. from* fertile) To make fertile, to fecun-

d (*p. from* fertilize) Made fruitful.

g (*p. a. from* fertilize) Making fruitful.

dv. from fertil) Fruitfully, plentifully, abun-

(*s. from* fervent) Ardor, eagerneſs, heat of pious ardor, warmth of devotion, zeal.

T (*adj. from the* Lat. ferveo *to be warm*) Hot, vehement, ardent; warm in devotion, zealous.

(*adv. from* fervent) In a fervent manner.

ſs (*s. from* fervent) The ſtate of being fer- *Scott.*

ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ferveſco *to grow* Growing hot.

(*adj. from the* Lat. ferveo *to be warm*) Hot, fervent, zealous.

(*s. from* fervid) Heat, zeal, fervour.

(*s. from* fervid) Ardor of mind, zeal, paſſion.

(*s. in botany*) The fennelgiant, a genus of plants.

(*s. from the* Lat.) An inſtrument of correction, wooden pallet with which boys are chaſtiſed at

(*s. in antiquity*) A place ſeparated from the the church in which the common hearers as not being permitted to enter the more t of the edifice.

Ferula'cious (*adj. in botany*) Growing like the fennelgiant, reſembling the growth of the ferula.

FER'ULÆ (*s. plu. in ſurgery*) The ſplinters applied to broken or diſlocated bones to keep them in their proper places.

Fer'ular (*s. from* ferula) The ferula, a palmer. *Phillips.*

Fer'ule (*v. t. from* ferula) To chaſtiſe with the ferula.

Fer'uled (*p. from* ferula) Chaſtiſed with the ferula.

FER'VOR (*s. a modern but correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Fervour.

FER'VOUR (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* French ferveur) Fervor, heat, warmth; warmth of devotion, zeal.

Fe'ſaunce, Fe'ſaunt (*s. obſolete*) A pheaſant.

FES'CENNINE (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. faſcinum *witchcraft*) Belonging to a kind of wanton obſcene poetry ſung by the ancient Romans at weddings.

FES'CUE (*s. from the* French feſtu) A pointer to ſhew children the letters.

FES'ELS (*s. in botany*) An inferior ſort of grain. *May.*

FESS (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The feſſe. *Scott.*

FESSE (*s. in heraldry*) A band paſſing over the middle of an eſcutcheon, and compriſing one third part of the field.

Feſſe'line (*s. in heraldry, from* feſſe, *and* line) The line that conſtitutes the feſſe.

Feſſe'point (*s. from* feſſe, *and* point) The middle part of the eſcutcheon.

Feſſe'ways (*adv. from* feſſe, *and* way) After the manner of a feſſe.

Feſſe'wiſe (*adv. in heraldry*) After the manner of a feſſe.

FESS'ITUDE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. feſſitudo) Wearineſs. *Cole.*

Feſs'line (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The feſſeline. *Sc.*

Feſs'point (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The feſſepoint. *Sc.*

Feſt (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A fiſt, a feaſt, mirth. *Chaucer.*

FES'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. feſtum *a feaſt*) Belonging to a feaſt, feſtive, joyous.

FES'TER (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To corrupt, to rankle, to grow virulent.

Fes'tered (*p. from* feſter) Corrupted, rankled, grown virulent.

Fes'tering (*p. a. from* feſter) Corrupting, rankling, growing virulent.

FES'TINANCE (*s. from the* Lat. feſtino *to haſten*, *but not uſed*) Haſte, ſpeed. *Scott.*

FES'TINATE (*adj. from the* Lat. feſtino *to haſten*, *but not uſed*) Haſty, hurried. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fes'tinately (*adv. from* feſtinate, *but not uſed*) Haſtily, ſpeedily. *Shakeſpeare.*

Feſtina'tion (*s. from* feſtinate) Haſte, hurry.

Feſtin'ity (*s. from* feſtinate, *but not uſed*) Haſte, ſpeed. *Ba.*

Fes'ting (*s. in logic*) A particular mode of ſyllogiſm.

Fes'tingman (*s. from the Saxon cuſtoms*) A bondſman, one who was bound for the appearance of another.

Fes'tingpenny (*s. a local word*) Earneſt given to ſervants when hired.

FES'TINO (*s. in logic*) A particular mode of ſyllogiſm.

Fes'tival (*adj. from* feſtive) Pertaining to feaſts, joyous.

Fes'tival (*s. from the adj.*) The time of a feaſt, the anniverſary of a feaſt, a public rejoicing.

Fes'tivally (*adv. from* feſtive, *but now grown obſolete*) Jocoſely, wittily. *Chaucer.*

FES'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. feſtum *a feaſt*) Befitting a feaſt, joyous, gay.

Feſtiv'ity (*s. from* feſtive) The act of feaſting, a feſtival, a time of rejoicing; gaiety, joyfulneſs.

Fes'tivous (*adj. not much uſed, from* feſtive) Jovial, merry, feſtive. *Scott.*

Fes'tivouſneſs (*s. little uſed, from* feſtivous) Feſtivity, joyfulneſs. *Scott.*

Feſt'lick (*adj. obſolete*) Merry, gay. *Chaucer.*

FESTOO'N (*s. from the* French feſton) An ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers; a curtain drawn up ſo as to repreſent a wreath or garland.

FESTU'CA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of graſs.

Feſtu'cine (*adj. from* feſtuca) Having the colour of ſtraw, ſtrawcoloured.

Feſtu'cous (*adj. from* feſtuca) Formed of ſtraw.

FES'TUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Fet (*v. t. contracted of* fetch) To fetch, to go and bring. *Jeremiah.*

FET (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* French fait *a portion*) A piece. *Drayton.*

Fet (*p. obſolete, from* fetch) Fetched.

FETCH (*v. t. from the* Sax. fettan) To go and bring; to drive, to draw; to ſtrike at a diſtance, to produce by ſome kind of force; to reach, to arrive at, to perform an excurſion; to obtain as its price, to produce when ſold.

Fetch (*v. int.*) To move with a quick return. *Shakeſp.*

Fetch (*s. from the verb*) A ſtratagem, a trick, an artifice.

Fetch'ed (*p. from* fetch) Brought, driven, drawn, produced by ſome kind of force.

Fetch'er (*s. from* fetch) One that fetches.

Fetch'ing (*p. a. from* fetch) Bringing, driving, drawing, going for.

Fetcht (*v. pret. of* fetch) Did fetch.

Fetcht (*p. from* fetch) Fetched.

Fete (*adj. obſolete*) Neat, handſome. *Chaucer.*

Fete (*s. obſolete*) Feet. *Chaucer.*

Fe'tely (*adv. obſolete, from* fete) Neatly, handſomely. *Ch.*

FE'TID (*adj. from the* Lat. fœteo *to ſtink*) Having an offenſive ſmell, rancid.

Fe'tidneſs (*s. from* fetid) The ſtate of being fetid.

FETIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fœtus *young, and* fero *to bear*) Producing young, bearing fruit. *Scott.*

Fe'tirs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The features. *Chaucer.*

Fe'tis, Fe'tiſe (*adj. obſolete*) Handſome, neat, decent.

FET'LOCK (*s. from* feet, *and* lock) A tuft of hair that grows behind the paſtern of a horſe.

Fet'lockjoint (*s. from* fetlock, *and* joint) The joint of a horſe's leg next to the foot.

FE'TOR (*s. from the* Lat. fœtor) An offenſive ſmell. *Arb.*

Fe'tours (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The features.

Fette (*v. pret. of* fetch, *obſolete*) Fetched. *Chaucer.*

Fet'ter (*s. from* feet) A chain for the foot, a chain to prevent walking.

Fet'ter (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bind with fetters, to chain, to tie.

Fet'tered (*p. from* fetter) Bound with fetters, chained, tied.

Fet'tle (*v. int. a cant word*) To do trifling buſineſs, to move the hands without labour. *Swift.*

Fettes (*s. plural, obſolete*) Vats, fats. *Chaucer.*

FE'TUS (*s. from the* Lat. fœtus) An animal in embryo, any thing unborn.

FEU (*s. from the* French) The tenure by which lands are held of a ſuperior lord, a fee.

Feud (*s. in the north of England, and in Scotland*) A combination of kindred to revenge the death of any one of their family on the murderer and all his race.

FEUD (*s. from the* Sax. feahd) A quarrel, a contention, a quarrel amongſt neighbours.

Feu'dal (*adj. from* feu) Held in fee, held of a ſuperior lord.

Feu'dal (*s. from the adj.*) Something held in fee, ſomething held of a ſuperior lord; a fee, a feu.

Feu'datary (*s. from* feu) One who holds by ſome conditional tenure from a ſuperior lord. *Scott.*

Feu'datary (*adj. from* feu) Holding by ſome condition from a ſuperior lord. *Scott.*

Feu'datory (*s. perhaps the moſt correct ſpelling*) A feudatary. *Johnſon.*

Feud'bote (*s. from* feud, *and* bote) A fine or acknowledgement for being concerned in a feud or quarrel.

FEUDE (*s. with civilians*) A grant of lands, honours or fees to a man and his heirs forever on ſuch conditional ſervices as the nature of the tenure requires. *Scott.*

Feud'iſt (*s. from* feud) One who holds of a ſuperior lord. *Cole.*

FE'VER (*s. from the* Lat. febris) A diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated and the pulſe quickened, a diſeaſe in which cold and hot fits prevail alternately.

Fe'ver (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To put into a fever. *Shakeſp.*

Fe'veret (*s. from* fever) A ſlight fever, a febricula.

FEV'ERFEW (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. febris *a fever, and* fugo *to drive away*) An herb, the matricaria.

Fev'erire (*s. obſolete*) February. *Chaucer.*

Fe'veriſh (*adj. from* fever) Tending to a fever, troubled with a fever; hot, burning, uncertain as to heat and cold fits.

Fe'veriſhneſs (*s. from* feveriſh) The ſtate of being feveriſh.

Fe'verous (*adj. from* fever) Feveriſh, productive of fevers.

FEV'ERSHAM (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, and is 48 miles from London.

Fev'erſham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Feverſham, made at Feverſham.

Fe'very (*adj. from* fever) Diſeaſed with a fever. *Ben. J.*

FEU'ILLAGE (*s. from the* French) A bunch of leaves, a row of leaves; an ornamental row of leaves in carving.

Feu'ilians (*s. in church hiſtory*) An order of monks.

Feuillan'tines (*s. in cookery*) Small pies filled with ſweetmeats, tarts filled with ſweetmeats.

Feuille' (*adj. in heraldry*) Indented, indented in the manner of a leaf.

FEUILLE'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

FEU'ILLEMORT (*s. from the* French) The colour of faded leaf.

Feu'terer (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A dogkeeper.

FEW (*adj. from the* Sax. feowa) Belonging to a ſmal number. *Put abſolutely for a few words.* "*I here* few *diſcloſe.*" *Pope*

FEW'EL (*s. from the* French feu *a chimney*) Material for the fire, firewood, coal.

Few'el (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To feed with fewel. *Cow*

Few'met, Fewmetis (*s. with hunters*) The dung of th deer kind.

Few'miſhing (*s. with hunters*) Fewmets.

Few'neſs (*s. from* few) The ſtate of being few in numbe

FEY (*v. t. from the* Dutch veghen) To cleanſe a dit of mud.

Fey (*s. obſolete*) Faith, credit. *Chauce*

Fey'ing (*p. a. from* fey) Cleanſing from mud. *Tuſſ*

FEZ (*s. in geography*) A kingdom in Africa, the capi city of that kingdom.

F faut (*s.*) A note in muſic.

Fi'ants (*s. with hunters*) The dung of the fox and ba er kind.

FIAT (*s. a law term*) A ſhort order or warrant for ma ing out certain proceſſes.

Fi'aunce (*s. obſolete*) Affiance, confidence.

Fi'aunt (*s. obſolete*) A warrant. *Spenſ*

Fiau'to (*s. in muſic*) A kind of flute.

Fib (*s. a cant word among children*) A lie, a falſehood.

Fib (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To tell lies, to utter fal hoods.

FI'BER (*s. in zoology*) The beaver.

Fi'ber (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A fibre.

Fib'ber (*s. from* fib) One that tells lies.

FI'BRA (*s. in anatomy*) A fibre, a filament.

FIBRA'RIÆ (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A claſs of foſſils.

FI'BRE (*s. in anatomy*) A ſmall thread or ſtring, the conſtituent part of a body.

FI'BRE (*s. in botany*) A very ſmall ſtring or root o plant.

Fi'bril (*s. from* fibre) A very ſmall fibre or ſtring.

Fibril'la (*s. from* fibril) A fibril.

Fibril'læ (*s. plu. of* fibrilla) Exceedingly ſmall fibres.

Fi'broſe (*adj. from* fibre) Fibrous, compoſed of fibres

Fi'brous (*adj. from* fibre) Compoſed of fibres.

FIB'ULA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The outer leſſer bone of the leg.

FIB'ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A button, a ſort of band to cloſe up wounds.

FIBULÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the leg.

FICA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ranunculus.

FICED'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The motacilla.

Fi'chant (*adj. in fortification*) Belonging to a partic kind of flank.

FICHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Sharpened into a point, fit

Fick'le (*adj. from the* Sax. ficol) Changeable, uncon unſteady; ſubject to change.

Fick'leneſs (*s. from* fickle) Inconſtancy, unſteadineſs.

Fick'ly (*adv. from* fickle) Inconſtantly, unſteadily.

FI'CO (*s. from the* Italian) An act of contempt, a tion of the finger, *ſignifying,* "*I don't care a fig for*

FICOI'DEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

FICOI'DES (*s. in botany*) A name given to ſeveral tinct plants.

Fict'ale (*s.*) A low kind of entertainment formerly by the bailiffs of a hundred.

FIC'TILE (*adj. from the* Lat. fingo *to make*) Moulded ſome form, made by the potter.

Fic'tileneſs (*s. from* fictile) The ſtate or quality of fictile.

FIC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. fingo *to make*) The feigning, the thing feigned, a falſehood, a lie.

Fic'tious (*adj. not ſo common a word*) Fictitious, fe a counterfeit.

FICTI'TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fingo *to make*) terfeit, imaginary, untrue.

Ficti'tiouſly (*adv. from* fictitious) Falſely, counter

Ficti'tiouſneſs (*s. from* fictitious) The ſtate of being terfeit.

FI'CUS (*s. in ſurgery*) A diſeaſed protuberance o anus, the piles.

FID, FIDD (*s. from the* Italian fitta) A pointed iro which ſailors untwiſt their cords.

Fidd'hammer (*s. from* fidd, *and* hammer) A ha having a point at the end of the handle to anſw purpoſe of a fid.

FID'DLE (*s. from the* Sax. fidele) A muſical inſtru a violin.

Fid'dle (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To play on the vio trifle.

Fid'dlefaddle (*s. a cant word*) A trifling buſineſs.

Fid'dl

′dlefaddle (*adj. from the ſub.*) Trifling, making a reat buſtle about nothing. *Arbuthnot.*

′dler (*s. from* fiddle) One that plays on the violin.

′dleſtick (*s. from* fiddle, *and* ſtick) The ſtick or bow pplied to a fiddle in playing.

′dleſtring (*s. from* fiddle, *and* ſtring) The ſtring of a ddle.

′dling (*p. a. from* fiddle) Playing on the fiddle, rifling.

DE′ICIDE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fides *faith*, *nd* cædo *to deſtroy*) One who violates his faith, one vho betrays his truſt. *Cole.*

DE′ICOMMIS′SOR (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fides *aith, and* committo *to commit*) One who commits any hing in truſt to another.

DEJUS′SOR (*s. a law term*) One who is a ſurety or ledge for another.

DEL′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. fides *faith*) Honeſty, faith- ulneſs.

DES (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patroneſs of fideli- y, the goddeſs of faithfulneſs.

ge, Fidg′et (*v. int. a cant word*) To move by fits nd ſtarts, to be in an agitation. *Swift.*

g′ety (*adj. from* fidget) Reſtleſs, moving from place o place.

DICINA′LES (*s. in anatomy*) The muſcles of the ngers.

D′IUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god of faithful- neſs.

DIC′ULA (*s. in muſic*) A ſmall lute, a kind of fiddle, a ittern.

DIC′ULA (*s. in aſtronomy*) Lyra, a conſtellation of he northern hemiſphere.

DU′CIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. fiducia *confidence*) Confi- lent, undoubting, belonging to faith.

ducial′ity (*s. from* fiducial) A firm reliance, a religious onfidence. *Scott.*

du′ciary (*adj. from* fiducial) Steady, confident, un- loubting; certain.

du′ciary (*s. from the adj.*) One who holds in truſt; one who depends on faith without works.

(*interj.*) An exclamation expreſſive of diſapproba- ion.

F (*s. from the* French) A fee, a manor, a tenure un- ler a ſuperior, a dependency.

LD (*s. from the* Sax. feld) A piece of ground open or ncloſed, ground not built upon, the open country, the round occupied by an army, the ground on which a attle is fought; a wide expanſe, ſpace, compaſs; the lank ſpace on which figures are drawn, the ſurface f the ſhield in heraldry.

ld (*adj. from the ſubſ.*) Belonging to the open coun- ry, growing in the fields, uſed in the fields.

ld′baſil (*s. from* field, *and* baſil) A plant.

ld′bed (*s. from* field, *and* bed) A bed contrived ſo as o be ſet up in the field.

ld′book (*s. from* field, *and* book) The book which ſur- veyors uſe in the field in taking down their angles and iſtances.

ld′colours (*s. from* field, *and* colours) A ſmall flag car- ied along with the quartermaſter general in marking ut the ground for the ſeveral ſquadrons in an encamp- nent.

ld′ed (*adj. from* field) Placed in the field of battle, en- amped. *Shakeſpeare.*

ld′fare (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the turdus ind.

ld′fort (*s. in fortification, from* field, *and* fort) A fort owards the field, a ſort thrown up in the field.

ld′marſhal (*s. from* field, *and* marſhal) A commander f an army in the field.

ld′mouſe (*s. from* field, *and* mouſe) A mouſe that bur- ows in the earth, and is ſaid to make her lodgings of ifferent apartments.

ld′officer (*s. from* field, *and* officer) An officer whoſe ommand in the field extends to a whole regiment.

ld′piece (*s. from* field, *and* piece) A ſmall piece of annon uſed in the field.

ld′ſtaff (*s. from* field, *and* ſtaff) A kind of halbert car- ied by the perſon who fires the cannon in the field of attle.

ld′work (*s. in fortification*) A work thrown up on any mergence.

ND (*s. from the* Sax. fiand *an enemy*) An infernal be- ng, the devil, an enemy.

erabbuſs (*s. a cant word*) A hector, a bully.

RCE (*adj. from the* Lat. ferox) Savage, ravenous, ve- ement, outrageous, ſtrong, forcible; paſſionate, fu- ious.

′rcely (*adv. from* fierce) Violently, furiouſly.

Fie′rceneſs (*s. from* fierce) Savageneſs, ferocity, violence, outrageous paſſion.

FI′ERIFA′CIAS (*s. a law term, from the* Lat. fio *to be done, and* facio *to make*) A judicial writ which lies within a year and a day.

Fi′erily (*adv. from* fire) In a hot fiery manner.

Fi′erineſs (*s. from* fiery) Heat, acrimony, warmth of temper.

Fiers (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fierce. *Chaucer.*

FIERTE′ (*s. from the* French) Fierceneſs, haughtineſs. *Sc.*

Fie′ry (*adj. from* fire) Conſiſting of fire, hot like fire, heated by fire, vehement, paſſionate, fierce.

FIFE (*s. from the* French fifre) A pipe blown to the drum, a military wind inſtrument.

FIFE (*s. in geography*) A ſhire or county in Scotland.

Fi′ferails (*s. on board a ſhip*) The rails on each ſide of the poop.

FIFFA′RO (*s. from the* Italian) A fife, a kind of flagelet.

Fif′ful (*s. obſolete*) An old meaſure for corn. *Phillips.*

FIF′TEEN (*adj. from the* Sax. fiftine) Five and ten, conſiſting of five and ten.

Fif′teen (*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of ten and five.

Fif′teenth (*adj. from* fifteen) Next to the fourteenth.

Fif′teenth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the fourteenth.

FIFTH (*adj. from the* Sax. fifta) Next to the fourth.

Fifth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the fourth, a concord in muſic, the diapenta.

Fifth′ly (*adv. from* fifth) In the fifth place.

Fif′thy (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fifty. *Chaucer.*

Fif′tieth (*adj. from* fifty) Next to forty-nine.

Fif′tieth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to forty-nine.

FIF′TY (*adj. from the* Sax. fiftig) Forty and ten.

Fif′ty (*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of forty and ten.

FIG (*s. from the* Lat. ficus) The figtree, the fruit of the figtree.

Fig (*v. t. from* fico, *a cant word*) To inſult with ficos; to put ſomething uſeleſs into one's head. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fig′apple (*s. from* fig, *and* apple) A kind of apple, an apple without core or kernel.

Figa′ry (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A vagary. *Scott.*

FIGEN′TIA (*s. plu. in chymiſtry*) Thoſe ingredients which ſerve to fix volatile ſubſtances.

FIGHT (*v. int. from the* Sax. feohtan) To contend in battle, to combat, to contend, to act the part of a ſoldier.

Fight (*v. t.*) To war againſt, to combat againſt.

Fight (*s. from the verb*) A combat, a duel, a battle, ſomething to ſcreen the combatants on board a ſhip.

Fight′er (*s. from* fight) One that fights, one that is given to fight.

Fight′ing (*p. a. from* fight) Combating, contending, engaging in battle, fit for battle, belonging to war.

Fight′ing (*s. from* fight) The act of contending in an hoſtile manner, a combat, a conflict.

Fight′wite (*s. from* fight, *and* wite) A fine formerly impoſed on a man for an aſſault.

Fig′marigold (*s. in botany*) A plant of the ſucculent kind not much unlike the houſe leek.

FIG′MENT (*s. from the* Lat. figmentum) An invention, a fiction.

Fig′pecker (*s. in ornithology*) A bird which feeds on figs.

Fig′ſhell (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of dolium.

FIG′ULATE (*adj. from the* Lat. figulus *potters clay*) Made of clay, made of potters clay.

Fig′urable (*adj. from* figure) Capable of being brought into ſome certain form, capable of being retained in ſome certain form.

Figurabil′ity (*s. from* figurable) The quality of being retained in ſome certain form.

Fig′ural (*adj. from* figure) Belonging to a figure, repreſenting ſome figure.

Fig′urance (*s. from* figure, *but not much uſed*) The act of expreſſing ſome form, the delineation of ſome figure. *Sc.*

Fig′urate (*adj. from* figure) Having ſome certain form, having ſome determinate ſhape, reſembling ſomething of a determinate form; having a mixture of diſcords in muſical compoſition.

Figura′tion (*s. from* figure) The act of giving a certain form, a determination to a certain form.

Fig′urative (*adj. from* figure) Repreſentative, typical; belonging to a figure; changed from the original or literal meaning; full of figures.

Fig′uratively (*adv. from* figurative) In a figurative manner, in a ſenſe different from the literal.

FIG′URE (*s. from the* Lat. figura) The ſhape, the form, an external form; a diſtinguiſhed appearance, a remarkable character; a ſtatue, an image; a numerical character; the horoſcope or diagram of the heavens in aſtrology; a type, a repreſentative; a mode of expreſſion by which words are diſtorted from their original or literal meaning; a deviation from the ſtrict rules of grammar.

Fig′ure (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To form into any determinate ſhape, to repreſent in painting or ſculpture, to ornament with figures, to diverſify, to repreſent by typical appearances, to image in the mind, to prefigure, to form figuratively, to uſe in a ſenſe different from the literal.

Fig′ured (*p. from* figure) Formed into ſome particular ſhape, repreſented in painting or ſculpture, ornamented with figures, repreſented by typical reſemblance.

Fig′ureflinger (*s. from* figure, *and* fling) A pretender to aſtrology, a fortune-teller. *Collier.*

Figuret′to (*s. from* figure) A kind of flowered ſtuff.

Fig′uring (*p. a. from* figure) Forming into ſome determinate ſhape, repreſenting in painting or ſculpture, ornamenting with figures, making a figure, ſetting down in figures.

Fig′wort (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Fil (*v. pret. obſolete*) Fell, did fall. *Chaucer.*

FILA′CEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. filum *a thread*) Conſiſting of ſmall fibres, compoſed of threads.

FI′LACER (*s. from* filum) An officer in the common pleas who files the writs.

FILA′CIUM (*s. from the* Lat. filum) The thread or wire on which deeds are filed in the courts of record.

FI′LAGO (*s. in botany*) The cudwort, a ſort of cotton weed.

FI′LAMENT (*s. from the* Lat. filum) A fibre, a ſlender thread, that which reſembles a thread.

Filan′ders (*s.*) A kind of worms ſmall as threads which lie in the reins of a hawk.

Fi′lazer (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A filacer, an officer who files the writs in the court of common pleas.

FIL′BERT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A fine hazel nut with a thin ſhell.

Fil′bird (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A filbert.

FILCH (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To ſteal, to pilfer.

Filch (*s. from the verb*) A filcher, a character in a play.

Filch′ed (*p. from* filch) Stolen, pilfered.

Filch′er (*s. from* filch) One that filches.

Filch′ing (*p. a. from* filch) Stealing, pilfering.

FILE (*s. from the* Lat. filum) A thread, a line upon which papers are hung, a catalogue, a roll, a line of ſoldiers.

FILE (*s. from the* Sax. feol) An inſtrument to ſmooth iron and braſs.

File (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To put on a thread or wire, to cut with a file, to foul. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fi′lecutter (*s. from* file, *and* cut) One who makes files.

Fi′led (*p. a. from* file) Put on a file; cut with a file, made ſmooth.

File′lead (*s. a military term*) The foremoſt man in the file.

Fil′emot (*s. corrupted from* feuillemort) The colour of a dead leaf.

Fi′ler (*s. from* file) One who puts on a file, one who cuts with a file.

FIL′ET (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* French) A band for the head, the fleſhy part of the thigh, the middle part of a leg of veal, meat rolled together and tied; a ſmall member or moulding in architecture; the threads found in the middle of ſome flowers. *Scott.*

FIL′IAL (*adj. from the* Lat. filius *a ſon*) Pertaining to a ſon, befitting a ſon, bearing the character or relation of a ſon.

Filial′ity (*s. from* filial) The ſtate or condition of being a ſon. *Scott.*

Fil′ialneſs (*s. from* filial) The relation of a ſon. *Scott.*

Filias′ter (*s. not much uſed*) A ſon in law. *Cole.*

Filia′tion (*s. from* filial) The relation of a ſon to a father. *Hale.*

FILIC′ULA (*s. in botany*) The dwarf fern.

FI′LIFORM (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. filix *fern, and* forma *a form*) Indented like fern, having the form of fern.

FIL′IGRANE (*s. with artiſts, from the* Lat. filum *a thread, and* granum *a grain*) A piece of gold or ſilver work curiouſly done with grains on the filaments.

FIL′IGREE, FIL′IGREEWORK (*s. from* filigrane) Curious work in gold or ſilver with drops or grains on the threads or filaments of which it is compoſed.

Fi′ling (*p. a. from* file) Putting on a file, forming with a file, poliſhing with a file.

Fi′ling (*s. from the adj.*) The act of filing; that which is thrown off by the action of the file; *but this is uſually expreſſed in the plural.*

FIL′IOLUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A little ſon.

FILIPEN′DULA (*s. in botany*) The dropwort.

FI′LIX (*s. in botany*) The fern.

Filk′ale (*s. from* field, *and* ale) An entertainment of drinking in the fields formerly practiſed by the ba liffs of a hundred at the expence of the country peo ple.

FILL (*v. t. from the* Sax. fillan) To make full, to ſatisfy, to content; to glut, to ſurfeit. *With* out, to pour ou liquor to drink, to extend by putting ſomething i *With* up, to ſupply, to make full, to occupy, to en gage.

Fill (*v. int.*) To give to drink, to grow full, to glut, t ſatiate. *With* up, to grow full.

Fill (*s. from the verb*) That which may produce com pleat ſatisfaction, all that can be enjoyed; the plac between the ſhafts of a carriage. *Mortimer*

Fill (*v. pret. obſolete*) Fell, did fall. *Chauce*

Fill′ed (*p. from* fill) Made full, completely ſatisfied glutted.

Fil′ligreen (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The filigrane, fil gree. *Scott*

Fil′lemot (*s. a corruption from* feuillemort) The colour a faded leaf. *Scott*

Fill′er (*s. from* fill) One who fills, that which fills up.

Fill′er, Fill′erhorſe (*s. from* fill, *and* horſe) The hor that draws between the ſhafts of a carriage.

FIL′LET (*s. a common ſpelling, from the* French filet) filet, a band for the head, the fleſhy part of a leg veal, meat rolled and tied together.

Fil′let (*s. in architecture*) A ſmall member or moulding the liſtel.

Fil′let (*s. in anatomy*) The ligature under the tongue.

Fil′let (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To bind with a bandage, adorn with an aſtragal.

Fil′leted (*p. from* fillet) Bound with a fillet, ornamente with a fillet.

Fil′ligram (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The filigrane.

Fil′ligrane (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The filigrane, fil gree. *Scott*

Fil′lin (*v. obſolete*) Fell, did fall. *Chauce*

FIL′LIP (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the ſound*) To ſtri with a ſudden motion of the finger.

Fil′lip (*s. from the verb*) A ſudden jerk of the finger thumb let go from each other.

FIL′LY (*s. from the* French fille *a daughter*) A you mare, a young colt.

FILM (*s. from the* Sax.) A thin ſkin, a pellicle.

Film (*v. t. from the ſubſ.*) To cover with a thin ſki to cover with a pellicle. *Shakeſpear*

Film′ineſs (*s. from* filmy) The ſtate of being filmy.

Film′y (*adj. from* film) Compoſed of thin membrane compoſed of ſmall pellicles.

FILOSEL′LA (*s.*) A kind of courſe ſilk, the ſilk of whic ferret is made. *Philli*

FIL′TER (*v. t. from the* Lat. filtro *to ſtrain*) To cle by paſſing through a ſtrainer, to ſtrain, drawing liquor by a twiſt of threads.

Fil′ter (*s. from the verb*) A twiſt of thread to draw liquor, a ſtrainer, a ſearce; a charm, a love potion.

Fil′tered (*p. from* filter) Cleanſed, ſtrained.

Fil′tering (*p. a. from* filter) Cleanſing, ſtraining.

FILTH (*s. from the* Sax.) Dirt, corruption, naſtineſ pollution.

Filth (*s. obſolete*) Foul play. *Chauce*

Filth′ier (*adj. comp. of* filth) Filthy in a greater degre

Filth′ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* filth) Filthy in the greateſt degre

Filth′ily (*adv. from* filthy) In a filthy manner.

Filth′ineſs (*s. from* filthy) Dirtineſs, foulneſs, corru tion, pollution.

Filth′y (*adj. from* filth) Dirty, naſty, foul, polluted.

Fil′trate (*v. t. from* filter) To filter, to ſtrain.

Fil′trated (*p. from* filtrate) Cleanſed, ſtrained.

Filtra′tion (*s. from* filtrate) The act of ſtraining, the m thod by which liquors are cleared from foulneſs.

Fil′tre (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To cleanſe by ſtrai ing, to filter. *Gre*

FIL′TRUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſtrainer, a felt hat. *In old record*

FI′LUM (*s. from the* Lat. *in old records*) A ſtream, a w tercourſe.

Fim′aſhing (*s. with hunters*) The dung of ſeveral ſorts wild beaſts.

Fim′ble (*v. int. a local word*) To move the finger in trifling manner.

Fim′ble, Fim′blehemp (*s. from* fimble, *and* hemp) light kind of hemp, the hemp that bears ſeed.

FIM′BRIA (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſkirt, the edge.

FIM′BRIÆ (*s. plu. in anatomy*) The edges of the Fallo pian tube.

Fim′briated (*adj. from* fimbria) Fringed, bordere edged round; jagged, having a kind of fringe.

FIN (*s. from the* Sax.) The wing of a fiſh.

Fin (*v. t. in carving*) To cut up a chub or chevin.

in muſic books) The final, the cloſing note.

e (adj. from fine) Liable to a fine.

eneſs (s. from finable) Subjection to a fine. *Scott.*

L (*adj. from the* Lat. finis *the end*) Ultimate, laſt, luſive, reſpecting the end, mortal.

(*s. in muſic books*) The cloſe, the end.

y (*adv. from* final) Ultimately, laſtly, completely.

NCE (*s. from the* French, *but not much uſed in the* lar) Revenue, profit, income. *Bacon.*

ces (*s. plu. of* finance) The public revenues.

cier (*s. from* finance) One who collects the public nue, one who is skilled in the ſeveral branches of public revenue.

y (*s. from* fine) The ſecond forge at the iron works.

nce (*s. obſolete*) An end, a forfeiture. *Chaucer.*

H (*s. in ornithology, from the* Sax. finc) A ſmall of which there are ſeveral kinds.

(*v. t. from the* Sax. finden) To obtain by ſeeking, tain that which has been loſt; to fall upon, to t with; to diſcover by ſtudy, to experience; to , to detect; to reach, to attain; to ſupply, to iſh. *To find one's ſelf*, to be, to feel. *To find* out, lve, to unriddle; to diſcover, to obtain the know- e of, to invent.

ABLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. findo *to ve*) Capable of being cleaved. *Scott.*

bleneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* findable) Capable- of being cleaved. *Scott.*

r (*s. from* find) One that finds.

ult (*s. from* find, *and* fault) One that finds fault, viller.

h (*adj. obſolete*) Fiendlike, ugly, wicked. *Chaucer.*

Y (*adj. an old word, from the* Sax. findig) Plump, *Junius.*

(*adj. from the* French) Compoſed of ſmall parts, from droſs, refined, nice, delicate, clear, pellucid, nt, ſhowy, ſplendid, thin, keen, artful, dexte- . *Ironically*, bad, dreadful.

(*adj. from the* Lat. finis) A penalty, a mulct, a for- the end, the concluſion.

v. t. from the adj.) To refine, to purify, to orna- , to decorate, to make clear, to make tranſpa-

v. t. from the ſubſ.) To mulct, to puniſh by a pe- ary penalty.

v. int.) To pay a pecuniary penalty.

v. int. obſolete) To conclude, to make an end. *Ch.*

(*p. from* fine) Condemned to pay a fine, mulcted.

raw (*v. t. from* fine, *and* draw) To ſew up a rent ſo much nicety that it cannot be perceived.

rawer (*s. from* finedraw) One whoſe buſineſs it is w up the rents in cloth.

gered (*adj. from* fine, *and* finger) Nice, exqui-

(*adv. from* fine) Beautifully, elegantly, keenly, ly, in ſmall parts. *Ironically*, wretchedly, badly.

ſs (*s. from* fine) Elegance, beauty, delicacy; , ſplendor; ſubtlety, artfulneſs; purity, clearneſs; eſs of contexture.

(*s. from* fine) One that purifies metals.

(*adj. comp. of* fine) Fine in a greater degree.

(*s. from* fine) Show, ſplendor, the ſtate of being d in a ſhowy manner.

SE (*s. from the* French) Artifice, ſtratagem. *Hayw.*

(*adj. ſup. of* fine) Fine in the greateſt degree.

(*s. a local word*) Mouldineſs, the ſtate of being dy. *Scott.*

d (*adj. from* finew) Mouldy, hoary. *Phillips.*

ted (*adj. from* fin, *and* foot) Having feet with branes between the toes.

R (*s. from the* Sax.) One of the flexible members hand, a ſmall meaſure of length; the hand, the ment of work; art, manufacture.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To touch lightly, to toy ; to touch an inſtrument of muſic; to perform ork dexterouſly; to thieve.

d (*p. from* finger) Furniſhed with fingers, d, ſtolen.

ern (*s. in botany*) A plant.

ing (*p. a. from* finger) Touching with the fin- performing curiouſly, thieving.

ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of touching with gers, the act of playing on an inſtrument of mu- ar as it reſpects the motion of the fingers.

ngle (*s. a burleſque word, from* fangle) A tri- *Hudibras.*

(*adj. from* fine) Nice, foppiſh, pretending to uous elegance.

y (*adv. from* finical) Foppiſhly.

ſs (*s. from* finical) Foppiſhneſs. *Scott.*

Fi'ning (*p. a. from* fine) Paying a fine, laying a fine; making fine, clearing from foulneſs.

Fi'ningpot (*s. from* fine, *and* pot) A veſſel uſed in refining metals.

FINI'RE (*v. in old records*) To fine, to mulct.

FI'NIS (*s. from the* Lat.) The end.

FIN'ISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. finio *to make an end*) To bring to a concluſion, to compleat, to perfect, to end.

Fin'iſhed (*p. from* finiſh) Brought to a concluſion, compleated, perfected, ended.

Fin'iſher (*s. from* finiſh) One that finiſhes.

Fin'iſhing (*p. a. from* finiſh) Completing, perfecting, ending, concluding.

Fin'iſhing (*s. from the part.*) The laſt poliſh, that which finiſhes or compleats the deſign.

FI'NITE (*adj. from the* Lat. finitus *a concluſion*) Limited, bounded, circumſcribed.

Fi'niteleſs (*adj. from* finite) Unlimited, having no bounds. *Brown.*

Fi'nitely (*adv. from* finite) Within certain limits, in a certain degree.

Fi'niteneſs (*s. from* finite) Limitation, confinement within certain bounds.

FIN'ITEUR (*s. in the riding ſchools*) The end of the courſe, the end of the career. *Scott.*

Fin'itive (*adj. from* finite) Defining, bounding. *Scott.*

FIN'ITOR (*s. not much uſed*) The horizon.

Fin'itude (*s. from* finite) Limitation, confinement within certain bounds.

FIN'LAND (*s. in geography*) A province of Sweden.

Fin'leſs (*adj. from* fin) Void of fins, having no fins.

Fin'like (*adj. from* fin, *and* like) Formed in imitation of fins, like a fin.

Fin'ned (*adj. from* fin) Furniſhed with fins, formed like fins.

FIN'NIKIN (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of pigeon.

Fin'ny (*adj. from* fin) Furniſhed with fins, formed for the element of water.

FINNO'CHIA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of fennel, ſweet fennel.

Fi'nor (*s. from* fine) A refiner of metals.

Fi'nours (*s. from* fine, *an obſolete ſpelling*) Refiners of metal.

Fin'ſcale (*s. a local word*) The rudd, a fiſh.

Fin'toed (*adj. from* fin, *and* toe) Having a membrane between the toes, palmipedous.

Fip'ple (*s. from* fibula) A ſtopper.

FIR (*s. in botany, from the* Daniſh fyr) The tree of which deal boards are made.

FIRD'EFARE (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) The act of going into the army, the act of taking arms. *Scott.*

Fird'ſtole (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The fridſtole, a ſtone chair placed near the altar to which offenders were wont to run for ſanctuary.

FIRD'WITE (*s. from the* Sax.) A fine or penalty anciently impoſed on military tenants for not appearing in arms.

FIRD'WITHI (*s. from the* Sax. *obſolete*) Men fit to bear arms.

FIRE (*s. from the* Sax. fir) The element that burns, any thing burning, a conflagration; flame, light, luſtre; torture by burning, the puniſhment of the finally wicked in another world; any thing provoking, any thing that enflames the paſſions; ardor of temper, violence of paſſion; a lively imagination, force of expreſſion; the paſſion of love; a particular kind of eruption on the skin.

Fire (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſet on fire, to kindle; to inflame, to animate; to drive by fire.

Fire (*v. int.*) To take fire, to grow warm with paſſion, to diſcharge fire arms.

Fi're arms (*s. plu. from* fire, *and* arms) Muskets, piſtols, guns.

Fi'reball (*s. in the art of war*) A compoſition of combuſtibles to be thrown into the quarters of the enemy.

FI'REBARE (*s. from the* Sax.) A beacon. *Phillips.*

Fi'reboot (*s. from* fire, *and* boot) Firewood for the neceſſary occaſion of a family.

Fi'rebote (*s. from* fire, *and* bote) Fire boot, firewood for the neceſſary occaſions of a family.

Fi'rebrand (*s. from* fire, *and* brand) A large piece of wood kindled; an incendiary, one who makes miſchief.

Fi'rebraſs (*s. a low word*) A bully, a hector.

Fi'recock (*s. from* fire, *and* cock) A cock or plug, to let out a quantity of water from the main pipes in time of fire.

Fi'recroſs (*s. from* fire, *and* croſs) A token in Scotland for the people to take arms, a kind of beacon, two firebrands put croſswiſe and fixed on the top of a ſpear.

Fi'redrake (*s. from* fire, *and* drake) A fiery meteor, a kind of firework.

Fi'reater (*s. from* fire, *and* eat) One that pretends to eat fire.

Fi'reengine (*s. from* fire, *and* engine) An engine to draw water out of a mine wrought by fire.

Fi'releven (*s. obſolete*) Lightening. *Chaucer.*

Fi'relock (*s. from* fire, *and* lock) A ſoldier's gun, a muſket.

Fi'reman (*s. from* fire, *and* man) One employed to extinguiſh fire, a man of a fiery temper.

Fi'remaſter (*s. from* fire, *and* maſter) An officer in the train of artillery.

Fi'remuſter (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A firemaſter; an officer who ſuperintends in the train of artillery, and gives directions for public fireworks. *Scott.*

Fi'reoffice (*s. from* fire, *and* office) The office of inſurance for fire.

Fi'reordeal (*s. from* fire, *and* ordeal) Ordeal by fire.

Fi'repan (*s. from* fire, *and* pan) A pan for holding fire; the receptacle for priming in a firelock.

Fi'repot (*s. from* fire, *and* pot) A ſmall earthen pot to incloſe a grenade.

Fi'reſhip (*s. from* fire, *and* ſhip) A veſſel charged with combuſtibles with an intention to ſet fire to the fleet or ſhips of an enemy.

Fi'reſhovel (*s. from* fire, *and* ſhovel) The utenſil with which hot coals are thrown on the fire.

Fi'reſtone (*s. from* fire, *and* ſtone) A hearth ſtone, ſtone that will bear the fire; the pyrites.

Fi'rewood (*s. from* fire, *and* wood) Wood for the fire.

Fi'reworker (*s. from* fire, *and* work) One of the officers ſubordinate to the firemaſter.

Fi'reworks (*s. from* fire, *and* work) Preparations of gunpowder, ſulphur and other ingredients to be exhibited on public rejoicings.

Fi'ring (*p. a. from* fire) Setting fire to any thing, kindling, driving by fire.

Fi'ring (*s. from the part.*) Fewel, firewood.

Fi'ringiron (*s. from* fire, *and* iron) An inſtrument in farriery, an iron to cauterize.

FIRK (*v. t. from the* Lat. ferio *to chaſtize*) To whip, to beat, to correct; to cohabit with a woman. *Hudibraſs.*

FIR'KIN (*s. from the* Sax. feower) The fourth part of a barrel, nine gallons, any ſmall veſſel.

Fir'kinman (*s. from* firkin, *and* man) One who buys ſmall beer to ſell it again.

Fir'lot (*s. in Scotland*) A meaſure ſomething larger than the Engliſh buſhel.

FIRM (*adj. from the* Lat. firmus) Strong, hard, ſolid; conſtant, ſteady, fixed, unſhaken.

Firm (*v. t. from the adj.*) To confirm, to fix, to make firm, to eſtabliſh. *Pope.*

Firm (*s. from the adj.*) The name or names under which any houſe of trade is eſtabliſhed.

FIR'MA (*s. in Scotland*) The fee or acknowledgment which the tenant pays to his lord.

FIR'MA (*s. in doomſday book*) A tribute anciently paid towards the entertainment for the king of England for one night.

FIR'MAMENT (*s. from the* Lat. firmamentum) The ſky, the heavens.

Firmamen'tal (*adj. from* firmament) Belonging to the firmament, celeſtial.

FIR'MAN (*s. in the empire of the great Mogul*) A paſſport or liberty to trade within a certain diſtrict. *Scott.*

Fir'mary (*s. from* firm, *a law term*) The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

Firma'tion (*s. from* firm) The act of making firm. *Scott.*

Firme (*s. in old records*) A farm; lands or tenements held at a certain rent.

Fir'med (*adj. in falconry*) Well fledged, having the feathers of the wings entire.

Fir'mer (*adj. comp. of* firm) Firm in a greater degree.

Fir'meſt (*adj. ſup. from* firm) Firm in the greateſt degree.

Fir'ming (*p. a. from* firm) Confirming, ſettling, fixing. *Kn.*

Fir'mly (*adv. from* firm) Strongly, ſteadily, conſtantly.

Firm'neſs (*s. from* firm) Hardneſs, ſolidity, durableneſs, ſoundneſs, conſtancy, reſolution.

Firr (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The fir. *Scott.*

FIRST (*adj. from the* Sax.) Standing before any other, foremoſt, higheſt in dignity, earlieſt in time.

Firſt (*s. from the adj.*) The foremoſt, that which is in order before any other.

Firſt (*adv. from the adj.*) Before any thing elſe in place, time or dignity.

Firſt'begot (*adj. from* firſt, *and* beget, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Firſt-begotten, eldeſt.

Firſt'begot (*s. from the adj.*) The firſt-begotten, the eldeſt.

Firſt'begotten (*adj. from* firſt, *and* beget) Eldeſt, firſt produced.

Firſt'begotten (*s. from the adj.*) The firſt produced, the eldeſt of children.

Firſt'born (*adj. from* firſt, *and* born) Eldeſt, firſt in order of nativity.

Firſt'born (*s. from the adj.*) The eldeſt, the firſt in o of nativity.

Firſt'fruits (*s. from* firſt, *and* fruit) That which the ſon firſt produces, the firſt produce of any thing, earlieſt effect of any cauſe.

Firſt'ling (*adj. from* firſt) Firſt produced, firſt brought

Firſt'ling (*s. from the adj.*) The firſt produce, the offspring, that which is firſt thought of, that whi firſt done.

FIRTH (*s. from the* Sax. firhto *terror*, *but not much* A bugbear, a frightful appearance.

FISC (*s. from the* Lat. fiſcus) The treaſury of a pr the treaſury of a ſtate.

Fis'cal (*adj. from* fiſc) Belonging to the revenue, bel ing to the treaſury.

Fis'cal (*s. from the adj.*) The exchequer, the reven

Fis'gum (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a fiſh, the grum.

FISH (*s. from the* Sax. fiſc) An animal that inhabits water, an animal that cannot live out of the wa

Fiſh (*v. t. from the* Lat.) To ſearch for any thing water, to get up fiſh or any thing elſe out of the w

Fiſh (*v. int.*) To be employed in catching fiſhes, deavour at any thing by artifice; *with* for, as, fiſhed for *trout*."

Fiſh'block (*s. a ſea term*) The block which dra the flocks of the anchor to the brow of the ſhip.

Fiſh'ed (*p. from* fiſh) Got up out of the water, pro by artifice.

Fiſh'er (*s. from* fiſh) One that fiſhes, one employ catching fiſh.

Fiſh'erboat (*s. from* fiſher, *and* boat) A boat emp in catching fiſh.

Fiſh'erman (*s. from* fiſher, *and* man) A man who ployment is to catch fiſh.

Fiſh'ertown (*s. from* fiſher, *and* town) A town inhabited by fiſhermen.

Fiſh'erſcoat (*s. from* fiſher, *and* coat) A coat wor fiſherman.

Fiſh'ery (*s. from* fiſher) The buſineſs of catchin the place or water where fiſh are caught.

Fiſh'ful (*adj. from* fiſh) Full of fiſh, abounding wi

Fiſh'garth (*s. a local word*) A dam or wear in a

Fiſh'gig (*s. a ſea term*) An inſtrument to ſtrike fiſ

Fiſh'hook (*s. from* fiſh, *and* hook) A barbed ho catching fiſh.

Fiſh'ified (*p. from* fiſhify) Turned to fiſh. *Shak*

Fiſh'ify (*v. t. from* fiſh, *a cant word*) To turn to for catching fiſh.

Fiſh'ing (*p. a. from* fiſh) Catching fiſh, ſearchi water for fiſh or any thing elſe; endeavouring out by artifice.

Fiſh'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of catching commodity of taking fiſh.

Fiſh'kettle (*s. from* fiſh, *and* kettle) A kettle of form to boil fiſh in.

Fiſh'meal (*s. from* fiſh, *and* meal) A meal on fiſh, ſtemious diet.

Fiſh'monger (*s. from* fiſh) A dealer in fiſh.

Fiſh'pond (*s. from* fiſh, *and* pond) A pond to keep

Fiſh'ſhell (*s. from* fiſh, *and* ſhell) The ſhell of a

Fiſh'woman (*s. from* fiſh, *and* woman) A wom ſells fiſh.

Fiſh'y (*adv. from* fiſh) Conſiſting of fiſh, havi qualities of fiſh.

FIS'KARD (*s.*) A town in Pembrokeſhire; it has ket on Friday, and is 243 miles from London.

Fis'kard (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Fiſkard, at Fiſkard.

Fisk'ing (*adj. a colloquial word*) Running abou place to place, flirting about.

Fis'namy (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Phyſiognomy.

FIS'SILE (*adj. from the* Lat. findo *to cleave*) Ca being cleaved, apt to cleave.

Fiſſil'ity (*s. from* fiſſile) The quality of being fiſſil

FIS'SIPED (*adj. from the* Lat. fiſſus *cloven*, *and foot, but not much uſed*) Clovenfooted.

FIS'SURE (*s. from the* Lat. fiſſura) A cleft, a chaſm where a breach has been made.

FIST (*s. from the* Sax.) The hand clinched.

Fiſt (*v. t. from the ſub.*) Striking with the hand ed, griping with the hand.

Fis'ticuffs (*s. from* fiſt, *and* cuff) A battle with blows given and returned with the fiſt.

Fiſt'ing (*p. a. from* fiſt) Striking with the fiſt, with the hand.

FIS'TINUT (*s. in botany*) The fiſtuchio, a kin brought from Egypt.

ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A pipe, a kind of muſical rument, a conveyance for water.

ULA (*s. in ſurgery*) A deep narrow ulcer, a ſinuous er hard to cure.

iar (*adj. from* fiſtula) Hollow like a pipe.

ulary (*adj. from* fiſtula) Fiſtulous. *Scott.*

ulated (*adj. from* fiſtula) Having a fiſtula. *Scott.*

ulous (*adj. from* fiſtula) Having the nature of a fiſ- a, callous like a fiſtula, ſinuous like a fiſtula.

ycuffs (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Fiſticuffs. *Scott.*

(*s. ſuppoſed to be from* fight) The paroxiſm of an ermittent diſeaſe, a ſhort return, an interval; any lent affection of body or mind; a diſorder, a diſ- perature; a ſwoon, an hiſterical diſorder in wo- n, the convulſions in children, the epilepſy.

(*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Flemiſh vitten) Meet, per, qualified; *with* for: "*It is only* fit for *ladies.*"

v. t. from the adj.) To ſuit, to accommodate, to pt one thing to another. *With* out, to furniſh, to ir, to ſet in order.

v. int.) To be proper.

(*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A vetch, a ſmall kind of pea.

H, FITCH′AT, FITCH′ET (*s. in zoology*) A ſtink- little animal that preys on poultry.

HEE′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Sharpened to a point.

ew (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A fitchat. *Johnſon.*

ow (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The fitchat.

(*adj. from* fit) Varied by fits, diſordered by a nge of maladies.

l (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A fiddle. *Chaucer.*

wite (*s. from the* Sax.) A fine anciently levied for aking the peace.

r (*adv. comp. of* fitly) More fitly. *Boyle.*

ſt (*adv. ſuperl. of* fitly) Moſt fitly. *Donne.*

(*adv. from* fit) Properly, reaſonably, juſtly.

ſs (*s. from* fit) Propriety, convenience, commodity.

ent (*s. from* fit) Something adapted to a particular poſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

(*s. from* fit) One that fits, that which fits, that ch prepares.

ER (*s. from the* Italian fitta) A ſmall piece of any g.

(*adj. comp. of* fit) Fit in a greater degree.

t (*adj. ſuperl. of* fit) Fit in the greateſt degree.

g (*p. a. from* fit) Suiting, accommodating, a- ting.

gift (*adj. obſolete*) Fitteſt, moſt fit. *Chaucer.*

(*s. from the* Norman fils *a ſon, uſed chiefly in the* poſition *of ſirnames for illegitimate children*) A ſon.

(*adj. from the* Sax. fif) Four and one.

s. from the adj.) The number five.

ngers (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ſtarfiſh. *Phillips.*

old (*adj. from* five) Multiplied by five, repeated times.

old (*adv. from the adj.*) So as to amount to five s as much.

oot (*s. in zoology*) A ſea inſect, a ſtarfiſh.

eaved (*adj. from* five, *and* leaf) Having five leaves.

(*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of play with l, a diſeaſe in horſes.

(*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fifth. *Chaucer.*

v. t. from the Lat. figo) To make faſt, to ſettle, to int, to direct without variation, to deprive of vo- ty; to transfix. *Sandy.*

int.) To ceaſe, to wander, to reſt, to loſe vola- y.

s. in chymiſtry) Thoſe things which cannot be ex- or raiſed by fire.

on (*s. from* fix) Stability, firmneſs, confinement, of volubility.

adj. obſolete) Fixed. *Chaucer.*

(*p. from* fix) Settled, appointed, reduced to a of conſiſtence.

y (*adv. from* fixed) Certainly, firmly, invariably.

neſs (*s. from* fixed) The ſtate of being fixed.

ty (*s. from* fix, *but not much uſed*) A coherence rts. *Boyle.*

(*s. from* fix) A coherence of parts.

v. pret. of fix, *but not much uſed*) Fixed, did fix.

p. from fix, *but not ſo much uſed*) Fixed.

ſs (*s. from* fixt) The ſtate of being fixed.

e (*s. from* fix) That which is fixed, a piece of ture fixed to a houſe.

(*s. from* fix) A ſtable ſtate, firmneſs, ſolid preſſure.

(*s. perhaps from the ſound*) A kind of harpoon or to ſtrike fiſh.

(*s. a local word*) The heart of a plant, the natu- ice of a plant. *Cole.*

FIZ′ZLE (*v. int. from the* French veſſer) To break wind backward without noiſe. *Scott.*

Fiz′zling (*p. a. from* fizzle) Breaking wind backward without noiſe.

Fiz′zling (*s. from the part.*) The act of breaking wind backward without noiſe.

Flab′bier (*adj. comp. of* flabby) Flabby in a greater degree.

Flab′bieſt (*adj. ſuperl. of* flabby) Flabby in the greateſt degree.

Flab′bineſs (*s. from* flabby) The ſtate or quality of being flabby. *Scott.*

Flab′by (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from* flaccid) Soft, eaſily moved, yielding to the touch.

FLA′BEL (*s. from the* Lat. flabellum) A fan. *Cole.*

Flabella′tion (*s. from* flabel) The act of moving the air with a fan.

Fla′bile (*adj. not much uſed, from* flabel) Blown about by the wind.

FLACCES′CENCY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. flaccesco *to grow flabby*) The ſtate of being flaccid, flabbineſs. *Scott.*

FLAC′CID (*adj. from the* Lat. flaccidus) Lax, weak, limber.

Flaccid′ity (*s. from* flaccid) Laxity, want of ſtiffneſs, want of tenſion.

Flac′cidneſs (*s. from* flaccid) The ſtate of being flaccid. *Sc.*

Flack′et (*s. a local word*) A bottle made in the form of a barrel. *Scott.*

FLAG (*v. int. from the* Sax. fleogan) To hang looſe, to hang without ſtiffneſs or tenſion, to grow feeble grow ſpiritleſs, to loſe vigor.

Flag (*v. t.*) To let fall, to ſuffer to drop.

Flag (*s. from the verb*) A water plant with a broad leaf, a kind of ruſh, ſedge or ruff graſs; the colours or enſign of a ſhip, the colours or enſign of a company or regiment.

FLAG (*s. from the old* French flache) A kind of ſtone uſed for ſmooth paving.

Flag (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To lay with broad ſtone.

Flag′broom (*s. from* flag, *and* broom) A broom to ſweep pavements.

Flag′elet (*s. the common ſpelling*) The flageolet, a ſmall kind of flute.

FLAG′ELLANTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of Chriſtians who were wont to whip themſelves till the blood ran down their naked bodies.

FLAGELLA′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

FLAG′ELLATED (*adj. from the* Lat. flagello *to ſcourge*) Whipped, ſcourged.

FLAGELLA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. flagello *to ſcourge*) The uſe of the ſcourge.

FLAG′EOLET (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* French) A flagelet, a ſmall kind of flute.

Flag′flower (*s. in botany*) The iris.

Flag′ged (*p. from* flag) Laid with flagſtone.

Flag′gineſs (*s. from* flaggy) Laxity, want of tenſion.

Flag′ging (*p. a. from* flag) Hanging looſe, growing feeble.

Flag′gy (*adj. from* flag) Lax, weak, limber, inſipid; full of flags.

Flagitios′ity (*s. from* flagitious) Flagitiouſneſs. *Scott.*

FLAGIT′IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flagitious) Wicked, vile, atrocious.

Flagit′iouſly (*adv. from* flagitious) Wickedly, atrociouſly.

Flagit′iouſneſs (*s. from* flagitious) Wickedneſs, villainy.

Flag′officer (*s. from* flag, *and* officer) One who commands the ſquadron or diviſion of a fleet.

FLAG′ON (*s. from the* Sax. flaxe) A veſſel for drinking, a large drinking pot.

Fla′grancy (*s. from* flagrant) Burning heat, ardour, fire.

FLA′GRANT (*adj. from the* Lat. flagro *to burn*) Burning, ardent, glowing, red, flaming, notorious.

Fla′grantly (*adv. from* flagrant) Ardently, notoriouſly. *Sc.*

Fla′grantneſs (*s. from* flagrant) The ſtate of being flagrant. *Scott.*

FLAGRA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. flagro) Burning.

Flags (*s. in falconry*) The feathers in a hawk's wing next to the principal ones.

Flag′ſhip (*s. from* flag, *and* ſhip) The ſhip that carries the flag, the ſhip commanded by the flagofficer.

Flag′ſtaff (*s. from* flag, *and* ſtaff) The ſtaff ſet on the head of the topgallant maſt to ſhew the flag.

Flag′worm (*s. from* flag, *and* worm) An inſect frequently found in thoſe places where ſedge and flags grow.

Flaie (*v. pret. obſolete*) Flew, did fly. *Chaucer.*

Flaj′eolet (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A flageolet.

FLAIL (*s. from the* Lat. flagello *to beat*) The inſtrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear, the tool of the threſher.

Flaine (*s. obſolete*) An arrow. *Douglas.*

Flair (*v. int. in the ſea language*) To ſpread more than uſual above the water.

Flait (*v. t. a local word*) To affright, to ſcare. *Bailey.*

FLAKE (*s. from the* Lat. flaccus) A body looſely connected, a ſtratum, a film, a lock of wool drawn out.

Flake (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To form into films, to form into looſely connected bodies.

Flake (*v. int.*) To part into thin ſcales, to divide into looſely connected bodies.

Fla'kineſs (*s. from* flaky) The ſtate of being flaky.

Fla'ky (*adj. from* flake) Hanging looſely together like a lock of wool, lying in ſtrata, broken in laminæ.

Flam (*s. a cant word*) A falſehood, a lie, a pretence.

Flam (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To deceive with falſe pretences.

Flambe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Flame, fire. *Chaucer.*

FLAM'BEAU (*s. from the* French) A lighted torch.

FLAME (*s. from the* Lat. flamma) Light emitted from fire, a ſtream of fire, a blaze; ardor of temper, warmth of deſire, the paſſion of love.

Flame (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſhine as fire, to burn with a ſtream of fire, to blaze; to break out in violence of paſſion.

Fla'mecoloured (*adj. from* flame, *and* colour) Having the colour of flame.

FLA'MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) A prieſt in antiquity, one who officiated in ſolemn offices.

FLA'MET (*s. in ornithology*) A large kind of waterfowl.

Fla'min (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A flamen. *Scott.*

Fla'ming (*p. a. from* flame) Burning with a flame, burning with paſſion; ardent, hot.

Fla'mingly (*adv. from* flaming) Warmly, ardently, notoriouſly.

FLAMIN'GO (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

FLAM'MA (*s. in botany*) The clematis.

FLAMMABIL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. flamma *a flame*) Aptneſs to kindle into a flame. *Brown.*

FLAMMA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. flamma *a flame*) The act of kindling up a flame.

Flam'med (*p. from* flam, *a cant word*) Deceived by falſe pretences. *Hudibras.*

FLAM'MEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flammeus) Like flame, having the nature of flame, conſiſting of flame.

FLAM'MEUM (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of veil with which the Roman ladies covered themſelves on the day of marriage.

FLAMMIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flamma *a flame, and* fero *to bear*) Bringing flame, bearing flame.

FLAMMIG'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flamma *a flame, and* gero *to carry*) Bearing flame.

FLAMMIV'OMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flamma *a flame, and* vomo *to vomit*) Vomiting out flame.

FLAM'ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A little flame; a badge or mark worn by the Grecian ſoldiery.

Fla'my (*adj. from* flame) Having the nature of flame; inflamed, hot, burning.

FLANCH (*s. in heraldry*) An ordinary conſiſting of the ſegment of a circular ſuperficies which is always borne double.

FLANCONA'DE (*s. in fencing*) A puſh or thruſt in the flank.

FLAND'ERS (*s. in geography*) A province of the Netherlands now divided between the Auſtrians, French and Dutch.

Fland'ers (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Flanders, made in Flanders, produced in Flanders.

Flane (*s. obſolete*) An arrow. *Douglas.*

Flan'el (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Flannel.

FLANK (*s. from the* French flanc) The lateral part of the lower belly, that part of the ſide of a quadruped which lies next to the hinder thigh, the ſide of an army or fleet, that part of the baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

Flank (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To attack the ſide of an army or fleet, to overlook or command any paſs on the ſide, to ſecure on the ſide.

Flank'ards (*s. in hunting*) The knots in the flank of a deer.

Flank'ed (*p. from* flank) Secured on the ſide, attacked on the ſide.

Flank'er (*s. from* flank) A fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of an army marching to the aſſault.

Flank'er (*v. t. from* flank) To defend by lateral fortification. *Johnſon.*

Flank'ing (*p. a. from* flank) Attacking on the ſide, ſecuring on the ſide.

Flanks (*s. in farriery*) A wrench in the back of a horſe; a kind of pleureſy, proceeding from too much blood, in horſes.

Flanks (*s. in the manage*) The ſides of a horſe's buttocks. *Scott.*

FLAN'NEL (*s. from the* Brit. gwlanen) A ſoft kind of woolen cloth.

FLANQUE (*s. in heraldry*) The flanch, an ordinary conſiſting of the ſegment of a circular ſuperficies which always borne double.

Flant'ing (*adj. from* flaunt) Flaunting, making a of finery. *Ba*

FLAP (*s. from the* Sax. lœppe) Any thing that h broad and looſe, the motion of any thing that h broad and looſe; the noiſe made by the motio ſtroke of any thing broad and looſe.

Flap (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe in horſes, a kind of mouth.

Flap (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To beat with any thing b and looſe, to move with a noiſe occaſioned by ſtroke of any thing broad and looſe.

Flap (*v. int.*) To ſtrike with the wings, to ſtrike wings one againſt the other, to fall in broad part

Flap'dragon (*s. from* flap, *and* dragon) A play in w raiſins are ſnatched out of burning brandy quenched in the mouth; the thing eaten at flapdr

Flap'dragon (*v. t. from the ſub. a cant word*) To low, to devour, *Shakeſp*

Flap'eared (*adj. from* flap, *and* ear) Having broad ears. *Shakeſp*

Flap'ping (*p. a. from* flap) Beating with any broad and looſe, making a noiſe with any thing and looſe; hanging down in a careleſs manner.

FLARE (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch fled To flutter with a ſplendid ſhew, to glitter with ſient luſtre, to glitter offenſively, to give too light.

Fla'ring (*p. from* flare) Fluttering with a ſplendid glittering, giving too much light.

FLASH (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek φλοξ *a fla* ſudden blaze; a ſudden burſt of wit or merrime tranſient ſtate, a body of water driven by violen

Flaſh (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To glitter with quic tranſient flame, to burſt out into any kind of vio to break out into wit and merriment.

Flaſh (*v. t.*) To ſtrike up large bodies of water fro ſurface.

Flaſh (*s. obſolete*) A bundle, a ſheaf. *Ch*

Flaſh'ed (*p. from* flaſh) Driven up as water in large tities from the ſurface. *C*

Flaſh'er (*s. from* flaſh) One who has more appear wit than reality; a water fall.

Flaſh'ily (*adv. from* flaſhy) With empty ſhew, w real power of wit or ſolidity.

Flaſh'ineſs (*s. from* flaſhy) The ſtate or quality of flaſhy.

Flaſh'ing (*p. a. from* flaſh) Glittering with quick an ſient flame, ſtriking up large bodies of water fr ſurface.

Flaſh'y (*adj. from* flaſh) Empty, ſhowy, void o ſtance.

FLASH'Y (*adj. from the* Lat. flaccidus) Inſipid, no force or ſpirit.

FLASK (*s. from the* French flaſque) A bottle, a powder horn; a bearing in heraldry, the flanch.

Flask (*s. in gunnery*) The bead in the carriage of of ordnance.

FLASK (*s. from the* Sax. flaxa) A bottle done ove wicker.

Flask'et (*s. from* flask) A long kind of basket, a tray, a veſſel in which victuals are ſerved up.

FLASQUE (*s. from the* French) A bearing in he a flanch.

FLAT (*adj. from the* French flat) Level, hori ſmooth, void of protuberances; even with the lying along; taſteleſs, inſipid; dull, frigid; d dejected; peremptory, abſolute; dull in ſound ed below the proper key. *In painting*, having lief, having the figures without the appear prominence.

Flat (*s. from the adj.*) A level, an extended p even ground, a level part of the country; a a place in the ſea not deep enough for ſhips; a without relief; the broad ſide of a blade; d of thought, depreſſion of language; a mark racter in muſic.

Flat (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To level, to depreſs; ſtruct, to hinder; to make vapid.

Flat (*v. int.*) To grow dull, to become inſipid. *in*, to bring the ſail as near to the ſide of the poſſible.

FLA'TILE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fla Inconſtant, changing with the wind.

Flatil'ity (*s. not much uſed, from* flatile) Inconſ

Flat'ling (*adj. obſolete*) Flat.

Flat'long (*adv. from* flat, *and* long) With the downwards. *Sha* y (*adv. from* flat) Horizontally, evenly; dully, idly; peremptorily.

eſs (*s. from* flat) Evenneſs, levelneſs: dullneſs, va- neſs; depreſſion, dejection; the want of ſhrillneſs, neſs in ſound.

ed (*p. from* flat) Made flat, rendered vapid.

en (*v. t. from* flat) To make flat, to beat down to ground; to deject, to depreſs; to make inſipid, to ke vapid.

en (*v. int.*) To become even, to grow vapid.

ened (*p. from* flatten) Made flat, rendered inſi- . *Johnſon.*

ening (*p. a. from* flat) Making flat, rendering in- d.

er (*s. from* flat) One that flattens, any thing that kes flat.

er (*adj. comp. of* flat) Flat in a greater degree.

′TER (*v. t. from the* French flater) To ſooth, to ſe, to raiſe falſe hopes; to ſooth with praiſes, to ſe falſely, to fawn.

ered (*p. from* flatter) Soothed, pleaſed, ſoothed praiſes, addreſſed with falſe praiſes, fawned upon.

erer (*s. from* flatter) One that flatters, one that ns upon another.

ering (*p. a. from* flatter) Soothing with falſe iſes, fawning, raiſing falſe expectations.

ery (*s. from* flatter) Falſe praiſe, adulation.

eſt (*adj. ſup. of* flat) Flat in the greateſt degree.

ng (*p. a. from* flat) Making flat.

ng (*s. in gilding, from the part.*) The act of touch- that part of the work which is not burniſhed with encil dipped in ſize in order to preſerve it, that of the work ſo touched.

ſh (*adj. from* flat) Tending to flatneſs.

lency (*s. from* flatulent) Windineſs, turgidneſs; ptineſs, vanity.

′ULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. flatus *wind*) Windy, gid with wind; empty, puffy.

lentneſs (*s. from* flatulent) Windineſs, flatulency. *Sc.*

os′ity (*s. from* flatuous) Windineſs, fulneſs of air.

′UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flatus *wind*) Windy, of wind.

ouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* flatuous) Flatulency, dineſs. *Scott.*

TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The wind which gathers in cavities of the body, an internal motion occaſioned wind; milky diet. *Chaucer.*

ays (*adv. an incorrect ſpelling*) Flatwiſe.

iſe (*adv. from* flat) With the flat downwards, ong.

IC′OMOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fla- *yellow, and* coma *hair*) Having yellow hair. *Sc.*

(*s. a local word*) A cuſtard.

(*v. int. perhaps from* vaunt) To make a flutter- ſhew in dreſs.

(*s. from the verb*) Any thing that hangs looſe and . *Shakeſpeare.*

′ing (*p. a. from* flaunt) Making a ſhew of finery, ging looſe, fluttering.

OUR (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An agreeable re- odour, fragrance.

ur (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To give an agreeable taſte, ive a good ſcent. *Scott.*

urleſs (*adj. from* flavour) Void of flavour. *Scott.*

urous (*adj. from* flavour) Agreeable to the palate, rant, odorous.

ury (*adj. not much uſed, from* flavour) Having a reliſh, palatable. *Scott.*

TI′NO (*s. from the* Italian) A ſmall flute, an octave .

′TO (*s. from the* Italian) A flute.

(*s. from the* Sax. floh *a fragment*) A crack, a , a defect.

(*s. from the* Lat. flo *to blow*) A ſudden guſt, a nt blaſt; a tumult, a commotion of wind. *Shake.*

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To crack, to damage with a e; to break, to violate; *but this ſenſe is now wn obſolete.* *Shakeſpeare.*

(*adj. obſolete*) Yellow. · *Chaucer.*

d (*p. from* flaw) Broken, cracked.

eſs (*adj. from* flaw) Void of cracks, having no ct.

′N (*s. from the* Sax. fleua, *but not much uſed*) A of cuſtard, a pie baked in a diſh.

′TER (*v. t. the derivation is not noted*) To pare a , to ſcrape a hide. *Ainſworth.*

(*adj. from* flaw) Full of flaws, full of defects.

(*s. from the* Sax. fleax) The plant from which li- is made, the rind of the plant fitted for ſpin- .

Flax′comb (*s. from* flax, *and* comb) The inſtrument with which flax is dreſſed.

Flax′dreſſer (*s. from* flax, *and* dreſs) One that prepares flax for ſpinning.

Flax′en (*adj. from* flax) Made of flax, like flax, having the colour of flax.

Flax′weed (*s. in botany*) A plant, an herb.

FLAY (*v. t. from the* Daniſh flae) To ſtrip off the skin, to take off the ſurface.

Flay′ed (*p. from* flay) Stripped of the skin.

Flay′er (*s. from* flay) One that flays.

Flay′ing (*p. a. from* flay) Stripping off the skin.

FLEA (*s. from the* Sax.) A ſmall red inſect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

Flea (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To clean from fleas.

Flea′bane (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Flea′bite (*s. from* flea, *and* bite) The bite of a flea, the mark cauſed by the bite of a flea, any ſmall hurt like the bite of a flea.

Flea′biting (*s. from* flea, *and* bite) A fleabite.

Flea′bitten (*adj. from* flea, *and* bite) Stung with fleas; mean, worthleſs.

Fleak (*s. from* flake) A ſmall lock of any thing, a thread, a twiſt. *More.*

Fleam (*s. in farriery*) An inſtrument for bleeding cattle.

Flea′wort (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Fleb′ring (*s. obſolete*) Calumny, ſlander. *Chaucer.*

FLECK (*v. t. from the* German fleek *a ſpot*) To ſpot, to dapple, to variegate.

Fleck (*s. a local word*) The fat on the kidneys of pigs.

Fleck′ed (*p. from* fleck) Spotted, ſtreaked, variegated; feathered, pledged.

Fleck′ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Arched like the firmament. *Sc.*

Fleck′er (*v. t. from* fleck) To ſpot, to mark with ſtrokes of different colours.

Fleck′id (*p. obſolete*) Flecked. *Chaucer.*

Fleck′ered (*p. from* flecker) Spotted, marked with ſtreaks of different colours. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fleckt (*p. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Flecked. *Scott.*

Flec′ta (*s. from* fleck) A feathered arrow.

Fled (*v. pret. of* fly) Did fly, did flee.

Fled (*p. from* fly) Run away, gone.

FLEDGE (*adj. from the* Dutch flederen *to fly*) Full of feathers, fit to leave the neſt, able to fly.

Fledge (*v. t. from the adj.*) To furniſh with feathers, to ſupply with wings.

Fledg′ed (*p. from* pledge) Furniſhed with feathers, ſupplied with wings.

Fled′will (*s. an old Saxon law term*) A diſcharge granted to an outlaw who returned of his own accord.

FLEE (*v. t. from the* Sax. flean) To avoid, to run from. "Flee *theſe things.*"

Flee (*v. int.*) To run from danger, to run for ſhelter.

FLEECE (*s. from the* Sax. fles) The wool that grows on one ſheep, the wool that is ſhorn from one ſheep.

Fleece (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To clip the wool of a ſheep, to ſtrip, to plunder.

Fleec′ed (*p. from* fleece) Having a fleece; ſtripped of a fleece; plundered.

Fleec′ing (*p. a. from* fleece) Stripping off the fleece, plundering.

Fleec′y (*adj. from* fleece) Covered with wool, woolly.

Fleen (*v. int. obſolete*) To flee from, to avoid. *Chaucer.*

Fleen (*s. obſolete*) Fleas. *Chaucer.*

FLEER (*v. int, from the* Sax. fleardian *to trifle*) To mock, to jeſt with inſolence; to leer, to grin; *with* on, *or* upon; *as*, "*They grin and* fleer upon *every man they meet.*" *Burton.*

Fleer (*s. from the verb*) A grin, a deceitful kind of ſmile; mockery. *South.*

Fleer′er (*s. not much uſed, from* fleer) A mocker, a flatterer.

Fleer′ing (*p. a. from* fleer) Mocking, jeſting. *Shakeſp.*

Flees (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A fleece. *Chaucer.*

FLEET (*s. from the* Sax.) A bay, a gulph; a paſſage over a river.

FLEET (*s. from the* Sax. flota) A company of ſhips, a navy.

FLEET (*adj. from the* Sax. flean) Swift, quick, nimble, active.

Fleet (*v. int. from the adj.*) To fly ſwiftly, to vaniſh, to flit.

Fleet (*v. t.*) To skim the water, to paſs away lightly, to skim milk.

Fleet (*adj. from the verb*) Skimming the ſurface, light, ſhallow.

Fleet′en (*v. int. obſolete*) To flow, to paſs away, to abound. *Chaucer.*

Fleet′ing (*p. a. from* fleet) Flying ſwiftly, tranſient, vaniſhing, skimming the ſurface.

Fleet'ing (*s. a ſea term*) The act of changing the ſituation of the tackle when the blocks are drawn together.

Fleet'ingdiſh (*s. from* fleet, *and* diſh) A skimming diſh.

Fleet'ly (*adv. from* fleet) Swiftly, nimbly.

Fleet'neſs (*s. from* fleet) Swiftneſs, ſpeed, quickneſs.

Fleg (*v. t. a cant word*) To beat. *Bailey.*

Flegm (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Phlegm.

Flegma'tic (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Phlegmatic.

Flegma'ticneſs (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Phlegmaticneſs. *Scott.*

Fle'henwite (*s. a Saxon law term*) A liberty to challenge the chattles or fines of a fugitive ſervant.

Fleiſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A fleece. *Chaucer.*

Fle'mafare (*s. a Saxon law term*) The claim of the goods of a felon.

Fleme (*v. t. obſolete*) To rout, to put to flight, to baniſh. *Chaucer.*

Fle'med (*p. from* fleme, *obſolete*) Routed, baniſhed. *Ch.*

Fle'med (*adj. obſolete*) Daunted, frightened. *Phillips.*

Flem'enefrenthe (*s. a Saxon law term*) The goods or chattels of a fugitive.

FLEM'ENESFIRINTH (*s. a Saxon law term*) The act of relieving a fugitive.

FLEM'ENESFREME (*s. from the* Sax.) The goods or chattels of a fugitive. *Stat. H.* 4.

Fle'mer (*s. a local word*) One that baniſhes, one that expels. *Bailey.*

Flem'eſwite (*s. an old Saxon law term*) The liberty to challenge the goods or fines of a fugitive ſervant.

Fle'mid (*adj. obſolete*) Baniſhed. *Chaucer.*

Fle'min (*v. t. obſolete*) To baniſh, to drive away. *Ch.*

FLEM'ING (*s. from the* Sax. fleming *a baniſhed man*) A native of ahe Low Countries, an inhabitant of the Low Countries who, on account of the inundations, was frequently obliged to change his habitation.

Flem'iſh (*adj. from* Fleming) Belonging to the Flemings, belonging to the Dutch.

Flene (*v. int.*) To flee. *Chaucer.*

FLESH (*s. from the* Sax. floce) The body diſtinguiſhed from the ſoul, the muſcular part of the body diſtinguiſhed from the other parts, animal food diſtinguiſhed from vegetable; animal nature, near relation; carnality, a carnal ſtate; the outward and literal ſenſe.

Fleſh (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To feed with fleſh; to initiate, to harden, to eſtabliſh in any practice; to glut, to ſatiate.

Fleſh'broth (*s. from* fleſh, *and* broth) Broth made by boiling fleſh.

Fleſh'colour (*s. from* fleſh, *and* colour) The colour of fleſh.

Fleſh'coloured (*adj. from* fleſhcolour) Having the colour of fleſh.

Fleſh'fly (*s. from* fleſh, *and* fly) A fly that feeds on fleſh and depoſits her eggs in it.

Fleſhhook (*s. from* fleſh, *and* hook) A hook to draw fleſh out of the veſſel in which it is boiled.

Fleſh'ier (*adj. comp. of* fleſhy) Fleſhy in a greater degree.

Fleſh'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* fleſhy) Fleſhy in the greateſt degree.

Fleſh'ineſs (*s. from* fleſhy) Fulneſs of fleſh, plumpneſs.

Fleſh'leſs (*adj. from* fleſh) Void of fleſh, having little or no fleſh.

Fleſh'lier (*adj. comp. of* fleſhly, *but not much uſed*) fleſhly in a greater degree.

Fleſh'lieſt (*adj. ſup. of* fleſhly) Fleſhly in the greateſt degree. *Milton.*

Fleſh'lineſs (*s. from* fleſhly) Carnal appetite, fleſhly deſire.

Fleſhly (*adj. from* fleſh) Corporeal, animal, carnal, laſcivious.

Fleſh'ly (*adj. obſolete*) Dear, lovely. *Chaucer.*

Fleſh'ly (*adv. obſolete*) Dearly, affectionately. *Chaucer.*

Fleſh'meat (*s. from* fleſh, *and* meat) Animal food, the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

Fleſh'ment (*s. from* fleſh) Eagerneſs gained by a ſucceſsful initiation. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fleſh'monger (*s. from* fleſh) One that deals in fleſh; a pimp.

Fleſh'pot (*s. from* fleſh, *and* pot) The veſſel in which fleſh is boiled; plenty of fleſh.

Fleſh'quake (*s. from* fleſh, *and* quake) A tremor of the body, a trembling of the fleſh. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Fleſh'y (*adj. from* fleſh) Full of fleſh, plump, fat, muſcular; pulpous.

FLE'SUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The flounder.

Flet (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſwim, to float. *Chaucer.*

Flet (*p. obſolete*) Floated, skimmed, deprived of the cream. *Mortimer.*

FLE'TA (*s. from the* Sax. fleot) A place where the tide comes up.

FLETCH'ER (*s. from the* French fleche *an arrow*) On who makes bows and arrows.

Flete (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſwim, to float. *Chaucer.*

Flete (*p. obſolete*) Floated, driven to and fro. *Chaucer*

FLETIF'EROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. flet *weeping, and* fero *to bear*) Cauſing tears, producin ſorrow.

Fle'ting, Flety'ing (*adj. obſolete*) Swimming, floating flowing down, abounding. *Chauce*

FLEURET'TE (*adj. in heraldry*) Flory, having a flowe de-luce at the end.

FLEURONNE'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Flory.

FLEU'RONS (*s. in cookery*) Small tarts or puffs of paſtr for garniſh.

Fleu'ry (*adj. in heraldry*) Flory.

Flew (*v. pret. of* fly) Did fly.

FLEW (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The large chaps of deep mouthed hound; a ſmall ſort of fiſhing net.

Flew'ed (*adj. from* flew) Deep mouthed, deep chappe *Shakeſpear*

FLEXAN'IMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flecto *to turn, a* animus *the mind, but not much uſed*) Having the pow to change the diſpoſition.

Flexibil'ity (*s. from* flexible) The ſtate of being flexib

FLEX'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. flecto *to turn*) Pliant, ea to be bent.

Flex'ibleneſs (*s. from* flexible) Pliantneſs, obſequio neſs, manageableneſs.

FLEX'ILE (*adj. from the* Lat. flecto *to bend*) Flexib pſiant, eaſily bent.

FLEX'ION (*s. from the* Lat. flecto *to bend*) The act bending, a flexure, a joint; a caſt, a turn.

FLEX'OR (*s. from the* Lat. *in anatomy*) The muſcle th contracts any part or joint of the body.

Flexuos'ity (*s. from* flexuous) A flexure, a crookedneſs,

FLEX'UOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. flexus *a turning*) Flex ous, crooked, winding.

FLEX'UOUS (*adj. from* flexuoſe) Winding, crook bending, various, uncertain.

FLEX'URE (*s. from the* Lat. flexura) The act of bendi the form in which any thing is bent, the part bent, t joint; a ſervile compliance.

Flicht'wite (*s. a Saxon law term*) A fine or penalty breaking the peace. *Phil*

Flick (*v. t. a local word*) To cut. *Bai*

FLICK'ER (*v. int. from the* Sax. flicceriau) To flutter, play with the wings, to have a fluttering motion; laugh, to laugh in ſcorn.

Flick'ering (*p. a. from* flicker) Fluttering, laughing ſcorn. *Shakeſpe*

Flid (*v. t. obſolete*) To fly from, to avoid. *Chau*

Flide'thrift (*s. obſolete*) The game now called ſho board.

Flie (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A fly; a flier, that p of a machine which regulates the motion of the ot part.

Flie (*s.*) The card of the mariner's compaſs. *Sc*

Fli'er (*s. from* fly) A runaway, a fugitive; that par a machine which moves the faſteſt and regulates motion of the other parts.

Flight (*s. from* fly) The act of flying, the act of runni from danger, a removal from one place to another, power of flying, the ſpace paſſed in flying; a flock birds, the birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon; a vol a ſhower; an excurſion, a ſally of the imagination. *Spen*

Flight (*s. obſolete*) An arrow.

Flight (*v. int. obſolete*) To contend, to fight. *Cha*

Flight'ier (*adj. com. of* flightv) Flighty in a greater deg

Flight'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* flighty) Flighty in the gre degree.

Flight'y (*adj. from* flight) Swift, fleeting; wild, ima nary.

Flim'ſier (*adj. comp. of* flimſy) Flimſy in a greater gree.

Flim'ſieſt (*adj. ſup. of* flimſy) Flimſy in the greateſt gree.

FLIM'SY (*adj. the derivation is not known*) Weak, ble, mean, ſpiritleſs.

Flinch (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from* fling) To ſhrink b to withdraw from pain or ſuffering; to fail.

Flinch'er (*s. from the verb*) He who ſhrinks from, fails in any thing.

Flinch'ing (*p. a. from* flinch) Shrinking back, w drawing from danger.

Flin'ders (*s. a local word*) Small pieces, ſhivers. *S*

FLING (*v. t. from the* Lat. fligo *to daſh*) To caſt from hand, to caſt with violence; to eject, to diſmiſs ſcatter; to drive by force, to force into a worſe co tion; to caſt reproach. *With* down, to demoliſh. off, to baffle in the chace, to defeat of prey.

(*v. int.*) To flounce, to wince, to fly into violent tions. *With* out, to grow unruly.

(*s. from the verb*) A throw, a caſt, a jeer, a con- ptuous remark.

er (*s. from* fling) One that flings.

ing (*p. a. from* fling) Throwing, throwing with lence, ſcattering; flouncing, wincing.

T (*s. from the* Sax.) A kind of ſtone, any thing re- rkably hard.

T (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Flynt, an idol of the ient Britons.

T (*s. in geography*) An ancient town and caſtle in rth Wales; it ſends one member to parliament, and 194 miles from London.

ſhire (*s. from* Flint) A ſmall county in North Wales; ſends two members to parliament, one for the coun- , and one for the town of Flint.

y (*adj. from* flint) Made of flint, full of flints, hard, ng; obdurate, ſavage, cruel.

flap (*adv. a cant word, probably from the ſound*) ith the repeated ſtroke and noiſe of ſomething ad and looſe. *Johnſon.*

(*s. a cant word*) A liquor made by mixing beer th ſpirits and ſugar.

pant (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from* flipflap, *uſed chiefly in ll ſtyle*) Nimble, moveable; pert, talkative.

pantly (*adv. from* flippant) Nimbly, pertly, talka- ely.

pantneſs (*s. from* flippant) Nimbleneſs, pertneſs, kativeneſs. *Scott.*

T (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the ſound*) To throw any ng with a quick elaſtic motion, to move with quick- s.

(*v. int.*) To flutter, to run about perpetually; to , to laugh at.

(*s. from the verb*) A quick elaſtic motion, a ſudden k, a frolick; a pert young huſſy.

tion (*s. uſed only in droll ſtyle, from* flirt) A quick, ightly motion. *Pope.*

ing (*p. a. from* flirt) Throwing any thing with a ck motion, acting the part of a flirt.

adj. from fleet) Swift, nimble, quick.

(*v. int.*) To fly away, to remove, to flutter.

CH (*s. from the* Sax. fliece) The ſide of a pig ſalted dried, a ſide of bacon.

(*v. int. obſolete*) To ſtrive, to contend. *Chaucer.*

(*v. int. a local word*) To ſcold, to brawl. *Scott.*

ring (*adj. obſolete*) Floating, abounding. *Chaucer.*

ul (*adj. from* flit) Contentious. *Cole.*

ed (*p. from* flit) Fled, gone away, vaniſhed, ſoon ne. *Spenſer.*

er (*s. from* flit) A rag, a tatter; a kind of pancake.

ermouſe (*s. from* flit, *and* mouſe) The bat.

ing (*p. a. from* flit) Flying away, fluttering, va- hing.

ing (*s. from the part.*) A deviation from the right, ult. *Pſalm* lvi.

(*s. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* flax) Down, fur, hair. *Dryden.*

weed (*s. in botany*) An herb.

wood (*s. in botany*) The hedge muſtard.

(*v. int. obſolete*) To fly off. *Bailey.*

zing (*s. from* fliz, *a local word*) A ſplinter. *Bailey.*

s. obſolete) An arrow. *Chaucer.*

T (*v. int. from the* French flotter) To ſwim on ſurface of the water, to paſs with a light regular rſe.

(*v. t.*) To cover with water, to deluge.

(*s. from the verb*) Any body ſo contrived as to m on the ſurface of the water, the cork or quill by ich the angler diſcovers the bite of a fiſh; the act flowing, the flux; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſo-* .

(*s. a cant word*) A level, an inſtrument to take level of any piece of work. *Mortimer.*

age (*s. from* float) That which floats on the ſea or at river, and is judged to be the property of him t finds it.

ed (*p. from* float) Covered with water, deluged.

ing (*p. a. from* float) Swimming on the ſurface he water, moving in any fluid with an eaſy mo- n.

ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of over- ing land with water in order to enrich it.

y (*adj. from* float) Buoyant, ſwimming on the

CIFY (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. floccus ck *of wool, and* facio *to make*) To make light of, light. *Bailey.*

K (*s. from the* Sax. flocc) A company, a company of ſheep, a company of beaſts or birds, a company of men.

Flock (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To gather in companies, to aſſemble in crowds.

FLOCK (*s. from the* Lat. floccus) A lock of wool.

Flock′bed (*s. from* flock, *and* bed) A bed filled with locks of wool.

Flock′ing (*p. a. from* flock) Gathering in crowds, aſſembling in great numbers.

Flock′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of aſſembling in great numbers.

Flock′mele (*adv. obſolete, from* flock) Altogether, in a body. *Chaucer.*

Flode (*v. pret. obſolete*) Flowed, did flow. *Cole.*

FLOG (*v. t. from the* Lat. flagrum *a whip*) To laſh, to whip, to chaſtiſe.

Flog′ged (*p. from* flog) Laſhed, whipped, chaſtiſed.

Flog′ging (*p. a. from* flog) Whipping, chaſtiſing.

Flog′ging (*s, from the part.*) A whipping, a correction with the whip.

Floi′tis (*s. obſolete*) Flutes. *Chaucer.*

Flone (*s. the plu. of* flo) Arrows. *Chaucer.*

Flong (*p. obſolete,* from fling) Flung. *Spenſer.*

FLOOD (*s. from the* Sax. flod) A body of water, a flow of water, an inundation, a deluge, the flux of the tide, the ſea, a large river. *In ſurgery,* The catamenia, the exceſs of the menſes.

Flood (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To overflow, to deluge, to cover with water.

Flood′ed (*p. from* flood) Overflowed, deluged.

Flood′gate (*s. from* flood, *and* gate) A ſluice, or gate by which a watercourſe is opened or cloſed at pleaſure.

Flood′ing (*p. a. from* flood) Overflowing, deluging.

Flood′mark (*s. from* flood, *and* mark) The mark which the flood leaves on the ground, the height to which the flood riſes.

FLOOK (*s. from the* German pflug *a plough*) The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR (*s. from the* Sax. flore) The pavement, that part of a room on which we tread; a ſtory, a flight of rooms.

Floor (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To lay the bottom of a room.

Floor′ed (*p. from* floor) Furniſhed with a floor, laid in the bottom.

Floor′ing (*p. a. from* floor) Laying a floor.

Floor′ing (*s. from the part.*) The floor, the bottom, that which is laid in the bottom.

Flop (*v. t. from* flap) To clap the wings with a noiſe, to ply with the noiſy motion of ſome broad body.

Flop′ping (*p. a. from* flop) Clapping the wings with a noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

FLO′RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs of flowers.

FLO′RA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

FLO′RAIE (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Flora, the goddeſs of flowers. *Chaucer.*

Flo′ral (*adj. from* Flora) Relating to Flora, belonging to flowers.

FLORA′LIA (*s. from* Flora) The public feaſts celebrated by the Romans in honor of Flora.

FLOR′AMOUR (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. flos *a flower, and* amor *love*) The flower of love, a kind of flower.

Flore (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A floor. *Chaucer.*

FLORE′E (*s.*) A kind of blue colour uſed in painting.

Flor′ein (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A florin. *Chaucer.*

FLO′REN (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A florin, a gold coin of Edward the Third.

FLOR′ENCE (*s. in geography*) A large and elegant city in the dukedom of Tuſcany in Italy.

Flo′rence (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cloth, a kind of wine the produce of the country near the city of Florence.

Flor′ence (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Florence, Florentine.

FLOR′ENCE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Flor′entine (*adj. from* Florence) Belonging to Florence, imported from Florence.

Flor′entine (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Florence.

Flor′entine (*s. in paſtry*) A kind of tart or pudding baked in a diſh.

FLO′RES (*s. from the* Lat. *with chymiſts*) The flowers, the more ſubtle parts ſeparated by ſublimation.

FLOR′ET (*s. from the* Lat. flos floris *a flower*) An imperfect flower, a diminutive flower.

FLO′RAY (*s. with painters*) A kind of blue colour. *Sc.*

FLORI′CAMOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. flos *a flower, and* como *to adorn*) Having the top ornamented or crowned with flowers. *Scott.*

FLOR′ID (*adj. from the* Lat. floridus *flouriſhing*) Producing flowers, covered with flowers, bright, ſplendid, embelliſhed.

FLOR'IDA (*s. in geography*) The moſt ſouthern province of North America now ſubject to Great Britain.

Florid'ity (*s. from* florid) The ſtate of being florid. *Floy.*

Flor'idneſs (*s. from* florid) Freſhneſs of colour, embelliſhment.

FLO'RIFER (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. flos *a flower, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing flowers, producing flowers.

Florif'erous (*adj. from* florifer) Producing flowers, bearing flowers.

Florif'erouſneſs (*s. from* floriferous) The quality of producing flowers. *Scott.*

FLORIG'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flos *a flower, and* gero *to carry*) Bearing flowers. *Scott.*

FLOR'ILEGE, FLORILE'GIUM (*s. from the* Lat. flos *a flower, and* lego *to gather*) Anthology, a treatiſe on flowers.

FLOR'IN (*s. from* Florence) A gold coin firſt made by the Florentines; it is of different value in different countries.

FLORIN'IANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect which ſuppoſed that God was the author of evil.

FLO'RIST (*s. from the* Lat. flos *a flower*) One who cultivates flowers, one ſkilled in flowers.

FLO'ROON (*s. from the* French fleuron) A border of flowers, a border worked with flowers.

Flo'rouns (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A floroon, a border of flowerwork. *Chaucer.*

FLOR'ULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. flos *a flower*) Flowery, bloſſoming.

Flor'ulous (*adj. not much uſed*) Full of flowers. *Bailey.*

FLO'RUS (*s. in ornithology*) The winchat.

Flo'ry (*adj. in heraldry*) Ending in a flowerdeluce.

FLOS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) A flower.

FLOS (*s. in chymiſtry*) The more ſubtle parts of bodies ſeparated in ſublimation.

FLOS'CULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. flos *a flower*) Compoſed of flowers, having the nature or form of flowers.

FLO'TA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) The fleet which the Spaniards ſend yearly to the Weſt Indies.

Flo'tage (*s. from* flote) Any thing found floating in the ſea or great rivers.

Flote (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To float, to ſkim, to take off the cream. *Treſſer.*

Flote (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A float, things ſo put together as to float on the water. 1 *Eſd.*

FLOT'SON (*s. from the* Sax. fleotean) Any thing loſt by ſhipwreck. *Scott.*

Flot'ten (*p. from* flote, *but now grown obſolete*) Skimmed. *Skinner.*

Flot'zam (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The flotſon. *Scott.*

Floud (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A flood. *Phillips.*

Flouk (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The flook of an anchor.

FLOUNCE (*v. t. from the* Dutch plouſen *to plunge*) To move with violence in the dirt or water, to move with weight and tumult, to move with paſſionate agitation.

Flounce (*v. t.*) To deck with flounces.

Flounce (*s. from the verb*) Any thing ſewed to a garment, a furbelow.

Flounc'ed (*p. from* flounce) Ornamented with flounces, furbelowed.

Flounc'ing (*p. a. from* flounce) Moving with violence in the dirt or water, moving with weight and violence, ſtruggling, moving with paſſionate agitation; ornamenting with flounces, furbelowing.

FLOUND'ER (*s. in ichthyology, from the* Daniſh flynder) A ſmall flat fiſh.

Flound'er (*v. int. from* flounce) To ſtruggle with violent motion, to move with violence and irregularity.

Flounder'ing (*p. a. from* flounder) Moving with violence and irregularity.

FLOUR (*s. from the* French fleur) The fine part of ground corn.

Flour (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſprinkle with the fine part of meal. *Scott.*

Floure (*v. int. obſolete*) To flouriſh. *Chaucer.*

Flour'ed (*p. from* flour) Sprinkled with flour.

Flou'releſs (*adj. obſolete*) Void of flowers. *Chaucer.*

Flour'etts (*s. obſolete*) Little flowers, young bloſſoms; embroidery. *Spenſer.*

Flou'rid (*adj. obſolete*) Flouriſhed. *Chaucer.*

Flou'riets (*s. obſolete*) Young bloſſoms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Flour'ing (*p. a. from* flour) Sprinkling with flour.

Flour'ing (*p. obſolete*) Flouriſhing. *Chaucer.*

FLOUR'ISH (*v. int. from the* Lat. floreſco *to grow*) To grow with vigor, to proſper; to deſcribe various figures by interſecting lines, to play in wanton and irregular motions; to play an interlude in muſic; to uſe florid language; to brag, to boaſt.

Flour'iſh (*v. t.*) To adorn, to grace, to embelliſh; to adorn with figures in needlework; to grace with vegetable beauty; to grace with eloquence, to ado with oſtentatious diffuſiveneſs; to move any thing quick vibrations.

Flour'iſh (*s. from the verb*) An oſtentatious embelli ment, figures formed by lines curiouſly or wanton drawn; beauty, bravery.

Flour'iſhed (*p. from* flouriſh) Adorned, embelliſhed ornamented with flowers, adorned with vegeta beauty, moved in quick vibrations.

Flou'riſher (*s. from* flouriſh) One that flouriſhes.

Flour'iſhing (*p. a. from* flouriſh) Growing with vig proſpering, ornamenting, moving with ſwift vib tions.

FLOUT (*v. t. from the* Dutch fluyten) To mock, to i ſult, to treat with contempt.

Flout'ed (*p. from* flout) Mocked, inſulted, treated wi contempt.

Flout'er (*s. from* flout) One who flouts.

Flout'ing (*p. a. from* flout) Mocking, inſulting, treati with contempt.

FLOW (*v. int. from the* Sax. flowen) To run, to ſpre as water; to riſe, to riſe as the tide; to proceed, iſſue; to abound, to be full; to melt, to liquify; glide ſmoothly, to write ſmoothly, to ſpeak with lubility; to hang looſe and waving.

Flow (*v. t.*) To overflow, to deluge.

Flow (*s. from the verb*) The riſe of water, a ſudd plenty, a copiouſneſs of diction, volubility.

FLOW'ER (*s. from the* French fleur) The fine part ground corn.

Flow'er (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſprinkle with the part of meal.

FLOW'ER (*s. from the* Lat. flos) That part of a pl which produces the ſeed, the bloſſom of a plant; prime, the flouriſhing part; the moſt excellent or luable part; that which is moſt diſtinguiſhed.

Flow'er (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To bloom, to put fo flowers, to flouriſh, to be in prime; to froth, to ment, to come as cream from the ſurface.

Flow'er (*v. t.*) To embroider, to adorn with flow in needlework.

Flow'erage (*s. not much uſed, from* flower) Store flowers.

FLOW'ER DE LIS (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing repreſe ing the lily.

FLOW'ER DE LUCE (*s. in botany, from the* French kind of iris.

Flow'ered (*p. from* flower) Ornamented with flow ſprinkled with the fine part of meal.

Flow'eret (*s. from* flower) A ſmall flower.

Flow'ergarden (*s. from* flower, *and* garden) A gar for flowers.

Flow'ergentle (*s. in botany*) The floramour.

Flow'erineſs (*s. from* flowery) The ſtate or quality being flowery.

Flow'ering (*p. a. from* flower) Producing flowers, riſhing, coming off from the ſurface, ornamen with flowers, ſprinkling with flowers, mantling, menting.

Flowe'ring buſh (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Flow'ers (*s. plu. a cant word*) The menſes.

Flow'ery (*adj. from* flower) Full of flowers, ornam with flowers.

Flow'ing (*p. a. from* flow) Running like water, as the tide, proceeding, iſſuing, melting, liquif abounding, overflowing, running ſmoothly, han looſe.

Flow'ingly (*adv. from* flowing) With abundance, volubility.

Flow'iſh (*adj. a local word*) Light in carriage.

Flowk (*s. in ichthyology*) The flounder.

Flowk'wort (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Flown (*p. from* fly *or* flee) Gone away, eſcaped; up, elated.

Flow'ter (*s. a local word*) A fight.

Flox (*s. with dyers*) Well cleaned wool ſometimes to abſorb a colour.

Floy'ting (*adj. obſolete*) Playing on the flute, ling.

FLUCTIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fluctus *a and* fero *to bring, but not much uſed*) Producing bringing waves.

FLUCTIF'RAGROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fluctus *a and* frango *to break*) Breaking the waves.

FLUCTIG'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fluctus *a and* gero *to carry*) Born by the waves.

FLUCTI'SONOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. tus *a wave, and* ſono *to ſound*) Sounding like roaring like the waves of the ſea.

FLUCTI'VAGOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fluctus *a* d vagor to wander) Floating on the waves, toſſed the waves.

CT'UANT (adj. from the Lat. fluctuo to wave) Wav-g, uncertain.

CT'UATE (v. int. from the Lat. fluctuo to wave) roll backward and forward, to float with the mo-on of the water, to move with uncertain and haſty otion, to be in an uncertain ſtate, to be irreſolute, to undetermined.

'uating (p. a. from fluctuate) Rolling backward d forward, floating with the motion of the water, determined, variable.

tua'tion (s. from fluctuate) The alternate motion of e water, uncertainty, indeterminateneſs.

D'DER, FLUD'ER (s. in ornithology) A large bird of e diver kind.

(s. perhaps from fly) A ſmall chimney to convey oke or heat; ſoft down or fur.

EL'LIN (s. in botany) The ſpeedwell.

ency (s. from fluent) The quality of flowing, ſmooth-ſs, readineſs, copiouſneſs, volubility; affluence, undance: but this ſenſe is obſolete. Sandys.

'ENT (adj. from the Lat. fluo to flow) Flowing, co-ous, voluble.

ent (s. from the adj.) A ſtream, a flowing water, a wing quantity, a quantity which is ſuppoſed to be ways increaſing or decreaſing.

ently (adv. from fluent) Flowingly, with volubility.

'ntneſs (s. from fluent) The ſtate or quality of flow-g, volubleneſs.

'ID (adj. from the Lat. fluo to flow) Flowing, apt flow, eaſily ſeparated.

id (s. from the adj.) That which flows, any kind of imal juice, any body whoſe parts readily yield to y partial preſſure.

d'ity (s. from fluid) The ſtate or quality of being id, the want of adherence between the parts.

idneſs (s. from fluid) The ſtate or quality of being id.

iſh (adj. a local word) Slender, weak, waſhy. Bai.

e (s. a ſea term) The flook of an anchor.

e (s. in zoology) An inſect.

'MINOUS (adj. not much uſed, from the Lat. flumen river) Full of rivers. Scott.

M'MERY (s. the derivation is not noted) A kind of od made by the coagulation of milk and flower. Loc.

g (v. pret. of fling) Did fling.

g (p. from fling) Thrown, thrown with violence; rown off, left behind.

'OR (s. from the Lat.) The ſtate of being fluid, that hich flows, the menſes, the catamenia.

'ORALBUS (s. with phyſicians, from the Lat. fluor a wing, and albus white) A diſeaſed ſtate of the cata-enia.

O'RES (s. in natural hiſtory) Spars. Scott.

ch (s. a local word) A multitude of things, a great any things. Bailey.

R'RY (s. the derivation is not noted) A guſt or ſtorm wind, a haſty blaſt; a hurry, a violent commotion.

t (v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling) To flirt.

t (s. not ſo common a ſpelling) A flirt, a ſorry wo-an. Scott.

SH (v. int. from the Dutch flayſen) To come with olence, to flow in haſte, to grow in the skin, to oduce a colour in the face; to ſhine; but this ſenſe now obſolete. Spenſer.

h (v. t.) To give a colour, to make red; to elate, elevate.

h (adj. from the verb) Freſh, full of vigor; full of athers as a young bird; affluent, abounding; but s is a cant ſenſe of the word. Shakeſpeare.

h (adj. with joiners) Even with ſomething elſe, even ſurface.

h (s. from the adj.) A ſudden impulſe, an afflux; rds all of one ſort.

'ed (p. from fluſh) Affected with a red colour in the e, reddened; elated, elevated; with with: as, Fluſhed with victory."

SH'ER (s. in ornithology) The butcher bird.

'ing (p. a. from fluſh) Coming with violence, flow-g in haſte; giving a colour, reddening; elating, vating.

'ing (s. from the part.) The appearance of red in e face, an eruption of the skin.

'ter (v. t. from fluſh) To make hot and roſy with inking, to make half drunk. Shakeſpeare.

'tered (p. from fluſter) Made half drunk: with with: "Fluſtered with flowing cups."

TE (s. from the French) A muſical pipe, a pipe with ps for the fingers.

Flute (s. in architecture) A channel or furrow in a pillar.

Flute (s. a ſea term) A kind of long boat.

Flute (v. t. from the ſub.) To cut channels or furrows in pillars.

Flu'ted (p. from flute) Cut into hollows, channeled.

Flu'ting (p. a. from flute) Cutting into hollows, channeling.

Flu'ting (s. from the part.) The fluted work on a pillar.

FLUT'TER (v. int. from the Sax. floteran) To take ſhort flights with more than common agitation of the wings; to move about with a great buſtle, to be in agitation, to fluctuate.

Flut'ter (v. t.) To drive in diſorder, to put in diſorder, to hurry the mind.

Flut'ter (s. from the verb) A quick irregular motion, a hurry, a tumult; a diſorder of the mind.

Flut'tered (p. from flutter) Driven in diſorder, put into confuſion, agitated in mind.

Flut'tering (p. a. from flutter) Taking ſhort flights with more than common agitation of the wings, moving about with more than common buſtle; putting into diſorder, agitating the mind.

Flut'tering (s. from the part.) The act of moving the wings with more than common noiſe and agitation; a tremulous and irregular motion.

FLUVIA'TIC (adj. not much uſed, from the Lat. fluvius a river) Belonging to a river, inhabiting a river. Sc.

FLUVIA'TILE (adj. not much uſed, from the Lat. fluvius a river) Belonging to a river, growing in or near a river. Scott.

FLU'VIOSE (adj. little uſed, from the Lat. fluvius a river) Flowing, flowing much. Scott.

FLUX (s. from the Lat. fluxus a flowing) The act of flowing, a flow, an iſſue of matter; the dyſentery, a looſeneſs of the body attended with bloody ſtools; a concourſe, a confluence; the ſtate of being liquified; that which is mixed with any ſubſtance in order to melt it.

Flux (adj. from the ſub.) Inconſtant, ſupported by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

Flux (v. t. from the ſub.) To melt; to ſalivate.

Fluxed (p. from flux) Melted, ſalivated. South.

Fluxibil'ity (s. from fluxible) The ſtate or quality of being fluxible. Scott.

Flux'ible (adj. not much uſed, from flux) Capable of being fluxed.

Flux'ibleneſs (s. from fluxible) The ſtate of being fluxible. Scott.

Fluxil'ity (s. from flux) The quality of being capable of liquefaction.

Flux'ing (p. a. from flux) Melting, ſalivating.

Flux'ion (s. from flux) The act of flowing, the matter that flows.

Flux'ion (s. in mathematics) An infinitely ſmall quantity, an increment, the infinitely ſmall increaſe of the fluent or flowing quantity.

FLUX'US (s. from the Lat.) A flux, a flowing. Scott.

FLY (v. int. from the Sax. fleogan) To move through the air with wings, to paſs through the air, to paſs away, to paſs ſwiftly, to ſpring with violence, to burſt aſunder, to break, to ſhiver.

FLY (v. int. from the Sax. flean, but not reckoned ſo correct) To flee, to eſcape danger, to run away. To fly in the face, to inſult. To fly off, to revolt. To fly out, to burſt into paſſion, to break out beyond licence, to ſtart for any direction. To let fly, to diſcharge.

Fly (v. t. more properly) To flee, to avoid, to ſhun, to quit by flight: to purſue. Bacon.

FLY (s. from the Sax. fleoge) A ſmall winged inſect, that part of a machine which regulates the motion of the other parts, the index in the mariner's compaſs.

Fly'blow (s. from fly, and blow) The egg of a fly.

Fly'blow (v. t. from the ſub.) To taint with the eggs of flies.

Fly'blowed (p. from flyblow) Filled with flyblows.

Fly'blown (p. from flyblow) Tainted with flyblows.

Fly'boat (s. from fly, and boat) A light ſwift kind of veſſel.

Fly'catcher (s. from fly, and catch) One that catches flies.

Fly'er (s. from fly) One that flies, one that uſes wings, one that runs away, the fly of a jack or other machines, a ſtair parallel to another ſtair.

Fly'fiſh (v. int. from fly, and fiſh) To angle with a fly, to fiſh with a fly on the hook. Johnſon.

Fly'fiſhing (p. a. from flyfiſh) Fiſhing with a fly on the hook.

Fly'fiſhing (s. from the part.) The act of catching fiſh with a fly on the hook. Walton.

Fly'ing (p. a. from fly) Moving through the air with wings,

wings, moving through the air, paſſing away, paſſing ſwiftly, ſpringing out with violence, breaking, burſting ſuddenly.

Fly′ingbridge (*s. from* fly, *and* bridge) A moveable machine for paſſing a river.

Fly′ingtiger (*s. in zoology*) An inſect in America ſpotted like a tiger.

Fly′ingpinion (*s. in clock work*) The fly of a clock.

Fly′ingworm (*s. in farriery*) The tetter, the ring worm.

FLYNT (*s. in mythology*) An idol worſhipped by the old Saxons, ſo called becauſe it ſtood on a large flint ſtone. *Scott.*

Flythe (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To flit, to fly away. *C.*

FOAL (*s. from the* Sax. fola) The offspring of a mare, the young of any beaſt of burden, a young mare.

Foal (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bring forth young as a mare.

Foal′bit (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Foal′ed (*p. from* foal) Produced by a mare, brought forth by a mare. *May.*

Foal′foot (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Foal′ing (*p. a. from* foal) Bringing forth a foal.

FOAM (*s. from the* Sax. fam) Froth, ſpume.

Foam (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To gather froth, to be enraged, to be violently agitated, to froth at the mouth for anger.

Foam′ing (*p. a. from* foam) Gathering froth, mantling, frothing at the mouth.

Foam′y (*adj. from* foam) Covered with foam, frothy.

FOB (*s. from the* German fuppe) A little pocket.

FOB (*v. t. from the* German fuppen) To cheat, to trick, to defraud; *with* off; *as,* "*The raſcal* fobbed *me* off *with only wine.*"

Fob′bed (*p. from* fob) Cheated, tricked, put off with a trick.

Fob′bing (*p. a. from* fob) Cheating, tricking.

Fo′cage (*s. from* focus) Hearth money. *Scott.*

Fo′cal (*adj. from* focus) Belonging to the focus.

Fo′cale (*s. in old records*) Firewood, fuel.

FO′CI (*s. plu. of* focus) The two points of convergency in the axis of a curve or lens.

Fo′cil (*s. in anatomy, from* focile) One of the bones of the leg, one of the bones of the arm.

FO′CILE (*s. in anatomy, from the* French) The greater or leſſer bone of the leg, the greater or leſſer bone of the arm.

FOCILLA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. focillo *to refreſh*) Support, comfort.

FO′CUS (*s. from the* Lat. *ſignifying* the place in a chimney where the fire is made) The point where the rays are collected by a burning glaſs, the point in the axis of a lens where the rays meet and croſs each other; a certain point in the axis of a curve.

FO′CUS (*s. in anatomy*) A certain place in the miſentery and other parts of the body from which the origin of fevers was derived by the ancients. *Scott.*

FOD′DER (*s. from the* Sax. fother) Dry food ſtored up againſt winter for cattle.

Fod′der (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To feed with dry food.

Fod′dered (*p. from* fodder) Fed with fodder.

Fod′derer (*s. from* fodder) One who fodders cattle.

Fod′dering (*p. a. from* fodder) Feeding cattle with fodder.

FODERTO′RIUM (*s. in old records*) Forage, a proviſion of fodder.

FO′DIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. fodio *to dig*) Digging. *Ba.*

FODI′NA (*s. from the* Lat.) A mine, a quarry.

FODI′NA (*s. with anatomiſts*) The labyrinth of the ear.

FOE (*s. from the* Sax. foh) An enemy in war, an enemy in common life, an opponent; *with* to: *as,* "*A* foe to *truth.*"

Fœcun′dity (*s. a correct but not ſo common a ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Fecundity.

Fœd′eral (*adj. a correct but not ſo common a ſpelling*) aederal.

Foe′man (*s. obſolete, from* foe, *and* man) A foe, an enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Foe′men (*s. plu. obſolete*) Foes, enemies, opponents. *Sp.*

FŒ′MINA (*s. from the* Lat. *ſignifying* a female) The ſulphur of the chymiſts.

FŒ′NERATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fœnus *uſury*) Put out to uſury. *Scott.*

FŒNERA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fœnus *uſury*) The act of putting out money to uſury, the profit ariſing from money at uſe. *Scott.*

FŒNIC′ULUM (*s. in botany*) The fennel.

FŒ′NUGREEK (*s. in botany*) The trigonella.

FŒ′SA (*s. in old records*) Herbage, graſs.

FŒTIF′EROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fœtus *young, and* fero *to bear*) Fruitful, producing fruit.

FŒTIF′IR (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. fœtus *young,* facio *to make*) Making fruitful.

FŒ′TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) An offenſive ſmell, a ſtink

FŒ′TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A child in the womb per tly formed, the young of any animal in the ſ ſtate.

FOG (*s. from the* Sax.) A thick miſt.

FOG (*s. from the* low Lat. fogagium) After graſs, graſs not eaten in ſummer.

Fog′age (*s. from* fog) After graſs, coarſe graſs not ea in ſummer.

Fogge (*s. from* fog) After graſs, coarſe graſs.

Fog′gier (*adj. comp. of* foggy) Foggy in a greater deg

Fog′gieſt (*adj. ſup. of* foggy) Foggy in the greateſt gree.

Fog′gily (*adv. from* foggy) Miſtily, cloudily.

Fog′gineſs (*s. from* foggy) Miſtineſs, cloudineſs.

Fog′gy (*adj. from* fog) Miſty, cloudy, dull, dull of und ſtanding.

FOH (*interj. from the* Sax. foh *an enemy*) A term exp ſive of abhorrence.

FOI′BLE (*s. from the* French) A weak ſide, a blind ſ a failing.

FOIL (*v. t. from the* French affoler *to wound*) To to the worſt, to defeat without a compleat victory.

Foil (*s. from the verb*) An advantage gained withou compleat victory, a defeat.

FOIL (*s. from the* French feuille *a leaf*) The gildi the leaf uſed in gilding: ſomething of another co to raiſe the luſtre of a jewel or precious ſtone; a b ſword uſed in fencing.

Foil′ed (*p. from* foil) Defeated, put to the worſt.

Foil′er (*s. from* foil) One who foils, one who gains advantage over another.

Foiles (*s. plu. obſolete*) Leaves. *Chau*

Foil′ing (*p. a. from* foil) Defeating, gaining an adv tage over another.

Foil′ing (*s. from the part. a hunting term*) The foot tread of a deer on the graſs ſcarcely viſible.

FOIN (*v. int. from the* French foinder *to prick*) To p in fencing.

Foin (*s. plu. obſolete*) Foes, opponents. *Chau*

Foin (*s. from the verb*) A thruſt, a puſh.

FOINE (*s. in zoology*) A little animal of the ferret ki

Foin′ed (*p. from* foin) Puſhed. *Spen*

Foin′in (*v. int. obſolete*) To foin, to make a paſs. *Ch*

Foin′ing (*p. a. from* foin) Puſhing, thruſting.

Foin′ingly (*adv. from* foining) In a puſhing manner.

Foins (*s. from* foine) The fur of the foine. *S*

FOISON (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) Plenty, abundance.

FOIST (*v. t. from the* French fauſſer) To inſert by gery, to inſert what is not genuine.

Fois′ted (*p. from* foiſt) Inſerted by forgery.

Fois′tineſs (*s. from* foiſty) Mouldineſs, fuſtineſs. *Tu*

Fois′ty (*adj. from* foiſty) Fuſty, mouldy.

Foi′zon (*s. obſolete*) Plenty. *Shakeſp*

FOLC′LAND (*adj. obſolete, from the* Sax. folc *people,* land *land*) The land belonging to the common pe

FOLC′MOTE (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. folc *people,* gemot *an aſſembly*) A general aſſembly of the pe a parliament.

FOLD (*s. from the* Sax. falth) The ground in which are confined, the place where ſheep are lodged, a of ſheep

FOLD (*s. from the* Sax. fild *a double*) A complication, part doubled on another; the ſame quantity a "*Two* fold."

Fold (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſhut up ſheep in a p incloſe, to include.

Fold (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To double, to complicat put one thing on another.

Fold′age (*s. from* fold) The liberty of penning ſhee the night.

Fold′courſe (*s. from* fold, *and* courſe) The liberty of ing ſheep, foldage. *Ph*

Fold′ed (*p. from* fold) Shut up in an incloſure; dou complicated, put one on another.

Fold′ing (*p. a. from* fold) Shutting up in an inclo including; doubling, putting one on another.

Fold′ing (*s. from the part.*) The double, the comp tion.

Fold′net (*s. from* fold, *and* net) A net with which birds are taken in the night.

Fole (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A foal.

Fole (*s. obſolete*) A fool. *Ch*

Fole (*adj. obſolete*) Fooliſh. *Cha*

Fo′lerage (*adj. obſolete*) Extravagant, fooliſhly liberal.

FO′LIA (*s. in botany*) The leaves of plants.

FOLIA′CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. folium *a leaf*) Co ing of leaves, made up of thin ſcales.

GE (*ſ. from the* Lat. folium *a leaf*) Leaves, an aſ-
blage of leaves, the leaves of a plant.
TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. folium *a leaf*) To beat
thin plates, to beat into thin leaves.
TE (*ſ. in geometry*) A curve of the ſecond or-
De Moivre.
ed (*p. from* foliate) Beaten into thin plates, beaten
leaves.
ing (*p. a. from* foliate) Covering with thin plates
aves, laying quickſilver on a looking-glaſs.
ion (*ſ. from* foliate) The act of beating into thin
s or leaves, the flower of a plant.
ure (*ſ. not much uſed*) The ſtate of being hammer-
to thin plates or leaves.
(*ſ. obſolete*) Folly. *Chaucer.*
(*adv. obſolete*) Fooliſhly. *Chaucer.*
n (*v. int. obſolete*) To fail, to be miſtaken. *Chau.*
O (*ſ. from the* Lat. folium *a leaf*) A book in which
eet makes two leaves; a leaf, a page; the figure
t the top of the page.
LA (*ſ. from the* Lat. *in botany*) Little leaves. *Sc.*
MORT (*ſ. from the* Lat. folium *a leaf, and* mor-
dead) A dark yellow, the colour of a faded leaf.
UM (*ſ. in botany, from the* Lat.) A leaf.
(*ſ. from the* Sax. folc *now chiefly uſed in familiar or*
ſtyle) People, nations, mankind.
ESTON (*ſ.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on
day, and is 72 miles from London.
on (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Folkeſton,
at Folkeſton.
NGHAM (*ſ.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a
et on Thurſday, and is 106 miles from London.
gham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Folking-
made at Folkingham.
LAND (*ſ. obſolete, from the* Sax. folc *the people and*
land) The land which belongs to the common
e.
MOTE (*ſ. obſolete, from the* Sax. folc *the people, and*
t an aſſembly) An aſſembly of the people, a par-
nt.
A (*ſ. in muſic books*) A particular kind of air.
(*ſ. from* folliculus) A cavity in any body with
coats or membranes; a capſula, a ſeed veſſel.
CLES (*ſ. in botany*) The keys of maple.
lated (*adj. in botany, from* folliculus) Having ſeed
ULUS (*ſ. in botany*) The ſeed veſſel, the capſula.
ULUS (*ſ. in anatomy*) The gall bladder.
(*adv. obſolete*) Fooliſhly. *Chaucer.*
W (*v. t. from the* Sax. folgian) To go after, to
, to attend, to imitate, to copy, to obey, to ſerve,
ceed in order of time.
(*v. int.*) To come after, to continue endeavours;
on, *and* after: *as*, "*They* follow after *vanity.*"
n ſhall we know if we follow on *to know the*
d (*p. from* follow) Purſued, imitated, attended,
r (*ſ. from* follow) One that follows, an atten-
a dependant, an aſſociate, an imitator, a copier,
ple.
g (*p. a. from* follow) Going after, purſuing,
ding in order, attending, imitating, plying.
v. t. obſolete) To follow. *Chaucer.*
(*ſ. from the* French folie) The want of under-
g, a weakneſs of intellect; an act of negligence,
dvertence; a criminal weakneſs, a depravity of
j. obſolete) Fooliſh. *Chaucer.*
ANT (*ſ. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar of the firſt magni-
the conſtellation of Aquarius.
not ſo common a ſpelling) Foam. *Scott.*
int. from the ſub. but not ſo common a ſpelling)
n. *Scott.*
ſ. obſolete) Enemies. *Chaucer.*
T (*v. t. from the* Lat. fomentor *to cheriſh*) To
to cheriſh with heat; to encourage, to ſupport.
tion (*ſ. from* foment) A partial bathing, the lo-
th which any part is fomented.
d (*p. from* foment) Cheriſhed by a fomentation,
ged, promoted.
r (*ſ. from* foment) One that foments, a ſupporter,
her.
g (*p. a. from* foment) Applying a fomentation,
any part of the body; cheriſhing, promoting.
UM (*ſ. with phyſicians, from the* Lat.) Any
aid to any part of the body in order to che-
ſolete) A fool. *Spenſer.*

FONCEAU′ (*ſ. in the manage*) The end of a cannon bit-mouth.

FOND (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Tender to a fault, pleaſed in too great a degree; fooliſh, ſilly; trifling, valued without diſcretion.

Fond (*v. t. not ſo common a word*) To fondle. *Dryden.*

Fond (*v. int.*) To be fond of, to doat on. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fond (*v. t. obſolete*) To find; to try. *Chaucer.*

Fond (*p. obſolete, from* find) Found. *Spenſer.*

Fond′ent (*adj. in heraldry*) Stooping for prey.

Fond′er (*adj. comp. of* fond) Fond in a greater degree.

Fond′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* fond) Fond in the greateſt degree.

Fond′ing (*ſ. obſolete*) A trial. *Chaucer.*

Fon′dle (*v. t. from* fond) To treat with great indulgence, to careſs.

Fond′led (*p. from* fondle) Made much of, treated with great indulgence. *Johnſon.*

Fond′ler (*ſ. from* fondle) One who fondles.

Fond′ling (*p. a. from* fondle) Treating with great indulgence, careſſing.

Fond′ling (*ſ. from the part.*) One who is greatly careſſed, any thing treated with more than common indulgence.

Fond′ly (*adv. from* fond) With great tenderneſs, weakly, imprudently.

Fond′neſs (*ſ. from* fond) Tenderneſs, exceſſive tenderneſs, unreaſonable attachment, weakneſs, want of judgment.

Fone (*ſ. obſolete*) Foes, enemies. *Spenſer.*

Fong (*v. t. obſolete*) To take, to receive. *Chaucer.*

Fonne (*v. int. obſolete*) To doat, to be fooliſh. *Chaucer.*

Fonne (*adj. obſolete*) Fond. *Chaucer.*

Fonne (*ſ. obſolete*) A fool, an ideot. *Chaucer.*

FONT (*ſ. from the* Lat. fons *a fountain*) A ſtone veſſel in churches in which the water for baptiſm is contained.

Font (*ſ. with printers*) A complete ſet of letters.

FONTA′LIS (*ſ. in botany*) The fondweed.

FONTA′LIS (*adj. from the* Lat.) Belonging to a fountain. *Scott.*

FONTANA′LIA (*ſ. in Roman antiquity*) The feaſt of fountains.

FONT′ANEL (*ſ. from the* French fontanelle) An iſſue, a diſcharge opened in the body.

FONTANEL′LA (*ſ. from the* Lat.) A little fountain.

FONTA′NGE (*ſ. perhaps from the name of the firſt weaver*) A knot of ribbands formerly worn on the top of the head-dreſs. *Addiſon.*

FONTIC′ULUS (*ſ. in ſurgery*) An iſſue, a diſcharge for the humors of the body.

FONTIG′ENOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fons *a fountain, and* gigno *to beget*) Breeding near wells, growing about fountains. *Scott.*

Font′ſtone (*ſ. from* font, *and* ſtone) The font in churches. *Chaucer.*

FOOD (*ſ. from the* Sax. fœdan *to feed*) Proviſion for the table, victuals, any thing that nouriſhes.

Food′ful (*adj. from* food) Full of food, affording food, plenteous.

Food′y (*adj. from* food) Fit for food, affording food, fit to eat.

FOOL (*ſ. from the* Brit. ffol) An ideot, one void of reaſon; a buffoon; a wicked man; a term of reproach. *To play the fool*, to act the buffoon, to act like a fool. *To make a fool of*, to diſappoint, to defeat.

Fool (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To trifle, to toy, to idle.

Fool (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To treat with contempt, to diſappoint, to defeat; to make a fool of, to infatuate, to cheat.

Fool′born (*adj. from* fool, *and* born) Born a fool, fooliſh from the birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fool′ed (*p. from* fool) Impoſed upon, deceived, treated as a fool, infatuated.

Fool′ery (*ſ. from* fool) Folly, habitual folly, an act of folly; the object of folly.

Fool′happy (*adj. from* fool, *and* happy) Lucky without contrivance, proſperous without judgment. *Spenſer.*

Fool′hardineſs (*ſ. from* foolhardy) Mad raſhneſs, courage without ſenſe.

Fool′hardiſe (*ſ. obſolete*) Fooldhardineſs. *Spenſer.*

Fool′hardy (*adj. from* fool, *and* hardy) Daring without judgment, fooliſhly bold, raſh.

Fool′iſh (*adj. from* fool) Void of underſtanding, weak in the intellects; imprudent, indiſcreet; ridiculous, contemptible; wicked, ſinful.

Fool′iſher (*adj. comp. of* fooliſh) Fooliſh in a greater degree.

Fool′iſheſt (*adj. ſup. of* fooliſh, Fooliſh in the greateſt degree.

Fool′iſhly (*adv. from* fooliſh) Without underſtanding, weakly, wickedly.

Fool'iſhneſs (*s. from* fooliſh) Want of underſtanding, folly, a deviation from that which is right.

Fools'parſley (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Fool'ſtones (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Fool'trap (*s. from* fool, *and* trap) A trap to catch fools. *Dryden.*

Foo'men (*s. obſolete*) Foes, enemies. *Chaucer.*

FOOT (*s. from the* Sax. fot) One of the parts of the body on which we ſtand, that on which any thing ſtands; the end, the baſe, the lower part; a ſtate, a character, a condition; a ſcheme, a plan, a ſettlement; the infantry, the foot ſoldiers in an army; a certain number of ſyllables conſtituting a part of a verſe in poetry; a meaſure containing twelve inches; the act of walking, a ſtep, a motion.

Foot (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To kick, to ſpurn, to tread, to ſettle.

Foot (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To walk, to trip, to dance.

Foot'ball (*s. from* foot, *and* ball) A large ball to be driven by the foot; a game or trial of skill with ſuch a ball.

Foot'bank (*s. from* foot, *and* bank) A bank of earth in fortifications on which the men mount to fire.

Foot'boy (*s. from* foot, *and* boy) A boy in livery, a menial ſervant.

Foot'bridge (*s. from* foot, *and* bridge) A narrow bridge, a bridge to paſs on foot.

Foot'cloth (*s. from* foot, *and* cloth) A ſumptercloth.

FOOTDEROBE' (*adj. in the manage*) Worn down for want of ſhoeing.

Foot'ed (*adj. from* foot) Shaped in the foot, furniſhed with a foot; walked, danced.

Foot'fight (*s. from* foot, *and* fight) A fight on foot.

Foot'geld (*s. from* foot, *and* geld) A tax or mulct formerly levied on thoſe who lived near a foreſt for not diſabling their dogs from running by taking out the balls of their feet.

Foot'guards (*s. from* foot, *and* guards) The foot ſoldiers belonging to the guards.

Foot'hold (*s. from* foot, *and* hold) A ſpace to hold the foot, a ſpace to tread on with ſecurity.

Foot'hooks (*s. on board a ſhip*) The compaſſing timbers, which give the breadth and bearing to the ſhip.

Foot'hot (*adv. obſolete, from* foot, *and* hot) Preſently, ſtraightway. *Bailey.*

Foot'husks (*s. with botaniſts*) The heads out of which flowers grow.

Foot'ing (*p. a. from* foot) Walking, tripping, dancing.

Foot'ing (*s. from the part.*) Ground for the foot; a foundation, a baſis; a ſtep, a tread or walk, a dance; a ſtate, a condition, a ſettlement; an enterance, a beginning; ſomething put at the bottom; a narrow kind of lace to put under a broader.

Foot'level (*s. with artificers*) An inſtrument which ſerves the purpoſes of a rule, a ſquare and a level.

Foot'licker (*s. from* foot, *and* lick) A ſlave, a flatterer, one who ſubmits to any thing to ſerve a turn.

Foot'man (*s. from* foot, *and* man) One who practiſes walking and running, a menial ſervant in livery, a foot ſoldier; a kind of ſtand.

Foot'manſhip (*s. from* footman) The act or faculty of a runner. *Hayward.*

Foot'mantill (*s. from* foot, *and* mantle) A woman's riding-coat coming down to the feet. *Chaucer.*

Foot'rope (*s. a ſea term*) The rope faſtened to the foot of a ſail.

Foot'pace (*s. from* foot, *and* pace) A pace not faſter than a common walk; the ſpace on the turning of a ſtaircaſe.

Foot'pad (*s. from* foot, *and* pad) A highwayman who robs on foot.

Foot'path (*s. from* foot, *and* path) A narrow way for thoſe who paſs on foot.

Foot'poſt (*s. from* foot, *and* poſt) A poſt or meſſenger that travels on foot.

Foot'ſoldier (*s. from* foot, *and* ſoldier) A ſoldier that ſerves on foot.

Foot'ſtall (*s. from* foot, *and* ſtall) A woman's ſtirrup.

Foot'ſtep (*s. from* foot, *and* ſtep) The impreſſion of the foot; a track, a trace; a token, an example.

Foot'ſtool (*s. from* foot, *and* ſtool) The ſtool on which he that ſits places his feet, a ſtool for the feet, a ſupport for the feet.

Foot'waling (*s. a ſea term*) The whole inſide planks or lining of a ſhip.

Fop (*s. the derivation is not known*) A coxcomb, a man fond of dreſs, an impertinent fellow.

Fop'doodle (*s. from* fop, *and* doodle) A ſilly fellow, an inſignificant wretch.

Fop'pery (*s. from* fop) Affectation of ſhow, folly, im
tinence, foolery, idle affectation.

Fop'piſh (*adj. from* fop) Vain of dreſs, fooliſhly oſt
tious, vain, ſilly.

Fop'piſhly (*adv. from* foppiſh) Vainly, oſtentatiouſ

Fop'piſhneſs (*s. from* foppiſh) Vanity, ſhow, oſtent
of dreſs.

Fop'pling (*s. from* fop) A petty fop, an under rate
comb.

FOR (*prep. from the* Sax.) Becauſe of, with reſpe
in the place of, to the uſe of, in order to, in ord
get poſſeſſion of, in proportion to, in ſearch of, i
gard of, on account of, on the ſide of, in ſupp
in remedy of, to, towards, through, notwithſtan
"For *all*," notwithſtanding. "For *to*," in order
but this conſtruction is now grown obſolete.

For (*conj.*) Becauſe, becauſe that. "For *why*," bec
becauſe that; *but this conſtruction is now uſed on*
familiar or droll ſtyle.

Fo'rable (*adj. not uſed*) Capable of being bored.

FOR'AGE (*v. int. from the* Lat. foris *abroad*) To w
far, to rove at a diſtance; to wander in ſearch of
viſions, to wander in queſt of ſpoil, to ravage, to
on ſpoil.

For'age (*v. t.*) To plunder, to ſtrip, to ſpoil.

For'age (*s. from the verb*) Proviſions ſought abroad
act of feeding abroad, proviſions procured in the
field, proviſions for the horſe in an army.

For'aged (*p. from* forage) Plundered, ſpoiled, ſtripp
forage.

For'ager (*s. from* forage) One that forages, one that
in ſearch of forage.

For'aging (*p. a. from* forage) Procuring forage, ſe
ing for proviſions; ravaging, feeding on ſpoil.

FORA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) Straw, ſtubble afte
corn is threſhed out.

FORA'MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) A hole, an aperture.

FORA'MEN (*s. in anatomy*) An aperture in a bon
any other ſolid part of an animal body.

Foram'inated (*adj. from* foramen) Bored full of hole

Foram'inoſe (*adj. from* foramen) Full of holes.

Foram'inous (*adj. from* foramen) Full of holes.

Foramin'ulous (*adj. not uſed, from* foramen) Full of ho

Foraſmu'ch (*conj. from* for, as, *and* much) Becauſe
cauſe that.

Forba'd, Forba'de (*v. t. pret. of* forbid) Did forbi

Forbal'ca (*s. in old records*) A balk or ridge of land
forward or next to the highway.

Forba're (*v. the old pret. of* forbear) Did forbear.

Forbea'r (*v. int. from* for, *and* bear) To ceaſe fro
intermit, to pauſe, to delay, to reſtrain.

Forbea'r (*v. t.*) To decline, to ſpare, to withhold.

Forbea'rance (*s. from* forbear) A delay of vengea
delay of action, a command of temper, mildneſs, le

Forbear'er (*s. from* forbear) One that forbears, an
cepter, one that withholds.

Forbear'ing (*p. a. from* forbear) Reſtraining, decli
delaying, ſparing, withholding.

Forbe're (*v. int. obſolete*) To bear up, to ſupport.

FORBICI'NA, FORBIC'ULA (*s. in the hiſtory of*
The earwig.

Forbi'd (*v. int.*) To utter a prohibition.

Forbi'd (*v. t. from* for, *and* bid) To prohibit, to
dict; to oppoſe, to hinder.

Forbi'd (*v. t. from* for, *and* bid *to pray*, *obſolete*) To
to blaſt. *Shake*

Forbid'dance (*s. from* forbid) A prohibition, an
againſt any thing.

Forbid'den (*p. from* forbid) Prohibited, comm
not to be done, oppoſed, hindered.

Forbid'der (*s. from* forbid) One that forbids.

Forbid'denly (*adv. from* forbidden) In an unlawful
ner. *Shake*

Forbid'ding (*p. a. from* forbid) Prohibiting, com
ing not to be done, oppoſing, hindering.

Forb'iſh (*v. t. obſolete*) To burniſh.

Forbi't (*v. t. third perſ. ſing. obſolete*) Forbiddeth.
Ch

For'bode (*s. obſolete*) A prohibition.

Forbo're (*v. pret. of* forbear) Did forbear.

Forbo'rn (*p. from* forbear) Delayed, ſuffered to li
Ch

Forbo'din (*p. obſolete*) Forbidden.

For'brake (*adj. obſolete*) Broken off, diſturbed.

Forbru'ſid (*adj. obſolete*) Bruiſed, ſorely bruiſed.

FORCE (*s. from the* Lat. fortis *ſtrong*) Strength, vi
virtue, efficacy; validity, power of law; an
ment, a preparation for war; fate, deſtiny.

Force (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To compel, to confin
overpower, to impel, to enforce, to urge, to dri
violence, to ſtorm, to take by violence, to viola
raviſh.

(*v. int. not much uſed*) To lay ſtreſs upon. *Camd.*

(*s. obſolete*) Care, regard. *Chaucer.*

ed (*p. from* force) Compelled, driven, taken by violence, raviſhed.

edly (*adv. from* forced) Violently, unnaturally, h conſtraint. *Burnet.*

eful (*adj. from* force) Violent, ſtrong, impetuous.

'fully (*adv. from* forceful) Violently, impetuouſly.

'leſs (*adj. from* force) Void of force, weak, impotent.

CENE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Raiſed on the hind legs.

CEPS (*s. from the* Lat.) An inſtrument in ſurgery to ract any thing from wounds, pincers, tongs.

er (*s. from* force) One that forces, that which es, an embolus acting by pulſion.

ers (*s. from* force) An inſtrument uſed in drawing th.

ible (*adj. from* force) Strong, active, powerful, efficaus, violent, impetuous, done by force, valid, binding.

ibleneſs (*s. from* forcible) Force, violence.

ibly (*adv. from* forcible) Strongly, powerfully, violy, impetuouſly.

er (*s. from* force) A water work, an engine to force water. *Scott.*

ing (*p. a. from* force) Compelling, conſtraining, ofng violence, raviſhing.

pated (*adj. from* forceps) Formed like a pair of cers.

(*v. t. from the* Sax. fordan, *to paſs*) To go over a er without ſwimming, to paſs through on foot or horſeback.

(*s. from the verb*) A ſhallow part of a river, the of a river which may be forded.

DA (*s. from the* Lat.) A cow with a calf, a milch *Phillips.*

DA (*s. in old records*) A ford, a ſhallow made by ming up the water above it.

ble (*adj. from* ford) Capable of being forded.

bleneſs (*s. from* fordable) The ſtate of being ford- *Scott.*

d (*p. from* ford) Paſſed without ſwimming.

ICID'IA (*s. in Roman antiquity, from the* Lat. forda *w with calf, and* cædo *to ſlay*) A feſtival celebrated he Romans in honour of the goddeſs Tellus.

IKA (*s. in old records*) Graſs that grows on the s of dikes and ditches.

ng (*p. a. from* ford) Paſſing a water without nming.

INGBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire; it has a ket on Saturday, and is 91 miles from London.

ngbridge (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Fordbridge, made at Fordingbridge.

e (*v. t. obſolete*) To kill. *Phillips.*

OL, FORDO'LIA (*s. in old writings*) A headland ing out on other ground.

(*adj. from the* Sax.) Coming firſt in a progreſſive on, anterior.

adv. from the adj.) In the fore part, in the fore of the ſhip; anteriorly.

vi'ſe (*v. t. from* fore, *and* adviſe) To counſel , to adviſe before the time of action.

vi'ſed (*p. from* foreadviſe) Counſelled beforehand.

vis'ing (*p. a. from* foreadviſe) Adviſing before-

poi'nt (*v. t. from* fore, *and* appoint) To appoint ehand.

point'ed (*p. from* foreappoint) Appointed before-

point'ing (*p. a. from* foreappoint) Appointing beand.

m (*v. t. from* fore, *and* arm) To provide for a de- or an attack before the time.

m'ed (*p. from* forearm) Provided for defence or k beforehand.

m'ing (*p. a. from* forearm) Providing for a de- or attack beforehand.

de (*v. int. from* fore, *and* bode) To feel a ſecret eſſion of ſomething future, to foretel, to know ehand.

der (*s. from* forebode) One that forebodes, a progcator.

'ing (*p. a. from* forebode) Preſaging, foretelling.

lt (*s. a ſea term, from* fore, *and* bolt) An iron with an eye at each end uſed to brace up and the timbers from ſtarting.

wling (*s. a ſea term*) The bowling of the foreſail.

ui'ſed (*adj. obſolete*) Bruiſed, ſorely bruiſed. *Ch.*

(*prep. obſolete, from* fore, *and* by) Near, by, by. *Spenſer.*

t (*v. t. from* fore, *and* caſt) To ſcheme, to plan execution; to foreſee, to provide againſt.

oreca'ſt (*v. int.*) To form ſchemes, to uſe contrivance beforehand.

Fore'caſt (*p. from the verb*) Schemed, planned before execution. *Dryden.*

Fore'caſt (*s. from the verb*) Contrivance beforehand, antecedent policy.

Fore'caſter (*s. from* forecaſt) One who contrives beforehand.

Forecas'ting (*p. a. from* forecaſt) Contriving beforehand.

Fore'caſtle (*s. in a ſhip*) That part where the foremaſt ſtands and is ſeparated from the reſt of the floor by a bulkhead.

Forecho'ſen (*adj. from* fore, *and* chooſe) Choſen before.

Foreci'ted (*adj. from* fore, *and* cited) Quoted before, quoted above.

Foreclo'ſe (*v. t. from* fore, *and* cloſe) To ſhut up, to preclude, to prevent; to cut off the power of redemption.

Foreclo'ſed (*p. from* forecloſe) Shut up, precluded, deprived of the power of redemption.

Foreclo'ſing (*p. a. from* forecloſe) Shutting up, precluding, cutting off the power of redemption.

Fore'courſe (*s. a ſea term*) The foreſail of a ſhip.

Fore'deck (*s. a ſea term*) The fore part of the ſhip.

Foredee'm (*v. t. from* fore, *and* deem) To think beforehand, to judge beforehand. *Scott.*

Foredeſi'gn (*v. t. from* fore, *and* deſign) To deſign beforehand.

Foredeſign'ed (*p. from* foredeſign) Planned beforehand.

Foredeſign'ing (*p. a. from* foredeſign) Deſigning beforehand.

Foredo' (*v. t. from* fore, *and* do) To ruin, to deſtroy, to overdo. *Shakeſpeare.*

Foredo'ne (*p. from* foredo) Ruined, overdone. *Spenſer.*

Foredoo'm (*v. t. from* fore, *and* doom) To determine beforehand.

Foredoo'med (*p. from* foredoom) Determined beforehand, predeſtinated.

Foredoo'ming (*p. a. from* foredoom) Determining beforehand, predeſtinating.

Fore'door (*s. from* fore, *and* door) A door in the front of a houſe.

Fore'end (*s. from* fore, *and* end) The firſt end, the anterior part.

Foreſai'd (*adj. obſolete*) Forbidden. *Spenſer.*

Foreſa're (*adj. obſolete*) Faring ill, forlorn. *Chaucer.*

Foreſa'ng (*v. t. obſolete*) To take beforehand, to take up proviſion before the king's purveyors were ſerved. *Bai.*

Foreſa'ther (*s. from* fore, *and* father) An anceſtor, one who precedes another in any degree of aſcending genealogy.

Fore'feet (*s. from* fore, *and* feet) The foremoſt feet of a quadruped.

Foreſe'nd (*v. t. from* fore, *and* defend) To prohibit, to avert; to provide for, to ſecure. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fore'field (*s. with miners*) The extent of a meer of ground.

Forefin'ger (*s. from* fore, *and* finger) The firſt finger of the hand, the index.

Fore'foot (*s. from* fore, *and* foot) One of the fore feet of a quadruped; the hand in contempt.

Fore'foot (*s. a ſea term*) The courſe of the ſhip, the courſe intercepted by the croſſing of another ſhip.

Fore'front (*s. from* fore, *and* front) The forehead, the principal front of a houſe.

Forego' (*v. t. from* fore, *and* go) To quit, to give up, to reſign; to go before, to loſe.

Forego'er (*s. from* forego) One that goes before, an anceſtor, a progenitor.

Fore'going (*p. a. from* forego) Quitting, reſigning, giving up; going before, loſing.

Forego'ne (*p. from* forego) Paſt, gone before.

Fore'ground (*s. from* fore, *and* ground) That part of a painting which ſeems to lie before the figures.

Fore'hale (*v. t. from* fore, *and* hale) To drag, to diſtreſs. *Spenſer.*

Fore'hand (*s. from* fore, *and* hand) That part of a horſe which is before the rider, the chief part,

Fore'hand (*adj. from* fore, *and* hand) Done too ſoon, done beforehand.

Fore'handed (*adj. from* forehand) Early, timely, formed in the fore parts.

Fore'head (*s. from* fore, *and* head) That part of the head which extends from the eyes upward; impudence, confidence, audacity.

Fore'hent (*adj. obſolete*) Seized. *Spenſer.*

Forehold'ing (*s. from* fore, *and* hold) A prediction, a prognoſtication. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fore'hook (*s. a ſea term*) A breaſt hook.

Fore'jears (*s. a ſea term*) The jears belonging to the fore ſail.

FOR'EIGN (*adj. from the* Lat. foris) Coming from abroad, remote, alien, excluded, extraneous.

For'eigner (*s. from* foreign) A man born in another country, a ſtranger.

For'eignneſs (*s. from* foreign) The ſtate of being foreign, remoteneſs.

Foreimag'ine (*v. t. from* fore, *and* imagine) To imagine beforehand, to conceive before proof.

Foreimag'ined (*p. from* foreimagine) Imagined beforehand, conceived before proof. *Camden.*

For'eine (*s. obſolete*) A ſtranger; a jakes. *Chaucer.*

Forejud'ge (*v. t. from* fore, *and* judge) To judge beforehand.

Forejudg'ed (*p. from* forejudge) Expelled the court for ſome miſdemeanor.

Forejudg'er (*s. from* forejudge) A judgment by which a man is deprived of the thing in queſtion. *Scott.*

Forejudg'ing (*p. a. from* forejudge) Judging beforehand, expelling the court.

Fore'knight (*s. a ſea term*) A piece of wood in the form of a man's hand bolted to the beams on the ſecond deck.

Foreknew' (*v. t. pret. of* foreknow) Did foreknow.

Forekno'w (*v. t. from* fore, *and* know) To foreſee, to know beforehand.

Foreknow'able (*adj. from* foreknow) Capable of being foreknown.

Foreknow'ledge (*s. from* fore, *and* knowledge) A knowledge of that which has not yet happened; preſcience.

Foreknow'ing (*p. a. from* foreknow) Knowing beforehand, foreſeeing.

Foreknow'n (*p. from* foreknow) Known before, foreſeen.

Fore'land (*s. from* fore, *and* land) A headland, a promontory.

Forela'y (*v. t. from* fore, *and* lay) To lay wait for, to entrap by ambuſh.

Forelay'ed (*p. from* forelay) Waited for with an ill deſign, drawn into an ambuſh.

Forelay'ing (*p. a. from* forelay) Laying wait for, drawing into an ambuſh.

Forelif't (*v. t. from* fore, *and* lift) To lift up the fore part.

Forelift'ing (*p. a. from* forelift) Raiſing up the fore part. *Spenſer.*

Fore'lock (*s. from* fore, *and* lock) The lock of hair that grows on the fore part of the head.

Fore'lock (*s. in a ſhip*) A flat piece of timber or iron driven into the eye of a bolt to keep it tight in the hole.

Fore'loin (*s. from* fore, *and* loin) The ſhoulder and part of the loin of a hog.

Foreloi'n (*v. int. in hunting*) To meet and run away with the chace. *Scott.*

Fore'man (*s. from* fore, *and* man) The firſt or chief perſon, the firſt ſervant in a ſhop.

Fore'maſt (*s. from* fore, *and* maſt) The firſt maſt of a ſhip towards the head.

Fore'maſtman (*s. from* foremaſt, *and* man) One that furls the ſails, and takes his courſe at the helm.

Fore'mentioned (*adj. from* fore, *and* mention) Mentioned before.

Fore'moſt (*adj. from* fore, *and* moſt) Firſt in place, firſt in dignity.

Forenam'ed (*adj. from* fore, *and* name) Named before.

Fore'neſs (*s. from* fore, *but not much uſed*) A foreland, a promontory.

Fore'noon (*s. from* fore, *and* noon) The morning, all the fore part of the day till noon. *Scott.*

Foreno'tice (*s. from* fore, *and* notice) Notice of an event before it happens.

FOREN'SIC (*adj. from the* Lat. forum) Belonging to courts of judicature.

Foreordai'n (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ordain) To ordain before, to predeſtinate.

Foreordain'ed (*p. from* foreordain) Ordained before, predeſtinated.

Foreordain'ing (*p. a. from* foreordain) Ordaining before, predeſtinating.

Fore'part (*s. from* fore, *and* part) The firſt part, the anterior part.

Forepaſ'sed (*adj. from* fore, *and* paſs) Paſt, paſſed before a certain time. *Johnſon.*

Forepa'ſt (*adj. from* fore, *and* paſt) Paſſed before, expired before a certain time.

Forepoſſeſ'sed (*adj. from* fore, *and* poſſeſſed) Prepoſſeſſed, preengaged. *Sanderſon.*

Forepri'zed (*adj. a law term*) Excepted, excluded. *Sc.*

Fore'rake (*v. t. from* fore, *and* rake) To rake the fore part of a ſhip.

Forera'ked (*p. from* forerake) Raked in the fore part.

Forera'king (*p. a. from* forerake) Raking in the fore part.

Fore'rank (*s. from* fore, *and* rank) The firſt rank, the front.

Forerea'ch (*v. t. from* fore, *and* reach, *a ſea term*) To ſail faſter than another ſhip.

Fore'recited (*adj. from* fore, *and* recite) Recited b mentioned before.

Foreru'n (*v. t. from* fore, *and* run) To come befor precede, to get the ſtart of.

Forerun'ner (*s. from* forerun) An harbinger, a meſſe ſent before, a prognoſtic, a ſign.

Fore'running (*p. a. from* forerun) Running before, ceding.

Foreſa'w (*v. t. pret. of* foreſee) Did foreſee.

Foreſay' (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ſay) To predict, to tell. *Shakeſp*

Foreſcho'ke (*adj. obſolete*) Forſaken; ſeized by the for want of ſervices performed by the tenant, and reclaimed within one year and one day. *Old*

Foreſee (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ſee) To ſee beforeh to ſee what has not yet happened.

Foreſee'n (*p. from* foreſee) Seen beforehand, ſeen b it happened.

Foreſham'e (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ſhame) To ſham bring reproach upon.

Foreſham'ing (*p. a. from* foreſhame) Shaming, brin reproach. *Shakeſp*

Foreſhew' (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ſhew) To ſhew be hand, to ſhew before it comes to paſs.

Fore'ſhip (*s. a ſea term*) The anterior part of the ſhi

Foreſhort'en (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ſhorten) To ſho at the fore end, to ſhorten the fore part.

Foreſhort'ened (*p. from* foreſhorten) Shortened befo

Foreſhort'ening (*p. a. from* foreſhorten) Shortening fore part.

Foreſhort'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſhorte before, the ſtate of being ſhortened before. *Dry*

Foreſho'w (*v. from* fore, *and* ſhow) To predict, to beforehand.

Foreſhow'ed (*p. from* foreſhow) Predicted, ſhewe fore it comes to paſs. *Ho*

Fore'ſhrouds (*s. a ſea term*) The ſhrouds belongi the fore ſail.

Fore'ſight (*s. from* fore, *and* ſight) A prognoſtica foreknowledge, preſcience; a provident care of futu

Foreſight'ful (*adj. from* foreſight) Provident, acting foreſight.

Foreſig'nified (*p. from* foreſignify) Signified befor typified.

Foreſig'nify (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ſignify) To ſigni forehand, to foreſhow, to typify.

Foreſig'nifying (*p. a. from* foreſignify) Signifying forehand, typifying.

Fore'ſkin (*s. from* fore, *and* ſkin) The prepuce.

Fore'ſkirt (*s. from* fore, *and* ſkirt) One of the ſkir longing to the fore part of a garment.

Foreſla'ck (*v. t. now grown obſolete, from* fore, ſlack) To neglect by idleneſs.

Foreſlack'ed (*p. obſolete, from* foreſlack) Neglected through neglect. *Sp*

Foreſlo'w (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ſlow) To delay, to der, to neglect, to omit.

Fore'ſlow (*v. int.*) To loiter, to be dilatory.

Foreſlow'ing (*p. a. from* foreſlow) Neglecting, omi delaying.

Foreſpea'k (*v. int. from* fore, *and* ſpeak) To predi foreſay, to foretell, to forbid.

Foreſpeak'ing (*p. a. from* foreſpeak) Predicting, telling, forbidding.

Foreſpe'nt (*adj. from* fore, *and* ſpent) Waſted, ſpent; paſt, paſſed before ſome certain time; be before, given before.

Foreſpo'ke (*v. t. pret. of* foreſpeak) Did foreſpeak.

Foreſpur'rer (*s. from* fore, *and* ſpur) One that rid fore. *Shake*

FOR'EST (*s. from the* French) A certain terri woody grounds and paſtures privileged for wild and game of all ſorts under the protection of the for his pleaſure; a wild uncultivated tract of gro wild woody tract of land.

For'eſtage (*s. from* foreſt) The duty paid to the ki a foreſter.

Fore'ſtaff (*s. from* fore, *and* ſtaff) The croſs ſtaff, ſtrument uſed at ſea for taking the altitude of th

Foreſta'gium (*s. in old records*) The foreſtage.

FORESTA'LL (*v. t. from the* Sax. foreſtallan) T up beforehand, to anticipate, to hinder by preo tion, to ſeize or gain poſſeſſion before another, before another in order to raiſe the price.

Foreſtall'ed (*p. from* foreſtall) Taken up befor prevented by preoccupation, bought up.

Foreſtall'er (*s. from* foreſtall) One that foreſtalls, o anticipates the market.

Foreſtall'ing (*p. a. from* foreſtall) Anticipating the m buying up beforehand, preventing by a preoccu *Fo* e'ſtay (*s. a ſea term*) The ſtay of the foremaſt.

eſtbo'rn (*adj. from* foreſt, *and* born) Born in a wild,
orn in a foreſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

'eſter (*s. from* foreſt) An officer of the foreſt, an inha-
itant of a wild.

'eſttree (*s. from* foreſt, *and* tree) A tree growing in a
oreſt.

e'ſwart (*adj. obſolete, from* fore, *and* ſwart) Spent
vith heat.

e'ſwat (*adj. obſolete, from* fore, *and* ſweat) Spent
vith fatigue, ſpent with ſweating. *Sidney.*

e'taſte (*s. from* fore, *and* taſte) An anticipation, a
aſte beforehand.

eta'ſte (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To anticipate, to taſte be-
orehand.

etaſt'ed (*p. from* foretaſte) Anticipated, taſted before-
and.

ete'll (*v. t. from* fore, *and* tell) To predict, to prophe-
, to ſhew beforehand.

ete'll (*v. int.*) To utter prophecy; *with* of: *as,*
All the prophets have foretold of *theſe days.*"

etel'ler (*s. from* foretell) One that foretells.

etell'ing (*p. a. from* foretell) Predicting, propheſy-
g.

ethin'k (*v. t. from* fore, *and* think) To think of be-
rehand, to anticipate in the mind.

ethi'nk (*v. int.*) To contrive beforehand.

ethink'ing (*p. a. from* forethink) Thinking of before-
nd, contriving beforehand.

ethou'ght (*v. t. pret. of* forethink) Did forethink.

'thought (*s. from* fore, *and* thought) Anticipation,
eſcience, provident care.

then, For'thy (*conj. local words*) Therefore. *Scott.*

to'ken (*v. t. from* fore, *and* token) To predict, to
ve a token beforehand.

to'ken (*s. from the verb*) A prognoſtic, a preſage.

to'ld (*p. from* foretel) Predicted.

too'th (*s. from* fore, *and* tooth) One of the teeth in
e fore part of the mouth, one of the inciſores.

'top (*s. from* fore, *and* top) The top or feather of a
riwig, the fore part of a woman's head dreſs; the
of the foremaſt.

'topmaſt (*s. a ſea term*) The top of the foremaſt.

'tye (*s. a ſea term*) The tye belonging to the fore-
aſt.

vouch'ed (*adj. from* fore, *and* vouch) Affirmed be-
e, declared before.

'yard (*s. a ſea term*) The yard belonging to the
e maſt.

ward (*s. from* fore, *and* ward) The van, the front.

ward (*s. obſolete*) A contract, a bargain. *Chaucer.*

war'n (*v. t. from* fore, *and* warn) To admoniſh be-
ehand, to give information previous to any future
nt, to caution beforehand.

warn'ed (*p. from* forewarn) Admoniſhed before
d, warned of an event before it comes to paſs.

warn'ing (*p. a. from* forewarn) Warning before-
d, giving a caution before hand.

warn'ing (*s. from the pa.*) A caution beforehand. *M.*

wa'ſte (*v. t. obſolete, from* fore, *and* waſte) To deſo-
, to deſtroy. *Spenſer.*

wa'ſted (*p. obſolete, from* forewaſte) Deſolated, de-
yed. *Spenſer.*

weter (*s. obſolete*) One that foreknows. *Chaucer.*

wind (*s. a ſea term*) A wind that blows ſtraight
ward.

wi'ſh (*v. t. from* fore, *and* wiſh) To deſire before-
d.

wiſh'ed (*p. from* forewiſh) Deſired beforehand.
Knowles.

ord'en (*adj. a local word*) Overrun.

o'rn (*adj. from* fore, *and* wear) Worn out, waſt-
Sidney.

o'te (*v. pret. obſolete*) Did foreknow, foreknew. *Ch.*

ng (*v. t. obſolete*) To forefang. *Scott.*

AR (*s.*) A parliament town and capital of the
ty of Angus in Scotland.

EIT (*s. from the* Brit. fforfed) Something loſt by
commiſſion of a crime, a fine, a mulct; one obnox-
to puniſhment, one whoſe life is forfeited by an
ce; *but this ſenſe is now obſolete.*

t (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To loſe by ſome breach of
ition, to loſe by ſome offence.

t (*p. from the verb*) Forfeited; *with* to: *as,*
y *wealth now* forfeit to *the ſtate.*"

table (*adj. from* forfeit) Capable of being forfeited.

tableneſs (*s. from* forfeitable) The ſtate of being
itable. *Scott.*

ted (*p. from* forfeit) Alienated by a crime, loſt by
ence, loſt for non-performance of ſome condition.

For'feiting (*p. a. from* forfeit) Loſing for ſome crime, loſing by non-performance of ſome condition.

For'feiture (*s. from* forfeit) The act of forfeiting, the thing forfeited.

Forfe'nd (*v. t. not much uſed*) To prevent, to forbid. *Hanmer.*

FOR'FEX (*s. in ſurgery*) The forceps.

FORFIC'ULA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The earwig.

Forgab'ulum (*s. in old records*) A quit rent.

For'gard (*adj. obſolete*) Loſt. *Bailey.*

Forga't (*v. t. the old prep. of* forget) Did forget.

Forga've (*v. pret. of* forgive) Did forgive.

For'gavel (*s. a law term*) A quit rent, a ſmall reſerved rent in money.

FORGE (*s. from the* French) The place where iron is beaten into form, the place where any thing is ſhaped.

Forge (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To form by the hammer, to beat into ſhape, to make, to ſhape; to counterfeit, to falſify. *To forge over, a ſea term,* to force a veſſel over a ſhoal by crowding a quantity of ſail.

Forg'ed (*p. from* forge) Formed by the hammer, beaten into ſhape, made, ſhaped, counterfeited, falſified.

Forg'er (*s. from* forge) One that forges, one guilty of forgery.

Forg'ery (*s. from* forge) The crime of counterfeiting, a falſification; work done at the forge, the act of the forge.

FORGE'T (*v. t. from the* Sax. forgitan) To loſe remembrance of, to let go from the remembrance; to neglect, to ſlight.

Forge'te (*adj. obſolete*) Forgotten. *Chaucer.*

Forge'tful (*adj. from* forget) Apt to forget, unmindful, inattentive; cauſing forgetfulneſs.

Forget'fully (*adv. from* forgetful) In a forgetful manner. *Scott.*

Forget'fulneſs (*s. from* forgetful) The loſs of memory, defect of memory, negligence, inattention.

Forget'ter (*s. from* forget) One that forgets.

Forget'ting (*p. a. from* forget) Loſing remembrance, neglecting, ſlighting.

For'gia (*s. in old records*) A ſmithery, a ſmith's forge.

Forg'id (*adj. obſolete*) Forged, coined. *Chaucer.*

Forgi'fte (*s. obſolete*) Pardon, forgiveneſs. *Chaucer.*

Forg'ing (*p. a. from* forge) Making, ſhaping, counterfeiting, falſifying.

Forg'ing (*adj. a ſea term*) Forcing over a ſhoal by crowding a great deal of ſail.

Forg'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of forcing over a ſhoal by crowding a great quantity of ſail.

FORGI'VE (*v. t. from the* Sax. forgifan) To pardon, to remit.

Forgi've (*p. obſolete*) Forgiven. *Chaucer.*

Forgiv'en (*p. from* forgive) Pardoned, remitted.

Forgiv'eneſs (*s. from* forgive) The act of forgiving, pardon, willingneſs to pardon, tenderneſs, the remiſſion of a crime or penalty.

Forgiv'er (*s. from* forgive) One that forgives.

Forgoe' (*v. t. obſolete*) To loſe, to forfeit. *Chaucer.*

Forgo'ne (*p. from* forgoe, *obſolete*) Forfeited, loſt. *Chau.*

Forgo't (*v. pret. of* forget) Did forget.

Forgo't (*p. from* forget, *but not ſo correct*) Forgotten.

Forgot'ten (*p. from* forget) Dropped from the memory, gone out of remembrance, ſlighted, neglected.

Forgrow'ing (*adj. obſolete*) Overgrown. *Chaucer.*

Forhai'l (*v. t. obſolete*) To harraſs, to tear, to torment. *Sp.*

Forher'da (*s. in old records*) A foreland, a headland.

FORIC'ULUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A kind of inferior deity who was ſuppoſed to have the guardianſhip of the door.

For'ieten (*v. obſolete*) To forget. *Chaucer.*

Forjudg'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Judged beforehand, condemned without being heard. *Chaucer.*

FORK (*s. from the* Lat. forca) An inſtrument divided at the end into two or more prongs, a point, a prong.

Fork (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſhoot into blades as corn, to ſhoot into branches. *Mortimer.*

Fork'ed (*adj. from* fork) Opening into two or more parts.

Fork'edly (*adv. from* forked) In a forked manner, with forks.

Fork'edneſs (*s. from* forked) The quality or ſtate of being forked.

Forker've (*v. t. obſolete*) To carve, to cut. *Chaucer.*

Fork'fiſh (*s. from* fork, *and* fiſh) A kind of thornback.

Fork'head (*s. from* fork, *and* head) The point of an arrow.

Fork'tail (*s. a local word*) A ſalmon in the fourth year of its growth.

Fork'y (*adj. from* fork) Furcated, forked, divided into two or more parts.

Forla'fte (*adj. obſolete*) Left off. *Chaucer.*

Forlai′ne (*adj. obſolete*) Deſtitute, left alone. *Chaucer.*

FORLA′NA (*s. from the* Italian) A ſlow kind of jig, a dance.

Forla′y (*v. pret. of* forlye, *obſolete*) Did forlye, did lie acroſs.

For′let (*adj.*) Belonging to lands in the biſhoprick of Hereford which are leaſed out only for the time the biſhop continues in that ſee, and conſequently fall immediately to the ſucceſſor.

Forle′te (*v. t. obſolete*) To loſe, to forſake, to neglect, to give over. *Chaucer.*

Forlet′ten (*adj. obſolete*) Abandoned, forſaken. *Phillips.*

Forlev′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Degenerate. *Chaucer.*

Forlev′en (*v. int. obſolete*) To depart, to degenerate. *Ch.*

Forley′en (*v. t. obſolete*) To miſtake. *Chaucer.*

Fort′ith (*v. t. third perſ. ſing. obſolete*) Forceth, raviſheth. *Chaucer.*

Forlo′re (*adj. obſolete*) Loſt, forlorn. *Spenſer.*

FORLO′RN (*adj. from the* Sax. forleoran) Forſaken, deſerted, wretched, loſt, deſperate; ſmall, deſpicable.

Forlo′rn (*s. from the adj.*) One forſaken, one loſt.

Forlorn′ly (*adv. from* forlorn) In a forlorn manner. *Sc.*

Forlorn′neſs (*s. from* forlorn) The ſtate of being forlorn. *Boyle.*

Forlo′ſt (*adj. obſolete*) Loſt. *Chaucer.*

Forloy′n (*s. a hunting term*) A wrong ſcent, the act of calling off the dogs from a wrong ſcent. *Chaucer.*

Forly′e (*v. int. from* for, *and* lye, *but now grown obſolete*) To lie acroſs. *Spenſer.*

FORM (*s. from the* Lat. forma) The ſhape, the external appearance of any thing; a particular modification, a model: beauty, elegance; ceremony, formality; a ſtated method, an eſtabliſhed practice; a formulary; a long ſeat, a claſs or rank of ſtudents; the ſeat of a hare; a cauſe, a formal cauſe.

Form (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To make, to model, to ſhape, to ſcheme, to plan, to arrange, to adjuſt, to contrive, to coin, to model by education.

Form (*v. int. a hunting term*) To ſquat down as in a form.

Form′able (*adj. from* form) Capable of being formed. *Sc.*

For′mal (*adj. from* form) Obſervant of form, ceremonious; ſtiff, preciſe; done according to eſtabliſhed rule, regular; external; conſtituent, eſſential.

For′mal (*v. t. a local word*) To beſpeak.

For′maliſt (*s. from* formal) One who acts according to form, one who attends to appearance more than reality.

Formal′ity (*s. from* formal) Outward form, ceremony, ſolemn order, the dreſs of office, eſſence.

Formali′ze (*v. t. from* formal, *but now grown obſolete*) To model, to modify. *Hooker.*

Formali′ze (*v. int. not much uſed*) To affect formality, to be fond of ceremony.

Form′ally (*adv. from* formal) In a formal manner, according to form.

For′malneſs (*s. from* formal) The ſtate or quality of being formal.

Form′ament (*s. not much uſed, from* form) A mould, a form, a ſhape. *Scott.*

For′maskil (*conj. obſolete*) For as much as. *Bailey.*

Forma′tion (*s. from* form) The act of forming, the manner in which any thing is formed.

Form′ative (*adj. from* form) Plaſtic, having power to give form.

Forma′tor (*s. not uſed, from* form) One that forms, a former.

Form′atrice (*s. not much uſed, from* formator) A female that forms, that which gives form.

Form′atrix (*s. not much uſed, from* formator) A female that forms; that power, with the ancients, by which all bodies receive their proper forms.

Form′ed (*p. from* form) Made, modeled, ſhaped, brought into being, arranged, adjuſted, contrived, planned.

Form′edon (*s. a law term*) A writ which lies for the recovery of certain lands.

Formee′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Patee.

For′mell (*s. obſolete*) The female of the eagle, the female of the hawk, a hen bird. *Chaucer.*

Form′elliche (*adv. obſolete*) Formally. *Chaucer.*

Form′er (*s. from* form) One that forms, a maker, a contriver.

FORM′ER (*adj. from the* Sax. forma *firſt*) Firſt in time, firſt in place, paſt, mentioned before another.

Form′erly (*adv. from* former) In time paſt.

For′mers (*s. a ſea term*) Round pieces of wood made to fit the bore of a great gun in order to form the cartridge or proper charge of powder, a box of tin in which the cartridges are carried about in the time of an engagement.

FOR′MICA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The ant.

FOR′MICA (*s. in falconry*) A diſtemper incident to beak of an hawk, a kind of canker.

Formica′tion (*s. with builders*) A kind of vaulting, kind of arch.

FOR′MIDABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. formido *to fear*) T rible, dreadful, tremendous.

For′midableneſs (*s. from* formidable) The quality of ing formidable.

For′midably (*adv. from* formidable) Terribly, dre fully, tremendouſly.

FORMID′OLOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. formido *to f* Fearful, dreading greatly. *Sc*

Formidoloſ′ity (*s. from* formidoloſe) Fearfulneſs, gr dread. *Sc*

Form′ing (*p. a. from* form) Making, modeling, c triving, adjuſting.

Form′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of reducing to for

Form′leſs (*adj. from* form) Void of form, having no gular form.

For′moſt (*adj. now grown obſolete*) Foremoſt.

For′mous (*adj. obſolete*) Beautiful, fair. *Chau*

FOR′MULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A preſcribed form.

For′mulary (*s. from* formula) A book containing ſcribed and ſet forms.

Formular′ity (*s. from* formula, *a new word*) A form lary. *Letter to Sir William Meredi*

For′mule (*s. from* formula) A ſet or preſcribed model.

FORNACA′LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feaſt of ove

Forna′gium (*s. in old records*) A fee to the lord for uſe of an oven; chimney money.

Forne (*prep. obſolete*) Before. *Chau*

For′neſather (*s. obſolete*) A forefather. *Chau*

Forn′fathir (*s. obſolete*) A forefather, an anceſtor. *Ch*

FOR′NICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. fornix *a brothel* bo To commit lewdneſs. *Ba*

Fornica′tion (*s. from* fornicate) Concubinage with unmarried woman; idolatry.

Fornica′tor (*s. from* fornicate) One that commits for cation.

Fornica′treſs (*s. from* fornicator) A woman who co mits fornication.

FOR′NIX (*s. from the* Lat.) An arch, a vault.

FOR′NIX (*s. in anatomy*) A part of the brain.

Forpi′ned (*adj. obſolete*) Pined away, waſted. *Chau*

For′priſe (*s. a law term*) An exaction.

For′rage (*s. not ſo common aſpelling*) Forage.

For′rage (*v. int. not ſo common aſpelling*) To forage.

For′raging (*p. a. not ſo common aſpelling*) Foraging.

Forra′y (*s. obſolete*) Forage. *Spe*

For′ray (*v. int. obſolete*) To forage, to ſpoil. *Spe*

FOR′RES (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in county of Murray.

FORSA′KE (*v. t. from the* Dutch verſacken) To le to depart from, to leave in reſentment, to ſlight neglect.

Forſa′ke (*v. t. obſolete*) To deny. *Cha*

Forſa′ke (*p. obſolete*) Forſaken. *Cha*

Forſak′en (*p. from* forſake) Left, left in reſentm ſlighted, neglected.

Forſa′ker (*s. from* forſake) One that forſakes, one deſerts.

For′ſchet (*s. in old records*) A ſtrip of land lying ne the highway.

Forſchoke (*s. in old records*) Lands or tenements forf to the lord by the omiſſion of cuſtomary ſervices.

For′ſes (*s. plu. not much uſed*) Waterfalls.

For′ſet (*s. a local word*) A ſmall cheſt, a ſmall coffin.

Forſha′pin (*adj. obſolete*) Transformed. *Cha*

Forſhro′nke (*adj. obſolete*) Dried, ſhrunk up.

Forſin′ge (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſing, to ſay maſs. *Ph*

Forſla′gen (*adj. obſolete*) Slain, killed. *Cha*

Forſlew′ethed (*adj. obſolete*) Slothful, ſluggiſh. *Cha*

Forſlou′thin (*v. t. obſolete*) To neglect, to loſe thro ſloth. *Cha*

Forſlug′ged (*adj. obſolete*) Slothful, ſluggiſh. *Cha*

Forſong′ing (*adj. obſolete*) Tired with ſinging. *Cha*

Forſoc′k (*v. t. pret. of* forſake) Did forſake.

FORSOO′TH (*adv. from the* Sax. forſothe) In truth, tainly; *now chiefly uſed by way of irony or conte*

Forſoo′th (*s. obſolete*) Madam, Sir. "*Our old E word* forſooth *has been changed for the French Ma*

Fors′tal (*s. an old law term*) An exemption from ciaments, an exemption from an arreſt of cattle on own land.

Forſtraught′in (*adj. obſolete*) Diſtracted, confounded.

Forſwa′t (*adj. obſolete*) Overdone with labour, ſweated.

Forſwea′r (*v. t. from* fore, *and* ſwear) To renoun oath, to deny on oath. "*To* forſwear *himſelf*," ſwear falſely.

ſwea′r (*v. t.*) To ſwear falſely, to commit perjury.

ſwear′er (*s. from* forſwear) One who is guilty of erjury.

ſwear′ing (*p. a. from* forſwear) Renouncing on oath, enying on oath; ſwearing falſely, committing perjury.

ſwo′nk (*adj. obſolete*) Tired with hard labour. *Spen.*

ſwo′re (*v. t. pret. of* forſwear) Did forſwear.

ſwo′rn (*p. from* forſwear) Renounced on oath, denied oath; guilty of perjury.

T (*s. from the* French) A ſmall fortification, a fortified ouſe, a caſtle.

amen′te (*adv. in muſic books*) Forte, ſtrongly.

te (*adv. in muſic books*) Strongly.

e (*adj. obſolete*) Strong. *Chaucer.*

ted (*adj. from* fort, *but now grown obſolete*) Furniſhed ith a fort, guarded by a fort. *Shakeſpeare.*

tement (*adv. in muſic books, from the* French) With gour, ſtrongly. *Scott.*

TH (*adv. from the* Sax.) Forward, onward, on to e end.

h (*prep. from the adv.*) Out of.

hcom′ing (*adj. from* forth, *and* come) Ready to ap- ar.

he′by (*prep. obſolete*) Forth by. *Chaucer.*

hen (*conj. obſolete*) Therefore. *Bailey.*

herath (*v. t. third perſon ſing. obſolete*) Promoteth. *C.*

hi (*conj. obſolete*) Therefore. *Chaucer.*

hi′nk (*v. int. obſolete*) To repent of, to think with ret. *Chaucer.*

hirer (*s. obſolete*) A promoter. *Chaucer.*

iſſuing (*adj. from* forth, *and* iſſue) Coming forth, ning forward from a covert.

ou′ght (*adj. obſolete*) Vexed, diſturbed. *Chaucer.*

hren (*v. t. obſolete*) To further, to promote. *Chau.*

ri′ght (*adv. from* forth, *and* right) Directly, itway, without inflexions. *Dryden.*

ri′ght (*s. from the adj.*) A ſtrait courſe. "*Through* hrights *and meanders.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

rin (*v. t. obſolete*) To further, to ſet forward. *Ch.*

wel′ling (*adj. from* forth, *and* well, *now grown* lete) Springing forth. *Spenſer.*

wi′th (*adv. from* forth, *and* with) Immediately, hout delay, ſtrait, at once.

y (*conj. obſolete*) Therefore. *Chaucer.*

eth (*adj. from* forty) Next in order to the thirty- h.

eth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the thirty-ninth.

iable (*adj. from* fortify) Capable of being fortified.

ca′tion (*s. from* fortify) A fortreſs, a place built trength; the art of military architecture.

ied (*p. from* fortify) Strengthened by fortifica- ; fixed, eſtabliſhed, confirmed.

ier (*s. from* fortify) One that fortifies, one that gthens or upholds another.

y (*v. t. from the* Lat. fortis *ſtrong*, *and* facio *to*) To ſtrengthen againſt attacks by walls and bul- s; to fix, to eſtabliſh; to confirm, to encourage.

ying (*p. a. from* fortify) Strengthening with for- tions, fixing, confirming, encouraging.

ge (*s. now grown obſolete, from* fort) A little fort, ckhouſe. *Spenſer.*

ty (*s. in old ſtatutes*) A fortified place, a caſtle, lwark.

(*s. from the* French) A little fort, a ſmall fortifi- n to defend a camp.

eſſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A fortreſs. *Chaucer.*

S′SIMO (*adv. in muſic books*) Very loudly, with ſtrength.

ITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. fortitudo) Courage, bra- greatneſs of mind, magnanimity; ſtrength, *Shakeſpeare.*

(*s. from* fort) A ſmall fort, a ſmall fortification.

ght (*s. from* fourteen, *and* night; *it was the cuſ- with the ancient northern nations to count by nights do by days*) The ſpace of two weeks, the ſpace rteen days.

s (*s. from* fort) A fortification, a ſtrong hold.

den (*adj. obſolete*) Troden down. *Chaucer.*

IT (*adj. obſolete*) Accidental. *Chaucer.*

ous (*adj. from* fortuit) Accidental, caſual, com- y chance.

ouſly (*adv. from* fortuitous) Accidentally, ca-

NA (*s. in old law books, from the* Lat.) Riches, re, fortune.

te (*adj. from* fortune) Succeſsful, happy, lucky.

tely (*adv. from* fortunate) Succeſsfully, happily, y.

teneſs (*s. from* fortunate) Succeſs, proſperity, luck.

FORTUNA′TUS (*s.*) A man's name.

FOR′TUNE (*s. from the* Lat. fortuna) The power ſuppoſed to diſtribute the lot of life, the good or ill that befals man, the chance of life; eſtate, poſſeſſions, the portion of a man or woman.

FOR′TUNE (*s.*) A woman's name.

For′tune (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To portion, to give a fortune.

For′tune (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To happen, to befal; to give good or bad ſucceſs.

For′tunebook (*s. from* fortune, *and* book) A book which gives directions how to tell fortunes.

For′tuned (*adj. from* fortune) Supplied by fortune, furniſhed with a fortune.

For′tunele (*adj. obſolete*) Accidental, caſual. *Chaucer.*

Fortunehun′ter (*s. from* fortune, *and* hunt) A ſingle man who endeavours to get a wife with a good fortune.

For′tunes (*s. in aſtrology*) The two benevolent planets Jupiter and Venus.

For′tunetell (*v. int. from* fortune, *and* tell) To tell fortunes.

For′tunetell (*v. t.*) To tell one's fortune, to conjure. "*I'll* fortunetell *you.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

For′tuneteller (*s. from* fortunetell) One that tells fortunes.

For′tunetelling (*p. a. from* fortunetell) Telling fortunes.

For′tunous (*adj. obſolete*) Caſual, accidental. *Chaucer.*

For′tuny (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A kind of turnament.

FOR′TY (*adj. from the* Sax. feowertig) Four times ten, next to thirty-nine.

For′ty (*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of four tens.

Forvi′ſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To foreſhew. *Bailey.*

FO′RUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A court of juſtice, a market, any public place.

For′urth (*s. in old deeds*) A long ſlip of land.

Forwan′der (*v. int. from* for, *and* wander, *obſolete*) To wander, to deviate. *Spenſer.*

Forwand′ering (*p. a. from* forwander, *obſolete*) Wandering for want of the way. *Spenſer.*

Forwand′red (*adj. obſolete*) Tired with wandering. *Ch.*

For′wany (*adj. obſolete*) Wanting. *Bailey.*

FOR′WARD (*adv. from the* Sax. forweard) Towards, on the way.

For′ward (*adj. from the adv.*) Early, ripe betimes; ready, quick, haſty; warm, ardent, eager; going before, anterior.

For′ward (*v. t. from the adj.*) To haſten, to quicken; to patronize, to advance.

For′ward (*s. obſolete*) A bargain, a contract. *Chaucer.*

For′warded (*p. from* forward) Brought forward, quickened, promoted.

For′warder (*s. from* forward) One that forwards, one who promotes.

For′warder (*adj. comp. of* forward) Forward in a greater degree.

For′wardeſt (*adj. ſuperl. from* forward) Forward in the greateſt degree.

For′warding (*p. a. from* forward) Puſhing on, haſtening, promoting.

For′wardly (*adv. from* forward) Eagerly, haſtily.

For′wardneſs (*s. from* forward) Earlineſs, quickneſs, readineſs, aſſurance, confidence.

For′wards (*adv. from* forward) Onwards, directly, progreſſively.

Forwel′kid (*adj. obſolete*) Full of whelks. *Chaucer.*

Forwe′pt (*adj. obſolete*) Wet with tears. *Chaucer.*

Forwe′red, Forwe′rid (*adj. obſolete*) Worn out. *Chaucer.*

Forwe′rie (*adj. obſolete*) Very weary, worn out with labour. *Chaucer.*

Forwe′te (*v. t. obſolete*) To foreknow. *Chaucer.*

Forwe′ting (*s. obſolete*) Foreknowledge. *Chaucer.*

Forwi′ned (*adj. obſolete*) Withered. *Bailey.*

Forwo′rn (*adj. obſolete*) Much worn. *Spenſer.*

Forwound′id (*adj. obſolete*) Sorely wounded. *Chaucer.*

Forwrap′ped (*adj. obſolete*) Cloſe wrapped up. *Chaucer.*

Forye′lde (*v. t. obſolete*) To reward, to repay. *Chaucer.*

Forye′te (*v. t. obſolete*) To forget. *Chaucer.*

Foryetfulneſs (*s. obſolete*) Forgetfulneſs. *Chaucer.*

For′yit (*v. t. obſolete*) To forget. *Chaucer.*

Forze′ve (*v. t. obſolete*) To forgive. *Sir John Mandeville.*

Foſe (*s. obſolete*) Foes, enemies. *Chaucer.*

FOSS (*s. from the* Lat. foſſa *a ditch*) A moat, a ditch, an intrenchment; a kind of cavity or hollowneſs in a bone.

FOS′SA (*s. in anatomy*) The hinder part of the neck, the opening of the female pudenda.

FOS′SA (*s. in ancient cuſtoms*) A ditch in which women guilty of felony were crowned. *Scott.*

Foſſa′gium (*s. in old records*) The duty levied on the inhabitants for repairing the moat or ditch round a fortified town.

FOSSA'RIA (*s. plu. in antiquity*) The officers in the eaſtern church who directed the burial of the dead.

Foſſa'tum (*s. in old records*) A ditch, a trench, a place fenced in with a ditch, the cut or channel of a river.

FOSSE (*s. from the* French) A foſs, a ditch.

Fos'ſet (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A faucet.

Fos'ſeway (*s. from* foſſe, *and* way) One of the Roman highways through the kingdom ſo called from the ditches on either ſide. *Johnſon.*

Fos'ſil, Fos'ſile (*s. from* foſſe) That which is dug out of the earth.

Fos'ſil (*adj. from* foſſe) Dug out of the earth.

Fos'ſilwood (*s. from* foſſe, *aad* wood) Trees dug out of the earth ſuppoſed to have lain there ever ſince the general deluge.

FOS'SION (*s. not uſed*) A digging. *Cole.*

Foſs'road (*s. from* foſs, *and* road) One of the Roman highways.

Foſs'way (*s. from* foſs, *and* way) One of the Roman highways. *Scott.*

Foſs'work (*s. from* foſs, *and* work) The labour formerly done by the inhabitants and neighboring tenants for repairing and maintaining the ditches round a town. *St.*

Fos'tal (*s. a local word*) A way leading from a public road to a great houſe.

FOS'TER (*v. t. from the* Sax. foſtran) To nurſe, to feed, to ſupport, to cheriſh, to forward, to pamper.

Fos'ter (*s. obſolete*) A foreſter. *Spenſer.*

Fos'terage (*s. from* foſter) The charge of nurſing, the care of a child.

Foſterbro'ther (*s. from* foſter, *and* brother) One ſuckled at the ſame breaſt, one brought up by the ſame nurſe.

Foſterchi'ld (*s. from* foſter, *and* child) A child nurſed by one who is not the mother, a child bred up by one who is not the father.

Foſterchil'dren (*s. plu. of* foſterchild) Children brought up by one who is not the parent.

Foſterda'm (*s. from* foſter, *and* dam) A nurſe, one that performs the office of a mother in giving ſuck to a child.

Fos'tere (*s obſolete*) A foreſter, a woodman. *Chaucer.*

Foſterea'rth (*s. from* foſter, *and* earth) The additional earth by which a plant is nouriſhed after its production.

Fos'tered (*p. from* foſter) Nurſed, fed, ſupported, cheriſhed.

Fos'terer (*s. from* foſter) A nurſe, one who acts the part of a parent in ſupporting a child.

Foſterfa'ther (*s. from* foſter, *and* father) One who trains up the child of another perſon as though it were his own.

Fos'tering (*p. a. from* foſter) Nurſing, feeding, cheriſhing.

Fos'tering (*s. from the part. but now grown obſolete*) Nouriſhment, food. *Chaucer.*

Fos'terland (*s. from* foſter, *and* land) Lands allotted for the maintenance of a perſon.

FOS'TERLEAN (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) The jointure of a wife, a nuptial gift.

Foſtermoth'er (*s. from* foſter, *and* mother) A nurſe, a wet nurſe.

Foſternu'rſe (*s. ſuppoſed to be an improper compound*) A nurſe, a foſter mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

Foſterſo'n (*s. from* foſter, *and* ſon) A ſon brought up and educated by one who is not the parent.

Fos'trid (*adj. obſolete*) Nouriſhed. *Chaucer.*

Fote'hot, Fote'bote (*adv. obſolete*) Immediately, forthwith. *Chaucer.*

FOTH'ER (*s. from the* Sax.) Any kind of dry food for cattle; a load, a tun weight.

Foth'er (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To feed cattle with dry meat.

Foth'ered (*p. from* fother) Fed with dryed meat.

Foth'ering (*p. a. from* fother) Feeding cattle, giving dry food to cattle.

Foth'ering (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving fother to cattle.

Fo'tinel (*s. not much uſed*) A weight of lead containing about ten ſtone.

Fo'tion (*s. not uſed*) The act of nouriſhing, nouriſhment. *Bailey.*

Fo'tive (*adj. little uſed*) Nouriſhing, nouriſhed. *Cole.*

Fot'mel (*s. not much uſed*) A weight of lead conſiſting of ten ſtone. *Phillips.*

FO'TUS (*s. with phyſicians*) A fermentation. *Scott.*

FO'VEA (*s. in old records, from the* Lat.) A pit, a deep hole in the ground to catch wild beaſts; a grave.

Foud're (*s. obſolete*) A thunderbolt, lightening. *Chau.*

FOUGA'DE (*s. from the* French) A little mine in the form of a well.

Fougas'ſe (*s. in the art of war*) The fougade, a ſm mine.

Fought (*v. t. pret. of* fight) Did fight.

Fought (*p. from* fight) Determined by fighting.

Fought'en (*p. from* fight, *now grown obſolete*) Fough “*On the* foughten *field.*” *Milt*

FOUL (*adj. from the* Sax. ful) Dirty, filthy, impure, p luted; unlawful, unjuſt; wicked, deteſtable; coar groſs; cloudy, inclement.

Foul (*adj. a ſea term*) Entangled, hampered.

Foul (*adv. from the adj.*) With rude force, with unſ ſonable violence; *with* of, *and* upon: *as*, “*They f* foul of *each other*.”

FOUL (*v. t. from the* Sax. falon) To daub, to make d ty, to pollute.

Foul'dage (*s. a local word*) The liberty of penning ſhe by night.

Foul'dring (*adj. obſolete*) Thundering, flaſhing w lightening. *Spenſ*

Foule (*s. obſolete*) Ill, miſchief.

Foul'ed (*p. from* foul) Daubed, polluted.

Foul'er (*adj. comp. of* foul) Foul in a greater degree.

Foul'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* foul) Foul in the greateſt degree

Fou'leth (*v. t. third perſon ſingular, obſolete*) Followeth.

Foul'faced (*adj. from* foul, *and* face) Having an ill f med face. *Shakeſpea*

Foul'iche (*adv. obſolete*) Foully. *Chau*

Foul'ing (*p. a. from* foul) Daubing, making foul, p luting.

Foul'is (*s. plu. obſolete*) Fowls, birds. *Chau*

Foul'ly (*adv. from* foul) In a foul manner.

FOULK (*s.*) A man's name.

Foulmou'thed (*adj. from* foul, *and* mouth) Addicted foul language, ſcurrilous.

Foul'neſs (*s. from* foul) Filthineſs, impurity, hate neſs, wickedneſs, uglineſs, deformity.

FOUL'SHAM (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a mar on Tueſday, and is 111 miles from London.

Foul'ſham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Foulſh made at Foulſham.

Fou'mart (*s. a local word*) The muſtela, the weaſel.

FOUND (*v. t. from the* Lat. fundo) To lay the foun tion, to build, to raiſe, to eſtabliſh, to fix, to g birth to, to form by melting and pouring into mou to caſt.

Found (*v. t. pret. of* find) Did find.

Found (*p. from* find) Obtained by ſeeking, diſcove by accident, known by experience; detected, ob ved, determined by judicial verdict.

Found (*adj. obſolete*) Feigned, counterfeited. *Ch*

Founda'tion (*s. from* found) The baſis, the lower p of a building; the principle or ground on which notion is raiſed, an origin, the act of fixing the b a revenue; an eſtabliſhment.

Foun'day (*s. a local word*) The ſpace of ſix days.

Founde (*v. t. obſolete*) To try. *Cha*

Found'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Sounded. *Cha*

Found'ed (*p. from* found) Laid on a foundation, fi eſtabliſhed.

Found'emount, Foundement (*s. obſolete*) A foundatio

Found'er (*s. from* found) A builder, one who eſtabli a revenue for ſome particular purpoſe, one from wh any thing is derived.

FOUND'ER (*v. t. from the* French fondre) To ma horſe's foot ſore, to make lame by hard riding.

FOUND'ER (*v. int. from the* French fond *a bottom*) ſink as a ſhip to the bottom; to fail, to miſcarry.

Found'ered (*p. from* founder) Made lame by hard rid tender footed.

Found'ering (*p. a. from* founder) Making a horſe's tender, making lame by hard riding; ſinking to bottom, failing.

Found'ery (*s. from* found) A caſting houſe, the p where figures are formed in metal by caſting.

Found'ling (*s. from* find) A child expoſed to chan child found without any parent or owner.

Found're (*s. obſolete*) A thunderbolt, lightening. C

Found'reſs (*s. from* found) A woman who lays a f dation, a woman who eſtabliſhes any charitable venue.

Found'rid (*v. pret. obſolete*) Stumbled, did ſtumble.

Found'ry (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A foundery. *Phi*

Founes (*s. an old word*) Devices.

FOUNT (*s from the* Lat. fons) A fountain, a ſprin well, a jet, a ſpout of water; the head or firſt ſp of a river; an origin, a firſt cauſe.

Fount (*s. with printers*) A complete ſet of letters, of types.

Foun'tain (*s. from* fount) A fount, a well, a ſpring original, a firſt cauſe.

′tainleſs (*adj. from* fountain) Having no fountain, ving no ſpring.

t′ful (*adj. from* fount) Full of ſprings, abounding th fountains.

pe (*v. t. obſolete*) To drive with ſudden impetuo-y. *Camden.*

R (*adj. from the* Sax. feower) Three and one, next three.

(*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of three l one.

RBE (*s. from the* French, *but not in uſe*) A cheat, a cking fellow. *Denham.*

b′erie (*s. obſolete*) The act of cheating, knavery. *Sc.*

ch (*s. a law term*) The delay of an action, the act putting off a ſuit of law.

che (*s. obſolete*) A fork, a pitchfork. *Phillips.*

chee′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Forked at the ends, having lunt fork at the ends.

ch′er (*s. a law term*) The delay of an action.

ch′ing (*s. in law*) The act of delaying a ſuit at law.

ch′y (*adj. in heraldry*) Fourchee, forked at the ends.

′fold (*adj. from* four, *and* fold) Folded four times, r times as much, four times as many.

foot′ed (*adj. from* four, *and* foot) Having four feet, adruped.

R′IER (*s. from the* French, *but not uſed*) A courier, inferior meſſenger. *Scott.*

n (*s. obſolete*) A form, a table, a ſeat to ſit on at ool. *Bailey.*

RNEAU (*s. from the* French) The chamber of a ne, a cavity under a work.

nice (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A furnace. *Chaucer.*

ſco′re (*adj. from* four, *and* ſcore) Eighty.

ſco′re (*s. from the adj.*) The number eighty, eighty rs.

ſqua′re (*adj. from* four, *and* ſquare) Having four al ſides and angles.

RTEE′N (*adj. from the* Sax. feowertin) Ten and r, ſeven twice repeated.

ee′n (*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of and four.

h (*adj. from* four) Next to the third.

h (*s. from the adj.*) The ordinal of four, the next r the third; an interval in muſic, the diateſſaron.

hirings (*s. obſolete*) Succeſſes. *Chaucer.*

h′ly (*adv. from* fourth) In the fourth place.

wheel′ed (*adj. from* four, *and* wheel) Running on wheels, having four wheels.

geld (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The footgeld, a fine for not ing out the balls of a dog's feet within the pre-ts of a foreſt.

mart (*s. a local word*) A polecat.

TRA (*s. from the* French foutre) A fig, a ſcoff, an f contempt.

s. a local word) A fowl.

rtie (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Forty. *Chaucer.*

EY (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a mar- on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, is 239 miles from London.

y (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Fowey, made owey.

(*s. from the* Sax. fugel) A bird, a feathered ani-

v. t. from the ſub.) To kill birds for food, to and kill birds.

(*v. t. a colloquial word*) To lug by the ears. *Bai.*

r (*s. from* fowl) A ſportſman who purſues birds; ce of artillery. *Bailey.*

ng (*p. a. from* fowl) Catching and killing birds od or ſport.

ngpiece (*s. from* fowl, *and* piece) A gun for ſhoot- irds.

(*adj. obſolete*) Framed, contrived. *Bailey.*

. *in zoology, from the* Sax.) A wild animal of the kind remarkable for his cunning; *figuratively*, fellow, a knave.

a ſea term) A ſort of ſtrand for joining ropes to- r.

e (*s. from* fox, *and* caſe) The ſkin of a fox.

ſe (*s. from* fox, *and* chaſe) The purſuit of a fox hounds.

e (*s. obſolete*) The cunning of a fox.

l (*s. from* fox, *and* evil) A diſeaſe in which the falls off.

ve (*s. in botany*) The digitalis.

ter (*s. from* fox, *and* hunt) A man whoſe ambition ſhew his bravery and reſolution in hunting foxes.

ting (*s. from* fox, *and* hunt) The act or practiſe nting foxes.

Fox′ſhip (*s. from* fox) The character or qualities of a fox, cunning, craft.

Fox′tail (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Fox′trap (*s. from* fox, *and* trap) A gin, a ſnare for catching foxes.

Foy (*s. obſolete*) Faith. *Spenſer.*

Foyl (*s. in agriculture*) To fallow, to plough up land and let it lie in ſummer or autumn.

Foyl′ing (*s. in hunting*) The footſteps of a ſtag on the graſs.

FOY′NA (*s. in zoology*) The martin.

Foy′ſon (*s. obſolete*) Plenty, a large produce of the fruits of the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fra (*prep. obſolete*) From. *Chaucer.*

Frache (*s. in glaſs houſes*) An iron pan into which the new made veſſels are put to be gradually removed from the fire.

Frac′id (*adj. not much uſed*) Over ripe, rotten, hoary, putrified. *Scott.*

FRACT (*v. t. from the* Lat. frango *to break*) To break, to violate, to infringe.

Fract′ed (*p. from* fract) Broken, violated, infringed. *Sh.*

Frac′tion (*s. from* fract) The act of breaking, the ſtate of being broken, the thing broken, the broken part of an integral.

Frac′tional (*adj. from* fraction) Belonging to a fraction, compriſing a broken number.

Frac′tious (*adj. from* fraction) Quarrelſome, peeviſh.

Frac′tiouſly (*adv. from* fractious) Peeviſhly, with a diſpoſition to quarrel.

Frac′tiouſneſs (*s. from* fractious) Peeviſhneſs, diſpoſition to quarrel.

Frac′ture (*s. from* fract) A breach, a ſeparation of continuous parts, a broken bone.

Frac′ture (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To break a bone.

Frac′tured (*p. from* fracture) Broken.

Fra′elte (*s. obſolete*) Weakneſs, frailty. *Chaucer.*

FRÆN′ULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A little bridle, the ſtring under the tongue.

FRÆ′NUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The ligament by which the prepuce is tied to the lower part of the glands.

FRAGA′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſtrawberry.

FRAG′ILE (*adj. from the* Lat. frango *to break*) Brittle, weak, eaſily broken.

Frag′ileneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* fragile) Brittleneſs, weakneſs. *Scott.*

Fragil′ity (*s. from* fragile) Brittleneſs, weakneſs, frailty.

FRAG′MENT (*s. from the* Lat. frango *to break*) A part broken off, an imperfect part.

Frag′mentary (*adj. from* fragment, *but not much uſed*) Compoſed of fragments. *Donne.*

FRA′GOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A noiſe, a crack, a claſh. *San.*

Fra′grance (*s. from* fragrant) A ſweetneſs of ſmell, odour.

Fra′grancy (*s. from* fragrance) Fragrance, ſweetneſs of ſmell, odour.

FRA′GRANT (*adj. from the* Lat. fragro *to ſend forth a ſweet ſcent*) Sweet of ſmell, odorous.

Fra′grantly (*adv. from* fragrant) With agreeable ſmell, with odour.

Fraight (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cargo, the lading of a ſhip, a freight.

Frail (*adj. from* fragile) Weak, eaſily deſtroyed, liable to ſeduction.

Frail (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of baſket, a kind of ruſh for making baſkets; a baſket of raiſins.

Frail′er (*adj. comp. of* frail) Frail in a greater degree.

Frail′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* frail) Frail in the greateſt degree.

Frail′neſs (*s. from* frail) Weakneſs, frailty.

Frail′ty (*s. from* frail) Weakneſs, inſtability, infirmity.

Frain, Fraine (*v. int. obſolete*) To aſk, to enquire. *Chau.*

FRAI′SCHEUR (*s. not uſed, from the* French) Freſhneſs, coolneſs. *Dryden.*

FRAISE (*s. from the* French) A pancake with bacon in it.

Fraize (*v. t. a military term*) To barricade with pikes. *Se.*

Fram (*prep. an obſolete ſpelling*) From. *Chaucer.*

FRAME (*v. t. from the* Sax. framman) To form, to fit one thing to another; to adjuſt, to regulate; to contrive, to plan; to invent.

Frame (*s. from the verb*) A fabric, any thing conſtructed ſo as to receive ſomething elſe; a ſcheme, a contrivance, order, regularity, ſhape, form, proportion.

Fra′med (*p. from* frame) Formed, fitted, joined together, contrived, invented.

Fra′mer (*s. from* frame) A maker, a contriver, projector.

Fra′mework (*s. from* frame, *and* work) Work done in a frame.

Fra′ming (*p. a. from* frame) Making, fitting, joining one thing into another, contriving, inventing.

Fra′ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſorming, the thing ſormed.

FRAM′LINGHAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 87 miles from London.

Fram′lingham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Framlingham, made at Framlingham.

Fram′pald (*adj. a local word*) Fretful, peeviſh.

Fram′part (*adj. a local word*) Fretful, peeviſh. *Bailey.*

Fram′pold (*adj. not much uſed*) Peeviſh, boiſterous, rugged. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fram′pole (*adj. a local word*) Belonging to thoſe fences which the inhabitants are to keep in repair for the privilege of cutting the wood that grows upon them. *Scott.*

FRAMP′TON (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 129 miles from London.

Framp′ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Frampton, made at Frampton.

Franc (*s. from the* French) A livre, a piece of coin in value one ſhilling and ſixpence.

FRANCE (*s. in geography*) A large kingdom in Europe, bounded by the Engliſh channel and the Auſtrian Netherlands on the north; by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy and Piedmont in Italy on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Pyrenean mountains which ſeparate it from Spain, on the ſouth; and by the bay of Biſcay on the weſt.

FRAN′CES (*s.*) The name of a woman.

FRANCH′ISE (*s. from the* French) An exemption from any burdenſome duty, a privilege, an immunity; a diſtrict, an extent of juriſdiction.

Franchi′ſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To enfranchiſe, to make free; to preſerve freedom.

Franchi′ſed (*p. from* franchiſe) Enfranchiſed, made free.

Franchi′ſing (*p. a. from* franchiſe) Enfranchiſing, making free.

FRAN′CI (*s. plu.*) The Franks, the Germans who conquered France. *Cole.*

Francige′na (*s. in old records*) A Frenchman, a foreigner.

FRAN′CIS (*s.*) A man's name.

Francis′can (*s. in church hiſtory*) A friar of the order of St. Francis.

Francis′can (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

Franc′ling (*s. an old law term*) A freehold.

FRAN′COLIN (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of game, a heathcock, a rail. *Scott.*

Fran′cones (*s. plu.*) The Franks. *Cole.*

FRANCO′NIA (*s. in geography*) A circle of the German empire.

Franco′nian (*adj. from* Franconia) Belonging to Franconia.

Franco′nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Franconia.

FRAN′GIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. frango *to break*) Brittle, eaſily broken.

Fran′gibleneſs (*s. from* frangible) Brittleneſs, aptneſs to break. *Scott.*

FRAN′GIPANE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An exquiſite perfume ſometimes given to leather of which gloves are made.

FRAN′GULA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, black alder.

FRAN′ION (*s. the derivation is not noted, now grown obſolete*) A boon companion, a miſtreſs. *Spenſer.*

FRANK (*adj. from the* French franc) Liberal, generous, open, ſincere, void of conditions, void of expence, free, unreſtrained.

Frank (*s. from the adj.*) A ſty for hogs, a place to feed hogs in; a letter exempted from poſtage, a letter made free by the ſignature of a member of parliament; a French coin, a livre; one of the inhabitants of a diſtrict in Germany who invaded the ancient Gaul, conquered a great part of it, and gave it the name of France.

Frank (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſhut up in a ſty, to feed high, to make fat.

Frank (*v. t. from the adj.*) To exempt a letter from poſtage, to exempt from the charge of poſtage.

Frankallo′dium (*s. a law term, from* frank, *and* allodum) A frehold.

FRANKALMOI′GNE, FRANKALMOI′N (*s. a law term*) A tenure by divine ſervice, lands appointed to perpetual charity.

Frank′bank (*s. an old law term*) A free bench, that eſtate in copyhold which a wife has for her dower after her husband's deceaſe.

Frank′chace (*s. from* frank, *and* chace) A liberty of free chace within the precincts of a foreſt.

Frank′ed (*p. from* frank) Shut up as a hog in a ſty, fed, made fat; exempted from the charge of poſtage, made free.

Frank′elcine (*s. obſolete*) A free man, a freeholder, a coun try gentleman. *Chaucer*

FRANKE′NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the fe chickweed.

Frank′er (*adj. comp. of* frank) Frank in a greater degre

Frank′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* frank) Frank in the greateſt degre

Frank′fee (*s. a ſea term, from* frank, *and* fee) A tenur in fee ſimple.

Frank′ferm (*s. an old law term*) A tenure in fee by feo ment.

Frank′fold (*s. from* frank, *and* fold) The liberty of fol ing ſheep, foldage.

Frank′ing (*p. a. from* frank) Shutting up as a hog in ſty, feeding; exempting from the charge of poſtage.

Frank′incenſe (*s. from* frank, *and* incenſe) An odori rous kind of reſin.

Frank′iſtan (*s. from* Frank) The inhabitants of the weſte parts of Europe ſo called by the Aſiatics.

Frank′law (*s. from* frank, *and* law) The protection whi the law affords to every man who is not guilty of fo notorious breach of it.

Frankmar′riage (*s. from* frank, *and* marriage) A tenu in ſpecial tail, a tenure to a man and his wife with fo ſpecial limitation.

Frank′lin (*s. now grown obſolete*) A ſteward, a little g tleman. *Spen*

Frank′ly (*adv. from* frank) Liberally, kindly, with reſtraint.

Frank′neſs (*s. from* frank) Openneſs, ingenuouſneſs, li rality, freedom from reſerve.

Frank′pledge (*s. a law term, from* frank, *and* pledge pledge or ſurety for a freeman.

Frankſer′vice (*s. from* frank, *and* ſervice) Service p formed by freemen.

Frankten′ement (*s. from* frank, *and* tenement) A freeho

FRAN′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek φρενητικος *phrenetic*) O rageous, mad, tranſported by violence of paſſion, t bulent.

Fran′ticly (*adv. from* frantic) Outrageouſly, madly.

Frantic′neſs (*s. from* frantic) Outrageouſneſs, madn violence of paſſion.

Frape (*s. obſolete*) A company, a rabble. *Cha*

Frape (*v. t. a ſea term*) To draw the tackle togethe a croſſing or complication of ropes.

Fra′ping (*p. a. from* frape) Giving a brace or tenſio the tackle by a complication of ropes.

Fra′ping (*s. a ſea term*) The act of drawing the t and bracing it up by a complication of ropes.

Frap′piſh (*adj. from the* French frapper, *but not u uſed*) Peeviſh, croſs, ill tempered. *Ba*

Fraſe (*v. int. a local word*) To break. *Ba*

FRATER′CULA (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of duck.

Frate′ria (*s. in old records*) A fraternity.

FRATER′NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. frater *a brother*) therly, belonging to brothers, becoming brothers.

Fraternal′ity (*s. from* fraternal) Fraternity, bro hood.

Frater′nally (*adv. from* fraternal) After the mann brothers.

Frater′niſe (*v. int. not much uſed*) To live togeth brethren. *B*

FRATER′NITY (*s. from the* Lat. frater *a brother*) ſtate or quality of a brother, men of the ſame ch character, a brotherhood.

FRA′TRIAGE (*s. a law term*) The inheritance of a y ger brother, the partition of an inheritance a brothers or coheirs.

FRATRICEL′LI (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who community of wives and goods.

FRA′TRICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. frater *a brother, and to kill*) The murder of a brother, one who kills a ther.

FRAUD (*s. from the* Lat. fraus) A deceit, a che artifice.

Frauda′tion (*s. from* fraud, *but not uſed*) The act o frauding. *B*

Fraud′ful (*adj. from* fraud) Full of fraud, deceitful, f

Fraud′fully (*adv. from* fraudful) Deceitfully, fraudul treacherouſly.

Fraud′ulence (*s. from* fraud) Deceitfulneſs, fraud, neſs.

Fraud′ulency (*s. not ſo common a word*) Fraudulenc

Fraud′ulent (*adj. from* fraud) Full of artifice, d ful, tricking.

Fraud′ulently (*adv. from* fraudulent) In a frau manner.

Fraud′ulentneſs (*s. from* fraudulent) The ſtate or q of being fraudulent.

Fraught (*p. from* fraight) Freighted, laden, thronged.

ght (s. *now grown obſolete*) A freight, a cargo. *Sh.*
ght (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To freight, to crowd. *Shakeſpeare.*

ght'age (*s. bad word*) A lading, a cargo. *Shake.*

nch'iſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A franchiſe, liberty,
eedom. *Chaucer.*

Y (*v. t. from the* French effrayer) To fright, to
rrify.

Y (*v. int. from the* French frayer) To rub, to wear
ay by rubbing.

(*s. from the verb*) A broil, a combat, a duel.

'ed (*p. from* fray) Frightened, driven away, worn
rubbing.

ght (*p. obſolete*) Freighted, fully laden. *Scott.*

'ing (*p. a. from* fray) Frightening, driving away,
bbing, rubbing out.

'ned (*adj. obſolete*) Refrained. *Bailey.*

XINEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The baſtard dittany.

XI'NUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of trees, the aſh.

dj. an obſolete ſpelling) Free. *Chaucer.*

AK (*s. from the* Sax. fræc) A ſudden and unneceſſary
nge of place, a humour, a whim.

(*v. t. perhaps from the ſub.*) To variegate, to
cquer.

'ed (*p. from* freak) Variegated. "Freaked *with*
ny a hue." *Thompſon.*

'iſh (*adj. from* freak) Capricious, full of humour.

'iſhly (*adv. from* freakiſh) Capriciouſly, whimſically.

'iſhneſs (*s. from* freakiſh) Capriciouſneſs, whimſical-
.

M (*v. int. from the* Lat. fremo *to rave*) To grunt as
ar. *Bailey.*

M (*s. in agriculture*) Land that has been worn out
h tillage and laid down to recover itſelf. *Scott.*

KLE (*s. from the* German fleck *a ſpot*) A ſpot raiſed
he ſkin by the ſun, any ſmall diſcoloration.

le (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To get freckly.

led (*p. from* freckle) Marked with ſmall ſpots,
loured with freckles.

ly (*adj. from* freckle) Full of freckles.

(*s. obſolete, or chiefly uſed in the compoſition of pro-*
names, from the Sax.) Peace.

ERIC (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a man.

ISWED (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a woman.

m (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Freedom, frankneſs, open-
. *Chaucer.*

ole (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A ſanctuary, a ſeat of peace,
ce in churches near the altar to which offenders
wont to flee for ſanctuary. *Johnſon.*

(*adj. from the* Sax. freah) Having liberty, unin-
d, independent, unreſtrained, licentious, permit-
allowed, open, generous, liberal, ſociable, com-
icative, void of guilt, innocent, exempt, inveſted
privileges, coming without expence.

v. t. from the adj.) To ſet at liberty; to unlock, to
, to clear from impediments, to exempt, to ba-
to rid, to empty.

nch (*s. from* free, *and* bench, *a law term*) A wi-
s eſtate in copyhold; the eſtate in copyhold which
wife, being eſpouſed a virgin, has after the de-
of her huſband for her dower according to the
m of the manor.

'ter (*s. from* free, *and* booter) A robber, a pillager.

'ting (*s. from* free, *and* boot) The act of pillag-
robbery, plunder.

rd (*s. from* free, *and* bord) A certain quantity of
eyond the fence, two feet and a half beyond the
which is claimed in ſome places.

n (*adj. from* free, *and* born) Born free, inherit-
berty.

p'el (*s. from* free, *and* chapel) A chapel of the
foundation.

(*s. from* free, *and* coſt) An exemption from
es, freedom from expence.

an (*s. from* free, *and* man) A man freed from ſla-

m (*s. from* free) Exemption from ſlavery, liberty,
ndence, franchiſes, exemption from neceſſity,
aint, facility in action.

ll (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The fredſtole.

ted (*adj. from* free, *and* foot) Free of foot, un-
ned in the march. *Shakeſpeare.*

'ted (*adj. from* free, *and* heart) Liberal, free,
ained.

(*s. from* free, *and* hold) A free eſtate, a tenure
n of life, a poſſeſſion in fee tail.

der (*s. from* freehold) One who is poſſeſſed of a
d.

(*s. a local word*) Privilege. *Bailey.*

dv. from free) At liberty, without reſtraint,
impediment, ſpontaneouſly, frankly, liberally.

Free'man (*s. from* free, *and* man) A man who enjoys his freedom, a man who is not a ſlave, a man who has a right to the privileges of a corporate body.

Freemind'ed (*adj. from* free, *and* mind) Unconſtrained, exempted from care.

Free'neſs (*s. from* free) The ſtate of being free, openneſs, candor, generoſity.

Fre'er (*adj. comp. of* free) Free in a greater degree.

Free'ſchool (*s. from* free, *and* ſchool) A ſchool where children are taught without pay, a charity ſchool.

Freeſpok'en (*adj. from* free, *and* ſpoken) Speaking with freedom, accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

Fre'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* free) Free in the greateſt degree.

Free'ſtone (*s. from* free, *and* ſtone) A ſand ſtone; a kind of ſtone which works free, and is much uſed in building.

Freethink'er (*s. from* free, *and* think) A deiſt, a libertine, one who pays no regard to divine revelation.

Freethink'ing (*s. from* free, *and* think) The practice of a freethinker.

Freewar'ren (*s. from* free, *and* warren) A licence to hunt in a warren, a power to grant ſuch a licence.

Freewi'll (*s. from* free, *and* will) The power of acting freely, ſpontaneouſneſs; the power of determining our own actions.

Freewo'man (*s. from* free, *and* woman) A woman delivered from ſlavery, a woman not inſlaved.

FREEZE (*v. int. from the* Dutch vriegen) To be congealed with cold, to be of that degree of cold which will congeal water.

Freeze (*v. t.*) To congeal with cold, to kill with cold, to chill by the loſs of power and motion.

FREEZE (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarſe cloth.

Freeze (*s. in architecture, not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A frieze.

Freez'ing (*p. a. from* freeze) Congealing with cold.

FREIGHT (*v. t. from the* French fretter) To load a veſſel, to load with a burden.

Freight (*s. from the verb*) The cargo of a ſhip, the money due for the tranſportation of goods.

Freight'ed (*p. from* freight) Laden, ſupplied with a cargo.

Freight'er (*s. from* freight) One that freights a veſſel.

Freight'ing (*p. a. from* freight) Loading, ſupplying a cargo.

Fre'ilte (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Frailty, weakneſs. *Chau.*

Frele (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Frail. *Chaucer.*

FRE'MUND (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

Fremde, Fre'mid (*adj. obſolete*) Strange, foreign. *Chau.*

FRE'MENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fremo *to rave*) Gnaſhing the teeth. *Cole.*

Fren (*s. an old word*) A worthleſs woman. *Spenſer.*

French (*adj. from* France) Belonging to France.

French (*s. from the adj.*) The people of France.

French'bean (*s. from* French, *and* bean) A kidneybean.

French'chalk (*s. from* French, *and* chalk) An indurate clay.

French'ified (*p. from* Frenchify) Infected with the manners of the French, made a fop.

French'ify (*v. t. from* French) To infect with the manners of the French, to make foppiſh.

French'ifying (*p. a. from* Frenchify) Imitating the manners of the French, making a fop.

French'man (*s. from* French, *and* man) A native of France; a foreigner; *but this ſenſe is now obſolete.*

Frenchmar'igold (*s. from* French, *and* marigold) A kind of marigold, a kind of flower.

FREND'ENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. frendeo *to grind*) Gnaſhing the teeth. *Scott.*

Frend'fulliche (*adv. obſolete*) In a friendly manner. *Ch.*

Frend'ilyiſt (*adj. obſolete*) Very friendly, very ſociable. *Ch.*

Frend'leſs (*adj. obſolete*) Outlawed.

Frend'liſt (*adj. obſolete*) Very friendly, very ſociable. *Ch.*

Frend'neſs (*s. obſolete*) Strangeneſs. *Chaucer.*

Fren'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Strange. *Chaucer.*

Fren'eth (*v. t. third perſon ſing. obſolete*) Asketh. *Cole.*

FRENE'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek φρενητικος) Diſtracted, mad. *Daniel.*

Fren'etike (*adj. obſolete*) Frantic. *Chaucer.*

FRENIG'ERENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. frænum *a bridle, and* gero *to carry*) Guiding the bridle. *Cole.*

Fren'ne (*s. obſolete*) A ſtranger. *Spenſer.*

Fren'ſeye (*s. an obſelete ſpelling*) A frenſy. *Chaucer.*

Frenſhe (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) French. *Urry.*

Fren'ſy (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A frenzy.

FREN'ZY (*s. from the* Greek φρενιτις) Diſtraction of mind, madneſs.

Fren'zy (*adj. not much uſed, from the ſub.*) Diſtracted, mad.

Fre'num (*s. in anatomy*) The frænum.

Fre′quence (*s. from* frequent, *now grown obſolete*) A crowd, a concourſe, an aſſembly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fre′quency (*s. from* frequent) Commonneſs, the ſtate or condition of being frequent; a concourſe or aſſembly; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

FRE′QUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. frequens) Done often, ſeen often, occurring often, practiſed often; full of concourſe. *Milton.*

Frequen′t (*v. t. from the adj.*) To viſit often, to be often in a place.

Frequent′able (*adj. from* frequent, *but now grown obſolete*) Converſable, acceſſible. *Sidney.*

Frequenta′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* frequent) The act of frequenting, the ſtate of being frequented.

Frequent′ative (*adj. a term in grammar*) Belonging to thoſe verbs that ſignify the frequent repetition of an action.

Frequent′ative (*s. from the adj.*) A verb that ſignifies the frequent repetition of an action.

Fre′quented (*p. from* frequent) Viſited often, viſited by many, well filled, well accuſtomed.

Frequent′er (*s. from* frequent) One that frequents any place.

Frequent′ing (*p. a. from* frequent) Viſiting frequently.

Frequent′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of viſiting frequently.

Fre′quently (*adv. from* frequent) Often, commonly, repeatedly.

Fre′quentneſs (*s. from* frequent) Frequency.

Fre′re (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A friar. *Chaucer.*

Fres′ca (*s. in old records*) Freſh water.

FRESCA′DES (*s. from the* Ital.) Cool walks, ſhady places. *Sc.*

FRES′CO (*s. from the* Italian) Coolneſs, ſhade; duskineſs like that of the evening or morning; a picture drawn with much ſhade or in faint colours, a method of painting on walls ſo as to incorporate with the mortar.

Fre′ied (*v. pret. obſolete of* freeze) Did freeze. *Chaucer.*

FRESH (*adj. from the* Sax. freſc) New, unuſed; florid, vigorous; healthy in countenance, brisk, ſtrong; cool, refreſhing; void of ſaltneſs; recent, untainted.

Freſh (*s. from the adj.*) A flow of water, water that is not ſalt.

Freſhe (*v. t. obſolete*) To refreſh. *Chaucer.*

Freſh′en (*v. t. from* freſh) To make freſh.

Freſh′en (*v. int.*) To grow freſh.

Freſh′ened (*p. from* freſhen) Made freſh, grown freſh.

Freſh′ening (*p. a. from* freſhen) Making freſh, growing freſh.

Freſh′er (*adj. comp. of* freſh) Freſh in a greater degree.

Freſh′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* freſh) Freſh in the greateſt degree.

Freſh′et (*s. from* freſh) A pool of freſh water, a ſtream of freſh water. *Milton.*

Freſh′ly (*adv. from* freſh) Coolly, recently, in a ſtate renewed.

Freſh′neſs (*s. from* freſh) The ſtate of being freſh.

Freſh′water (*adj. from* freſh, *and* water, *a kind of cant word*) Raw, unexperienced, unſkilful. *Knolles.*

FRET (*s. of doubtful etymology*) A frith, a ſtrait of the ſea, the ſtop of a muſical inſtrument, a fermentation of liquors, a kind of maſonry raiſed in protuberances, an agitation of the mind.

Fret (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To wear away by rubbing, to agitate violently, to eat away, to corrode, to form into raiſed work, to variegate; to vex, to irritate.

Fret (*v. int.*) To be in commotion, to be in agitation, to be angry, to eat into any thing.

Fret (*adj. obſolete*) Filled, freighted. *Chaucer.*

Fret (*v. t. obſolete*) To devour. *Chaucer.*

Fret (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing compoſed of ſix bars croſſed, and variouſly interlaced, the true lover's knot.

Fret (*s. in architecture*) A kind of knot or ornament conſiſting of two liſts or ſmall fillets variouſly interlaced.

Frete, Fret′en (*v. t. obſolete*) To eat, to devour. *Chau.*

Fret′ful (*adj. from* fret) Peeviſh, angry, in a ſtate of vexation.

Fret′fully (*adv. from* fretful) Peeviſhly, angrily.

Fret′fulneſs (*s. from* fretful) Peeviſhneſs, paſſion.

Fret′in, Fret′te (*s. in heraldry*) The fret, a kind of knot.

Fret′te (*s. in architecture*) The fret, a kind of knot or ornament.

Fret′ted (*p. from* fret) Worn away with rubbing, corroded, raiſed in fret work; irritated, made angry, vexed.

Fret′ting (*p. a. from* fret) Wearing away with rubbing, corroding, raiſing in fretwork, vexing, irritating.

Fret′ting (*adj. obſolete*) Devouring. *Chaucer.*

Fret′ty (*adj. from* fret) Raiſed with fretwork.

Fret′work (*s. from* fret, *and* work) A kind of maſonry raiſed in protuberances.

Freut, Freute (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fruit, iſſue. *Chau.*

Fre′well (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Free will.

FREY′A (*s.*) One of the Saxon idols.

Fre′zid (*v. pret. obſolete*) Did freeze, froze. *Cha*

Friabil′ity (*s. from* friable) The ſtate or quality of be eaſily reduced to powder.

FRI′ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. frio *to crumble*) Eaſily cr bled, eaſily reduced to powder.

Fri′ableneſs (*s. from* friable) Friability.

Fri′ar (*s. from the* French frere) One of a particula der amongſt the papiſts, a brother of ſome relig order.

Fri′arlike (*adj. from* friar, *and* like) Like a friar, naſtic.

Fri′arly (*adv. from* friar) In the manner of a friar, i manner of a recluſe.

Fri′arſcowl (*s. in botany*) A plant.

Fri′arly (*adj. from* friar) Like a friar.

Fri′ary (*s. from* friar) A monaſtery, a convent of fri

FRIA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. frio *to c ble*) The act of crumbling, the act of reducing to der.

FRIB′BLE (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To tri

Frib′ble (*s. from the verb*) A fop, an inſignificant fe

Frib′bled (*p. from* fribble) Done in a trifling ma dreſſed in a ſhewy trifling manner.

Frib′bler (*s. from* fribble) One that trifles, a trifler.

Frib′bling (*p. a. from* fribble) Trifling, acting the of a fribble.

Fri′burg (*s. in ancient cuſtoms*) A ſurety for the pe ſurety for the good behaviour of a neighbour.

Frican′does (*s. in cookery*) A ſort of Scotch collops.

FRICASSEE′ (*s in cookery, from the* French) A diſh by cutting ſmall animals to pieces and dreſſing with ſtrong ſauce.

Fricaſey′ (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A fricaſſee.

FRICA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. frico *to rub*) The rubbing one thing againſt another.

FRIC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. frico *to rub*) The act of bing two bodies together, the reſiſtance ariſing the rubbing of one thing againſt another.

Fri′day (*s. from* Freya, *and* day) The ſixth day week.

FRI′DEGAST (*s.*) An idol worſhipped by the Britons.

Frid′ſtoll (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The fredſtole.

Fri′ed (*p. from* fry) Roaſted in a pan over the fire, ed with heat.

FRIEND (*s. from the* Sax. freond) One joined to in mutual friendſhip, one who is kind to anothe who has no hoſtile intention, a companion, a compellation.

Friend (*v. int from the ſub.*) To befriend, to favour

Friend′ed (*p. from* friend) Befriended. *Shake*

Friend′leſs (*adj. from* friend) Wanting friends, ſupport; outlawed; *but this ſenſe is now grown*

Friend′lineſs (*s. from* friendly) A diſpoſition to ſhip, an exertion of benevolence.

Friend′ly (*adv. from* friend) In the manner of frie

Friend′ly (*adj. from* friend) Kind, benevolent, the temper of a friend.

Friend′ſhip (*s. from* friend) The ſtate of minds uni mutual kindneſs, the higheſt degree of intima vour, help, aſſiſtance; conformity, affinity.

Fri′er (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A friar.

Fri′er (*s. a cant word with printers*) A ſheet printed as ſcarce to be legible.

Fri′ery (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A friary.

FRIES′LAND (*s. in geography*) One of the moſt provinces of Holland; a diſtrict in Germany.

Fries′landhorſe (*s. a military term*) The cheval de

Frieze (*s. in commerce*) A coarſe kind of woolen

Frieze (*s. in architecture*) The large flat member ſeparates the architrave from the cornice.

Friez′ed (*adj. from* frieze) Shagged, or napped like

Frie′zelike (*adj. from* frieze) Reſembling a frieze.

FRIG (*v. t. not uſed, from the* Lat. frico) To rub.

FRI′GA (*s.*) An idol worſhipped by the Saxons.

FRIG′AT, FRIGATE (*s. from the* French) A a ſmall ſhip of war, a ſmall veſſel on the water.

Frig′atebuilt (*adj. from* frigate, *and* build) the manner of a frigate.

Frigatoo′n (*s. from* frigat) A kind of frigate, a uſed in the Adriatic ſea.

FRIGEFAC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. frigus *cold, to make*) The act of making cold.

Frig′efied (*p. from* frigefy) Made cold.

FRIG′EFY (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. *and* facio *to make*) To make cold.

Frig′erate (*v. t. not uſed*) To make cold.

FRIG′ERATORY (*s. from the* Lat. frigeratorium) to make any thing cold, a place to keep any thing

FRIGHT (*v. t. from the* Sax. frightan) To diſturb, to daunt.

ht (s. *from the verb*) A ſudden terror, a ſurpriſe.
ht'ed (*p. from* fright) Terrified, affected with fear.
ht'en (*v. t. from* fright) To terrify, to fright.
ht'ened (*p. from* frighten) Terrified, frighted.
ht'ening (*p. a. from* frighten) Terrifying, frighting.
ht'ful (*adj. from* fright) Terrible, dreadful, full of
rror; unpleaſing, unbecoming; *but this ſenſe is droll*
colloquial.
ht'fully (*adv. from* frightful) Dreadfully, horribly;
ſagreeably, in an unbecoming manner; *but this is*
iefly a colloquial ſenſe among the ladies.
ht'fulneſs (*s. from* frightful) The power or quality
impreſſing terror.
ht'ing (*p. a. from* fright) Terrifying, affrighting.
G'ID (*adj. from the* Lat. frigidus) Cold, impotent,
ll, void of warmth, void of zeal, unaffected.
GIDA'RIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A place to cool any
ing in, a cold bath.
id'ity (*s. from* frigid) Coldneſs, dulneſs, want of
armth, want of affection.
'idly (*adv. from* frigid) Coldly, dully, without
armth, without affection.
'idneſs (*s. from* frigid) Coldneſs, dulneſs, want of
fection.
G'IFY (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. frigus *cold,*
d facio *to make*) To make cold. *Cole.*
GORIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. frigus *cold, and* facio *to*
ake) Cauſing cold.
orif'ical (*adj. from* frigorific, *but not much uſed*) Fri-
rific. *Cole.*
LL (*v. int. from the* French frilleux *chilly*) To quake
with cold. "*The hawk* frills."
(*s. from the verb*) The ruffle at the boſom of a ſhirt.
M (*v. int. a local word, from the* Sax. fremian) To
in health, to be handſome, to be thriving. *Bailey.*
'folk (*s. from* frim, *and* folk, *a local word*) Strangers.
NGE (*s. from the* French frange) A kind of ornamen-
edging, an ornamental appendage.
ge (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ornament with fringes.
g'ed (*p. from* fringe) Ornamented with fringe, de-
rated with ornamental appendage; *with* with: *as,*
Fringed with *gold.*"
NGEL'LA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the
arrow.
'getree (*s. in botany*) The chionanthus.
g'ing (*p. a. from* fringe) Ornamenting with fringes.
'PERER (*s. from the* French frippier) One who
als in old things newly vamped up.
P'PERY (*s. from the* French fripperie) The place
here old cloaths are ſold, old cloaths, rags.
E (*s. obſolete*) Friezeland. *Chaucer.*
K (*v. int. from the* Italian frizzare) To leap, to skip,
dance; to frolick.
(*s. from the verb*) A frolick, a fit of wanton gaiety.
'er (*s. from* friſk) A wanton, one who is friſky.
'ineſs (*s. rather a low word, from* friſky) Gaiety,
ntonneſs. *Johnſon.*
'ing (*p. a. from* friſk) Leaping, skipping, dancing,
ying the wanton.
'y (*adj. from* friſk, *a low word*) Gay, airy, wanton.
ONE (*s. in ornithology*) The laxia.
(*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To ſell on truſt. *Sc.*
(*s. in chymiſtry*) Salt or aſhes and ſand baked toge-
r, the matter of which glaſs is made. *Scott.*
H (*s. from the* Lat. fretum) A ſtrait of the ſea, an
uary; a kind of net. *Carew.*
H (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A wood, a ſacred
od. *Chaucer.*
H'BREACH (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. frith *peace, and*
ce a breach) A breach of the peace.
'burg (*s. obſolete*) A ſurety for the peace. *Phillips.*
H'GAR (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. frith *peace, and*
r a year) The year of jubilee.
H'GILD (*s. in old records*) A fine for breach of the
ce. *Scott.*
'ſoke, Frith'ſoken (*s. obſolete, law terms*) The right
liberty of frank pledge.
H'WALD (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.
IL'LERY (*s. in botany*) A plant.
IL'LUS (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat.) A box out of
ich dice are caſt. *Cole.*
'INANCY (*s. from the* Lat, fritinnio *to chatter*) The
am of an inſect.
'TER (*s. from the* French friture) A ſmall piece, a
gment, a ſmall cutlet, a kind of pancake; a cheeſe-
e. *Ainſworth.*
r (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cut meat into ſmall pie-
to be fried, to break into ſmall parts.
ered (*p. from* fritter) Cut into ſmall pieces, bro-
into ſmall fragments.

FRIV'OLOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. frivolus) Trifling, ſlight, unimportant.

Friv'olouſly (*adv. from* frivolous) Triflingly, without importance.

Friv'olouſneſs (*s. from* frivolous) Triflingneſs, want of importance.

Frize (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A kind of coarſe cloth, a member of a column in architecture.

FRI'ZE (*v. t. from the* French friſer) To curl, to curl like the nap of frieze.

Fri'zed (*p. from* frize) Curled.

Fri'zing (*p. a. from* frize) Curling.

Friz'led (*p. from* frizle) Curled, done in ſhort curls like the nap of frieze.

Friz'ler (*s. from* frizle) One that frizles, one that makes ſhort curls.

Friz'ling (*p. a. from* frizle) Making ſhort curls.

Friz'zle (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To frizle. *Scott.*

Friz'zling (*p. a. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Frizling. *Sc.*

FRO (*adv. from the* Sax. fra) Backward, regreſſively. "*They run to and* fro."

FROCK (*s. from the* French froc) A dreſs, a dreſs for children, a kind of coat for men.

FROD'LINGHAM (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 196 miles from London.

Frod'lingham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Frodlingham, made at Frodlingham.

Frod'mortel (*s. an old law term*) An immunity or free pardon for murder or manſlaughter.

FROD'SHAM (*s.*) A town in Cheſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 183 miles from London.

Frod'ſham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Frodſham, made at Frodſham.

Frœn'ulum, Frœ'num (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The frenum, the frænum. *Scott.*

FROG (*s. from the* Sax. frogga) A ſmall animal of the amphibious kind; the hollow ſoft part of a horſe's foot.

Frog'bit (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Frog'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh.

Frog'graſs (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb.

Frog'lettice (*s. in botany*) A plant.

FROISE (*s. from the* French froiſſer *to crimp*) A thick kind of pancake with bacon in it.

FROL'ICK (*adj. from the* Dutch vrolick) Gay, lively, full of pranks.

Frol'ick (*s. from the adj.*) A whim, a prank, a flight.

Frol'ick (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To play pranks, to play tricks of gaiety, to wanton.

Frol'ickly (*adv. from* frolick) With frolicks, with gaiety.

Frol'ickſome (*adj. from* frolick) Full of frolicks.

Frol'ickſomeneſs (*s. from* frolickſome) The quality of being frolickſome.

FROM (*p. from the* Sax. fram) Out of, out of any place, out of any condition; out of as an origin; becauſe of, by reaſon of; at a diſtance from; ſince, ever ſince; from any point of ſpace, from any point of time; contrary to, inconſiſtent with.

FROM'WARD, FROM'WARDS (*prep. from the* Sax. fram, *and* weard, *but now grown obſolete*) Away from, back from. *Sidney.*

FRONDA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. frons *the leaf of a tree*) The act of ſtripping off the leaves. *Sc.*

FROND'ATED (*adj. from the* Lat. frons *a leaf*) Having leaves, bearing leaves.

FRON'DENT (*adj. from the* Lat. frondeo *to bear leaves*) Bearing leaves.

FRONDIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. frons *a leaf, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing leaves. *Scott.*

FROND'OSE (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. frons *a leaf*) Full of leaves, bearing leaves.

Fron'doſeneſs (*s. not much uſed*) Plenty of leaves, full of leaves. *Scott.*

Frondos'ity (*s. not much uſed*) The quality of having leaves, the leafy part of a plant. *Scott.*

FRONT (*s. from the* Lat. frons *the forehead*) The face, that part which is oppoſed to the face; the fore part, the van, the moſt conſpicuous part; boldneſs, impudence.

Front (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To oppoſe face to face, to encounter, to ſtand over againſt; to put a new fore part to any thing.

Front (*v. int.*) To ſtand foremoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Front'al (*s. from* front) The face part of a bridle, a cataplaſm for the forehead.

Front'al (*s. in architecture, from* front) A fronton, a pediment.

Front'al (*adj. in anatomy, from* front) Belonging to the bone of the forehead. *Scott.*

Front'ale (*s. with phyſicians, from* front) An external medicine applied to the forehead; one of the muſcles of the forehead.

Front'ated (*adj. in botany, from* front) Having a broad top, having flower leaves or petals growing broad towards the upper edge.

Front'box (*s. from* front, *and* box) The box in the play-houſe from which there is a direct view to the ſtage.

Front'ed (*p. from* front) Furniſhed with a front, made new in front, oppoſed in front.

Fron'tier (*s. from* front) The border, the utmoſt verge of a territory; the limits, the marches of a country.

Fron'tier (*adj. from the ſub.*) Bordering, bordering on another country.

FRONTIGN'IAC (*s. in geography*) A town in France.

Frontign'iac (*s. from the foregoing*) An excellent wine.

Front'ing (*p. a. from* front) Oppoſing in front, confronting, furniſhing with a new front.

FRONT'ISPIECE (*s. from the* Lat. frons *a front, and* ſpecio *to ſee*) That part which ſtands moſt to view, the decorations on the fore part of any thing.

Front'leſs (*adj. from* front) Having no front; bold, impudent.

Front'let (*s. from* front) A bandage worn about the forehead.

Front'on (*s. in architecture, from* front) A pediment, a little ornament over a door or window.

Front'room (*s. from* front, *and* room) An apartment in the front of a houſe.

Front'ſtall (*s. from* front) The fore part of a bridle. *Bai.*

Front'um (*s. in architecture, from* front, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A fronton, a pediment. *Scott.*

FROOME (*s.*) A town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 104 miles from London.

Froome (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Froome, made at Froome.

Frop'piſh (*adj. a local word*) Fretful, froward, peeviſh.

Frore (*adj. from* freeze, *but now become obſolete*) Frozen. *Milton.*

Frorne (*adj. from* freeze, *but now become obſolete*) Frozen. *Spenſer.*

FROST (*s. from the* Sax.) The laſt effect of cold, the power of congelation, the dew congealed with cold.

Froſt'bitten (*adj. from* froſt, *and* bitten) Nipped by froſt.

Froſt'ed (*adj. from* froſt) Laid on like the hoar froſt; prepared for the froſt as the ſhoes of a horſe.

Froſt'ily (*adv. from* froſty) With froſt, with exceſſive cold; without any warmth of affection.

Froſt'ineſs (*s. from* froſty) Cold, freezing cold.

Froſt'nail (*s. from* froſt, *and* nail) A nail with a long and ſharp head to be driven into horſe's ſhoes in froſty weather.

Froſt'work (*s. from* froſt, *and* work) Work laid on in inequalities like the hoar froſt.

Froſt'y (*adj. from* froſt) Exceſſive cold, freezing; cold in affection, hoary, reſembling froſt.

Frote (*v. t. obſolete*) To rub. *Chaucer.*

Froth (*s. from the* Daniſh froe) Foam, ſpume; an empty ſhow of wit or eloquence, want of ſolidity, any thing unſubſtantial.

Froth (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To foam, to generate ſpume.

Froth'ier (*adj. comp. of* frothy) Frothy in a greater degree.

Froth'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* frothy) Frothy in the greateſt degree.

Froth'ily (*adv. from* frothy) With foam, with ſpume; in an empty trifling manner.

Froth'ineſs (*s. from* frothy) The ſtate of being frothy, lightneſs, want of ſolidity.

Froth'ſpit (*s. from* froth, *and* ſpit) The froth which is frequently found on plants in the ſpring with a little inſect in it.

Froth'y (*adj. from* froth) Full of froth, abounding with froth; ſoft, wanting ſolidity; light, vain, empty, trifling.

Frough (*adj. a local word*) Looſe, ſpongy. *Bailey.*

FROUNCE (*s. in falconry*) A diſtemper incident to hawks, in which a kind of white ſpittle gathers about the bill.

Frounce (*s. obſolete*) A wrinkle, a plait. *Chaucer.*

Frounce (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To frizle, to curl the hair about the face.

Frounc'ed (*p. from* frounce) Curled, ornamented with curls.

Frounc'id (*adj. obſolete*) Plaited, wrinkled. *Chaucer.*

Frounc'iles (*adj. obſolete*) Smooth, having no wrinkles. *Chaucer.*

Frounc'ing (*p. a. from* frounce) Curling, curling the hair about the face.

Frouz'y (*adj. a cant word*) Muſty, dim. *Swift.*

FROW (*s. from the* German fraw) A Dutch woman, a German woman.

FROW'ARD (*adj. from the* Sax. fromweard) Peevi ungovernable, angry, perverſe.

Frow'arder (*adj. comp. of* froward) Froward in a grea degree.

Frow'ardeſt (*adj. ſup. of* froward) Froward in the high degree.

Frow'ardly (*adv. from* froward) In a froward manne

Frow'ardneſs (*s. from* froward) Peeviſhneſs, fretfuln croſſneſs.

Frow'er (*s. the etymology is not noted*) A cleaving too *Tuſ*

Frow'ey (*adj. with carpenters*) Having the grain ev void of knots.

FROWN (*v. int. from the old* French frogner *to wrin* To look ſour, to expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting face into wrinkles.

Frown (*s. from the verb*) A look of diſpleaſure, a look.

Frown'ed (*p. from* frown) Looked on with diſpleaſ *with* on *or* upon: *as,* "*I was* frowned upon *by my friends.*"

Frown'ing (*p. a. from* frown) Looking ſtern, expreſ diſpleaſure by contracting the face into wrinkles.

Frown'ingly (*adv. from* frowning) Sternly, with a l of diſpleaſure.

Frow'y (*adj. obſolete*) Muſty, moſſy, frouzy. *Spen*

Froyſe (*s. in cookery, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A fr a kind of pancake. *S*

Froze (*v. int. pret. of* freeze) Did freeze.

Fro'zen (*p. from* freeze) Congealed with cold.

Fro'zenneſs (*s. from* frozen) The ſtate of being frozen.

Fruct'full (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fruitful. *Chau*

FRUCTIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fructus *fruit,* fero *to bear*) Bearing fruit. *Ainſw*

Fructifica'tion (*s. from* fructify) The act of produc fruit, fertility. *S*

Fruc'tified (*p. from* fructify) Made fruitful, fertilize

FRUC'TIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. fructus *fruit, and* *to make*) To make fruitful, to fertilize.

Fruc'tifying (*p. a. from* fructify) Making fruitful, fe liſing.

FRUCT'IST (*s. from the* Lat. fructus *fruit*) A bot who endeavours to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral kinds plants by the fruit or ſeeds which they produce.

FRUCT'UOSE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fru oſus) Fruitful, abounding in fruit.

Fructuoſ'ity (*s. from* fructuoſe) Fruitfulneſs, fertility. *S*

Fruct'uous (*adj. not much uſed, from* fructuoſe) Frui fertile. *Phi*

Frug (*s. not ſo correct*) The fruſh.

FRU'GAL (*adj. from the* Lat. frugalis) Thrifty, ſpar parſimonious; *with* of: *as,* "Frugal of *light.*"

Frugal'ity (*s. from* frugal) Thrift, parſimony, econo good management.

Fru'gally (*adv. from* frugal) Sparingly, with good nagement.

Fru'galneſs (*s. from* frugal) Frugality, good man ment.

Frug'gin (*s. a local word*) A fork to put fuel into oven.

FRUGIF'ERENT (*adj. from the* Lat. frux *fruit, and* *to bear*) Bearing fruit. *S*

FRUGIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. frux *fruit, and* *to bear*) Bearing fruit. *Ainſw*

Frugif'erouſneſs (*s. from* frugiferous) Fruitfulneſs, lity. *S*

FRUGIV'OROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. frux *fruit, and* *to devour*) Devouring fruits.

Frugiv'orouſneſs (*s. from* frugivorous) The quality devouring fruits. *S*

Fruict (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fruit, iſſue. *Cha*

FRUIT (*s. from the* Lat. fructus) That part of a pla tree which produces the ſeed, the ſeed of a plant, part of a plant which is taken for food; a produ an offspring, the effect or conſequence of an action. *Mi*

Fruit'age (*s. from* fruit) All ſorts of fruit.

Fruit'bearer (*s. from* fruit, *and* bear) That which b fruit.

Fruit'bearing (*adj. from* fruit, *and* bear) Producing f having the quality of bearing fruit.

Fruit'erer (*s. from* fruit) One who deals in fruit.

Fruit'ery (*s. from* fruit) Fruitage, a place to keep in. *Phi*

Fruit'ful (*adj. from* fruit) Producing fruit, abound in fruit; prolific, plenteous.

Fruit'fully (*adv. from* fruitful) With much fruit, p teouſly, abundantly.

Fruit'fulneſs (*s. from* fruitful) The quality of bea fruit, fertility, abundance.

roves (*s. from* fruit, *and* grove) Cloſe plantations
uit trees. *Pope.*
TION (*s. from the* Lat. fruor *to enjoy*) Enjoyment,
ſſion; the pleaſure ariſing from enjoyment.
ve (*adj. from* fruition) Having the power of en-
ent, enjoying, poſſeſſing.
eſs (*adj. from* fruit) Void of fruit, having no off-
g; barren, unprofitable.
eſly (*adv. from* fruitleſs) Vainly, unprofitably.
ime (*s. from* fruit, *and* time) The time of gather-
ruit, autumn.
ree (*s. from* fruit, *and* tree) A tree cultivated for
fruit which it produces.
(*adj. a local word*) Luxuriant, early, ſoon
Scott.
ENT (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. frumen *corn*)
at. *Cole.*
ENTA'CEOUS, FRUMENTA'CIOUS (*adj. not much*
from the Lat. frumentum *corn*) Made of grain,
ing fruit in ears like corn.
nta'rious (*adj. from* frument, *but not uſed*) Belong-
o corn. *Cole.*
nta'tion (*s. from* frument) A dole of corn. *Scott.*
n'toſe (*adj. from* frument) Full of corn. *Scott.*
nty (*s. from* frument) Food made of wheat boiled
ilk; furmety.
gild (*s. in old records*) A mulct or fine paid to the
ions of a murdered perſon.
magen (*adj. a local word*) Choaked.
'STOLE (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A manſion-houſe.
(*v. t. the derivation is not known*) To mock, to
beat. *Ainſworth.*
ele (*s. a local word*) Half a buſhel. *Bailey.*
(*v. t. from the* French froiſſer) To break, to
e, to cruſh. *Shakeſpeare.*
(*s. from the verb*) The tender horn that grows in
niddle of a horſe's foot.
E'TUM (*s. in old records*) A wood, a woodland.
ra (*s. in old records*) A breach, a demolition.
RAN'EOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fruſtra *in vain*)
, uſeleſs, unprofitable.
n'eouſly (*adv. from* fruſtraneous) Vainly, unpro-
y. *Scott.*
RATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. fruſtra *in vain*) To
t, to diſappoint; to make null, to render of no
ate (*adj. from the verb*) Vain, ineffectual; uſeleſs,
ofitable.
ated (*p. from* fruſtrate) Defeated, diſappointed,
void.
ating (*p. a. from* fruſtrate) Defeating, diſappoint-
making void.
'tion (*s. from* fruſtrate) A diſappointment, a de-
ative (*adj. from* fruſtrate) Fallacious, diſappoint-
Ainſworth.
atory (*adj. from* fruſtrate) Making void, vacating
ormer proceſs.
TULENT (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. fruſtulen-
roken) Broken into ſmall pieces, full of ſmall
s. *Cole.*
TRUM (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A fruſtum.
TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A fragment, a piece cut off
a regular body.
obſolete) Fruit, iſſue. *Chaucer.*
cent (*adj. in botany, from* frutex) Shrubby, full
all ſhoots.
EX (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub.
oſe (*adj. in botany, but not much uſed*) Hard, woody,
bear fruit. *Scott.*
FICA'TION (*s. in botany, but not much uſed*) The
g ſhoots of a tree or plant. *Scott.*
v. t. from the Lat. frigo) To dreſs by roaſting in a
ver the fire.
int.) To roaſt in a pan over the fire, to ſuffer the
of fire, to melt with heat.
from the verb) A diſh of any thing fried.
from the Daniſh froe *foam*) The ſwarm of little
juſt produced from the ſpawn, any ſwarm of ani-
children in contempt.
a local word) A kind of ſieve.
(*p. a. from* fry) Dreſſing in a pan over the fire,
g in a pan, melting with heat, enduring the
of fire.
pan (*s. from* frying, *and* pan) The utenſil in
meat is roaſted over the fire, the pan in which
ing is fried.
not ſo common a ſpelling) A frith, a wood, a plain
en woods.
(*s. in old records, from the* French fouage) A tax

of one ſhilling levied on a fireplace in the reign of Edward the third, hearth money, chimney money.

Fu'ants (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The fiants, the dung of certain wild beaſts. *Scott.*

Fub (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To fob, to put off, to cheat.

Fub (*s. a local word*) A plump chubby boy. *Ainſw.*

Fub'bed (*p. from* fub) Fobbed, cheated; *with* off: *as*, "*I have been* fubbed off *and* fubbed off *from this day to that.*"

Fubs (*s. a local word*) A fat plump child. *Scott.*

FU'CA (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

FU'CATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fuco *to colour*) To paint the face, to put on falſe colouring. *Bai.*

Fu'cated (*p. from* fucate) Painted, diſguiſed by falſe colouring.

Fuca'tion (*s. from* fucate) The act of painting the face, the act of diſguiſing by a falſe ſhew; a falſe colouring.

Fuca'tor (*s. from* fucate) One that paints the face, one that diſguiſes with paint.

FUCH'SIA (*s. in botany*) An indeſcript genus of plants.

Fuck (*v. t. a low vulgar word*) To perform the act of generation, to have to do with a woman. *Bailey.*

FU'CUS (*s. from the* Lat.) Paint, paint for the face, a lotion to heighten the complexion.

Fud'der (*s. with miners*) A fodder, a quantity of lead.

FUD'DLE (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To drink to exceſs, to get drunk.

Fud'dle (*v. t.*) To intoxicate, to make drunk.

Fud'dlecap (*s. a cant word*) A fuddler, one that makes a practice of getting drunk.

Fud'dled (*p. from* fuddle) Made drunk, intoxicated, drunk.

Fud'dler (*s. from* fuddle) One that makes a practice of drinking to exceſs.

Fud'dling (*p. a. from* fuddle) Drinking to exceſs, making drunk, getting drunk.

Fud'gel (*v. int. a local word*) To make a great buſtle to very little purpoſe. *Scott.*

FUE'ILLEMORTE (*s. from the* French fueille *a leaf, and* morte *dead*) The colour of a faded leaf.

Fue'illemorte (*adj. from the ſub.*) Having the colour of a dead leaf. "Fueillemorte *colour.*" *Locke.*

FU'EL (*s. from the* French feu *a fire*) Materials for the fire, combuſtible matter, firing.

Fu'el (*v. t.*) To feed the fire, to furniſh firing.

Fu'eled (*p. from* fuel) Fed with fuel, furniſhed with fuel.

Fu'eliſt (*s. from* fuel) A maker of charcoal, one who deals in ſmall coals. *Scott.*

FU'ER (*s. a law term*) An eſcape by flight.

FUGA'CIOUS (*adj. not uſed from the* Lat. fugax *flying*) Volatile, apt to fly off.

Fuga'ciouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* fugacious) Volatility.

FUGA'CITY (*s. from the* Lat. fugax) Volatility, uncertainty, inſtability.

FUGA'LIA (*s. from the* Lat.) A feſtival obſerved by the ancient Romans to commemorate the expulſion of their kings.

FUGA'TION (*s. not much uſed from the* Lat. fugo *to fly*) The act of putting to flight, the act of eſcaping by flight. *Scott.*

Fugh (*interj. of uncertain derivation*) Expreſſing abhorrence. "Fugh, *how he ſtinks of Spain!*" *Dryden.*

Fu'gha (*s. in muſic books, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A fugue. *Scott.*

FU'GILE (*s. with phyſicians*) An impoſthume in the ear.

FU'GITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. fugo *to fly*) Volatile, flying, wandering, vagabond, unſteady.

Fu'gitive (*s. from the adj.*) One who runs from his ſtation, one who flies from puniſhment, one who runs his country.

Fu'gitiveneſs (*s. from* fugitive) Volatility, inſtability.

FUGUE (*s. in muſic*) A piece of muſic in which one part goes before another.

Fu'ir (*s. obſolete*) Fury. *Bailey.*

Fukes (*s. a local word*) Locks of hair. *Bailey.*

Ful (*adv. obſolete*) Very, fully.

FUL'BIRT (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

FUL'CIBLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fulcio *to prop*) Capable of being propped. *Bailey.*

FUL'CIMENT (*s. from the* Lat. fulcimen) A fulcrum, a prop, a ſupport by which a lever is ſuſtained. *Wilk.*

FUL'CRUM (*s. in mechanics, from the* Lat.) The prop or ſupport by which a lever is ſuſtained, the point of ſuſpenſion.

Fuldri've (*adj. obſolete*) Made up, done, compleated. *Ch.*

Fuldri've (*adv. a colloquial word*) With full force, with full ſpeed.

Fulfi′l (*v. t. from* full, *and* fill) To accompliſh, to anſwer a prophecy or prediction, to anſwer a law or precept by obedience.

Fulfil′led (*p. from* fulfil) Accompliſhed, anſwered.

Fulfil′lid (*p. obſolete*) Filled, repleniſhed. *Wickliffe.*

Fulfil′ling (*p. a. from* fulfil) Accompliſhing, anſwering by performance.

Fulfil′ling (*s. from the part.*) An accompliſhment, a completion. “ *Love is the* fulfilling *of the law.*”

Fulfil′ment (*s. not much uſed, from* fulfil) An accompliſhment, a fulfilling.

Fulfrau′ght (*adj. from* full, *and* fraught) Fully ſtored, completely loaded.

Fulfre′med (*adj. obſolete*) Fully framed. *Bailey.*

Ful′gency (*s. from* fulgent) Splendour, brightneſs.

FUL′GENT (*adj. from the* Lat. fulgeo *to ſhine*) Shining, ſplendid.

Ful′gentneſs (*s. from* fulgent) Brightneſs, ſplendour. *Sc.*

FUL′GID (*adj. from the* Lat. fulgeo *to ſhine*) Shining, glittering.

Fulgid′ity (*s. from* fulgid) Splendour, dazzling brightneſs.

FUL′GINATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fuligo *ſoot*) Beſmeared with ſoot. *Scott.*

FUL′GOR (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Fulgour, ſplendour, brightneſs.

Ful′gour (*s. the leſs modern ſpelling*) Fulgor, ſplendour.

FUL′GURAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fulguro *to lighten*) Belonging to lightening.

FULGURA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. fulguro *to lighten*) The act of lightening, the flaſhes of lightening.

Ful′ham (*s. a cant word*) A falſe dice. *Hanmer.*

FULI′CA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, the coot.

FULIG′INOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fuligo *ſmoke*) Sooty, ſmoky.

FU′LIGO (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of pumice ſtone.

FULIG′ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The tufted duck with a hanging creſt.

FU′LIMART (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ferret. *Walton.*

Fulk (*s. obſolete*) A hollow place, a trench. *Chaucer.*

FULL (*adj. from the* Sax. fulle) Complete; replete; ſtored with, crouded, abounding in; ſatiated with; mature, ſtrong; containing the whole, expreſſing much; plump, fat; all expoſed.

Full (*s. from the adj.*) The whole, the total; the higheſt degree, a ſtate of perfection, a complete meaſure.

Full (*adv. from the adj.*) Without abatement, with the whole effect, directly, exactly, quite, very ſufficiently.

FULL (*v. t. from the* Lat. fullo *to clean*) To cleanſe cloth from oil or greaſe.

Fulla′den (*adj. from* full, *and* lade) Laden to the utmoſt.

Ful′lage (*s. from* full) The expence of cleanſing cloth from oil or greaſe.

Fullblow′n (*adj. from* full, *and* blown) Spread to the utmoſt extent as a flower, fully blown; ſtretched by the wind to the utmoſt extent.

Fullbot′tomed (*adj. from* full, *and* bottom) Having a large bottom.

Fullear′ed (*adj. from* full, *and* ear) Having the ears full of grain.

Ful′led (*p. from* full) Cleanſed from oil or greaſe.

Ful′ler (*s. from* full) One whoſe buſineſs it is to full cloth.

Ful′ler (*adj. comp. of* full) Full in a greater degree.

Ful′lersearth (*s. from* fuller, *and* earth) A kind of clay uſed in fulling cloth.

Ful′lersthiſtle (*s. in botany*) An herb, fullers weed.

Ful′lersweed (*s. in botany*) An herb, the teaſel.

Ful′lery (*s. from* fuller) The place where cloth is fulled.

Ful′leſt (*adj. ſup. of* full) Full in the greateſt degree.

Ful′leyed (*adj. from* full, *and* eye) Having large eyes, having prominent eyes.

Full′fed (*adj. from* full, *and* feed) Fat, fed to the full.

FUL′LIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) An order of monks. *Co.*

Ful′lick (*adv. obſolete*) Fully. *Cole.*

Ful′ling (*p. a. from* full) Cleanſing cloth from oil or greaſe. *Johnſon.*

Ful′ling (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of cleanſing and dreſſing cloth.

Ful′lingmill (*s. from* full, *and* mill) An engine or mill for cleanſing cloth from oil or greaſe.

FULLO′NICAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fullo *to cleanſe*) Belonging to a fuller. *Scott.*

Full′ſpread (*adj. from* full, *and* ſpread) Extended to the utmoſt.

Fullſum′med (*adj. from* full, *and* ſum) Complete in all its parts. *Howell.*

Ful′ly (*adv. from* full) Completely, without defect.

Ful′minant (*adj. from* fulminate) Thundering, making a noiſe like thunder.

FUL′MINATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. fulmino *to thunde* To thunder, to make a noiſe like thunder.

Ful′minate (*v. t.*) To throw out as an object of terror.

Ful′minated (*p. from* fulminate) Thrown out as an o ject of terror.

Ful′minating (*p. a. from* fulminate) Thundering, thro ing out as an object of terror.

Fulmina′tion (*s. from* fulminate) The act of thunderin a denunciation of cenſure.

Fulmina′tory (*adj. from* fulminate) Thundering, ſtriki terror.

FULMIN′EOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. f men *thunder*) Belonging to thunder. *Sco*

Ful′neſs (*s. from* full) The ſtate of being full, the quali of being full; copiouſneſs, plenty.

FUL′SOME (*adj. from the* Sax. fulle *foul*) Nauſeous, ſenſive; tending to obſcenity.

Ful′ſomely (*adv. from* fulſome) Nauſeouſly, rankly, ſcenely.

Ful′ſomeneſs (*s. from* fulſome) Nauſeouſneſs, obſcenit

FUL′VID (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fulvidus *low*) Having a deep yellow colour. *Sc*

FUMA′DO (*s. from the* Lat. fumus *ſmoke*) A fiſh dried the ſmoke.

FU′MAGE (*s. from the* Lat. fumus *ſmoke*) Fuage, hea money.

Fuma′gium (*s. in old records*) Fumage, chimney mon

FUMA′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

FU′MATED (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fu *ſmoke*) Smoked, fumed.

Fu′matory (*s. in botany, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) T fumitory. *Shakeſpe*

FUM′BLE (*v. int. from the* Dutch fomelen) To atte any thing aukwardly, to play childiſhly, to puz trying to find out.

Fum′ble (*v. t.*) To do any thing aukwardly; *with as*, “ *He* fumbles up *all in one looſe adieu.*”

Fum′bled (*p. from* fumble) Done aukwardly.

Fum′bler (*s. from* fumble) One who does any thin an aukward manner.

Fum′bling (*p. a. from* fumble) Doing any thing in aukward manner.

Fum′blingly (*adv. from* fumbling) In an aukward m ner.

FUME (*s. from the* Lat. fumus *ſmoke*) Smoke, vapor, exhalation from the ſtomach; rage, paſſion, an conceit, any thing unſubſtantial.

Fume (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dry in the ſmoke, to fume, to diſperſe in vapor.

Fume (*v. int.*) To paſs away in vapors; to rage, to in a paſſion.

Fu′med (*p. from* fume) Smoked, dried in the ſmo perfumed.

FU′MER (*s. in zoology*) The polecat.

Fu′met (*s. with hunters*) The dung of the deer kind.

Fu′metory (*s. in botany*) An herb, the fumaria.

FUMET′TE (*s. in cookery, from the* French) The ſmel meat, the ſmell of meat when it begins to be ta ed.

Fu′meyed (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Muted, did mute.

FU′MID (*adj. from the* Lat. fumidus) Smoky, v rous. *Bro*

Fumid′ity (*s. from* fumid, *but not much uſed*) Sm neſs.

Fu′midneſs (*s. little uſed, from* fumid) Smokineſs.

FUMIF′EROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fu *ſmoke, and* fero *to bring*) Producing ſmoke.

FUMIF′IC (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. fumus *ſmoke*, facio *to make*) Making ſmoke, producing fumes.

Fumif′icate (*v. int. from* fumific, *not much uſed*) To a fume, to perfume.

FU′MIGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. fumigo *to ſmoke, bu much uſed*) Smoking, fuming.

FU′MIGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. fumigo *to perfume*) ſmoke, to perfume by ſmoke or vapor; to fum medicate by vapors.

Fu′migated (*p. from* fumigate) Fumed, perfu ſmoked, perfumed with ſmoke.

Fu′migating (*p. a. from* fumigate) Smoking, fum perfuming with ſmoke; medicating by vapors.

Fumiga′tion (*s. from* fumigate) The act of perfu with ſmoke, an application of medicine in fum vapor.

Fu′ming (*p. a. from* fume) Drying in the ſmoke, fuming with ſmoke, paſſing away in vapor; diſco ing paſſion, raging.

Fu′mingly (*adv. from* fuming) In a rage, angrily.

Fu′miter (*s. in botany, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) fumitory.

FU′MITORY (*s. in botany*) An herb, the fumaria.

mos′ite (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Fumoſity. *Chaucer.*

mos′ity (*s. from* fume, *but not much uſed*) Smokineſs. *Sc.*

mous (*adj. from* fume) Fumy, producing fumes.

my (*adj. from* fume) Producing fumes, full of vapor.

(*s. a low cant word*) A jeſt, a frolick, merriment.

(*v. t. a low cant word*) To ſooth, to wheedle. *Sc.*

NAMBULA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat.
nis *a rope, and* ambulo *to walk*) The act of walking
dancing on a rope.

NC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. fungor *to diſcharge*) An of-
ce, an employment; a trade, an occupation; an act
office, a performance; a power, a faculty.

ND (*s. from the* Lat. funda *a bag*) A ſtock, a capital;
ſtock or bank of money.

ND′AMENT (*s. from the* Lat. fundamentum *a founda-*
on) The back part of the body, the aperture from
hich the excrements are ejected.

damen′tal (*adj. from* fundament) Serving for a foun-
tion, belonging to the foundation; important.

damen′tal (*s. from the adj.*) A leading propoſition,
important part, that part on which the reſt is built.

dament′ally (*adv. from* fundament) Eſſentially, ori-
nally.

dament′alneſs (*s. from* fundament) The ſtate of being
ndamental. *Scott.*

′ement (*s. obſolete*) A foundation. *Chaucer.*

D′IBLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fundo *to*
r out) Capable of being poured. *Johnſon.*

dle (*s. not ſo common a word*) A funnel. *Johnſon.*

′DUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A bottom, the loweſt part,
avity. *Scott.*

EBRAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. funebris
urnful) Belonging to a funeral, doleful, diſmal. *Sc.*

EBROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. funebris
urnful) Belonging to a funeral, doleful, diſmal. *Sc.*

eral (*s. from the* Lat. funus *a funeral*) A burial, an
erment; the proceſſion at a burial, the ſolemniza-
n of a burial.

eral (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the burial of
dead.

ERARY (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. funera-
s) Belonging to a funeral. *Scott.*

′real (*adj. from* funeral) Belonging to a funeral,
ed to a funeral. *Pope.*

′ST (*adj. from the* Lat. funeſtus, *but not much uſed*)
dly, mortal. *Scott.*

GITÆ (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of foſſile coral.

os′ity (*s. from* fungous) The ſtate of being fungous,
ungy excreſcence.

GOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. fungus *a muſhroom*)
ngy, excreſcent, wanting ſolidity.

ouſneſs (*s. from* fungous) The ſtate of being fungous. *Sc.*

GUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A muſhroom, an excreſcence,
ſpongy fleſh that frequently grows on the lips of
ound.

CLE (*s. from the* Lat. funiculus) A ſmall cord, a
lligature, a fibre.

ular (*adj. from* funicle) Conſiſting of ſmall cords,
ſting of ſmall fibres.

′ULUS (*s. in anatomy*) The navelſtring.

(*s. a low word*) A ſtink, an offenſive ſmell.

EL (*s. ſuppoſed to be a contraction from the* Lat.
ndibulum) A tundiſh, a pipe or paſſage of commu-
tion, the narrow part of a chimney.

lfaſh′ioned (*adj. from* funnel, *and* faſhion) Formed
a funnel.

lſha′ped (*adj. from* funnel, *and* ſhape) Shaped in
manner of a funnel.

(*adj. a colloquial word, from* fun) Full of fun, merry.

s. from the French fourrure) The ſoft hair of beaſts
y found in cold countries, the ſkin of beaſts with
air on it; a kind of ſediment becoming dry and
ing to a veſſel.

t. from the ſub.) To line with ſoft hair, to co-
with ſoft matter; to make out a deficiency in a
r rafter.

dv. not ſo common a word) Far, at a diſtance.

CIOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. furax)
viſh, inclined to theft.

ouſneſs (*s. not much uſed, from* furacious) Thie-
eſs, propenſity to theft. *Scott.*

ty (*s. from* furacious) A diſpoſition to ſteal, thie-
eſs.

oe (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A furbelow. *Sc.*

ow (*s. from* fur, *and* below) Fur or fringe ſewed
e lower part of a garment; an ornament of dreſs.

ow (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To adorn with appen-
of dreſs.

owed (*p. from* furbelow) Adorned with furbelows.

FUR′BISH (*v. t. from the* French fourbir) To burniſh, to poliſh, to rub up.

Fur′biſhed (*p. from* furbiſh) Burniſhed, poliſhed, rubbed up.

Fur′biſher (*s. from* furbiſh) One that burniſhes, one that rubs up.

Fur′biſhing (*p. a. from* furbiſh) Burniſhing, poliſhing, rubbing up.

Fur′bote (*s. obſolete*) Firebote, underwood for firing.

Fur′ca (*s. in old records*) The gallows.

FURCEL′LA, (*s. in anatomy*) The upper bone of the ſternum. *Scott.*

Furca′tion (*s. from* furca) The ſtate of being forked. *Br.*

Furche′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Forked at each end. *Scott.*

FUR′CULA (*s. in anatomy*) The upper bone of the ſternum. *Scott.*

Fu′red (*v. int. a local word*) Went, did go.

Fur′endal (*s. obſolete*) A fardingdeal.

FUR′FUR (*s. from the* Lat.) The husk, the ſcurf that grows upon the skin reſembling bran.

Furfura′cious (*adj. from* furfur) Husky, branny, ſcaly.

Furfura′tion (*s. from* furfur) The diſcharge of ſcurf from the head. *Scott.*

Fur′fures (*s. plu. of* furfur) The husks, the dandriff.

FU′RIA (*adv. in muſic books*) Exceedingly quick, with furious motion. *Scott.*

FU′RIBUND (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. furibundus) Full of madneſs, like a madman. *Bailey.*

FU′RINA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs of thieving, the patroneſs of theft.

Furios′ity (*s. not much uſed, from* furious) Furiouſneſs. *Sc.*

FU′RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. furioſus) Raging, tranſported with paſſion, violent, mad, frantick.

Fu′riouſly (*adv. from* furious) In a furious manner, violently, madly.

Fu′riouſneſs (*s. from* furious) Madneſs, tranſport of paſſion.

FURL (*v. t. a ſea term, from the* French freſler) To draw up, to contract.

Furl′ed (*p. from* furl) Drawn up, contracted.

Furl′ing (*p. a. from* furl) Drawing up, contracting.

Furl′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing up the ſails of a ſhip.

Fur′linglines (*s. a ſea term*) The ſmall ropes which ſerve to furl up the ſails.

FUR′LONG (*s. from the* Sax. farlang) A meaſure of length, the eighth part of a mile; a caſt of ridges or lands in a field.

FUR′LOUGH (*s. from the* Dutch verloaf) A temporary diſmiſſion from military ſervice, leave of abſence to a ſoldier for a limited time.

Fur′mety (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Frumenty.

FUR′NACE (*s. from the* Lat. furnus) An incloſed fireplace, a large veſſel fixed for boiling over a fireplace.

Fur′nace (*v. t. a bad word*) To throw out as ſparks from a furnace. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fur′nage (*s. obſolete*) A fee formerly paid by a tenant to the lord of the manor for baking in his oven.

Fur′neis (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A furnace. *Chaucer.*

FUR′NISH (*v. t. from the* French fournir) To ſupply neceſſaries, to provide things for uſe; to fit up, to equip, to decorate, to adorn.

Fur′niſhed (*p. from* furniſh) Supplied, fitted up, equipped, decorated, adorned.

Fur′niſher (*s. from* furniſh) One that furniſhes.

Fur′niſhing (*p. a. from* furniſh) Supplying, fitting up, decorating.

Fur′niture (*s. from* furniſh) Goods put in a houſe, moveables, equipage, appendages.

Fur′niturecheck (*s. in commerce*) A kind of checkered linen for furniture of rooms.

FU′RO (*s. in zoology*) The fitchet.

FUROLE′ (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A little blaze of fire which ſometimes appears in the night at the point of a ſoldier's lance, or on the rigging of a ſhip, and leaps from place to place with great ſwiftneſs. *Scott.*

FU′ROR (*s. from the* Lat.) Fury, madneſs.

Furr (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Fur. *Scott.*

Furr (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To fur, to line with fur.

Furr (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To fur, to grow hoary, to grow foul on the tongue in a fever. *Scott.*

Furr′ed (*p. from* fur) Furniſhed with fur, lined with fur, grown hoary, grown foul; made out by adding ſomething as to a joiſt or rafter.

Furr′ier (*s. from* fur) One that deals in furs.

Fur′ring (*p. a. from* fur) Ornamenting with fur, making out a joiſt or rafter, growing foul.

Furr′ing (*s. with carpenters*) That which is added to make out the deficiency of a joiſt or rafter.

FUR′ROW (*s. from the* Sax. furw) A ſmall trench made by the plough; any long trench or hollow; a wrinkle on the face as the effect of old age.

Fur'row (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cut in trenches, to make long hollows, to cut in hollows.

Fur'rowed (*p. from* furrow) Cut in furrows, ploughed.

Fur'rowing (*p. a. from* furrow) Cutting in trenches, making long channels.

Fur'rowweed (*s. in botany*) A plant that grows in furrowed land.

Furr'wrought (*adj. from* fur, *and* wrought) Made of fur. *G.*

Fur'ry (*adj. from* fur) Cover with fur, dreſſed in fur, conſiſting of fur.

Fur'ther (*adj. from* furth) More, additional; longer.

Fur'ther (*adv. from the adj.*) At a greater diſtance, to a longer duration.

Fur'ther (*v. t. from the adv.*) To put onward, to forward, to promote, to countenance.

Fur'therance (*s. from* further) Promotion, help, advancement.

Fur'thered (*p. from* further) Promoted, advanced.

Fur'therer (*s. from* further) One that promotes, one that ſets forward.

Fur'therin (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To further. *Chau.*

Fur'thering (*p. a. from* further) Promoting, advancing, helping.

Fur'thermore (*conj. from* further, *and* more) Moreover, beſides.

Fur'thermoſt (*adj. from* further, *and* moſt) Moſt diſtant.

Fur'thermoſt (*s. from the adj.*) The moſt diſtant, that which is the furtheſt off.

Fur'theſt (*adj. from* forth) Longeſt, moſt remote.

FUR'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. fur *a thief*) Stolen, gotten by theft.

Fur'tively (*adv. from* furtive) By theft, clandeſtinely. *Sc.*

FUR'UNCLE (*s. from the* Lat. furunculus) A bile, an angry puſtule. *Wiſeman.*

FURUN'CULUS (*s. with ſurgeons*) A large bile, a tumor about the ſize of a pigeon's egg.

FU'RY (*s. from the* Lat. furor) Paſſion, rage, madneſs; enthuſiaſm, rapture; one of the infernal deities ſuppoſed to be employed in tormenting wicked ſpirits in the future world; a paſſionate woman.

FURZ (*s. from the* Sax. firs) Goſs. *Scott.*

FURZE (*s. the more common ſpelling*) Gorſe.

Furze'buſh (*s. from* furze, *and* buſh) A buſh of furze.

Furz'es (*s. the plu. of* furze) Furzebuſhes. *Dryden.*

Furz'in (*s. the plu. of* furze) Furzebuſhes. *Tuſſer.*

Furz'y (*adj. from* furze) Overgrown with furze, full of furze.

FU'SA (*s. in muſic, from the* Italian) A quaver.

FUS'NUS (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub, the ſpindletree.

FUSA'ROLE (*s. in architecture*) An ornament in the Doric, Ionic and compoſite capitals.

FUSCA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. fuſcus *clouded, but not much uſed*) The act of darkening, an obſcuration.

FUSE (*v. t. from the* Lat. fundo *to pour out*) To melt, to liquify by heat, to put into a ſtate of fuſion.

Fuſe (*v. int.*) To melt, to liquify.

Fuſe (*s. from the verb, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A fuſee *Scott.*

Fu'ſed (*p. from* fuſe) Melted, put into fuſion.

Fuſee' (*s. from the verb*) The match of a bomb or granado; the track of a buck. *Ainſworth.*

Fuſee' (*s. from* fuſil, *but not ſo common a word*) A fuſil, a ſmall neat muſket.

Fuſibil'ity (*s. from* fuſible) The quality of being fuſible.

Fuſ'ible (*adj. from* fuſe) Capable of being melted, capable of liquification.

FU'SIL (*s. from the* French) A firelock, a ſmall neat muſket.

Fu'ſil (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing which repreſents a kind of ſpindle.

Fu'ſil, Fu'ſile (*adj. from* fuſe) Fuſible, capable of being melted.

Fuſile' (*adj. in heraldry*) Covered over with fuſils.

Fuſile'er (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A fuſilier. *Scott.*

Fu'ſilier (*s. from* fuſil) A ſoldier armed with a fuſil.

Fu'ſily (*adj. in heraldry*) Covered over with fuſils.

Fu'ſing (*p. a. from* fuſe) Melting, liquifying, putting into a ſtate of fuſion.

Fu'ſion (*s. from* fuſe) The act of melting, the ſtate of being melted by heat.

Fuſs (*s. a cant word, uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle*) A buſtle, a tumult. *Swift.*

FUST (*s. in architecture*) The trunk or body of a column.

FUST (*s. from the* French fuſte) A ſtrong ſmell, the ſmell of a mouldy veſſel.

Fuſt (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To become fuſty, to grow mouldy.

FUS'TIAN (*s. from the* French fuſte *a tree*) A kind of cloth made of cotton, a ſtuff made of cotton and nen; bombaſt, a ſwelling kind of ſtyle.

Fus'tian (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of fuſtian, ſwelli bombaſtic, ridiculouſly pompous.

Fus'tic (*s. in commerce*) A kind of wood brought fr the Weſt Indies, and uſed in dying.

FUS'TIGATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fuſ *to beat*) To cane, to beat with a ſtick.

Fuſtila'rian (*s. from* fuſty) A low fellow, a ſcoundrel.

Fus'tileys (*s. a low local word*) A dirty drab, a tiſh woman.

Fus'tineſs (*s. from* fuſty) Mouldineſs, the quality or of being fuſty.

Fus'ty (*adj. from* fuſt) Mouldy, ſmelling offenſively.

FU'SURE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. fuſura) act of melting, the ſtate of being put into fuſion.

FU'TILE (*adj. from the* Lat. futilis) Trifling, worth having no weight; loquacious, talkative.

Futil'ity (*s. from* futile) Triflingneſs, want of ſolid loquacity, talkativeneſs.

Fut'tocks (*s. a ſea term*) The lower timbers which the ſhip together.

FU'TURE (*adj. from the* Lat. futurus) Coming after, pointing out the time to come.

Fu'ture (*s. from the adj.*) The time to come.

Fu'turely (*adv. from* future) In time to come.

Futuri'tion (*s. from* future) The ſtate of being futur

Futu'rity (*s. from* future) The time to come, futuri

Fu'ty (*adj. not much uſed, ſuppoſed to be a corruption* tile) Fooliſh, ſilly, talkative.

FU'TY (*adj. from the* French futier) Crafty, ſubtil

Fu'yre (*s. obſolete*) Fury. *Cha*

Fu'ree (*s. in farriery*) A kind of ſplent, an excreſ of bone in the leg of a horſe.

Fuzee' (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A fuſee.

Fu'zen (*s. a local word*) Nouriſhment.

Fu'zilier (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A fuſilier.

FUZZ (*v. int. the derivation is not known*) To fly ſmall parts.

Fuzz'ball (*s. from* fuzz, *and* ball) A kind of fungus,

Fuz'zed (*p. from* fuzz) Fretted out in ſmall particl

Fuz'zen (*s. a local word*) Nouriſhment.

Fuz'zing (*p. a. from* fuzz) Flying off in ſmall parts, ting out in ſmall particles.

FY (*interj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek φευ) Imp blame or diſapprobation.

Fyl (*adj. obſolete*) Fell, cruel. *Ch*

Fyle (*adj. obſolete*) Foul, fouled.

Fylth (*s. obſolete*) Vileneſs, baſeneſs. *Ch*

Fy'naunce (*s. obſolete*) An end, a fine, a forfeiture.

Fyne (*s. obſolete*) An end, a concluſion.

Fyng'ted (*s. obſolete*) A finger tied up; a ki hawk.

Fynt (*v. t. obſolete*) Findeth; did find.

Fy'nys (*s. obſolete*) Fines.

Fyr'bote (*s. obſolete*) Firebote.

FYRDERIN'GA, FYRDERON'GA (*s. obſolete, fr* Sax. ferderung) A military expedition, the ne a ſummons from the king to attend him on a m expedition.

Fyrele'ven (*s. obſolete*) Lightening.

Fy'reloom (*s. obſolete*) Lightening.

Fyrt, Fyrte (*s. obſolete*) A bugbear, a ghoſt.

Fyve (*adj. an old ſpelling*) Five.

G.

G. (*S. it has two ſounds; the hard, as in* gut, b o, u, *and the* conſonants; *the* ſoft, *as in* g *the moſt part before* e, i, *and* y) The ſevent of the alphabet; a note and clef in muſic. *As Latin numeral, it ſtands for* four hundred, *and a daſh over it, for* forty thouſand.

GA'AL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* contempt) A name.

GA'ASH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a tempeſt) Th of a high mountain.

Gab (*v. int. an old word*) To prate, to tell lies.

GABA'EL (*s.*) A man's name

GAB'ARA (*s. in antiquity*) Dead bodies preſerv out ſepulture.

GAB'ARAGE (*s. in commerce*) The coarſe cloth in Iriſh goods are wrapped up.

GAB'ARDINE (*s. from the* Italian gavardina) A frock, a mean dreſs.

B'ATHA (*s.*) A man's name. *Eſth.*

b (*v. int. obſolete*) To gabble, to prate. *Chaucer.*

B'BARA (*s. in antiquity*) The dead bodies which the gyptians embalmed and kept in their houſes without urial.

B'BATHA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* elevated) The avement, a place in Jeruſalem.

bbe (*v. int. obſolete*) To gabble, to prate. *Chaucer.*

b'berdine (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gaberdine, coarſe frock, a mean dreſs. *Scott.*

b'beries (*s. from* gabb, *obſolete*) Mockeries, jeſts. *Bai.*

AB'BLE (*v. int. from the* Dutch gabberen) To make confuſed noiſe, to prate loudly without much mean-ng.

b'ble (*s. from the verb*) Inarticulate noiſe, loud talk without meaning.

b'bler (*s. from* gabble) A prater, a chattering fellow.

b'bling (*p. a. from* gabble) Making a confuſed noiſe, prating.

'BEL (*s. from the* Sax. gafel *a tribute*) A tax, an exciſe.

'BION (*s. from the* French) A kind of wicker baſket ſed in fortifications and intrenchments.

biona'do (*s. from* gabion) A bulwark made with gabions.

'BLE (*s. from the* Brit. gavel) The triangular end of a building which ſupports the roof.

'ble (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to that part of a building which ſupports the end of a roof. "*The* gable *end.*"

b'lock (*s. with cockfighters*) A falſe ſpur, the ſpur put on a fighting cock.

brantrovi'ci (*s. plu. in ancient geography*) The old inhabitants of Yorkſhire.

'BRIEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſtrength of God) The name of an angel, the name of a man.

D (*s. from the* Sax.) A club, a wedge, an ingot; an inſtrument uſed by miners in breaking up the oar; a meaſure of ten feet, a geometrical perch.

D (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from the* Brit. gadan *to forſake*) To ramble about, to rove idly.

D (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a troop) A man's name.

DA'RA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſurrounded) A diſtrict in the land of Canaan.

d'arenes (*s. from* Gadara) The inhabitants of Gadara.

d'der (*s. from* gad) A rambler, one that goes much abroad without buſineſs.

D'DI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my troop) A man's name.

ADDI'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the army of Gad) A man's name.

d'ding (*p. a. from* gad) Rambling, going much abroad without buſineſs.

d'dingly (*adv. from* gadding) In a rambling manner.

d'dite (*s. from* gad) A deſcendent of Gad, one of the ſons of Jacob.

'DES (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cadiz, a city in Span. *Ch.*

d'fly (*s. from* gad, *and* fly) The bruſa.

d'iling (*s. obſolete*) An idle fellow, one that gads abroad. *Chaucer.*

d'ling (*s. from* gad) One that makes a practiſe of gadding abroad. *Chaucer.*

AD'US (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

AD'WAL (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies of duck.

fe (*v. pret. obſolete*) Gave, did give. *Chaucer.*

AFF (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A harpoon, a large hook. *Ainſworth.*

ffe (*v. pret. obſolete*) Gave, did give. *Chaucer.*

AF'FER (*s. from the* Sax. gefere *a companion, but now grown obſolete*) Maſter, neighbour. "Gaffer *Treadwell.*"

AF'FLE (*s. from the* Sax. gafelucas *ſpears*) An artificial ſpur for a fighting cock, a contrivance to bend a croſs bow. *Phillips.*

f'foldgild (*s. from the* Sax.) The payment of cuſtom, a tribute. *Scott.*

f'foldland (*s. from the* Sax.) The land which was ſubject to the gaffoldgild, land liable to be taxed. *Sc.*

f'folland (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gaffoldland. *Phillips.*

AG (*v. t. from the* Dutch gaghel *the palate*) To ſtop the mouth ſo as to prevent the ſpeech.

g (*s. from the verb*) Something put into the mouth to prevent the ſpeech.

AGA'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſtone impregnated with ſulphur, jet.

AGE (*s. from the* French) A pledge, a pawn, a caution.

AGE (*v. t. from the* French gager) To wager, to depoſe as a wager, to give as a pledge.

ge (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To gauge, to meaſure.

ge (*s. a common, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A ſtandard, a meaſure; the depth of water which a veſſel draws.

Ga'ged (*p. from* gage) Wagered, pledged.

Ga'ged (*p. from* gage, *not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Gauged, meaſured.

Ga'ger (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gauger, one that gauges.

Gag'ged (*p. from* gag) Prevented from ſpeaking by ſomething put into the mouth.

Gag'ging (*p. a. from* gag) Putting ſomething into the mouth to prevent the ſpeech.

GAG'GLE (*v. from the* Dutch gagelen) To make a noiſe like a gooſe.

Gag'gling (*p. a. from* gaggle) Making a noiſe like a gooſe.

Ga'ging (*p. a. from* gage) Wagering, pledging.

Ga'ging (*p. a. from* gage, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Gauging, meaſuring.

GA'HALA (*s. in botany*) A kind of aurum.

GAI'ANITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A branch of the Eutychians.

Gai'ety (*s. from* gay, *not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gayety, chearfulneſs.

Gail (*s. a local word*) Wort, drink juſt brewed.

Gail'clear (*s. a local word*) A tub to put wort in.

Gai'lir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A jailer, a gaoler. *Chaucer.*

GAIL'LAC (*s.*) A kind of French wine ſo called from the place where it is made. *Phillips.*

GAIL'LARD (*adj. from the* French) Briſk, merry, chearful. *Scott.*

Gai'ly (*adv. from* gay) Chearfully, airily, pompouſly.

GAIN (*s. from the* French) Profit, advantage, intereſt, overplus; unlawful advantage.

Gain (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To obtain advantage, to get, to win, to reach, to attain, to draw over to a party.

Gain (*v. int.*) To encroach, to get forward, to prevail; *with* on, *or* upon: *as,* "Gain on *the ſkies and ſoar above the ſight.*" To grow rich, to be advanced in intereſt or happineſs. *Johnſon.*

Gain (*adj. now grown obſolete*) Handy, ready, dexterous.

GAIN'AGE (*s. from the* French) The implements of huſbandry, the tenure of lands in villainage, the profits ariſing from lands held in villainage.

Gain'come (*s. obſolete, from* gain, *and* come) A return. *Ch.*

Gain'cope (*v. t. a local word*) To meet by going a nearer way.

Gaine (*adv. obſolete*) Again. *Chaucer.*

Gaine (*prep. obſolete*) Againſt. *Chaucer.*

Gain'ed (*p. from* gain) Gotten, winned, obtained.

Gain'er (*s. from* gain) One that gains, one who receives an advantage.

Gain'ery (*s. in old records*) Tillage, huſbandry, the gain ariſing from cultivating land.

Gain'ful (*adj. from* gain) Full of gain, profitable.

Gain'fully (*adv. from* gainful) Profitably, advantageouſly.

Gain'fulneſs (*s. from* gainful) Advantage, profit.

Gain'giving (*adj. from* againſt, *and* giving, *but now grown obſolete*) Miſgiving, giving againſt. *Shakeſp.*

Gain'ing (*p. a. from* gain) Getting, winning, obtaining.

Gain'leſs (*adj. from* gain) Unprofitable, affording no advantage.

Gain'leſsneſs (*s. from* gainleſs) Unprofitableneſs, want of advantage.

Gain'ly (*adv. from* gain) Handily, readily, dexterouſly. *Johnſon.*

Gain'neſs (*s. from* gain, *but not much uſed*) Dexterity. *Sc.*

Gain'ſay (*v. t. from* againſt, *and* ſay) To oppoſe, to contradict, to deny.

Gain'ſayer (*s. from* gainſay) One that contradicts, one that denies, one that oppoſes.

Gain'ſaying (*p. a. from* gainſay) Contradicting, oppoſing.

Gain'ſaying (*s. from the part.*) A contradiction. "*Without* gainſaying."

GAINS'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 148 miles from London.

Gains'borough (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Gainſborough, made at Gainſborough.

Gainſt (*prep. contracted from* againſt) Againſt.

Gain'ſtand (*v. t. from* againſt, *and* ſtand, *but now grown obſolete*) To withſtand, to oppoſe, to reſiſt. *Sidney.*

Gain'ſtanding (*p. a. from* gainſtand) Oppoſing, reſiſting. *Scott.*

Gain'ure (*s. obſolete*) Tillage, huſbandry, the profit ariſing from agriculture. *Bailey.*

GAIR'ISH (*adj. from the* Sax. gearrian *to dreſs fine, but now nearly obſolete*) Gaudy, ſhowy, flighty, extravagantly gay. *Milton.*

Gair'iſhneſs (*s. from* gairiſh) Finery, gaudineſs, extravagant joy. *Taylor.*

GAIT (*s. from the* Dutch gat) A way, a march, the manner and air of walking.

Gai'tre (*s. obſolete*) The dogberry tree, the prickwood. *Ch.*

GA'LAAD (*s.*) The name of a country. *Maccab.*

GALAC'TITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone as white as milk, a kind of white clay.

GALACTO'POTE (*s. from the* Greek γαλα *milk, and* πινω *to drink*) One that drinks milk. *Scott.*

GALACTOPH'AGIST (*s. from the* Greek γαλα *milk, and* φαγω *to eat*) One that lives chiefly on milk, a milk-ſop. *Scott.*

GALACTOPH'OROUS (*adj. from the* Greek γαλα *milk, and* φερω *to carry*) Producing milk, carrying milk. *Scott.*

GALACTOPLE'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek γαλα *milk, and* πλεω *to fill*) Separating milk, filling with milk. *Sc.*

GALAC'TOSIS (*s. from the* Greek) The production of milk in the breaſt. *Scott.*

Ga'lage (*s. obſolete*) A wooden ſhoe, a ſhepherd's clog. *Sh.*

GALAN'GAL (*s. in medicine*) A root brought from the Eaſt Indies

GALAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſnow drop.

Galanti'ne (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing a pig.

GALA'TIA (*s. in geography*) A province of the Leſſer Aſia.

Gala'tian (*adj. from* Galatia) Belonging to Galatia.

Gala'tian (*s. from* Galatia) A native of Galatia, an inhabitant of Galatia.

Gala'tians (*s. from* Galatia) The title of one of Paul's epiſtles.

GAL'AXY (*s. from the* Greek γαλα *milk*) A ſtream of light in the sky; the milky way, ſuppoſed to ariſe from an aſſemblage of ſmall ſtars.

GALBANE'TUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A medicinal compound in which the chief ingredient is galbanum.

GAL'BANUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A kind of gum.

GAL'BULA (*s. in ornithology*) The chloris, the greenfinch.

GAL'BULUS (*s.*) The nut of the cypreſs tree; the galgulus. *Phillips.*

GALE (*s. of an uncertain derivation*) A ſtrong ſteady wind.

Gale (*v. int. a ſea term*) To ſail faſter. "*She* gales *away.*"

Gale (*v. int. obſolete*) To bawl, to laugh, to flout. *Ch.*

GA'LEA (*s. in botany*) The upper part of a flower reſembling a helmet.

GA'LEA (*s. with phyſicians*) A pain in the head which ſeems to encompaſs it as a helmet; the head of a new born infant covered with a part of the amnios.

GALEAN'CONE (*s. from the* Greek γαλεη *a weaſel, and* αγκων *an elbow*) A perſon with ſhort arms. *Scott.*

GAL'EAS (*s. from the* French galeaſſe) A heavy low built veſſel.

Gal'eate (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Galeated, hooded, wearing a helmet. *Scott.*

Gal'eated (*adj. in botany, from* galeatus) Hooded, having a flower in the form of a helmet.

GAL'EATUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. galea *a ſhield*) Galeated, hooded. *Scott.*

GAL'EED (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the heap of witneſs) The name which Jacob gave to the place where the covenant was made between him and Laban. *Geneſis.*

GALE'GA (*s. in botany*) Goat's rue.

Gale'ges (*s. obſolete*) A kind of ſhoe. *Phillips.*

GAL'EN (*s.*) A man's name, a noted phyſician who flouriſhed in the reign of the emperor Commodus.

GALE'NA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ore containing a mixture of ſilver and lead.

Gale'nic, Gale'nical (*adj. from* Galen) Belonging to Galen, founded on the practice of Galen.

Gal'eniſt (*s. from* Galen) One who practiſes phyſic in the manner preſcribed by Galen.

GALEO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the hemp-leaved dead nettle.

Gale'on (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A galleon, a large ſhip. *Scott.*

GALEOP'SIS (*s. in botany*) The water betony, the blind nettle.

GA'LEOS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of lamprey. *Phil.*

GA'LEOTES (*s. in zoology*) A kind of lizzard. *Phil.*

GALERIC'ULATE (*adj. from the* Lat. galerus *a cap*) Covered as with a hat. *Johnſon.*

Galeric'ulated (*adj. from* galericulate) Covered as with a hat, having brims like a hat.

GALERI'TA (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of blennius.

GALERI'TA (*s. in ornithology*) The creſted lark.

GALE'US (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of ſhark.

GALEX'IA (*s. in ichthyology*) The lamprey.

GAL'FRIDE (*s.*) A man's name. *Chaucer*

GAL'GULUS (*s.*) A fabulous bird, of which it is fai that if one ſees it who has the yellow jaundice th perſon recovers and the bird dies. *Phillip*

Gal'iard (*adj. obſolete*) Gay, merry, cheerful. *Chaucer*

GAL'ILE, GAL'ILEE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a heap A diſtrict in the land of Canaan.

Galile'an (*adj. from* Galilee) Belonging to Galilee, pro duced in Galilee.

Galile'an (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Galilee, an inha bitant of Galilee; applied to our Saviour who wa brought up there.

GALIN'GAL, GALIN'GALE (*s. in botany*) The cyprus the long rooted cyprus.

GAL'IOT (*s. from the* French galiotte) A little gally, kind of brigantine.

GAL'IUM (*s. in botany*) The lady's bed ſtraw.

GALL (*s. from the* Sax. geala) The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its bitterneſs, that part which contain the bile; any thing extremely bitter; rancour, ma lignity; anger, bitterneſs of mind.

GALL (*s. from the* Lat. galla) A preternatural excreſcence on trees uſed in medicine and dying.

GALL (*v. t. from the* French galer) To hurt by frettin the skin, to wear away; to fret, to vex, to harraſ to injure.

Gall (*v. int.*) To fret, to fret at.

Gall (*s. from the verb*) A ſlight hurt by fretting off th skin.

GAL'LA (*s. from the* Lat.) The gallnut, the oak apple.

GAL'LANT (*adj. from the* French) Gay, dreſſy, ſhowy fine, noble, brave, daring; inclined to courtſhip.

Galla'nt (*s. from the adj.*) A beau, a lover, one wh courts a woman for marriage, one that endeavours t ſeduce a female.

Gallanti'ſe (*v. int. not uſed, from* gallant) To court, t play the gallant. *Bailey*

Gal'lantly (*adv. from* gallant) Gayly, ſplendidly; brave ly, nobly.

Gal'lantneſs (*s. from* gallant) Gallantry. *Bailey*

Gal'lantry (*s. from* gallant) Splendour, ſhow, grandeur bravery, generoſity; a company of gallant fellows courtſhip, addreſs to a lady; lewdneſs, debauchery.

Gall'bladder (*s. from* gall, *and* bladder) The ciſt in whic the gall is collected.

GAL'LEASS (*s. from the* French galeace) A large galley an armed veſſel with oars.

Gall'ed (*p. from* gall) Hurt by fretting the skin, vexed harraſſed, injured.

Gal'lehalpens (*s. an old ſpelling*) Galleyhalfpence. *Phi*

GALLEO'N (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* French gallion) A large ſhip, a large ſhip in which the Spani ards bring home their treaſure from the Weſt Indies.

GAL'LERY (*s. from the* French gallerie) A kind of wal on the floor of a houſe leading to the ſeveral apart ments, a kind of immoveable ſcaffold on the inſide of room accommodated with ſeats as in the playhouſe or place of worſhip.

Gal'leryladder (*s. a ſea term*) One of the ladders b which the ſailors enter the ſhip.

GAL'LETYLE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch gleye *ſhining kind of earth*) A kind of tile, a kind of earthe ware. *Bacon*

GAL'LEY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A ſmall ſhip drive with oars much uſed in the Mediterranean; a place toil and miſery, *from the cuſtom of condemning crimina to row in the galleys.*

GAL'LEY (*s. with printers*) The frame into which th compoſitor empties the compoſing ſtick.

Gal'leyfoiſt (*s.*) A pinnace, a kind of galley. *Phillips*

Gal'leyhalfpence (*s. from* galley, *and* halfpence) Th coin brought over by the galley men, ſuppreſſed by ſtatute of Henry the fifth. *Phillip*

Gal'leymen (*s. from* galley, *and* men) Italian merchant who formerly brought over their goods in galleys.

Gal'leyſlave (*s. from* galley, *and* ſlave) A criminal con demned to row in the galleys.

Gal'leyworm (*s. from* galley, *and* worm) A hairy inſec with legs on each ſide reſembling the oars of a galley

GAL'LIA (*s. in geography*) The Latin name of France.

Gal'liac (*s.*) A kind of French wine ſo called from th place where it is made. *Phillip*

GALLIAM'BIC (*adj. in poetry*) Belonging to a verſe con ſiſting of an anapæſt and a tribrachys.

GAL'LIARD (*s. obſolete, from the* French) A beau, a fin fellow; a kind of ſprightly dance, *Shakeſpeare*

Galliar'da (*s. from* galliard, *but now grown obſolete*) Th muſic to the dance called a galliard. *Scott*

GAL'LIARDISE (*s. from the* French) Merriment, extra vagant mirth. *Brown*

Gal'li

ic (*adj. from* Gallia) Belonging to France, French.

ican (*adj. from* Gallic) French, belonging to nce.

ican (*s. from the adj.*) A Frenchman, a native of nce.

LICEN'TRUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſage.

iciſm (*s. from* Gallic) A mode of ſpeech peculiar to e French language.

LICRIS'TA (*s. in botany*) The white rattle.

ie (*adj. obſolete*) Bitter as gall. *Chaucer.*

LIGASKINS (*s. obſolete*) A kind of looſe open ſe. *Phillips.*

LIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who heaps up) e name of a place. 1 *Sam.*

ma'fry (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gallimaufry, a ch poch. *Bailey.*

LIMA'TIA, GALLIMA'TIAS (*s. from the* French llimathias) Nonſenſe, talk without meaning. *Johnſ.*

LIMAU'FRY (*s. from the* French gallimafree) A hoch ch, an inconſiſtent medley; a woman in droll le. *Shakeſpeare.*

LI'NA (*s. from the* Lat.) The hen, the female of do- ſtic fowl.

na'ceous (*adj. from* gallina) Belonging to the order the gallinæ, having a conic beak ſomewhat incur- ed and the upper chap imbricated.

LI'NÆ (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

LINA'GO (*s. in ornithology*) The ſnipe.

ing (*p. a. from* gall) Fretting off the skin, vexing, raffing.

ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fretting off the n, an excoriation.

LIN'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The tringa; a little n. *Phillips.*

LIO (*s.*) A man's name. *Acts.*

LIO'N (*s. from the* French, *a correct but not ſo com- n a ſpelling*) A galleon, a large Spaniſh ſhip.

iot (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A galiot, a ſmall gal-

LIPOT (*s. from the* Spaniſh gala *finery*) A pot glazed painted, a pot commonly uſed for medicines.

ipot (*adj. from the ſub. a colloquial word*) Phyſical, onging to phyſic. "Gallipot *words*."

LIUM (*s. in botany*) The gallium, the lady's bed w.

nut (*s. from* gall, *and* nut) The preternatural ex- ſcence which grows on ſeveral ſorts of trees and erally occaſioned by inſects.

glaſſes (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The gallowglaſſes, horſe among the wild Iriſh ſoldiers. *Scott.*

n (*s. from the* low Lat. gelo) A liquid meaſure of r quarts.

LOO'N (*s. from the* French gelon) A kind of lace, a d of ribband.

LOP (*v. int. from the* French galoper) To move ward by leaps as a horſe, to ride at the pace which erformed by leaps, to move very faſt.

p (*v. t.*) To put a horſe on full ſpeed.

p (*s. from the verb*) The motion of a horſe on full d.

pa'de (*s. in the manage*) The ſhort gallop.

LOPA'VO (*s. in ornithology*) The peacock.

ped (*p. from* gallop) Put into a gallop.

per (*s. from* gallop) A horſe that gallops, a man rides faſt.

ping (*p. a. from* gallop) Moving full ſpeed, riding the pace performed by leaps, putting a horſe on gallop, making a great haſte.

ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving in ull d, the act of riding on a gallop, a gallop. "*The* oping *of horſes.*"

ſhoes (*s. obſolete*) A kind of wooden ſhoes. *Phil.*

ſhoes (*s. obſolete*) A ſort of leather caſes worn over s in dirty weather. *Phillips.*

LOW (*s. of uncertain derivation, and little uſed in ngular*) The gallows.

LOW (*v. t. from the* Sax. agælwan *to fright, but grown obſolete*) To terrify, to fright. *Shakeſp.*

LOWAY (*s.*) A town in Ireland, capital of the ſhire he ſame name; a county in Ireland; a diſtrict in land.

way (*s. in the manage, from the foregoing*) A horſe er fourteen hands much uſed in the north.

LOWGLASSES (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A kind ng ſhirt of mail reaching down to the calf of the *Spenſer*. Soldiers who ſerved on horſeback amongſt wild Iriſh. *Hanmer on Shakeſp.*

ws (*s. plu. of* gallow) A gibbet, the frame of wood which malefactors are hanged; a wretch that de- es to be hanged. *Shakeſp.*

Gal'lowſes (*s.*) A contrivance of cloth with hooks and eyes to keep the breeches up. *Scott.*

Gal'lowsfree (*adj. from* gallows, *and* free) Exempt by deſtiny from the gallows. *Dryden.*

Gal'lowtree (*s. from* gallow, *and* tree, *now grown obſolete*) The gallows, the tree of terror.

GAL'LULATE (*v. int. not uſed*) To begin to have a manlike voice. *Cole.*

GAL'LUS (*s. in ornithology*) The cock, the male of domeſtic fowl.

Gal'ly (*s. with printers*) The frame on which the compoſitor places the words to compleat a page for the preſs.

Gal'ly (*s. on board a ſhip*) The place in the cook's room where the fire is made for dreſſing meat.

Gal'lybank (*s. a local word*) The crane in a chimney to hang the pot on.

Gal'lyſlice (*s. with printers*) The lower part of the gally which is made to ſlide in and out.

Gal'lyworm (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The galleyworm, an inſect with legs on each ſide reſembling the oars of a galley.

GAL'NES (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A ſatisfaction for murder or manſlaughter. *Scott.*

Gal'oche (*s. obſolete*) A kind of wooden ſhoe worn by the common people in France. *Chaucer.*

Ga'lor (*p. obſolete*) A gaoler. *Cole.*

Galp (*v. int. obſolete*) To yawn, to belch. *Chaucer.*

GALRE'DA (*s. from the* Teut. gallarte) A kind of jelly made by boiling the griſly parts of animals.

GAM, GA'MA (*s. from the* Ital.) The gamut, the firſt and graveſt note in muſic.

GA'MAHEZ (*s. from the* Arabic) The curious figures or images of things frequently found in the productions of nature. *Phillips.*

GAMA'LIEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the recompence of God) A man's name.

GAMBA'DE (*s. from the* Ital. gamba *a leg*) A kind of leather caſe or large boot fixed to the ſaddle inſtead of ſtirrups to preſerve the leg from cold and dirt. *Johnſ.*

Gamba'do (*s. from* gambade) A gambade. *Johnſon.*

Gamba'does (*s. plu. of* gambado) A kind of leather caſes fixed to the ſaddle inſtead of ſtirrups. *Dennis.*

Gamba'ges (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gambadoes.

GAM'BE (*s. in heraldry, from the* French jambe) A leg.

GAMBA'LOOK (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of riding gown worn in the eaſt. *Scott.*

Gambe'ria (*s. in old writing*) A kind of military boot.

Gambero'n (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of coat or doublet worn under the cuiraſs to make it ſit eaſy. *Scott.*

GAM'BIA (*s. in geography*) A large river of Africa; it runs nearly from eaſt to weſt and empties itſelf into the Atlantic.

Gam'blet (*v. int. from* game) To game, to cheat; to make a practice of gaming.

Gam'bler (*s. from* gamble) A gameſter, one who makes a practice of gaming, a knave who endeavours to take in the unwary to game and cheat them.

Gam'bling (*p. a. from* gamble) Gaming, cheating by unfair methods of play.

GAM'BOGE (*s. in medicine, and painting*) A concretion of vegetable juice of a middle conſiſtence between a gum and a reſin.

GAMBOI'DEA (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gamboge.

GAM'BOL (*v. int. from the* French gambiller) To dance, to skip, to ſtart; to frolick.

Gam'bol (*s. from the verb*) A frolick, a hop, a skip, a leap for joy.

GAM'BREL (*s. from the* Ital. gamba *a leg*) The hind leg of a horſe.

GAM'BRIA (*s. in old writings*) A kind of military boot.

GAME (*v. int. from the* Sax. gaman) To play, to play at any ſport, to play wantonly for money.

Game (*s. from the verb*) A play, a ſport, a jeſt, inſolent merriment, a ſingle match at play; a ſcheme, a meaſure concerted; the ſport of the field; animals appropriated to legal ſportſmen; ſolemn conteſts exhibited to the people.

Ga'mecock (*s. from* game, *and* cock) A cock bred to fight.

Ga'meegg (*s. from* game, *and* egg) An egg laid by a hen impregnated by a cock of the game.

Ga'mehen (*s. from* game, *and* hen) A hen of the game kind.

Ga'mekeeper (*s. from* game, *and* keep) One that looks after the game in a manor and ſees it is not deſtroyed, one deputed by the lord of a manor to preſerve the game.

Ga'meſome (*adj. from* game) Frolickſome, gay, playful, ſportful.

Ga'meſomely (*adv. from* gameſome) Sportively, merrily.

Ga'meſomeneſs (*s. from* gameſome) Sportiveneſs, merriment.

Ga'meſter (*s. from* game) One who is addicted to gaming, one who is engaged at play, a merry fellow, a light woman.

Ga'ming (*p. a. from* game) Engaging at play, acting the part of a gameſter; appropriated to gameſters; frequented by gameſters; making mirth, deriding.

Ga'ming (*s. from the part.*) The practice of gameſters, the act of engaging deeply in play.

Ga'minghouſe (*s. from* gaming, *and* houſe) A houſe frequented by gameſters.

Ga'mingtable (*s. from* gaming, *and* table) A table ſurrounded by gameſters, a table appropriated to gaming.

GAM'MA (*s. from the* Greek) The third letter in the Greek alphabet; the ſcale or ground work of muſic.

Gam'maut (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The gamut.

GAM'MADIM, GAM'MADIMS (*s. plu. the true etymology is doubtful*) The garriſon placed in the towers of Tyrus. *Ezek.*

GAM'MER (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A title formerly given to elderly women, mother, miſtreſs, neighbour. "*Gaffer and* gammer."

GAM'MON (*s. from the* Ital. gambone) The buttock of a fat hog ſalted and dried, the lower part of a flitch of bacon.

Gam'moneſſence (*s. in cookery, from* gammon, *and* eſſence) A diſh made of thin ſlices of gammon dreſſed with a ragoo.

Gam'moning (*s. a ſea term*) The ſeveral turns of rope round the bowſprit in order to ſtrengthen it. *Blackley.*

Gam'mot (*s. in ſurgery*) An inciſion knife. *Bailey.*

Gam'mut (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gamut, the ſcale of muſic.

GAMPHE'LÆ (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek γαμφος *crooked*) The jaws, the bones of the jaw. *Scott.*

GAM'UT (*s. from the* Ital. gama) The ſcale or firſt principles of muſical compoſition; the firſt or graveſt note in the modern ſcale of muſic, ſo called from the Greek gamma anſwering to the letter G originally placed at the head of the ſcale.

Gan (*v. pret. contracted from* began, *now obſolete*) Did begin, began. *Spenſer.*

GANCH (*s. from the* French ganche *a hook*) A mode of execution in Turkey, in which the criminal is thrown from an eminence on a number of ſhort ſtakes or hooks placed below to receive him.

Ganch (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To throw down from a high place on hooks by way of puniſhment.

Ganch'ing (*p. a. from* ganch) Throwing from a high place on hooks by way of puniſhment.

Ganch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The puniſhment of the ganch.

GAN'DER (*s. from the* Sax. gandra) The male of the gooſe.

Gan'dergoſſes (*s. in botany*) An herb. *Phillips.*

GAN'ET (*s. from the* French ganet) A wild duck.

GANG (*v. int. from the* Sax. gangan, *now chiefly uſed in droll ſtyle*) To go, to walk. *Spenſer.*

Gang (*s. from the verb, chiefly uſed in contempt*) A company, a tribe, a troop, a number herding together, a crew.

GANG'AMON (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The omentum, the caul. *Scott.*

Gang'board (*s. a ſea term*) A plank with ſeveral cleats nailed to it for the convenience of going into or out of a boat where the water is not deep enough to float the boat cloſe to the landing place.

Gange (*v. int. obſolete*) To walk, to go. *Chaucer.*

GAN'GES (*s. in geography*) A large river of the hither India; it riſes in the mountains which ſeparate India from Tartary and empties itſelf into the bay of Bengal.

Gang'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of coregonus.

Gang'flower (*s. from* gang, *and* flower) A flower that generally bloſſoms in rogation week.

GANG'HON (*s. from the* French) A kind of flower. *Ainſ.*

GANGIA'TORES (*s. in Scotland*) The officers whoſe buſineſs it is to examine weights and meaſures.

Gan'gic (*adj. from* Ganges) Belonging to the river Ganges. *Cole.*

GANG'LIO (*s. in anatomy, and ſurgery*) A complication of nerves, a tumor in ſome tendinous or nervous part.

GAN'GLION (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek) A kind of tumour in ſome tendinous and nervous part of the body.

Gan'grel (*s. a colloquial word*) A tall ill ſhapen fellow, a tall aukward woman. *Bailey.*

Gan'green (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gangrene.

GAN'GRENE (*s. from the* Greek γαγγραινα) A ſtopp of the circulation with a tendency to putrifactio mortification in its firſt appearance.

Gan'grene (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To corrupt, to affect a mortification.

Gan'grene (*v. int.*) To become gangrenous, to bec mortified.

Gan'grened (*p. from* gangrene) Corrupted, morti affected with a gangrene; *with* with: *as,* "Gangre with *cold.*"

Gan'grenous (*adj. from* gangrene) Corrupted, morti tending to a gangrene.

Gang'way (*s. a ſea term*) A paſſage from one part of ſhip to another.

Gang'week (*s. from* gang, *and* week) Rogation wee

Gan'net (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of duck, a bird of gull kind frequent in the Weſt of England.

Gan'nin (*v. pret. obſolete*) Began, did begin. *Cha*

GAN'TELOPE (*s. from the* Dutch gant *all, and* lo *to run*) A military puniſhment in which the crim is to run between the ranks and receive a laſh each man.

GANT'LET (*s. from the* French gantelet) A kind of g to defend the hand in military exploits and u thrown down as a challenge; a boxing glove, the tus.

Gant'let (*s. corrupted from* gantelope, *but more comm uſed*) The gantelope.

Gant'let (*s. with ſurgeons*) A kind of bandage for hand.

Gant'lop, Gant'lope (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The g lope, the gantlet.

GAN'YMED, GANYME'DES (*s. in heathen mytholog* beautiful boy, Jupiter's cup-bearer. *Figuratively* ingle, a boy kept for unnatural purpoſes.

Ganyme'des (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation.

GAN'ZA (*s. in ornithology, from the* Spaniſh) A ki wild gooſe.

GAOL (*s. from the* Brit. *pronounced as though it written* jail) A priſon, a place of confinement.

Gaoldeliv'ery (*s. from* gaol, *and* deliver) The ju proceſs which, by condemnation or acquital, em the priſon.

Gaol'er (*s. from* gaol) The keeper of a priſon, the to whoſe care the priſoners are committed.

Gap (*s. from* gape) A breach, a breach in a fence; ſage, an avenue, an opening; an interſtice; a ho deficiency; the hiatus in pronunciation.

GAPE (*v. int. from the* Sax. geapan) To open the m wide, to yawn; to open the mouth for food as a y bird, to crave, to deſire earneſtly; *with* for, *or as,* "*The ſervant* gapeth after *the ſhadow.*" " gape for *their revenues.*" To open, to open w breach; to have an hiatus, to make a noiſe with throat; to ſtare with wonder, to ſtand aghaſt; at, *or* upon: *as,* "*For the mob to* gape at." " *have* gaped upon *me with their mouths.*"

Ga'per (*s. from* gape) One that gapes. *Ch*

Ga'peſeed (*s. a cant word*) A gaping idle fellow, terer.

Ga'ping (*p. a. from* gape) Yawning, opening the m wide, craving, ſtaring with wonder or folly, ing in a breach.

Ga'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of yawning.

Gaptooth'ed (*adj. from* gap, *and* tooth) Having ſtices between the teeth. *Dr*

Gaptoth'id (*adj. obſolete*) Gaptoothed. *Ch*

GAR (*s. from the* Sax.) A weapon.

GAR'AGAY (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of American

Garaman'tic (*adj. from* Garamantes) Belonging Garamantes.

GARAMAN'TES (*s. in geography*) The ancient i tants of Libya.

GARAMAN'TITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind o buncle. *P*

GARB (*s. from the* French garbe) The dreſs, the the cloaths, the faſhion of dreſs, the external a ance; the ſharp poignant taſte of liquor.

Gar'ba (*s. in old records*) A ſheaf.

GAR'BAGE (*s. the derivation is doubtful*) The offa bowels, that part of the inwards of a beaſt wh ſeparated and thrown away.

GARBE (*s. in heraldry*) A ſheaf.

Gar'befeeders (*s. in falconry*) The feathers und hawk's beak.

Gar'bel (*s. a ſea term*) The plank next to the ke ſhip.

Gar'bidge (*s. corrupted from* garbage) Garbage, o *Mor*

Gar'biſh (*s. corrupted from* garbage) Garbage, offa

GA

′BLE (*v. t. from the* Italian garbellare) To ſift, to rt, to ſeparate the good from the bad.

bled (*p. from* garble) Sifted, ſeparated, culled.

bler (*s. from* garble) He who ſeparates one part from other.

bles (*s. from* garble) The duſt or filth ſeparated in rbling.

′bling (*p. a. from* garble) Sifting, ſeparating.

bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſifting, the act ſeparating the good from the bad.

′board (*adj. a ſea term*) Next to the keel.

′BOIL (*s. from the* French garbouille) Diſorder, tu-ult. *Shakeſpeare.*

ce (*s. obſolete*) A poor ſervant boy. *Bailey.*

′cifer (*s. in the laws of Scotland*) A boy employed in mill.

RCIN′IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

R′CIO (*s. obſolete*) A poor lad, a ſervant boy. *Bailey.*

RCO′N (*s. from the* French) A male child, a boy.

d (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A guard.

RD (*s. from the* French garde) Wardſhip, care, cuſ-dy. *Johnſon.*

d′ant (*adj. in heraldry, from* gard) Having a full face, oking as on guard.

d′brace (*s. obſolete*) A defence for the arm. *Chau.*

d′cock (*s. in clockwork*) The ſtop of the fuſee.

RD′DUCORD (*s. in clockwork*) The ſtop of the fuſee, he gardcock. *Scott.*

d′dugut (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gardcock, he ſtop of the fuſee.

′decaut (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gard-du-cord. *P.*

R′DEN (*s. from the* Brit. gardd) A piece of ground ncloſed and cultivated with extraordinary care; a lace particulary pleaſant and fruitful.

′den (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To make a garden, to ultivate a garden.

′den (*adj. ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to garden, produced in a garden.

′dener (*s. from* garden) One that lays out gardens, ne that cultivates a garden.

′dening (*p. a. from* garden) Laying out gardens, ultivating a garden.

′dening (*s. from the part.*) The act of planning gardens, the culture of a garden.

′denmould (*s. from* garden, *and* mould) Mould fit or a garden.

′denſtuff (*s. from* garden, *and* ſtuff) The produce of he garden, eſpecially that which is dreſſed and eaten ith meat.

′dentillage (*s. from* garden, *and* tillage) The tillage ſed in the culture of gardens.

′denware (*s. from* garden, *and* ware) The produce f the garden.

d′eviant (*s. not much uſed*) A wallet. *Phillips.*

rd′eyne (*s. an old law term*) A guardian, a warden.

′dian (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A guardian.

′dianſhip (*s. from* gardian, *but not ſo common a ſpel-ing*) Guardianſhip.

rd′manger (*s. not much uſed*) A ſtorehouſe, a place to ut victuals in. *Scott.*

rd′robe (*s. obſolete*) A wardrobe, a place to keep cloaths n. *Scott.*

R′DUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſargus.

re (*s. not much uſed*) Coarſe wool, the wool that rows on the legs of ſheep.

re (*v. t. obſolete*) To cauſe. *Phillips.*

′rebrained (*adj. a local word*) Giddy, thoughtleſs.

R′GANCY (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the duck kind bout the ſize of the common teal.

RGAN′TA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) The throat, a wide hroat. *Cole.*

RGAN′TUA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) An imaginary giant, bugbear. *Scott.*

RGA′RCON (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The cover of the wind pipe. *Scott.*

R′GARISM (*s. from the* Greek γαργαρεων *the throat*) A iquid form of medicine to waſh the mouth and throat.

rgari′ze (*v. t. from* gargariſm) To waſh the mouth nd throat with medicated liquor.

rgari′zed (*p. from* gargarize) Waſhed with a gargle, ſed as a gargle. *Bacon.*

RG′ET (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A diſtemper in cattle. *Mortimer.*

rg′id (*s.*) A diſtemper in geeſe. *Scott.*

RGIL′ON, GARGIL′LON (*s. a hunting term*) The rincipal part of the heart of the deer kind. *Scott.*

R′GLE (*s. from the* Greek γαργαρεων *the throat*) A gargariſm, a liquor with which the throat is waſhed.

′gle (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To waſh the throat with ome liquor not ſuffering it immediately to deſcend; to warble, to play in the throat; *but this ſenſe is judged improper.* *Waller.*

Gar′gled (*p. from* gargle) Waſhed with a gargle; warbled, played in the throat as a note in ſinging. *Wal.*

Gar′gling (*p. a. from* gargle) Waſhing the mouth or throat with a gargle.

GARG′LION (*s. in ſurgery*) An exudation of nervous juice from a bruiſe hardened into an immoveable tumor. *Quincy.*

GAR′GOL (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A diſtemper in pigs. *Mortimer.*

GARIDEL′LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GAR′ISH (*adj. from the* Sax. garwian *to make preparation, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gairiſh, fine, gaudy. *Sc.*

Gar′iſhly (*adv. from* gariſh, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gairiſhly, gaudily. *Scott.*

Gar′iſhneſs (*s. from* gariſh) Gairiſhneſs, finery. *Scott.*

Gar′iſoun (*v. t. obſolete*) To gariſon, to defend. *Chau.*

GAR′IZIM (*s.*) The name of a place. *2 Mac.*

GAR′LAND (*s. from the* French garlande) A wreath of flowers, a wreath of branches; an ornament of ribbands and flowers.

Gar′land (*s. a ſea term*) A collar of rope about the head of a maſt to keep the ſhrowds from falling, a kind of net in which the ſailors keep their victuals.

GAR′LIC (*s. from the* Sax. gar *a lance, and* lock) A plant with a bulbous root conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall tubercles, a kind of onion.

Gar′liceater (*s. from* garlic, *and* eat) One that eats garlic, a mean fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ga′rlicpeartree (*s. in botany*) An American plant producing fruit, not unlike a pear, ſtrongly ſcented with garlic.

GAR′LICK (*s. the more correct ſpelling*) Garlic, a kind of onion.

Gar′licky (*adj. from* garlick) Overgrown with garlick. *Hollingſworth.*

GAR′MENT (*s. from the old* French guarniment) Any principal part of dreſs, clothes, any thing with which the body is covered.

Gar′nament (*s. an old law term*) A warning, a ſummons to appear. *Cole.*

GAR′NER (*s. from the* French grenier) A place in which threſhed corn is laid up, a granery.

Gar′ner (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſtore up in a place of ſafety. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gar′nere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A granary, a ſtore room. *Chaucer.*

Garneſtu′ra (*s. in old records*) Implements of war.

GAR′NET (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone, a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs between the ſapphire and the common cryſtal.

Gar′net (*s. a ſea term*) A ſort of tackle fixed to the mainſtay, ſmall tackle faſtened to the clue of a ſail, the clue garnet.

Garniamen′tum (*s. in old records*) Any kind of trimming or ornament on cloaths.

GAR′NISH (*v. t. from the* French garnir) To decorate with ornamental appendages, to ſet off a diſh with ſomething laid round it, to fit with fetters.

Gar′niſh (*s. from the verb*) An ornament, a decoration, that which is put round a diſh to embelliſh it.

Gar′niſh (*s. in the priſons*) Fetters, the fees paid by a priſoner on his coming into a gaol. *Ainſworth.*

Gar′niſh (*v. t. an old law term*) To warn, to ſummons to appear. *Cole.*

Gar′niſhed (*p. from* garniſh) Ornamented, embelliſhed, ſet off with garniſh; *with* with: *as,* "Garniſhed with *ſparagus.*"

Garniſhee′ (*s. in the court of Guildhall*) The party in whoſe hands the money of another perſon is attached.

Gar′niſher (*s. from* garniſh) One that garniſhes, one that ſets off any thing. *Scott.*

Gar′niſhing (*p. a. from* garniſh) Ornamenting, ſetting off with garniſh.

Gar′niſhment (*s. from* garniſh) Ornament, embelliſhment, a ſummons to appear.

Gar′niſon (*s. obſolete*) A gariſon, a guard. *Chaucer.*

Gar′niture (*s. from* garniſh) Furniture, ornament. *Ad.*

Garn′ment (*s. obſolete*) A garment. *Chaucer.*

Gar′ous (*adj. from* garum) Reſembling the pickle made of fiſh. *Brown.*

Garr (*v. t. obſolete*) To make, to cauſe. *Spenſer.*

GAR′RAN (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A ſmall horſe, a horſe bred in the Highlands of Scotland, a galloway.

Gar′ranty (*s. obſolete*) A warranty. *Cole.*

Garre (*s.*) A diſeaſe incident to hogs. *Phillips.*

GAR′RET (*s. from the* French garite *the tower of a citadel*) The higheſt room in a houſe, a room on the upper floor of a houſe; a kind of rotten wood. *Bacon.*

Gar'reteer (*s. from* garret) An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author.

GAR'RISON (*s. from the* French garniſon) A fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers, the ſoldiers placed in a fortified town, the ſtate of being put into a fortified place to defend it.

Gar'riſon (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To put a number of ſoldiers into a place to defend it, to ſupply a place with an armed force for its defence.

Gar'riſoned (*p. from* garriſon) Provided with a garriſon, defended by an armed force.

Gar'riſontown (*s. from* garriſon, *and* town) A fortified town in which troops are quartered.

Garru'lity (*s. from* garrulous) The incontinence of the tongue, talkativeneſs, an aptneſs to reveal ſecrets.

GAR'RULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. garrio *to prate*) Talkative, given to prate.

Gar'rulouſneſs (*s. from* garrulous) Talkativeneſs, aptneſs to prate. *Scott.*

GAR'RULUS (*s. in ornithology*) The roller.

GAR'STANG (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 223 miles from London.

Gars'tang (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Garſtang, made at Garſtang.

Garſum'me (*s. in old records*) A fine, an amerciament.

GAR'TER (*s. from the* Brit. gar) A ſtring or ribband by which the ſtocking is bound to the leg; the enſign of the higheſt order of knighthood in England; the principal knight or herald at arms.

Gar'ter (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bind with a ſtring or ribband about the leg.

Gar'tered (*p. from* garter) Bound with a garter.

Gar'tering (*p. a. from* garter) Binding with a garter, putting on the garters; belonging to the place where the garter is uſually worn.

Gar'tering (*s. from the part.*) The garters, the ſtuff of which garters are made.

GARTH (*s. probably from* girth) The bulk of the body meaſured by the girdle.

Garth (*s. a local word*) A yard, a court yard; a ware or dam for catching fiſh.

Garth'man (*s. obſolete*) A fiſherman, the owner of a wear or dam where fiſh are kept.

GA'RUM (*s. with phyſicians*) The brine or pickle in which fiſh are preſerved.

GARYOPHIL'LUS (*s. in botany, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The caryophillus, the pink, the clove gilliflower.

Gar'zil (*s. a local word*) Wood for fences.

GAS (*s. a chymical term*) A ſpirit incapable of coagulation.

GASCONA'DE (*s. from the* French Gaſcoen *one of the inhabitants of Gaſcony who were famous for boaſting*) A boaſt, a bravado.

Gaſcona'de (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To boaſt, to brag, to bluſter. *Johnſon.*

GASCOI'N, GASCOI'GN (*s. in the manage*) The hinder thigh of a horſe.

GAS'CONY (*s. in geography*) A province in France, the inhabitants of which were notorious for lying and boaſting.

Gaſcoo'n (*s. from* Gaſcony) A native of Gaſcony. *Scott.*

Gaſcoy'ne (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gaſcoin, the hinder thigh of a horſe. *Scott.*

Ga'ſehound (*s. perhaps not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gazehound, a dog that hunts by ſight, a grayhound.

GASH (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French hacher *to cut*) To cut deep, to cut with an inſtrument ſo as to make a wide deep wound.

Gaſh (*s. from the verb*) A wide deep wound; the mark of a wound.

Gaſhed (*p. from* gaſh) Cut ſo as to have a deep wound; *with* with: *as*, "*All over* gaſhed with *wounds.*"

Gaſh'ing (*p. a. from* gaſh) Cutting with a wide and deep wound, making gaſhes.

GAS'KET (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of plated cord faſtened to the ſailyards of a ſhip and uſed in furling the ſails.

Gas'kins (*s. an old droll word*) Wide hoſe, wide breeches. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gaſp (*v. int. from* gape) To open the mouth to catch breath, to emit breath by opening the mouth convulſively; to long for; *but this ſenſe is judged improper*: "*They* gaſped after *their liberty.*" *Spectator.*

Gaſp (*s. from the verb*) The act of opening the mouth to catch breath, the ſhort catch for breath in the laſt agonies.

Gaſp'ing (*p. a. from* gaſp) Opening the mouth wide to catch breath, breathing out the laſt breath, expiring; *with* for: *as*, "Gaſping for *life.*"

GAST (*s. from the* Sax.) A ghoſt, terror, gaſtlineſs. *Ch.*

GAST (*v. t. from the* Sax.) To fright, to terrify, ſhock, to make aghaſt.

GASTAL'DUS (*s. in antiquity*) An officer in a prin court anſwering to the ſteward of the houſehold.

Gaſt'ed (*p. from* gaſt) Terrified, frighted, aghaſt.

GAS'TER (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek γαϛηρ *the be* The ſtomach, the lower belly, the womb. *Sc*

GASTEROSTE'US (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſh

Gaſt'hound (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The gazehou the grayhound.

Gaſt'lineſs (*s. from* gaſtly) The ſtate of being gaſtly.

Gaſt'ly (*adj. from* gaſt) Terrible, frightful, like a gh

Gaſt'neſs (*s. from* gaſt, *obſolete*) Terror, gaſtlineſs.

Gaſt'oyne (*s. obſolete*) A void, a waſte place. *Ch*

Gaſt'red (*adj. obſolete*) Frightened, aſtoniſhed. *Bai*

Gas'tric (*adj. from* gaſter) Belonging to the belly, longing to the ſtomach.

Gas'trica (*s. in anatomy, from* gaſtric) The upper bra of the ſplenetic vein.

GAS'TRICUS (*s. in anatomy*) The gaſtric vein; havi two branches the greater and the leſs. *Sc*

GASTRIL'OQUUS (*s. from the* Greek γαϛηρ *the belly, a the* Lat. loquor *to ſpeak*) One who has the faculty ſpeaking out of his belly.

GASTROENE'MIUS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſc which make up the calf of the leg.

GASTROEPIPLO'IC (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to t artery that leads to the ſtomach and belly, belongi to the vein that leads from the ſtomach and omentu

Gaſtroepiplo'ica (*s. from* gaſtroepiploic) The artery, t vein that belongs to the ſtomach and omentum. *Sc*

GASTROL'OGY (*s. from the* Gr. γαϛηρ *the belly, and* λο *a deſcription*) A treatiſe on the ſtomach and omentu

GASTROL'ATER (*s. from the* Greek γαϛηρ *the belly, a* λατρευω *to worſhip*) A glutton, one that makes a g of his belly. *Sco*

GASTROM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek γαϛηρ *the belly, a* μαντεια *magic*) A kind of divination practiſed by t ancients.

GAST'ROMYTH (*s. from the* Greek γαϛηρ *the belly, a* μυθος *ſpeech*) One who has the faculty of ſpeaking out of the belly.

GASTRO'ROPHY (*s. from the* Greek γαϛηρ *the belly, a* ραφη *a ſuture*) The act of ſewing up a wound of t belly, the act of ſewing up a wound of the belly co plicated with another wound of the inteſtine.

GASTROT'OMY (*s. from the* Greek γαϛηρ *the belly, a* τεμνω *to cut*) The act of laying open the belly, the of cutting open the womb. *Sco*

Gat (*v. int. pret. of* get) Did get.

GA'TAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the lowing of catt A man's name.

Gate (*s. from the* Sax geat) The door of a city, a lar door; a frame of timber upon hinges to open a p ſage into incloſures; an avenue, an opening.

Gate (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gait, a manner walking. *Sco*

Gate (*s. a local word*) A ſtreet.

Gate (*s. obſolete*) A goat. *Spenſ*

Gate (*s. obſolete*) A way, a manner. *Chauc*

Gate (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Did beget. *Chauc*

Ga'tevein (*s. from* gate, *and* vein) The great vein whi conveys the blood to the liver. *Bac*

Ga'teway (*s. from* gate, *and* way) A way through t gates of incloſed grounds, the way leading through large door under a building.

GATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a preſs) A city in t country of the Philiſtines.

GA'THER (*v. t. from the* Sax. gaderan) To collect, pluck, to get in; to draw together, to aſſemble; heap up, to gain; to know by inference; to pucke to take up in plaits.

Ga'ther (*v. int.*) To grow larger, to thicken, to gen rate pus, to collect in matter.

Gath'er (*s. from the verb*) A pucker, a plait.

Gath'erbag (*s. with hunters*) The membrane incloſin a red deer in the hind's belly. *Phillip*

Gath'ered (*p. from* gather) Collected, plucked, draw together, heaped up, drawn up in plaits.

Gath'erer (*s. from* gather) One that gathers, a collecto

Gath'ering (*p. a. from* gather) Collecting, pluckin heaping up, aſſembling, taking up in plaits.

Gath'ering (*s. from the part.*) A collection, the act aſſembling together.

Gath'ren (*v. t. obſolete*) To gather. *Chauce*

Gath'rid (*p. obſolete*) Gathered. *Chauce*

GATH'RIMMON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the preſs the granate) The name of a city. *Joſhu*

Gatte (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Did get. *Chauce*

GAT'TENTREE (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of cornelian cherr lehend (*s, a local word*) A forgetful perſon. *Cole.*

TON (*s.*) A borough town in Surry; it has no
rket, ſends two members to parliament, and is 10
les from London.

on (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Gatton, made
Gatton.

A′LI (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The bdellium.

(*s. not much uſed, in botany*) The woad. *Scott.*

DE (*s. the derivation is uncertain*) An ornament, a
thing.

e (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To exult, to rejoice at. *Sh.*

dery (*s. from* gaude) Finery, oſtentation of dreſs.

did (*adj. obſolete*) Gaudy, garniſhed. *Chaucer.*

dies (*s. plu. from* gaudy) Double commons, the com-
ns allowed on gaudy days.

DIL′OQUUS (*adj. from the* Lat. gaudium *joy, and*
uor *to ſpeak*) Declaring good news. *Scott.*

′ily (*adv. from* gaudy) In a gaudy manner, with
ry.

′ineſs (*s. from* gaudy) Finery, ſhowineſs.

y (*adj. from* gaude) Showy, ſplendid, pompous,
, feſtive.

D′Y (*s. from the* Lat. gaudeo *to rejoice*) A feaſt, a feſ-
l, a day of plenty. *Cheyne.*

(*v. t. pret. of* give) Did give.

EL (*s. from the* Sax. gafel) A tribute, a toll, a cuſtom,
early rent.

(*s. a local word*) The ground. *Mortimer.*

l (*s. with builders, but not ſo common a word*) The
le, the triangular part of a building which ſupports
end of the roof.

(*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to tribute, paid in
ute.

lbred (*s. obſolete*) Bread or corn formerly paid as
or tribute.

lcorn (*s. from* gavel, *and* corn) Corn formerly paid
ribute.

lerth (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The duty of ploughing ſo
ch land by the tenant for the lord. *Phillips.*

let (*s. from* gavel) An ancient cuſtom in Kent by
ch the tenant in gavel kind forfeits his lands and
ments on the failure of due rents and ſervices. *Ph.*

gil′da, Gavelgil′da (*s. in old records*) An eſtate which
gs in an yearly rent or profit. *Phillips.*

herte (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The gavelerth.

lingmen (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The tenants who paid
rved rents beſides cuſtomary duties. *Phillips.*

kind (*s. a law term*) A cuſtom by which the lands
e father are divided among all his ſons, or the
s of a brother dying without iſſue among all the
iving brothers; a cuſtom now aboliſhed by which
female deſcendents were utterly excluded and ba-
s inherited with legitimate children. *Sir J. Davies.*

malt (*s. in old cuſtoms*) Malt delivered by way of
te or rent to the lord.

med (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The duty of mowing graſs
ired by the lord from his cuſtomary tenants.

pe (*s. a local word*) A bar of iron uſed to make
s for ſtakes.

LOES (*s. from the* Sax.) Shafts, javelins, warlike
nes. *Phillips.*

rep (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The duty of reaping corn
e lord by his tenants.

eſter (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A kind of rent ale, one of
rticles anciently charged on the ſtewards or bai-
of manors belonging to the church of Canter-
Phillips.

E (*s. from the* French, *pronounced as though it*
written gage) A meaſure, a ſtandard.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To meaſure the contents of a
, to meaſure by any proportion.

d (*p. from* gauge) Meaſured.

line (*s. from* gauge, *and* line) One of the lines on
gingrod.

point (*s. in ſtereometry*) The diameter of a circle
area is equal to the ſolidity of any meaſure pro-

(*s. from* gauge) One who meaſures veſſels, one
meaſures by a gauge.

g (*p. a. from* gauge) Meaſuring the contents of

g (*s. from the part.*) The art or proceſs of mea-
the contents of all kinds of veſſels, ſtereometry.

grod (*s. from* gauging, *and* rod) The rule or
ed in gauging.

(*s. in ornithology*) The ſeagull, a kind of wild

(*s. in geography*) The old name of France.

a local word) A lever. *Bailey.*

GAUL′FRIDE (*s.*) A man's name. *Chaucer.*

Gau′lick (*adj. a local word*)Belonging to the left hand, left.

Gau′liſh (*adj. from* Gaul) Belonging to Gaul, French. *Ai.*

Gaul′onites (*s.*) A ſect among the Jews who oppoſed the tribute raiſed by Cyreneus in the reign of Auguſtus. *Ba.*

Gauls (*s. from* Gaul) The inhabitants of the ancient Gaul.

GAUNT (*adj. from the* Sax. gewanian *to leſſen*) Thin, ſlender, meagre, lean.

Gaunt′er (*adj. comp. of* gaunt) Gaunt in a greater degree.

Gaunt′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* gaunt) Gaunt in the greateſt degree.

GAUNT′LET *s. from the* French gantelet) The cæſtus, the gantlet.

Gaunt′lope (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gantelope, the gantlet.

Gaunt′ly (*adv. from* gaunt) Meagrely, thinly.

Gaun′tree (*s. a local word*) A ſtilling, a wooden frame to ſet casks on, a trail.

GA′VOT (*s. from the* French gavote) A brisk kind of dance.

GAVOT′TA (*s. in muſic*) A brisk kind of air.

GAUR (*s. in Turkey*) An infidel. *Scott.*

Gaure, Gou′rin (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſtare. *Chaucer.*

Gauze (*s. from* gaze) A thin tranſparent cloth made of ſilk or linen.

GAW′AIN, GAW′EIN (*s.*) A woman's name, ſiſter to king Arthur. *Chaucer.*

Gawge (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To gauge.

Gaw′geator, Gaw′geor (*s. obſolete, and incorrect ſpellings*) A gauger, an officer who was to allow and mark certain goods for ſale. *Phillips.*

Gaw′gepeny (*s. obſolete*) A fee formerly paid to an officer who was to allow the ſale of certain goods. *Cole.*

GAWK (*s. from the* Sax. geac) A cuckoo, a ſilly fellow.

Gawn (*s. a local word*) A gallon, a ſmall pail containing about a gallon.

Gawn′tree (*s. a local word*) A ſtilling, a frame of wood to put a cask on, a trail.

Gawſe, Gawze (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gauze.

GAY (*adj. from the* French) Airy, chearful, merry; fine, ſhowy.

Gay (*s. from the adj.*) An ornament, an embelliſhment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gay′ety (*s. from* gay) Chearfulneſs, airineſs, acts of juvenile pleaſure.

Gay′lere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A gaoler. *Chaucer.*

Gay′ly (*adv. from* gay) Merrily, chearfully, ſhowily.

Gay′neſs (*s. not much uſed, from* gay) Gaiety, finery.

Gay′ter, Gay′tertree (*s. in botany*) The dogwood, the prickwood.

GA′ZA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrong) The name of a city in the land of the Philiſtines.

GAZ′ARA (*s.*) The name of a city. 1 *Mac.*

GAZE (*v. int. from the* Sax. geſean) To look intently, to look with earneſtneſs.

Gaze (*s. from the verb*) A fixed look, the look of wonder, the object looked at.

Gaze (*v. int.*) To look at. "*And* gazed *awhile the ample sky.*" *Milton.*

Ga′zed (*p. from* gaze) Looked at, ſurveyed with wonder. *Johnſon.*

Ga′zeful (*adj. from* gaze) Looking intently.

Ga′zehound (*s. from* gaze, *and* hound) A dog that hunts by ſight, a grayhound.

GAZ′EL (*s. in zoology*) An Arabian deer, an antelope.

GAZEL′LA (*s. in zoology*) The gazel.

Ga′zement (*s. obſolete, from* gaze) The act of gazing. *Sp.*

Ga′zer (*s. from* gaze) One that gazes, one that looks intently.

GAZET′TE (*s. from the* Venetian gazetta *a halfpenny, the price of a news paper firſt publiſhed at Venice*) A paper of news, a paper of news publiſhed by authority.

Gazettee′r (*s. from* gazette) A writer of a news paper, a paper of intelligence.

Gazettie′r (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gazetteer.

GA′ZI (*s.*) A title among the Turks and Arabs given to ſuch as have made war on Chriſtians and extended the religion of Mahomet. *Scott.*

Ga′zing (*p. a. from* gaze) Looking ſteadily, looking with amazement.

Ga′zingſtock (*s. from* gaze, *and* ſtock) A perſon looked at with ſcorn or abhorrence.

GA′ZON (*s. in fortification, from the* French) A piece of freſh earth covered with graſs uſed in lining the outſides of ramparts and parapets.

GA′ZUL (*s.*) An Egyptian weed uſed in making fine glaſs. *Scott.*

Geant (*s. obſolete*) A jay, a bittern. *Chaucer.*

GEAR (*s. from the* Sax. geawre) Furniture, dreſs, habit, ornaments; the traces by which horſes or oxen draw; ſtuff, goods, riches. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gear (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dreſs, to put harneſs on a horſe.

Gear′ed (*p. from* gear) Dreſſed, furniſhed with harneſs.

Gear′ing (*p. a. from* gear) Dreſſing, putting on harneſs.

Gears (*s. a ſea term*) The jears, an aſſemblage of ſmall tackle.

Gea′ſen (*adj. obſolete*) Wonderful. *Spenſer.*

Geat (*s. corrupted from* jett) The hole through which the metal runs into the mould.

GE′BA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a hill) The name of a city.

GE′BAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bound) The name of a place.

GE′BIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* height) The name of a place. *Iſaiah.*

GE′BURSCRIP (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A neighbourhood, an adjoining territory.

GE′BURUS (*s. from the* Sax. gebur, *obſolete*) A neighbour, a neighbour in the country.

GECK (*s. from the* Sax geac *a cuckoo*) One eaſily impoſed upon, a bubble. *Shakeſpeare.*

Geck (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To trick, to cheat, to make a fool of one.

GED (*s. in ornithology*) The juddock, the ſmall ſnipe.

GEDALI′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a divine endowment) A man's name.

Gede (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Did go, went. *Chaucer.*

GED′EON (*s.*) A man's name. *Judith.*

Gee (*v. int. imperative* mode, *a word uſed by waggoners to their horſes*) Go, turn to the off ſide.

Geer (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gear.

Geer (*v. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To dreſs, to put harneſs on a horſe.

Geer′ed (*p. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Dreſſed, harneſſed. *Bailey.*

Geeſe (*s. plu. of* gooſe) Two or more of the gooſe kind.

GEF′FERY (*s.*) A man's name.

Geſts (*s. obſolete*) Gifts. *Chaucer.*

GEHA′ZI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the valley of viſion) A man's name.

GEHEN′NA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the valley of Hinnom) A valley near Jeruſalem where the idolatrous Iſraelites ſacrificed their children to Moloch.

GEIR (*s. from the* Teut. gayer *greedy*) A vulture.

GE′LABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. gelu *ice*) Capable of being congealed. *Johnſon.*

GELÆOPA′CHIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A claſs of mineral inflamable fluids.

GELÆOSPI′LA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A claſs of mineral inflamable fluids of a thinner conſiſtence than the gelæopachia.

GELATI′NA (*s. in pharmacy*) Any kind of clear gummy juice. *Scott.*

Ge′latine (*adj. from* gelatina) Formed into a jelly, ſtiff, coheſive. *Derham.*

Gelat′inous (*adj. from* gelatina) Formed into a kind of jelly, coheſive. *Woodward.*

GELD (*v. t. the* g *is pronounced hard, from the* German gelten) To caſtrate, to deprive of any principal part, to take off any appearance of immodeſty.

Geld (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gild, a tax, a tribute. *Scott.*

Geld′able (*adj. from* geld) Capable of being gelded. *Sc.*

Geld′able (*adj. from* geld, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Gildable, liable to pay tribute. *Scott.*

Geld′ed (*p. from* geld) Caſtrated, deprived of ſome eſſential part, deprived of any part improper or immodeſt.

Geld′er (*s. from* geld) One that caſtrates, one that gelds cattle.

Geld′erroſe (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub.

Geld′ing (*p. a. from* geld) Caſtrating, depriving of ſome eſſential part.

Geld′ing (*s. from the part.*) A horſe that has been gelded, any animal that has been caſtrated.

Gel′icide (*s. not uſed*) A froſt. *Cole.*

GE′LID (*adj. from the* Lat. gelu *froſt*) Exceſſively cold, chill.

Gelid′ity (*s. not much uſed, from* gelid) Extreme cold.

Gel′idneſs (*s. little uſed, from* gelid) Exceſſive cold.

GEL′LY (*s. from the* Lat. gelu *froſt*) A coagulated fluid, a viſcous body, a kind of tender coagulation.

Gel′ofer (*s. obſolete*) A clovegillyflower. *Chaucer.*

GELOS′COPY (*s. from the* Greek γελος *laughter, and* σκοπεω *to view*) A kind of prediction drawn from the manner in which any one laughs. *Scott.*

Gel′over (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A gellyflower.

Gel′ous (*adj. obſolete*) Jealous.

GELSEM′INUM (*s. in botany*) The jeſſamin.

Gelt (*s. from* geld) A gelding, a gelded animal.

Gelt (*v. pret. of* geld) Gelded, did geld.

Gelt (*p. from* gelt) Caſtrated, gelded.

Gelt (*s. corrupted from* gilt) A tinſel, a gilt ſurface.

GEM (*s. from the* Lat, gemma) A precious ſtone of kind; the firſt bud of a plant, a bud juſt appearing

Gem (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To adorn with precious ſto

Gem (*v. int.*) To put forth the firſt bud.

GEM′ARA (*s. in antiquity*) The ſecond part of the Ba loniſh talmud.

GEMA′TRIA (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) A kind of arith tical cabbala.

Ge′meſeder (*s. obſolete*) The chief tail feather.

GEM′ELLES (*s. in heraldry*) Double bars, two bars.

GEMEL′LUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the elbow.

Ge′mels (*s. obſolete*) Twins.

GEM′ENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. gemo *to ment*) Lamenting, groaning.

GEMERI′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* completion man's name.

Gem′erie (*s. not uſed, from* gem) A cabinet, a place which jewels are kept.

GEM′INATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. gem *to make double*) To double, to make double.

Gem′inated (*p. from* geminate) Divided into two, gr ing double, doubled.

Gemina′tion (*s. from* geminate) A reduplication, a r tition.

Gemina′tus (*adj. in botany*) Divided into two.

GEM′INI (*s. in aſtronomy*) The twins, one of the tw ſigns of the zodiac.

GEM′INOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. gemino *to double*) ble, twofold. *Bro*

Gem′iny (*s. from* gemini) A couple, the twins, ge ni.

GEM′ITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſton which there is the appearance of two hands hol together.

Gem′ma (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A gem.

GEM′MA (*s. in botany*) The turgid bud of a plant.

Gem′mary (*adj. from* gem) Pertaining to gems, bel ing to jewels. *Bro*

Gem′mary (*s. from* gem) A place in which jewel kept.

Gem′meous (*adj. from* gem) Double. *Bro*

GEMMIF′EROUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* gemma *a gem, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing gems, ducing jewels.

Gemmoſ′ity (*s. not much uſed, from* gem) The qu of abounding with jewels; an exuberance of buds

Gem′mow (*adj. not much uſed*) Double.

Gem′mowring (*s. from* gemmow, *and* ring) A do ring in links.

GE′MOTE (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) The court of hundred, a court holden on ſome ſpecial occaſion

GEMUR′SA (*s. from the* Lat.) A corn, a diſtemper i toes. *Ph*

GE′NA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The cheek.

GENDARM′ES (*s. from the* French) The horſe i army, a kind of horſe guards in the French army.

Gende (*adj. obſolete*) Gentle, ſeemly, fine, genteel.

GEN′DER (*s. from the* Lat. genus *a kind*) A ſort, a a ſex; a diſtinction of nouns in grammar.

Gen′der (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cauſe, to produc beget.

Gen′der (*v. int.*) To breed, to copulate.

Gend′ered (*p. from* gender) Produced, bred.

Gend′ering (*p. a. from* gender) Producing, bree copulating.

Genealog′ical (*adj. from* genealogy) Belonging to logy, pertaining to the deſcents in families.

Geneal′ogiſt (*s. from* genealogy) One ſkilled in ge gy, one who traces the deſcents of families.

GENEAL′OGY (*s. from the* Greek γενεα *a generation* λογος *a deſcription*) The hiſtory of the deſcents in lies, a pedigree.

GEN′EARCH (*s. from the* Greek γενεα *a generation* αρχος *a chief*) The head of a family, the chief tribe or family.

GEN′EATH (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A hind, mer.

GEN′ERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. genero *to produce* pable of being produced.

GEN′ERAL (*s. from the* Lat. genus *a ſtock*) Compre ing many ſpecies, pertaining to a whole claſs or public, compriſing the whole, extenſive, unreſtra common, uſual.

n'eral (*s. from the adj.*) The whole, the greater part; he generality, the public. *But this ſenſe is now grown bſolete.* *Shakeſpeare.*

N'ERAL (*s. from the* French) One that has the command of an army.

NERA'LE (*s. from* general) The uſual commons in a religious houſe.

neralis'ſimo (*s. from* general) The ſupreme command- r; a title of honour rather than office. *Johnſon.*

neral'ity (*s. from* general) The ſtate of being general; he main body, the bulk of the people.

n'erally (*adv. from* general) In general, in the main, xtenſively, commonly.

n'eralneſs (*s. from* general) Univerſality, frequency, ommonneſs.

n'eralſhip (*s. from* general) The office of a general ommander, the manœuvres of a general in the command of an army.

n'eralty (*s. from* general, *but not ſo common a word*) The generality, the whole, the greater part.

N'ERANT (*adj. from the* Lat. genero *to produce*) Producing, begetting.

n'erant (*s. from the adj.*) The power that produces, he power that begets.

N'ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. genero *to beget*) To roduce, to propagate, to beget, to cauſe.

n'erated (*p. from* generate) Produced, propagated, cauſed.

n'erating (*p. a. from* generate) Producing, propagat- ng, cauſing.

nera'tion (*s. from* generate) The act of producing, the ct of begetting; a family, a race, an offspring; a ſingle ſucceſſion; an age.

n'erative (*adj. from* generate) Having the power of ropagation, prolific, fruitful.

nera'tor (*s. from* generate) That which generates, the ower that produces.

NER'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. genus *a kind*) Comprehending the genus, diſtinguiſhing the genus.

ner'ical (*adj. from* generic) Comprehending the genus as diſtinguiſhed from the ſpecies.

ner'ically (*adv. from* generical) With reſpect to the genus as diſtinguiſhed from the ſpecies.

NERO'SA (*s. a law term*) A gentlewoman as diſtinguiſhed from a ſpinſter.

neros'ity (*s. from* generous) The quality of being generous, liberality, magnanimity.

N'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. generoſus) Well born, noble of mind, magnanimous, liberal, munificent; trong, vigorous.

n'erouſly (*adv. from* generous) Magnanimouſly, liberally, munificently.

n'erouſneſs (*s. from* generous) The quality of being generous.

N'ESIS (*s. from the* Greek) A generation; the firſt book of ſcripture ſo called becauſe it treats of the production of the world; the formation of a ſuperficies or olid by the motion of the deſcribent.

nes'ta, Genes'tra (*s. in botany*) The geniſta. *Phil.*

N'ET (*s. from the* French) A ſmall ſized well proportioned Spaniſh horſe.

N'ET (*s. in zoology*) A kind of cat bred in Spain, the ur of the animal called by that name.

NETHLI'AC (*adj. from the* Greek γενεθλη *a generation*) Belonging to the calculation of nativities, ſhewing the configuration of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

nethli'acal (*adj. from* genethliac) Pertaining to the calculations of nativities as formerly practiſed by aſtrologers.

nethli'acs (*s. from* genethliac) The ſcience of calculating nativities as formerly practiſed by aſtrologers.

NETHLIAL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek γενεθλη *a generation, and* λογος *a deſcription*) The art of calculating nativities, the pretended art of telling fortunes by conſulting the poſition of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

nethlia'tic (*s. from* genethliac) One who calculates nativities, one who pretends to tell fortunes from the poſition of the heavens at the time of one's birth.

NE'VA (*s. in geography*) A city of Switzerland near the confines of France, famous for the part it took in the reformation from popery under John Calvin; it is a republick governed by a council and ſenate of its own, and is ſuppoſed to contain thirty thouſand ſouls.

NE'VA (*s. from the* French genevre *a juniperberry*) A kind of ſpirit diſtilled from the berry of the junipertree; gin.

'NIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. genialis *belonging to generation*) Contributing to propagation, giving life and chearfulneſs; natural, native.

nial'ity (*s. from* genial) Feſtivity, chearfulneſs. *Sc.*

Ge'nially (*adv. from* genial) Naturally, by genius; gayly, chearfully.

Ge'nialneſs (*s. from* genial) The ſtate or quality of being genial.

GENICULA'RIS (*s. in botany*) The valerian cultivated in gardens.

GENIC'ULATED (*s. from the* Lat. geniculum *a little knee*) Knotted, jointed.

GENICULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. geniculum *a little knee*) Knottineſs, the quality of having knots.

GENIC'ULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The joint or knot in the ſtalk of a plant.

GE'NII (*s. plu. in heathen mythology*) The two ſpirits or demons, the one good and the other bad, who were ſuppoſed to preſide over the actions of men.

GE'NIO (*s. from* genius) A man of a particular turn of mind. *Tatler.*

GENIOGLOS'SI (*s. plu. in anatomy*) A pair of muſcles belonging to the lower jaw.

GENIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Lat. genius, *a demon, and the* Greek λογος *a deſcription*) A diſcourſe or treatiſe on the nature of angels and ſpirits. *Scott.*

GENIOHYOIDÆ'US (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle which riſes in the middle of the chin and terminates in the baſe of the hyoides.

GENI'PA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GENIS'TA (*s. in botany*) The broom, the dyer's weed, a genus of plants.

GENISTEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The geniſta.

GEN'ITAL (*adj. from the* Lat. genitalis *belonging to generation*) Generative, begetting, pertaining to generation, belonging to the genitals.

GENITA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The ſwordgraſs, the glader.

Gen'itals (*s. plu. from the adj.*) The parts of generation.

Gen'ited (*adj. not much uſed*) Produced, generated. *Sc.*

GE'NITES (*s. from the* Greek γενητεις) The Jews who were deſcended from Abraham without any mixture of foreign blood.

Gen'itin, Gen'iting (*s.*) The name of an apple.

GEN'ITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. genitivus *belonging to the ſame ſtock*) Belonging to that caſe of nouns by which property or poſſeſſion is chiefly ſignified.

Gen'itive (*s. from the adj.*) That caſe of a noun in grammar by which property or poſſeſſion is ſignified.

GENITO'RES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The genitals, the parts of generation.

GENITU'RA (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſemen male and female. *Scott.*

GE'NIUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſuppoſed protecting or ruling power; nature, diſpoſition; mental powers; a man endowed with ſuperior faculties.

GENNES'ARET, GENNES'ERETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the garden of the prince) A diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

GEN'NET (*s. in zoology, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The genet.

GEN'OA (*s. in geography*) A republic in Italy, the capital city of that republic.

Gen'oeſe (*s. from* Genoa) The natives of Genoa, a native of Genoa.

Gen'oeſe (*adj. from* Genoa) Belonging to Genoa.

Gent (*adj. from the old* French, *but now grown obſolete*) Elegant, ſoft, gentle, polite. *Spenſer.*

GENTEE'L (*adj. from the* French gentil) Civil, polite, elegant in behaviour, graceful in mien.

Genteel'ly (*adv. from* genteel) Elegantly, politely; handſomely, gracefully.

Genteel'neſs (*s. from* genteel) Elegance, politeneſs, gracefulneſs.

Gent'erie (*s. obſolete*) Gentility, generoſity. *Chaucer.*

GENTI'AN (*s. in botany*) The felwort, the baldmony, a genus of plants.

GENTIA'NA (*s. in botany*) The gentian.

GENTIANEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A kind of of felwort.

Gentianel'la (*s.*) A kind of blue colour.

Gen'til (*s.*) A kind of maggot, a kind of fly uſed in angling.

GEN'TILE (*s. from the* Lat gens *a nation*) One of a nation profeſſing heatheniſm, one who knows not the true God.

Gen'tile (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the heathen, infidel, pagan.

Gen'tiles (*s. in grammar*) The nouns which diſtinguiſh the people of different countries.

Gen'tiles (*s. obſolete*) Relations, kindred. *Chaucer.*

Gentiles'ſe (*s. from the* French, *but now grown obſolete*) Complaiſance, civility. *Hudibras.*

Gen'tiliſm (*s. from* gentile) Paganiſm, heatheniſm.

Gentili'tious (*adj. from* gentile) Peculiar to a nation, endemial, entailed on a family, hereditary. *Arbuth.*

Gentil'ity (*s. from* gentile) Elegance of behaviour, gracefulneſs

fulneſs of mien, dignity of birth; gentry, gentiliſm; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete.* *Hooker.*

Gen′till (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Gentle, noble, civil. *Ch.*

Gentilles′ſe (*s. obſolete*) Gentility, frankneſs, generoſity. *Ch.*

Gent′illy (*adv. obſolete*) Civilly, courteouſly. *Chau.*

Gen′tilneſs (*s. obſolete*) Gentility, frankneſs, generoſity. *C.*

GEN′TLE (*adj. from the* Lat. gentilis) Soft, meek, peaceable; ſoothing, pacific; well born, ancient though not noble.

Gen′tle (*s. from the adj. but now grown obſolete*) A gentleman, a man of birth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gen′tle (*v. t. from the adj. but now grown obſolete*) To make gentle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gen′tlefolk (*s. from* gentle, *and* folk) Perſons diſtinguiſhed by birth or fortune from the common people.

Gen′tleman (*s. from* gentle, *and* man) A man of birth, a man of fortune, a man of genteel behaviour, a man advanced to office, the upper ſervant that waits on a man of rank, a term of complaiſance applied to men of all ranks. *Ironically*, a man unworthy of the title.

Gen′tlemanlike (*adj. from* gentleman, *and* like) Becoming a man of birth, like a gentleman.

Gen′tlemanly (*adj. from* gentleman) Gentlemanlike. *Sp.*

Gen′tleneſs (*s. from* gentle) Softneſs, tenderneſs, ſweetneſs of temper; benevolence; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Gen′tleſhip (*s. from* gentle, *but now grown obſolete*) The carriage of a gentleman. *Aſcham.*

Gen′tlewoman (*s. from* gentle, *and* woman) A woman of birth, a woman of genteel behaviour; a woman who waits as an upper ſervant on ſome lady of rank; a term of civility applied to women of all ranks; *Ironically*, a woman unworthy of the title.

Gent′ly (*adv. from* gentle) Softly, meekly, inoffenſively, tenderly.

Gen′try (*s. from* gentle) The claſs of people above the common ſort, the rank between the vulgar and the nobility; a term of civility including all ranks. *Ironically*, people unworthy of the character.

Gen′trycove (*s. a cant word*) A gentleman. *Bailey.*

Gen′trymort (*s. a cant word*) A gentlewoman. *Bailey.*

GE′NU (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The knee.

GEN′UBATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* theft) The name of a man.

GENUFLEC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. genu *the knee, and* flecto *to bend*) The act of bending the knee, an act of adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

Genuflex′ion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Genuflection. *Sc.*

GEN′UINE (*adj. from the* Lat. genuinus *of the right kind*) True, real, natural, proceeding from the right kind.

Gen′uinely (*adv. from* genuine) Naturally, without adulteration.

Gen′uineneſs (*s. from* genuine) The ſtate or quality of being genuine.

GE′NUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind, a ſort, a claſs of being comprehending its various ſpecies; a mode, a manner, a faſhion.

GEOCEN′TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek γη *the earth, and* κεντρον *a centre*) Having the earth for its centre, having the ſame centre with the earth.

Geocen′trical (*adj. from* geocentric) Geocentric, having the ſame centre with the earth.

Geocen′trically (*adv. from* geocentrical) In a geocentric manner, in a manner which ſuppoſes the earth to be the centre.

GEODÆ′SIA (*s. from the* Greek γεα *the earth, and* δαιω *to divide*) The art of meaſuring ſuperficies.

Geodæ′tical (*adj. from* geodæſia) Belonging to the art of meaſuring ſuperficies.

Geodæ′tically (*adv. from* geodætical) According to the manner in which ſurfaces are meaſured.

Ge′ode (*s. not uſed, from the* Greek) The earth ſtone. *Co.*

Geode′ſian (*s. from* geodeſie, *not much uſed*) One skilled in the art of meaſuring ſuperficies.

GE′ODESIE (*s. from the* French, *but not much uſed*) Geodæſia, the art of meaſuring ſuperficies.

Geoff, Geoffe (*s. a local word*) A mow, a rick of corn, a rick of hay.

GEOF′FERY (*s.*) A man's name.

Geog′rapher (*s. from* geography) One who deſcribes the earth according to the ſeveral diviſions of it, one skilled in geography.

Geograph′ic (*adj. from* geography) Belonging to geography.

Geograph′ical (*adj. from* geographic) Pertaining to geography.

Geograph′ically (*adv. from* geographical) In a geographical manner, according to the rules of geography.

GEOG′RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek γη *the earth, and* γραφω *to deſcribe*) The deſcription of the earth according to its ſeveral diviſions, whether natural or arbitrary.

GEOL′OGY (*s. from the* Greek γη *the earth, and* λογ *diſcourſe*) The doctrine of the earth, the knowledg the ſtate and nature of the earth.

Ge′omancer (*s. from* geomancy) A fortuneteller, a ch who pretends to tell fortunes by drawing figures the earth.

Ge′omancie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Geomancy. *Ch*

GE′OMANCY (*s. from the* Greek γη *the earth, and* μαν *magic*) A kind of divination by figures drawn on earth.

Geoman′tic (*adj. from* geomancy) Belonging to geom cy, pertaining to the pretended art of telling fortu by figures drawn on the earth.

Geoman′tical (*adj. from* geomantic) Belonging to g mancy.

Geoman′tically (*adv. from* geomantical) According the geomantic art.

Geom′eter (*s. from* geometry) A geometrician, skilled in geometry.

Geome′tral (*adj. from* geometry) Geometrical, belo ing to geometry.

Geome′tric (*adj. from* geometry) Pertaining to geomet

Geomet′rical (*adj. from* geometric) Belonging to g metry.

Geomet′rically (*adv. from* geometrical) According the laws of geometry.

Geometric′ian (*s. from* geometry) One skilled in g metry, a geometer.

Geom′etrize (*v. int. from* geometry) To act accordi to the laws of geometry. *Bo*

GEOM′ETRY (*s. from the* Greek γη *the earth, and* μ ρεω *to meaſure*) The art of meaſuring the earth; ſcience of extenſion, quantity or magnitude; menſu tion; pantometry.

GE′ON (*s.*) The name of a place. *E*

GEOPO′NIC (*adj. from the* Greek γη *the earth, and* π *labour*) Belonging to agriculture.

Geopo′nical (*adj. from* geoponic) Pertaining to the c ture of lands.

Geopo′nics (*s. from* geoponic) The ſcience of agric ture, the books that treat of husbandry.

GEORGE (*s.*) A man's name.

George (*s. from the foregoing*) A figure of St. George horſeback worn by the knights of the garter; a bro loaf. *Dryd*

Georgeno′ble (*s.*) A gold coin once current in this ki dom.

GEOR′GIA (*s. in geography*) One of the Britiſh plan tions in America; a province in Aſia.

Geor′gians (*s. in church hiſtory*) The followers of David George in Holland, who pretended to be Meſſias.

GEOR′GIC (*adj. from the* Greek γη *the earth, and* ερ *work*) Belonging to the culture of land, treating husbandry.

Geor′gic, Geor′gics (*s. from the adj.*) A poem on h bandry, a kind of paſtoral. *Co*

Georn′lick (*adv. obſolete*) Willingly.

GE′OSCOPY (*s. from the* Greek γη *the earth, and* σκο *to view*) An obſervation of the different qualities the earth. *Sco*

GEOT′IC (*adj. from the* Greek γη *the earth, but not mu uſed*) Terreſtrial, belonging to the earth.

Geot′ic (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of magic, geomancy.

Ge′oty (*s. from* geotic) A kind of magic, geomancy.

GE′RA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a pilgrimage) A ma name.

GE′RAH (*s. from the* Heb.) The twentieth part o ſhekel.

GE′RANITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of gem wi a ſpot like a crane's eye.

GER′ALD (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gerard, a ma name.

GERAN′IUM (*s. in botany*) An herb, ſtork's bill.

GERANOM′ACHY (*s. from the* Greek γερανος *a crane, a* μαχομαι *to fight*) The fabulous war between the cra and pigmies. *Sco*

GERAN′TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone ha ing the colour of a crane's neck. *Sco*

GE′RAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a pilgrimage) man's name.

GER′ARD (*s.*) A man's name.

GERAR′DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GER′BERA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Gerd, Gerd′in (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſtrike, to ſmite, to pier to ſtab. *Chauc*

Gere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Any kind of utenſil or fu niture; habit, dreſs, accoutrement. *Chauc* *Bail*

Gere (*s. obſolete*) A jeer, a jeſt.

Ger′ea

eagle (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The giereagle. *Sc.*

RENT (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. gero *to carry*) arrying, bearing.

refol (*s. in muſic*) One of the clefs or keys in the ſcale f muſic. *Scott.*

reves (*s. plu. obſolete*) Guardians. *Chaucer.*

falcon (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk, a bird of rey between a vulture and a hawk.

RGESE'NES (*s.*) The inhabitants of a diſtrict in the nd of Iſrael. *Mat.* 8.

R'GESHITES (*s.*) The inhabitants of a diſtrict in the nd of Iſrael. *Judith.*

'gon (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A jargon, a chattering. *Ch.*

rie, Ger'iful (*adj. obſolete*) Changeable, inconſtant. *Ch.*

R'IZIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* cutters) A moun- in in the land of Iſrael.

mai'n (*s.*) A kind of pear.

'man (*adj. from* Germany) Belonging to Germany, roduced in Germany.

'man (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Germany.

R'MAN (*s. from the* French germain) A brother, a firſt ouſin.

'man (*adj. from the ſub.*) Related, near of kin.

R'MAN (*s.*) A man's name.

'mander (*s. in botany*) An herb, the treacle.

man'ic (*s. from* German) Belonging to Germany.

man'ity (*s. from* German) The relation of brothers, conduct becoming a brother.

R'MANY (*s. in geography*) A large and populous mpire in Europe, bounded by Denmark and the Bal- on the north, by Poland and Hungary on the eaſt, Switzerland and the Alps on the ſouth, and by rance and Holland on the weſt. In the empire there e upwards of three hundred ſovereign princes and tes, moſt of them arbitrary in their reſpective ter- ories.

n, Germe (*s. from* germen) A ſprout, a ſhoot.

'MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) A bud, a ſhoot.

min (*s. from* germen) A ſprouting ſeed, the firſt oot of a ſeed.

minant (*adj. from* germin) Shooting, ſprouting.

'MINATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. germino *to ſprout*) bud, to ſhoot, to put forth. *Woodward.*

mina'tion (*s. from* germinate) The act of ſprouting, owth.

OCO'MICA (*s. from the* Greek γερων *an old man, and* μιω *to cure*) A regimen or medical diet for old peo-

on (*s. in heraldry, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The ron. *Cole.*

ON'TES (*s. from the* Greek γερων *an elder*) The ma- tracy of Sparta.

ONTOCO'MIA (*s. from the* Greek γερων *an old man,* κομιω *to cure*) That part of phyſic which preſcribes diet for old people in order to preſerve their lth.

ONTOCO'MIUM (*s. from the* Greek γερων *an old man,* κομιω *to cure*) An hoſpital for poor old people.

'ſey (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Guernſey.

SA (*s. in pharmacy*) A fine powder made from the ts of certain plants.

'HAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſtranger) A n's name.

'HON (*s.*) A man's name.

honite (*s. from* Gerſhon) A deſcendent of Gerſhon.

U'MA, GER'SUME (*s. from the* Sax. *but now grown lete*) A fine, an amerciament. *Scott.*

ma'rius (*s. from* gerſuma) A perſon liable to be d. *Scott.*

(*v. t. pret. of* gird, *obſolete*) Struck, did ſtrike. *Ch.*

TRUDE (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a woman.

VAS (*s.*) The name of a man.

UND (*s. in grammar, from the* Lat. gerundium) A d of verbal noun.

d'ive (*adj. from* gerund) Belonging to a gerund.

d'ive (*s. from the adj.*) A gerund. *Phillips.*

Ger'yful (*adj. obſolete*) Changeable; cruel.

YON (*s. in heathen mythology*) A fabulous giant h three heads.

MUND (*s.*) A man's name.

M (*s.*) The name of a country. *Judith.*

UR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the eye of the val- A country bordering on the land of Iſrael.

rites (*s. from* Geſhur) The inhabitants of Geſhur.

E'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ANT (*adj. in heraldry*) Borne as the the head of a over a chief.

(*v. int. obſolete*) To gueſs at; to entertain as a . *Chaucer.*

ain (*s. obſolete*) A breaſtplate. *Bailey.*

Ges'ſes (*s. in falconry*) The furniture belonging to a hawk.

Ges'ſing (*s. obſolete*) A meaning, an opinion. *Chaucer.*

Geſt (*s. obſolete*) An atchievement, an exploit, a ſhow, a repreſentation. *Spenſer.*

GEST (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* French gite *a place to lodge at on a journey*) A roll or journal prefixing the ſtages in the progreſs of a king or any great perſonage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Geſt, Geſte (*s. obſolete*) A hiſtory, a ſtory; a gueſt. *Chau.*

GESTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. geſto *to bear*) The act of bearing the young in the womb.

GESTIC'ULATE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Lat. geſticulor) To play antic tricks, to ſhow poſtures.

Geſticula'tion (*s. from* geſticulate) The act of ſhewing poſtures, antic tricks.

Geſtic'uloſe (*adj. not much uſed*) Full of geſtures. *Scott.*

Ges'tion (*s. not uſed*) The act of doing, the management of any buſineſs *Cole.*

Ges'tuoſe (*adj. not much uſed*) Full of geſtures, full of antics. *Scott.*

GES'TURE (*s. from the* Lat. gero *to carry*) An action or poſture expreſſive of ſentiment, a movement of the body.

Ges'ture (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To accompany with action. *Wotton.*

GET (*v. t. from the* Sax. gettan) To procure, to obtain; to gain, to win, to earn; to bring, to learn; to induce, to draw, to remove, to put, to force; to poſſeſs, to hold; to beget. *To get off*, to ſell, to diſpoſe of by ſome expedient.

Get (*v. int.*) To arrive at, to move, to remove, to go, to repair; to find the way, to receive advantage, to come at; to have recourſe to. *To get off*, to eſcape. *To get over*, to paſs over, to conquer. *To get up*, to riſe from bed, to riſe from any inclined poſture.

Get (*s. obſolete*) A jette.

Get (*p. from* get, *but now grown obſolete*) Get, begotten. *Chaucer.*

Gete (*p. from* get, *obſolete*) Gotten. *Chaucer.*

Ge'tealed (*adj. obſolete*) Numbered. *Cole.*

Geth (*v. third perſon ſing. obſolete*) Goeth. *Chaucer.*

Geth'breck (*s. obſolete*) A breach of the peace. *Phillips.*

GE'THER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the vale of contemplation) A man's name.

GETHSEM'ANE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fruitful vale) A garden near to Jeruſalem.

GETH'ILD (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a woman.

GETHYL'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Geth'yon (*s. in cookery*) A kind of onion for ſauce. *Phil.*

Get'ter (*s. from* get) One who gets ſome advantage, a begetter.

Get'tin (*p. obſolete, from* get) Begotten. *Chaucer.*

Get'ting (*p. a. from* get) Procuring, learning, begetting, removing, riſing up.

Get'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of getting, the thing gotten.

GETU'LIANS (*s. in geography*) The firſt inhabitants of Africa. *Cole.*

Geve (*p. obſolete*) Given. *Chaucer.*

GEULES (*adj. in heraldry, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gules, red. *Scott.*

GEW'GAW (*s. from the* Sax. gegaw) A ſhowy trifle, a toy, a ſplendid play thing.

Gew'gaw (*adj. from the ſub.*) Showy, having little value. *Law.*

GE'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, ſaxifrage.

Geyn (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Gain, profit. *Chaucer.*

Geyns (*prep. obſolete*) Againſt. *Chaucer.*

GHAST'FUL (*adj. from the* Sax. gaſt *a ghoſt*) Dreary, diſmal, fit for ghoſts to appear in.

Ghaſt'lineſs (*s. from* ghaſtly) Paleneſs, the reſemblance of a ghoſt.

GHAST'LY (*adj. from the* Sax. gaſt *a ghoſt*) Frightful.

GHAST'NESS (*s. from the* Sax. gaſt *a ghoſt*) Ghaſtlineſs, horror. *Shakeſpeare.*

GHE'MARA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* perfection) The gemara, the talmud.

GHER'KIN (*s. from the* German gurcke) A pickled cucumber. *Scott.*

Gheſs (*v. int. not uſed though ſuppoſed to be the true orthography*) To gueſs, to conjecture. *Johnſon.*

Gheſt (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A gueſt. *Chaucer.*

GHET'TA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of mineral found in Turky. *Phillips.*

GHITTA'R, GHIT'TERN (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. cithara *a harp*) A muſical inſtrument, a kind of harp. *Sc.*

GHIZ'ZARD (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. giggerium, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gizzard, one of the ſtomachs of a fowl.

GHOST (*s. from the* Sax. gaſt) The third perſon in the Godhead, a ſpirit, the ſoul of man, a ſpirit ſuppoſed to appear after the death of the body.

Ghoſt (*v. int. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete*) To die, to give up the ghoſt. *Sidney.*

Ghoſt (*v. t. obſolete*) To haunt with a ſpirit of one departed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ghoſt′lineſs (*s. from* ghoſt) The ſtate of being ſpiritual, the quality that refers to the ſoul.

Ghoſt′ly (*adj. from* ghoſt) Spiritual, relating to the ſoul, belonging to religion.

GI′AGH (*s. in chronology*) A circle of twelve years, a twelfth part of a day with the Turks.

GI′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* to draw out) The name of a place. *2 Sam.*

GIAL′ALINA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ochre of a beautiful gold colour found in the kingdom of Naples. *Johnſon.*

GIAL′LOLINO (*s. a different ſpelling*) The gialalina. *Dict. of arts.*

GIAM′BEUX (*s. from the* French jambes) The legs, greaves, armour for the legs.

GI′ANT (*s. from the* Lat. gigas) A man of ſize above the ordinary rate of men, a large man.

Gi′anteſs (*s. from* giant) A woman above the ſize of women in common, a very large and tall woman.

Gi′antlike (*adj. from* giant) Gigantic, vaſt, large, bulky.

Gi′antly (*adj. from* giant) Gigantic, vaſt, large, giantlike.

Gi′antſhip (*s. from* giant) The ſtate or quality of a giant.

GIAR′OLA (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies of lark.

GIAR′OLO (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of ſnipe, a ſnipe with a white tail.

Gib (*s. a different ſpelling*) A gibbe. *Johnſon.*

GIBBE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Any old worn out animal.

Gib′ber (*v. int. from* jabba, *the* g *is pronounced hard*) To ſpeak inarticulately, to chatter ſo as not to be underſtood. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gib′beriſh (*s. from* gibber, *the* g *is hard*) A kind of cant, words without meaning, the language of rogues and gipſies.

Gibberos′ity (*s. not ſo common a word*) Gibboſity. *Scott.*

GIB′BERUS (*s. in anatomy*) The proceſs of the ulna which enters the hinder cavity of the ſhoulder.

GIB′BET (*s. from the* French gibet, *the* g *is ſoft*) A gallows, the poſt on which the malefactors are hanged, the frame of wood on which the dead body of a criminal is expoſed, a traverſe frame of wood.

Gib′bet (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To hang on a gallows, to expoſe on a gibbet.

Gib′beted (*p. from* gibbet) Hung on a gallows, expoſed on a gibbet.

Gib′beting (*p. a. from* gibbet) Hanging on a gallows, expoſing on a gibbet.

GIB′BIER (*s. from the* French) Wild fowl, game. *Addi.*

Gib′ble (*s. perhaps from* gibber, *the* g *is hard*) Gabble, prate, nonſenſical talk. *Scott.*

Gib′blet (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A giblet. *Scott.*

Gib′bon (*s. a local word*) A ſtick with a hook at the end to gather nuts.

Gibbos′ity (*s. from* gibbous) Protuberance, convexity.

GIB′BOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. gibbus) Protuberant, convex, crookbacked.

Gib′bouſneſs (*s. from* gibbous) Prominence, convexity.

Gib′cat (*s. from* gib, *and* cat) An old worn out cat.

GIB′LE (*v. int. from the old* French gaber *to ſneer*) To ridicule, to ſneer, to join cenſoriouſneſs with contempt.

Gibe (*v. t.*) To treat with ſcorn, to reproach, to taunt.

Gibe (*s. from the verb*) A ſneer, an expreſſion of contempt, a taunt.

GIB′EAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a hill) A city and diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

Gib′ed (*p. from* gibe) Treated with ſcorn, reproached, laughed at.

GIB′ELINES (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A famous faction in Italy oppoſed to another party called the Guelphs.

Gib′elot (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing fowls. *Scott.*

GIB′EON (*s. a different ſpelling*) Gibeah.

Gib′eonite (*s. from* Gibeon) An inhabitant of Gibeah.

Gib′er (*s. from* gibe) A ſneerer, one who treats others with ridicule and contempt.

Gib′et (*s. a correct, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gibbet.

Gib′ing (*p. a. from* gibe) Sneering, treating with contempt and ridicule.

Gib′ingly (*adv. from* gibing) Scornfully, contemptuouſly.

GIB′LET (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* gobbet) A ſmall part of a gooſe.

Gib′let (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of ſmall parts, made of giblets. "*A* giblet *pie.*"

GIB′RALTER (*s. in geography*) A ſtrong fortified t in Spain, ſituate at the enterance into the Medit nean; it was taken from the Spaniards in the 1704, it has an excellent harbour, is of great im tance to the Engliſh, and is always furniſhed wi ſtrong garriſon.

Gib′ſtaff (*s. a local word*) A quarterſtaff.

Gid′dier (*adj. comp. of* giddy) Giddy in a greater gree.

Gid′dieſt (*adj. ſup. of* giddy) Giddy in the greateſt gree.

Gid′dily (*adv. from* giddy) With the head ſeemin turn round; inconſtantly, unſteadily; careleſsly, h leſsly.

Gid′dineſs (*s. from* giddy) The ſtate of being giddy, conſtancy, unſteadineſs, a frolick, wantonneſs, a q rotation, an inability to keep its place.

GID′DY (*adj. from the* Sax. gidig) Having a ſenſatio circular motion, whirling, running round, incon unſteady, heedleſs, thoughtleſs, wild, intoxicated, ſing giddineſs.

Gid′dybrained (*adj. from* giddy, *and* brain) Care thoughtleſs.

Gid′dyheaded (*adj. from* giddy, *and* head) Having a dineſs in the head, thoughtleſs, inconſtant.

Gid′dypaced (*adj. from* giddy, *and* pace) Moving w out regularity, uncertain in motion.

GID′EON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a bruiſer) A m name.

GIDEO′NI (*s. a different ſpelling*) Gideon, a man's n

Gie (*v. t. obſolete*) To guide, to direct. *Cha*

Gier′eagle (*s. from* gier, *and* eagle) A kind of eag rapacious bird. *D*

Gier′full (*adj. obſolete*) Changeable, inconſtant. *C*

Gift (*s. from* give) The thing given, the act of giv an offering, a bribe; a power, a faculty.

Gift (*adj. from the ſub.*) Given, beſtowed as a gift. gift *horſe.*"

Gift′a (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) Marriage. *Ph*

Gift′ed (*adj. from* gift) Endowed, endowed with e ordinary powers, furniſhed with gifts for the ed tion of others in the ſervices of religion; given ſtowed.

Gift′rope (*s. a ſea term*) The rope with which the is faſtened to the bow of the ſhip when taken in

GIG (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Any thing whirled r in play; a kind of dance, a jig.

Gig (*s. obſolete, from the* Iſlandick giegia) A fiddle.

GIGAN′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek γιγας *a giant*) Be ing to a giant, ſuited to a giant, big, enormous; ed, atrocious.

Gigan′ticneſs (*s. from* gigantic) The ſtate or quali being gigantic.

GIGANTOM′ACHY (*s. from the* Greek γιγας *a giant,* μαχομαι *to fight*) The fabulous war of the g againſt heaven.

Gigg (*s. a different ſpelling*) A gig, a jig.

Gigge (*s. with flaxdreſſers*) A hole dug in the ear make a fire for drying flax.

Gigge (*s. obſolete*) A ſtrumpet. *Ch*

Gig′ging (*adj. obſolete*) Sounding. *E*

GIG′GLE (*v. int. the initial* g *is hard, from the* giehgelen) To laugh, to titter, to laugh fooliſhly

Gig′gler (*s. from* giggle) A titterer, one that is foo merry.

Gig′gling (*p. a. from* giggle) Tittering, laug fooliſhly.

Gig′let (*s. from* gigle) A wanton girl.

Gig′let (*adj. from the ſub.*) Wanton. "*To be the of a* giglet *wench.*"

Gig′lot (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A giglet, a w girl. *Shakeſ*

Gig′lotlike (*adj. from* giglot) Like a giglet, like a ton girl. *Ch*

Gig′mill (*s. from* gig, *and* mill) A mill to dreſs w cloth.

GIG′OT (*s. from the* French) The joint of the hi leg after the fillet has been cut off.

Gig′otbranch (*s. from* gigot, *and* branch) That b of a bridle which has the form of a leg.

GIGS (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe incident to horſes, a ling on the inſide of the lips.

GI′HON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a beautiful The name of a river. *Gen.* The name of a place.

GIL′BERT (*s.*) A man's name.

Gil′bertines (*s. in church hiſtory*) A religious o friars and nuns founded in Lincolnſhire 1145.

GIL′BOA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an aſſembl hills) A mountainous diſtrict in the land of Iſrae

GILD (*v. t. from the* Sax. gildan) To waſh over ld, to cover with leaf gold, to cover with any thing ining, to adorn with luſtre, to brighten, to ſet off.

D (s. *from the* Sax. gildan *to pay*) A tax, a tribute, contribution; a ſociety, a fraternity.

d'able (*adj. from* gild) Liable to pay a gild.

d'ale (*s. from* gild, *and* ale) A drinking bout where very one pay an equal ſhare. *Scott.*

de (*p. obſolete*) Gilded. *Chaucer.*

d'ed (*p. from* gild) Waſhed over with gold or ſilver, vered with any ſhining matter, ornamented.

d'er (*s. from* gild) One who gilds; a coin in value om one and ſixpence to two ſhillings. *Shakeſpeare.*

ders (*s. a local word*) Snares, traps. *Bailey.*

d'hall (*s. not a common ſpelling*) The guildhall.

d'ing (*p. a. from* gild) Waſhing with gold or ſilver, overing with ſome ſhining matter, ornamenting.

d'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering with me ſhining matter, the matter with which any ing is gilded.

d'merchant (*s. from* gild, *and* merchant) One of thoſe erchants which have privilege to hold pleas of lands mong themſelves. *Scott.*

d'rent (*s. from* gild, *and* rent) Certain rent payable the king from any gild or fraternity.

d'y (*adj. obſolete*) Gilded, golden. *Chaucer.*

EAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the heap of wit- eſs) A diſtrict in the land of Iſrael; the capital of at diſtrict.

eadite (*s. from* Gilead) An inhabitant of Gilead.

eful (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Guileful, deceitful. *Ch.*

er (*s. obſolete*) A deceiver. *Chaucer.*

ES (*s.*) A man's name.

GAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a wheel) A city in e land of Iſrael.

GALHAMNITHIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the lling of the dead) A tradition among the Jews that the coming of the Meſſiah all the dead bodies of the aelites wherever they were buried ſhall roll under ound to the holy land, and from thence be raiſed up the reſurrection. *Scott.*

d (*adj. obſolete*) Deceived. *Chaucer.*

ing (*adj. obſolete*) Deceiving. *Chaucer.*

ir (*s. obſolete*) A deceiver. *Chaucer.*

L (*s. the* g *is hard, from the* Lat. gula) The aperture either ſide of a fiſh's head, one of the flaps that ng below the beak of a fowl, the fleſh under the in.

L (*s. in botany*) The ground ivy.

(*s. from the foregoing*) Malt liquor impregnated with ound ivy.

L (*s. from the barbarous* Lat. gilla) A liquid meaſure ntaining the fourth part of a pint.

L (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* Juliana) A woman in droll yle. "*Each Jack with his* gill."

et (*s. the diminutive of* gill) A woman in droll yle. *Johnſon.*

hoo'ter (*s. a local word*) The owl.

houſe (*s. from* gill, *and* houſe) A houſe where li- or is ſold impregnated with ground ivy. *Pope.*

iflower (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gillyflower.

iflowerapple (*s. a cant word*) A kind of apple. *Ph.*

it (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A woman in droll ſtyle. *J.*

oflower (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gillyflower. *Co.*

ot (*s. the diminutive of* gill) A woman in droll yle. *Johnſon.*

yflower (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* July, *and* flower) kind of flower much cultivated in gardens.

fre (*s. obſolete*) A gillyflower. *Chaucer.*

OH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that rejoices) city. *Joſh.*

nite (*s. from* Giloh) An inhabitant of Giloh.

ur (*s. obſolete*) A deceiver. *Chaucer.*

(*p. from* gild) Gilded.

(*v. t. pret. from* gild) Did gild, gilded.

(*s. from the part.*) The gilding, the ſhining ſub- ce laid on any thing. *Shakeſpeare.*

head (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſea fiſh ſo called from the our of its head.

ail (*s. from* gilt, *and* tail) A ſmall worm ſo called n the yellow colour of its tail.

(*adj. a colloquial word*) Neat, ſpruce, well dreſſ- *Johnſon.*

bal (*s. a ſea term*) One of the rings by which the npaſs is ſuſpended in the binacle.

ald (*s. of uncertain derivation, and now grown lete*) A double ring, a kind of gimcrack. *Shakeſ.*

let (*s. from the* French guimbelet) A ſmall kind borer.

leting (*s. a ſea term*) The act of turning the an- r round by the ſtock.

GIM'CRACK (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A ſlight piece of mechaniſm, ſome quaint device or piece of machinery.

Gim'let (*s. a common ſpelling*) A gimblet, a ſmall borer with a kind of ſcrew at the end of it.

Gim'mal (*s.*) A ring of two or more rounds, a gimcrack. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gim'mal (*adj. from the ſub.*) Double, compleated.

Gim'mer (*s.*) A movement, a machinery. *More.*

Gimp (*s. from* gim) A kind of ſilk twiſt, a kind of edging.

Gimp (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To make gimp, to work in gimp.

Gimp'work (*s. from* gimp, *and* work) The work which is formed of gimp, the act of making gimp. *Scott.*

Gin (*conj. a local word*) If. *Bailey.*

Gin (*v. t. obſolete*) To begin. *Spenſer.*

GIN (*s. ſuppoſed to be a contraction from* engine) A trap, a ſnare; an engine for torture; a kind of pump.

Gin (*s. contracted from* Geneva) The ſpirit drawn from juniper berries.

Gin (*adj. from the ſub. ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to the ſpirit drawn from juniper berries, vending gin, uſing gin. "Gin *ſhops*."

Gin'crack (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gimcrack.

GIN'GER (*s. from the* Lat. zinziber) An Indian plant, the root of that plant well known in cookery and medicine.

Gin'gerbread (*s. from* ginger, *and* bread) A kind of ſweetmeat, made of dough and flavoured with ginger.

Gin'gerly (*adv. of unknown derivation*) Cautiouſly, nicely. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gin'gerneſs (*s. not much uſed*) Tenderneſs, niceneſs.

Gin'gerwine (*s. from* ginger, *and* wine) A kind of made wine impregnated with ginger.

Gin'giber (*s. obſolete*) Ginger. *Chaucer.*

GINGIBRA'CHIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſcurvy in the arms. *Philips.*

GINGI'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The chervil, a ſpecies of fennel.

GINGI'VÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The gums, the ſpongey fleſh that ſurrounds the ſockets of the teeth.

Gin'gival (*adj. from* gingivæ) Belonging to the gums.

GIN'GLE (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To utter a ſharp clattering kind of noiſe, to make a ſhort noiſe in quick ſucceſſion; to make an affected kind of ſound in the cadence of a period.

Gin'gle (*v. t.*) To ſhake ſo as to make a ſharp reverberating noiſe.

Gin'gle (*s. from the verb*) A ſhrill reverberating noiſe, an affectation of ſound in the cadence of a period.

Gin'gled (*p. from* gingle) Shaken ſo as to make a gingle.

Ging'ling (*p. a. from* gingle) Making a ſharp reverberating noiſe, affecting ſome peculiar ſound in the turn of a period.

Ging'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a gingle, a ſhrill reverberating noiſe.

GIN'GLYMOID (*adj. from the* Greek γιγγλυμος *a ginglymus, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) Reſembling a ginglymus, having the properties of a ginglymus.

GIN'GLYMUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek γιγγλυμος) A kind of articulation, the mutual indenture of two bones into each other as in the joint of the elbow.

Gin'great (*v. int. the derivation is not noted, and the word is now grown obſolete*) To chirp as a bird. *Sc.*

Gin'gumboſs (*s. a cant word*) Toys, trifles. *Scott.*

Gin'net (*s. ſuppoſed to be an incorrect ſpelling*) A Spaniſh gennet; a degenerate horſe; a mule.

Gin'nin (*v. t. obſolete*) To begin. *Chaucer.*

Gin'ning (*s. obſolete*) A beginning. *Chaucer.*

Gin'nus (*s.*) A mule. *Phillips.*

GIN'SENG (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Chineſe) A root brought lately into Europe; it is cordial and reſtorative.

Gip (*v. t. a local word*) To take out the guts of herrings. *Bailey.*

Gipe (*s.*) A coat full of plaits. *Chaucer.*

Gip'on, Gip'pon (*s. obſolete*) A ſhort doublet, a little coat. *Chaucer.*

GIPS (*s. from the* Lat. gypſum, *but not uſed*) Plaiſter, parget. *Cole.*

Gip'ſire (*s. obſolete*) A pouch, a purſe, a bag. *Chau.*

Gip'ſous (*adj. from* gips, *but not uſed*) Belonging to plaiſter, conſiſting of plaiſter. *Cole.*

Gip'ſy (*s. corrupted from* Egyptian) A ſtrolling beggar, one who ſtrolls about and pretends to tell fortunes; one of a dark complexion, a woman in contempt, a woman in droll ſtyle.

Giraf'fa (*s. in zoology*) An Aſiatic beaſt, the camelopardalus.

GIRANDO'LE (*s. from the* French) A kind of branched candleſtick.

GI'RASOL (*s. in botany, from the* French) An herb, the turnſol.

GI'RASOL (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of opal.

GIRD (*v. t. from the* Sax. girdan) To bind round, to inveſt, to dreſs, to clothe, to incloſe, to incircle; to furniſh, to equip; to reproach, to laugh to ſcorn. *Sh.*

Gird (*v. int.*) To ſneer, to laugh at. "*Men take a pride to* gird *at me.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

Gird (*s. from the verb*) A twitch, a pang.

Gird (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſtrike.

Gird'brew (*s.*) The dregs of oatmeal boiled to a conſiſtence in water and eaten with ſalt and butter. *Bail.*

Gird'ed (*p. from* gird) Bound round, clothed, dreſſed, equipped; *with* with: *as,* "Girded with *truth her prieſts ſhall ſhine.*"

Gir'delſtede (*s. obſolete*) The loins, the place where the girdle is worn. *Chaucer.*

Gird'er (*s. in architecture*) A large piece of timber in a floor uſually framed into the great ſummers.

Gird'in (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſtrike, to ſmite, to ſtab. *Ch.*

Gird'ing (*p. a. from* gird) Binding round, inveſting, incloſing.

Gird'inggirth (*s. a ſea term*) The ſtate of a ſhip when ſhe lies upon her cable acroſs the tide.

Gird'le (*s. from the* Sax. girdel) Any thing drawn round the waiſt; an incloſure, a circumference; a zone, a belt; the zodiac.

Gird'le (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To gird, to bind as with a belt; to incloſe, to ſhut in, to environ.

Gird'lebelt (*s. from* girdle, *and* belt) The belt that incircles the waiſt.

Gird'ler (*s. from* girdle) One that makes girdles.

Gird'ling (*p. a. from* girdle) Girding, incloſing, environing, putting on a girdle.

Gire (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gyre, a circle, a thing in motion. *Johnſon.*

GIREL'LA (*s. from the* Lat. gyro *to turn round*) A vane, a weathercock. *Scott.*

GIR'GASHITE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one returned from pilgrimage) One of the deſcendants of Canaan.

GIR'GILIM (*s. in pharmacy*) The ſeſamum.

Gir'kin (*s. with gardeners*) A ſmall kind of cucumber.

GIRL (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A female child, a young woman.

Girl, Girle (*s. in hunting*) A roe buck of two years old.

Girl'iſh (*adj. from* girl) Suiting a girl, like a girl, youthful.

Girl'iſhly (*adv. from* girliſh) In a girliſh manner, in a manner ſuiting a girl.

Girl'iſhneſs (*s. from* girliſh) The ſtate or quality of being girliſh.

Girn (*v. t. not much uſed, except in Scotland, ſuppoſed to be a corruption of* grin) To grin, to ſneer with contempt.

Girn'ing (*p. a. from* girn) Grinning. *Scott.*

GI'RON (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of triangle.

Gironne', Gi'ronny (*adj. from* giron) Having the field divided into girons.

GIR'ROCK (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh. *Scott.*

Girt (*v. t. pret. of* gird) Did gird, girded.

Girt (*p. from* gird) Girded.

Girt (*v. t. but judged improper*) To gird. "*The line that* girts *the globe.*" *Thomſon.*

Girt (*s. from* gird) The band by which the ſaddle or burden is fixed to the back of a horſe, a circular bandage.

Girt (*p. obſolete*) Struck, ſmitten, ſtabbed. *Chaucer.*

Girt (*adj. a ſea term*) Having the cable drawn ſo tight as to prevent the ſhip from traverſing.

Girth (*s. from* gird) The band by which the ſaddle is fixed; the compaſs meaſured by the girdle, the circumference.

Girth (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fix the ſaddle on a horſe by drawing the girth, to bind on with a girth.

Girth'ed (*p. from* girth) Bound on with a girth, having the girth drawn tight.

Girth'ing (*p. a. from* girth) Binding on with a girth, fixing the ſaddle on a horſe by means of the girth.

GIRTH'OL (*s. in the cuſtoms of Scotland*) A ſanctuary, an aſylum.

Girth'web (*s. from* girth, *and* web) The web of which girths are made.

Girt'line (*s. a ſea term*) A rope paſſing through a block on the head of the lower maſt to hoiſt up the rigging.

GIR'VII (*s. in old geography*) The ancient inhabitants of Lincolnſhire and ſome neighbouring counties, the inhabitants of the fen country.

Gi'ſarm (*s. obſolete*) A military weapon ſuppoſed to be a pike with two points. *Chaucer.*

GIS'BORN (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market Monday, and is 219 miles from London.

Gis'born (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Gisborn, ma at Gisborn.

GIS'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has market on Monday, and is 246 miles from London.

Gis'borough (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Gisboroug made at Gisborough.

GISCA'RA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of palm tree.

Giſe (*v. t. a local word*) To graze by taking in cattle of other people. *Johnſ*

Giſe (*s. obſolete*) A guiſe, a manner, a cuſtom.

Gi'ſement (*s. from* giſe) The cattle which are taken to graze at a certain price, the money received grazing cattle.

Gis'erne (*s. obſolete*) The gizzard, the liver. *Chauc*

GIS'LEBERT (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

GI'SON (*s. in Jewiſh antiquities*) A low wall for incloſi any thing conſecrated, as the temple, the altar of bu ſacrifices, &c.

Giſt (*s. obſolete*) A gueſt, a ſtranger. *Chauc*

Gis'tetaker (*s. obſolete*) An agiſtor.

Gite (*s. obſolete*) A woman's gown. *Chauc*

GITH (*s. in botany*) An herb, a weed growing amo corn.

Githa'go (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of lychnis.

Git'tern (*s. obſolete*) A kind of harp. *Philli*

Git'tite (*s. from* Gath) A native of Gath, an inhabit of Gath.

GIVE (*v. t. from the* Sax. gifan) To beſtow, to impa to conſign, to deliver, to grant, to allow, to perm to yield, to reſign, to pay, to exhibit, to expreſs, conclude, to ſuppoſe, to addict, to apply. *To g away*, to alienate, to transfer. *To give back*, to turn, to reſtore. *To give forth*, to tell, to publiſh. *give the hand*, to join in marriage, to yield prehe nence. *To give over*, to leave, to quit, to attach to; conclude as loſt, to abandon. *To give out*, to proclai to ſhow in falſe appearance. *To give up*, to aband to reſign, to yield, to deliver.

Give (*v. int.*) To grow moiſt, to thaw; to relent: ruſh, to fall on, to move; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are jud to be rather improper. To give in*, to give way, to dr back. *To give in to*, to embrace, to adopt. *To g off*, to cauſe to forbear. *To give over*, to ceaſe, to no more. *To give out*, to publiſh, to proclaim; ceaſe, to yield. *To give way*, to yield.

Giv'en (*p. from* give) Beſtowed, imparted, grant conſigned, ſuppoſed, known. *Given to*, addicted to

Giv'er (*s. from* give) One that gives, a donor.

Gives (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gyves, fetters. *Sc*

Giv'ing (*p. a. from* give) Beſtowing, imparting, gra ing, conſigning, delivering.

Giuſt (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A juſt, an encounter horſeback. *Spenſ*

Gizzard (*s. from the* Lat. gigeria) The ſtrong muſcu ſtomach of a fowl; apprehenſion, conception of min

Giz'zern (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The gizzard.

GLAB'RITY (*s. from the* Lat. glaber *ſmooth, but not m uſed*) Smoothneſs, baldneſs.

GLA'CIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. glacialis) Belonging ice, icy, frozen.

GLA'CIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. glacies *ice*) To turn to ice.

Gla'ciated (*p. from* glaciate) Turned into ice.

Gla'ciating (*p. a. from* glaciate) Turning into ice.

Glacia'tion (*s. from* glaciate) The act of turning into the ſtate of being turned into ice.

GLA'CIS (*s. in fortification*) The ſlope of the parapet the level of the field.

Gla'cis (*s. in architecture*) An eaſy imperceptible ſlo the cymatium of a corniſh.

GLAD (*adj. from the* Sax. glæd) Cheerful, gay, plea elevated with joy; fertile, bright, ſhowy; pleaſi exhilarating; expreſſing gladneſs.

Glad (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make glad, to cheer, to hilarate. *Chau*

Glad (*adj. obſolete*) Content. *Buny*

Glad'ded (*p. from* glad) Made glad.

Glad'den (*v. t. from* glad) To cheer, to delight, to m glad. *Dryd*

Glad'der (*s. from* glad) One that makes glad.

Glad'ding (*p. a. from* glad) Making glad.

GLAD'DON (*s. in botany*) The ſpurgewort.

GLA'DE (*s. from the* Sax. glowan *to be warm*) A la an opening in a wood. *Chau*

Glade (*v. t. obſolete*) To gladden.

GLA'DEN, GLA'DER (*s. in botany*) The ſwordgraſs.

Glad'fulneſs (*s. from* glad, *but now grown obſolete*) Gl neſs, joy. *Spen*

A'DIATOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſword player, a prize ghter.

'iature (*s. from* gladiator) The act of fighting with vords, the conteſt of gladiators.

'ide (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Did rejoice, did leap for y. *Wickliffe.*

'in (*v. t. obſolete*) To make glad. *Chaucer.*

ADI'OLE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ADI'OLUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A little ſword. *Phil.*

'ir (*s. obſolete*) One that makes glad, a comforter. *Ch.*

AD'IUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſword.

'ly (*adv. obſolete*) Commonly, properly. *Chaucer.*

'ly (*adv. from* glad) Joyfully, with joy, with gladſs.

'neſs (*s. from* glad) Cheerfulneſs, joy, exultation.

'ſome (*adj. from* glad) Pleaſed, delighted, cauſing adneſs, having an appearance of gaiety.

'ſomely (*adv. from* gladſome) With chearfulneſs, ith gladneſs.

'ſomeneſs (*s. from* gladſome) Gladneſs, joy, delight.

'DUSE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

'win (*s. in botany*) The ſpurgewort. *Phillips.*

'ſer (*v. t. a local word*) To flatter.

(*s. obſolete*) A kind of halbert. *Johnſon.*

IR, GLAIRE (*s. from the* Sax. glær) The white of an g.

, Glaire (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſmear with the ite of an egg.

'ed (*p. from* glair) Glazed, ſmeared over with the ite of an egg.

'ing (*p. a. from* glaire) Glazing, ſmearing over th the white of an egg.

ſing (*s. obſolete*) The glaſs of a window. *Chaucer.*

e (*s. obſolete*) A kind of halberd, a kind of ſword.

MA (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of camel.

MOR'GAN (*s.*) A county in South Wales; it ſends members to parliament, one for the county and for the borough of Cardiffe.

MOR'GANSHIRE (*s. from* Glamorgan, *and* ſhire) e county of Glamorgan.

or'ganſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the nty of Glamorgan, produced in the county of Glargan.

NCE (*s. from the* German glantz) A ſudden ſhoot of ht, a ſnatch of ſight, a quick view.

e (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſhoot a ſudden ray of ht, to fly off in an oblique direction, to ſtrike in an ique direction; to view with a quick caſt of the , to cenſure with oblique hints; *with* at: *as*, "*He* nced at *a reverend doctor.*"

e (*v. t.*) To move nimbly, to ſhoot obliquely. *J.*

'ing (*p. a. from* glance) Shooting out a ſudden ray lendour, flying off in an oblique direction, ſtrik- in an oblique direction, viewing with a quick caſt he eye, moving quickly.

'ingly (*adv. from* glancing) Tranſiently, obliquely.

D (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. glans) A ſmooth y ſubſtance, which ſerves, as a kind of ſtrainer, to rate ſome particular fluid from the blood.

'age (*s. from* glans, *but now grown obſolete*) Maſt-, the time of turning out hogs to feed on maſt, feeding of hogs with maſt. *Scott.*

'ers (*s. from* gland, *in farriery*) A diſeaſe incident orſes.

D'FORDBRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it a market on Thurſday, and is 155 miles from don.

DIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. glans *a gland*, *and to bear*) Bearing maſt, bearing acorns.

'inoſe (*adj. from* gland) Full of maſt, abounding acorns. *Scott.*

'DULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A glandule, a ſmall d.

ule (*s. from* gland) A ſmall gland.

uloſe (*adj. not ſo much uſed*) Glandulous. *Scott.*

loſ'ity (*s. from* glanduloſe) An aſſemblage of ds.

ulous (*adj. from* gland) Pertaining to the glands, ting in the glands; having the nature of glands.

ulouſneſs (*s. from* glandulous) Glandulofity, a colon of glands. *Scott.*

IS (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſheat.

(*s. from the* Lat.) An acorn, the extremity of the , the extremity of the clitoris.

(*v. int. from the* Dutch glaeren) To ſhine, to le the eye, to look with a piercing eye, to ſhine tatiouſly, to affect finery.

(*v. t.*) To ſhoot light to ſuch a degree as to over- the organs of viſion. *Milton.*

Glare (*s. from the verb*) An overpowering luſtre, ſuch ſplendour as dazzles the eye; a fierce piercing look.

GLA'REA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of impalpable ſand.

Gla'reoſe (*adj. from* glare, *but not ſo common a word*) Glareous, viſcous. *Scott.*

Gla'reous (*adj. from* glair) Conſiſting of glaire, like the white of an egg.

Glar'ing (*p. a. from* glare) Shining with too much ſplendour, ſhining ſo as to dazzle the eye; ſtaring with a fierce look.

Glar'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Notorious, manifeſt, ſhocking to the ſight.

GLAS'COW (*s.*) A large city in Scotland in the ſhire of Lanerk; it is one of the moſt elegant towns in Scotland, has a univerſity, and, in conjunction with Renfrew, Rutherglen and Dunbarton, ſends one member to parliament.

Glaſe (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To glaze. *Scott.*

Glaſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To deceive. *Chaucer.*

Gla'ſier (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A glazier. *Scott.*

GLASS (*s. from the* Sax. glæs) An artificial tranſparent ſubſtance made by fuſing fined ſalt and ſand in a vehement heat, a cup or any veſſel made of this ſubſtance, a mirrour, a perſpective glaſs; a quantity of wine or other liquor contained in a glaſs, a draught.

Glaſs (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of glaſs, like glaſs.

Glaſs (*v. t. from the ſub. but now grown nearly obſolete*) To glaze, to cover with glaſs, to ſee as in a glaſs.

Glaſs'ed (*p. from* glaſs) Glazed, covered over with glaſs. *Boyle.*

Glaſs'furnace (*s. from* glaſs, *and* furnace) The furnace in which glaſs is made by liquefaction.

Glaſs'gazing (*adj. from* glaſs, *and* gaze) Finical, often looking in the glaſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Glaſs'grinder (*s. from* glaſs, *and* grind) One who poliſhes or grinds glaſs.

Glaſs'houſe (*s. from* glaſs, *and* houſe) The houſe where glaſs is made.

Glaſs'man (*s. from* glaſs, *and* man) One who ſells glaſs.

Glaſs'metal (*s. from* glaſs, *and* metal) Glaſs in a ſtate of fuſion.

Glaſst (*p. from* glaſs) Glazed, caſed over with glaſs. *Sh.*

Glaſs'work (*s. from* glaſs, *and* work) The manufactory of glaſs.

Glaſs'wort (*s. in botany*) The ſalicornia.

Glaſs'y (*adj. from* glaſs) Made of glaſs, reſembling glaſs, vitreous.

GLAST'ONBURY (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire; the abbey, which is now in ruins, was ſuppoſed to be the moſt magnificent in the world; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 126 miles from London.

Glaſt'onbury (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Glaſtonbury, made at Glaſtonbury.

Glaſt'onburythorn (*s. in botany*) A kind of thorn which bloſſoms in winter.

GLAS'TUM (*s. in botany*) The woad, a plant much uſed in dying a blue colour.

Glat'ton (*s. a local word*) Welſh flannel. *Bailey.*

GLAU'BERSALT (*s. in medicine*) A purgative kind of ſalt.

GLAUCE'DO (*s. with phyſicians*) The glaucoma.

Glau'ciate (*v. int. not uſed*) To cry like a whelp. *Cole.*

GLAU'CIA (*s. in botany*) The celandine. *Scott.*

GLAUCID'IUM (*s. in ichthyology*) The glaucus.

GLAU'CION (*s. in ornithology*) An elegant kind of water fowl.

GLAU'CIS (*s. in botany*) The iſnardia, the peplis.

GLAUCIS'CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh ſometimes boiled and eaten in broth by nurſes in order to increaſe their milk. *Phillips.*

GLAU'CIUM (*s. in botany*) An herb of a ſea green colour. *Phillips.*

GLAU'CIUM (*s. in ornithology*) The coot, the fieldfare.

GLAUCOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The glaux, the peplis.

GLAU'COMA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A diſeaſe of the eye, a cataract.

GLAUCO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The pennyroyal.

GLAU'COSIS (*s. with phyſicians*) The glaucoma, a diſeaſe of the eyes.

Glau'cous (*adj. in botany*) Having a whitiſh green colour. *Scott.*

GLAU'CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of two diſtinct kinds of fiſh, the ſcomber and the ſqualus.

GLAVE (*s. nearly obſolete, from the* French glaive) A broad ſword, a falchion.

Glave (*adj. a local word*) Smooth.

GLA'VEA (*s. from the old* Lat.) A javelin, a hand dart.

Glav′er (*v. int. from the* Brit. glave *flattery, ſtill retained in Scotland*) To flatter, to wheedle.

Glav′ering (*p. a. from* glaver, *it is now become a low and bad word*) Fawning, flattering. *L'Eſtrange.*

GLA′VIE (*s. from the* French *but now become obſolete*) A broad ſword, a falchion. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLAUX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the aſtragalus.

Glay′mous (*adj. not much uſed*) Muddy, clammy. *Scott.*

Glay′mouſneſs (*s. from* glaymous) Muddineſs, clammineſs. *Scott.*

Glaze (*v. t. from* glaſs) To put glaſs into window frames, to cover with glaſs; to overlay with ſomething ſmooth and ſhining.

Gla′zed (*p. from* glaze) Furniſhed with glaſs, covered over with glaſs, overlaid with ſomething ſmooth and ſhining.

Gla′zen (*adj. from* glaze, *but not much uſed*) Made of glaſs. *Scott.*

Gla′zier (*s. from* glaze) One who puts glaſs into windows.

Gla′zing (*p. a. from* glaze) Putting glaſs into windows, covering with glaſs; overlaying with ſomething ſmooth and ſhining.

Gla′zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting glaſs into windows, the act of overlaying with ſomething ſmooth and ſhining; that with which any thing is glazed, enamel.

Gle (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Glee. *Chaucer.*

GLEAD (*s. from the* Sax. glida) A kite, a buzzard, a kind of hawk.

GLEAM (*s. from the* Sax. gelioma) A ſudden ſhoot of light, luſtre, brightneſs.

Gleam (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſhine with ſudden flaſhes of light, to ſhine.

Gleaming (*p. a. from* gleam) Shining, ſhining with ſudden flaſhes of light.

Gleam′ing (*s. from the part.*) A gleam, a ſudden ſhoot of light. "*Ye* gleamings *of departed peace.*"

Gleam′y (*adj. from* gleam) Flaſhing, ſhining with ſudden ſhoots of light.

GLEAN (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. granum *a grain*) To gather what is left of the harveſt, to gather any thing thinly ſcattered.

Glean (*s. from the verb, but now grown obſolete*) A collection made by ſlow degrees and with much labour. *Dryden.*

Glean′ed (*p. from* glean) Gathered up here and there, cleared by gleaning.

Glean′er (*s. from* glean) One who gathers ſcattered ears after the reapers, one who gathers any thing ſlowly and laboriouſly.

Glean′ing (*p. a. from* glean) Picking up the ſcattered ears of corn after the reapers, gathering any thing by ſlow degrees.

Glean′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering the ſcattered ears of corn after the reapers, the act of gathering any thing by ſlow degrees; that which is gathered, that which is gleaned.

Glear (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Glair, the white of an egg.

Gleave (*s. obſolete*) A javelin, a hand dart. *Phillips.*

GLEBA′RIÆ (*s. in old records*) Glebe, turf, turf fit to burn. *Phillips.*

GLEBE (*s. from the* Lat. gleba) Turf, ſoil, ground; the land poſſeſſed as part of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

Glebo′ſe (*adj. from* glebe, *but not ſo much uſed*) Glebous.

Glebos′ity (*s. from* gleboſe) The ſtate or quality of being glebous. *Scott.*

Gle′bous (*adj. from* gleboſe) Turfy, belonging to glebe.

Gle′bouſneſs (*s. from* glebous) The ſtate or quality of being glebous. *Scott.*

Gle′bulent (*adj. from* glebe) Glebous, cloddy. *Scott.*

Gle′by (*adj. from* glebe) Turfy, cloddy.

GLE′COMA (*s. in botany*) The groundivy.

GLEDE (*s. from the* Sax. glida) A kite, a kind of hawk.

Glede (*s. obſolete*) A burning coal, a live coal. *Chau.*

GLEDIT′SIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GLEE (*s. from the* Sax. gligge) Joy, merriment, gaiety.

Gleed (*s. a local and obſolete word*) A burning coal, a live coal. *Johnſon.*

Glee′ful (*adj. from* glee) Gay, merry, chearful. *Shakſp.*

Glee′fully (*adv. from* gleeful) Joyfully, merrily.

Glee′fulneſs (*s. from* gleeful) Gladneſs, joyfulneſs. *Sc.*

GLEEK (*s. from the* Sax. gligge, *but now grown obſolete*) A kind of game at cards; muſic, a muſician. *Shakeſ.*

Gleek (*v. int. an old word, ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) To play the fool, to ſneer at, to droll.

Gleek′ing (*p. a. from* gleek) Sneering, playing the droll. *Shakeſpeare.*

GLEEN (*v. int. of uncertain derivation, and now grow*
obſolete) To ſhine with heat, to ſhine with poliſh.

Gleen′ing (*p. a. from* gleen) Shining, affording luſtre.

GLEET (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Sax. glitan *to run ſo*
ly) A thin matter flowing from ſores or ulcers, a fl
of thin humour from the urethra, a venereal diſeaſ

Gleet (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To run ſlowly, to ooze wi
a thin ſanious matter.

Gleet′y (*adj. from* gleet) Tending to a gleet, runni
with thin matter.

Gleire (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The glaire, the white
an egg. *Chau*

GLEN (*s. from the* Erſe glean) A valley, a dale. *Sp*

GLEN′A, GLE′NE (*s. from the* Greek γληνη) The ball of
eye, the moderate hollowneſs of the ends of the bo
in articulation.

Glenne (*s. obſolete*) A hamlet, a country borough. *Sp*

GLENOI′DES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek γληνη *a*
vity, and ειδος *a form*) The two cavities in the tu
ing joint of the neck. *Sc*

Glent (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Did glance, glanced.

GLE′SUM (*s. with old writers*) Amber.

GLEUCI′NUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The oil that runs
before the olives are thoroughly preſſed.

Gleve (*s. obſolete*) A ſpear, a ſword. *Ch*

Glew (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Glue, a kind of cem

GLIB (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek λειος *ſmo*
Smooth, eaſily moved, ſlippery, voluble.

Glib (*s. of uncertain derivation, and now grown obſo*
A thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over
eyes. *Spen*

Glib (*v. t. from the adj.*) To caſtrate. *Shakeſpe*

Glib′ber (*adj. comp. of* glib) Glib in a greater degre

Glib′beſt (*adj. ſup. of* glib) Glib in the greateſt deg

Glib′ly (*adv. from* glib) Smoothly, volubly.

Glib′neſs (*s. from* glib) Smoothneſs, volubility.

Glic′yrrhyza (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The glycyrrh
the liquorice.

GLIDE (*v. int. from the* Sax. glidan) To flow gently
ſilently, to paſs without noiſe or tumult, to m
along ſmoothly and ſwiftly.

Glide (*s. from the verb, but not much uſed*) A lap
manner of paſſing ſmoothly.

Gli′der (*s. from* glide) One that glides.

Gli′ding (*p. a. from* glide) Flowing gently and ſile
paſſing on without noiſe or tumult.

Glie (*v. int. a local word*) To look awry. *B*

GLIKE (*s. from the* Sax. glig, *but now grown obſolet*
ſneer, a flout, a ſcoff. *Shakeſ*

Glim (*s. cant word*) A light, a candle. *B*

Glim′fender (*s. from* glim, *and* fender) An andiron

Glim′flaſhy (*adj. obſolete*) Angry. *B*

GLIM′MER (*v. int. from the* Dutch glimmen) To
faintly, to appear faintly.

Glim′mer (*s. from the verb*) A faint light, a light
can hardly be perceived.

GLIM′MER (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of foſſil.

Glim′mering (*p. a. from* glimmer) Shining fa
making a faint appearance.

Glim′mering (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting
a faint light, a glimmer, a faint appearance.

GLIMPSE (*s. from the* Dutch glimmen *to glow*) A
faint light, a quick flaſhing light, a tranſitory l
a ſhort tranſient view, a faint reſemblance; a t
tory enjoyment.

GLIS (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat.) The dormouſ
rat, the mouſe.

GLIS′CERE (*v. int. from the* Lat.) To kindle, to
light as the fire.

Gli′ſcere (*s. from the verb*) The paroxiſm, the exa
tion of a fever.

GLISCHROMIC′THES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſ
of loam, a kind of tough earth. *Dr*

GLISS (*s. in botany*) A thiſtle root, a piony root.

GLIS′SA (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the tunny kin
to be delicate food.

GLIS′TEN (*v. int. from the* German glittan) To
to ſparkle; *with* with: *as*, "*The ladies eyes* gli
with *pleaſure.*"

Glis′tening (*p. a. from* gliſten) Shining, ſparkling

GLIS′TER (*v. int. from the* Dutch gliſteren) To ſhi
be bright.

Glis′ter (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A clyſter.

Glis′tering (*p. a. from* gliſter) Shining, ſparkling *S*

Glitt (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gleet.

GLIT′TER (*v. int. from the* Sax. glitinian) To ſhi
ſparkle, to exhibit luſtre, to make a fine appear

Glit′ter (*s. from the verb*) Luſtre, ſplendor, ſhow.

Glit′terand (*adj. an old participial form, ſtill reta*
Sc

Scolland) Shining, ſparkling. *Johnſon, Spenſer.*

it′tering (*p. a. from* glitter) Shining, ſparkling.

it′tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſending forth a ſplendour, glitter, brightneſs.

it′teringly (*adv. from* glittering) With ſhining luſtre. *Scott.*

LOAR (*v. int. from the* Dutch glozen) To ſquint, to look askew, to ſtare.

oar (*adv. from the verb*) Diſagreeably, fullſomely. "*She is* gloar *fat.*" *Scott.*

oar′and (*adj. the participial form in the Scotch dialect, from* gloar) Squinting, ſtaring.

oar′y (*adj. from the verb*) Diſagreeable, fulſome. *Sc.*

oat (*v. int. perhaps for* gloar) To caſt ſide glances as a timorous lover. *Rowe.*

o′bard (*s. from* glow) A glowworm.

o′bated (*adj. from* globe) Formed in the ſhape of a globe.

LOBE (*s. from the* Lat. globus) A ſphere, a ball, a round body, the earth, a ſphere on which the various regions of the earth are depicted, a ſphere on which the conſtellations of the heavens are depicted; a body of warriors drawn into a cloſe circle. *Milton.*

obeam′aranth (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower.

o′bedaiſey (*s. from* globe, *and* daiſey) A kind of flower.

o′bed (*adj. not much uſed, from* globe) Globated.

o′befiſh (*s. from* globe, *and* fiſh) An orbicular kind of fiſh.

loberanun′culus (*s. from* globe, *and* ranunculus) A kind of flower.

lobethiſt′le (*s. from* globe, *and* thiſtle) A kind of thiſtle cultivated in gardens.

lobo′ſe (*adj. from* globe) Round, ſpherical, like a globe.

lobos′ity (*s. from* globoſe) The ſtate or quality of being globoſe.

lo′bous (*adj. from* globe) Spherical, round, having the form of a globe.

lo′bouſneſs (*s. from* globous) Globoſity. *Scott.*

lob′ular (*adj. from* globe) Spherical, round, having the form of a globe.

LOBULA′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of flower.

lob′ularneſs (*s. from* globular) The ſtate or quality of being globular.

lob′ule (*s. from* globe) A little globe, a ſmall particle of matter of a ſpherical form.

lob′ulet (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A globule, a little globe. *Bailey.*

lob′ulous (*adj. from* globule) Globous, round, having a ſpherical form.

LO′CESTER (*s. a common ſpelling*) Glouceſter.

lo′ceſterſhire (*s. a common ſpelling*) Glouceſterſhire.

lode (*v. int. obſolete*) Glanced, glowed. *Spenſer.*

lombe (*v. int. obſolete*) To look gloomy, to frown. *Ch.*

lome (*s. an old word*) A bottom of thread.

LOM′ERATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. glomero *to gather into a ball*) To gather into a round ſubſtance, to become round like a ball.

lom′erate (*v. t.*) To gather any thing into a round ſubſtance like a ball.

lom′erated (*p. from* glomerate) Gathered into a ball.

lom′erating (*p. a. from* glomerate) Gathering into a ball.

lomera′tion (*s. from* glomerate) The act of forming into a ball, the body formed into a ball.

LOM′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. glomero *to gather into a ball*) Gathered into a ball, formed like a ball.

LOOM (*s. from the* Sax. glomang *the twilight*) Imperfect light, obſcurity; cloudineſs of aſpect, ſullenneſs.

loom (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To be melancholy, to be cloudy; to ſhine obſcurely; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Spenſer.*

loom′ier (*adj. comp. of* gloomy) Gloomy in a greater degree.

loom′ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* gloomy) Gloomy in the greateſt degree.

loom′ily (*adv. from* gloomy) Obſcurely, dimly, diſmally; cloudily, ſullenly.

loom′ineſs (*s. from* gloomy) The want of light, obſcurity, diſmalneſs; the want of chearfulneſs, dulneſs, melancholy.

loom′y (*adj. from* gloom) Obſcure, diſmal, wanting light; dark of complexion; ſullen, melancholy.

lore (*s. with ſome old poets*) Glory.

LO′RIA PATRI (*s. from the* Lat. gloria *glory, and* pater *father*) An aſcription of glory to the father, the doxology.

lo′ried (*adj. from* glory) Illuſtrious, dignified with honours. *Milton.*

lorifica′tion (*s. from* glorify) The act of giving glory; the perfection of glory in the heavenly world.

Glo′rified (*p. from* glorify) Made glorious, exalted to honour, made happy in heaven.

GLO′RIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. gloria *glory, and* facio *to make*) To praiſe to honour, to extol, to make glorious, to dignify, to give praiſe in worſhip; to make glorious in heaven.

Glo′rifying (*p. a. from* glorify) Making glorious, praiſing in worſhip, extolling, giving glory.

GLORIO′SA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſuperb lily.

Glo′rious (*adj. from* glory) Noble, excellent, illuſtrious, boaſtful, proud, haughty.

Glo′riouſly (*adv. from* glorious) Nobly, illuſtriouſly, ſplendidly.

GLO′RY (*s. from the* Lat. gloria) Luſtre, brightneſs, ſplendour; honour, praiſe, fame; the praiſe given in worſhip; a circle of rays ſurrounding the head; generous pride; the felicity of the heavenly ſtate.

Glo′ry (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To boaſt in, to be proud of, to rejoice in; *with* in: *as,* "*If any* glory, *let him* glory in *the Lord.*"

Glo′rying (*p. a. from* glory) Boaſting of, rejoicing in with a kind of ambition.

Glo′rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of boaſting in any thing. "*Your* glorying *is not good.*"

GLOSE (*v. t. from the* Sax. gleſan) To flatter, to collogue. *Hanmer.*

Gloſ′in (*v. t. obſolete*) To flatter, to deceive. *Chau.*

GLOSS (*s. from the* Greek γλωσσα *a tongue*) A comment, an interpretation; a ſuperficial luſtre, a ſmooth appearance.

Gloſs (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To comment, to make remarks.

Gloſs (*v. t.*) To explain by comment, to palliate by ſpecious repreſentation, to embelliſh with ſuperficial luſtre.

Gloſ′ſary (*s. from* gloſs) A kind of dictionary, a dictionary of obſcure and obſolete words.

Gloſſa′tor (*s. from* gloſs) A commentator, the writer of a gloſſary.

Gloſs′ed (*p. from* gloſs) Explained by comment, palliated, embelliſhed with ſuperficial luſtre; *with* over, *and* with; *as,* "Gloſſed over *only* with *a ſaint like ſhew.*"

Gloſs′er (*s. from* gloſs) A commentator, one that puts a gloſs on any thing.

Gloſ′ſier (*adj. comp. of* gloſſy) Gloſſy in a greater degree.

Gloſ′ſieſt (*adj. ſup. of* gloſſy) Gloſſy in the greateſt degree.

Gloſ′ſineſs (*s. from* gloſſy) A ſmooth poliſh, a ſuperficial luſtre.

Gloſ′ſing (*p. a. from* gloſs) Explaining by comment, palliating, embelliſhing; *with* on, *or* upon: *as,* "Gloſſing on *the God's commands.*"

Gloſ′ſing (*s. from the part.*) The act of explaining by a gloſs or comment. *Dryden.*

GLOSSOCATO′CHAS (*s. from the* Greek γλωσσα *the tongue, and* κατεχω *to reſtrain*) An inſtrument to repreſs the tongue. *Scott.*

GLOSSOCO′MIUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument or caſe uſed by ancient practitioners for the ſecurity of a broken limb. *Scott.*

GLOSSOC′OMON (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument or caſe for the ſecurity of a broken limb. *Dict. of Arts.*

GLOSSOC′OMON (*s. in mechanics*) A machine for raiſing great weights.

GLOSSOG′RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek γλωσσα *a tongue, and* γραφω *to write*) A commentator, one that writes a gloſſary.

Gloſſograph′ical (*adj. from* gloſſography) Belonging to the art of gloſſography. *Scott.*

GLOSSOG′RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek γλωσσα *a tongue, and* γραφη *a deſcription*) The act of writing commentaries.

GLOSSOP′ETRA, GLOSSOP′ETRE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The tongue ſtone, a ſtone reſembling a tongue.

Gloſ′ſy (*adj. from* gloſs) Smooth, poliſhed, ſhining.

Glo′ten (*adj. a local word*) Surprized, ſtartled. *Bailey.*

Glot′enie (*s. obſolete*) Gluttony. *Chaucer.*

Glot′on (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A glutton. *Chau.*

Glot′onie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Gluttony. *Chaucer.*

GLOT′TIS (*s. in anatomy*) The head of the windpipe, the aperture of the larynx.

GLOVE (*s. from the* Sax. glofe) A cover for the hands.

Glove (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To furniſh with gloves.

Glov′ed (*p. from* glove) Furniſhed with gloves.

Glov′er (*s. from* glove) One who makes gloves, one who ſells gloves.

Glov′ereſs (*s. from* glover) A woman employed in making gloves.

Glov′erſſtitch (*s. in ſurgery*) A particular method of ſewing up a wound. *Scott.*

Glov'eſilver (*s. in old records*) Money given to ſervant to buy gloves.

Glout (*v. int. a low word*) To pout, to look ſullen.

Glout'ing (*p. a. from* glout) Pouting, looking ſullen. *Chapman.*

Glou'tous (*adj. obſolete*) Gluttonous. *Chaucer.*

Glou'ty (*adj. from* glout) Dogged, ſullen, ſurly. *Scott.*

GLOW (*v. int. from the* Sax. glowan) To ſhine without flame, to exhibit a ſtrong bright colour, to burn with fervent heat; to feel heat of body, to feel warmth of affection, to rage in paſſion; *with* with; *as*, "*He* glows with *ardent zeal.*"

Glow (*v. t.*) To make hot ſo as to ſhine. *Shakeſp.*

Glow (*s. from the verb*) A ſhining heat, a brightneſs of colour, a heat of paſſion.

Glow'din (*v. obſolete, from* glow) Glowed, did glow. *Ch.*

Glow'ing (*p. a. from* glow) Shining without flame, exhibiting a bright colour, feeling heat of body, feeling a warmth of mind.

Glow'worm (*s. from* glow, *and* worm) A ſmall creeping inſect with a luminous tail, the little worm that ſhines in the night.

GLOZE (*v. int. from the* Sax. gleſan) To flatter, to wheedle, to fawn, to inſinuate, to comment, to gloſs; *but this ſenſe is judged improper.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Gloze (*s. from the verb*) Flattery, inſinuation, gloſs. *Sid.*

Glo'zing (*p. a. from* gloze) Flattering, inſinuating. *Mil.*

GLUE (*s. from the* Lat. gluten) A ſtrong cement, a tenacious matter by which pieces of wood are joined to each other.

Glue (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To join with a viſcous cement, to join, to unite, to hold together.

Glu'eboiler (*s. from* glue, *and* boil) One who makes glue.

Glu'ed (*p. from* glue) Joined together, joined together with glue, cemented; firmly attatched to any thing.

Glu'er (*s. from* glue) One who cements with glue.

Glu'ey (*adj. from* glue) Having the quality of glue, viſcous. *Johnſon.*

Glu'ineſs (*s. from* gluey) Viſcidity, likeneſs to glue. *Sc.*

Glu'ing (*p. a. from* glue) Joining with glue, cementing.

Glu'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of uniting with glue, the juncture formed by glue.

Glu'iſh (*adj. from* glue) Clammy, viſcous, like glue. *Sc.*

Glum (*adj. a low cant word, but uſed in droll ſtyle*) Sullen, ſtubbornly grave. *Guardian.*

GLUT (*v. t. from the* Lat. glutio *to ſwallow*) To ſwallow, to devour; to cloy, to ſate, to diſguſt; to feaſt to full ſatiety.

Glut (*s. from the verb*) That which is ſwallowed, that which fills up a paſſage; plenty, an over abundance.

GLUTÆ'I (*s. in anatomy*) The name of ſeveral muſcles belonging to the thighs.

GLU'TEN (*s. with ancient phyſicians*) A kind of dewy humour that ſticks cloſe to the parts.

GLU'TIA (*s. in anatomy*) The nates, two prominences of the brain. *Scott.*

GLUTIN'AMENT (*s. from the* Lat. gluten, *but not much uſed*) A kind of paſte, a viſcous ſubſtance. *Scott.*

GLU'TINATE (*v. t. not much uſed, from the* Lat. glutino *to glue*) To join with glue, to cement. *Bailey.*

Glutina'tion (*s. not much uſed, from* glutinate) The act of joining with glue. *Bailey.*

Glutin'ative (*adj. from* glutinate) Glutinous, tenacious.

Glutinos'ity (*s. not much uſed*) Glutinouſneſs. *Bailey.*

GLU'TINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. gluten *a viſcous matter*) Viſcous, tenacious, like glue.

Glu'tinouſneſs (*s. from* glutinous) Viſcidity, tenaciouſneſs.

GLU'TOS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the proceſſes of the thigh bone, the greater rotator.

Glut'ted (*p. from* glut) Devoured, ſwallowed: overcharged, ſated, diſguſted; *with* with: *as*, Glutted with *our ſpoils.*"

Glut'ting (*p. a. from* glut) Swallowing, devouring, overcharging, ſating.

GLUT'TON (*s. from the* Lat. glutio *to ſwallow*) One who indulges himſelf too much in eating, one eager of any thing to exceſs; an animal remarkable for a voracious appetite.

Glut'toniſe (*v. int. from* glutton) To act the part of a glutton, to be luxurious in eating. *Johnſon.*

Glut'tonize (*v. int. from* glutton) To act the glutton. *Sc.*

Glut'tonous (*adj. from* glutton) Given to exceſs in eating, over fond of eating.

Glut'tonouſly (*adv. from* gluttonous) With the voracity of a glutton.

Glut'tony (*s. from* glutton) Exceſs in eating, the luxury of the table.

Glu'y (*adj. from* glue) Viſcous, glutinous.

Gly (*v. int. a local word*) To look aſquint. *Bailey.*

GLY'CINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſcarlet pea.

GLYCIPIC'RIS (*s. in botany*) The woody nightſhade.

GLYCO'NIAN (*adj. in ancient poetry*) Belonging t verſe conſiſting of three feet, a ſpondee, a choriam and a pyrrhichius.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, liquorice.

GLY'CYSIDE (*s. in botany*) The piony.

Glyke (*v. int. obſolete*) To jeer, to laugh at. *Shak*

Glym (*s. a cant and local word*) A light, a candle.

Glym (*s. in doom's day book*) A valley, a dale.

Glym'jack (*s. a cant and local word*) A link boy.

Glym'ſtick (*s. a cant and local word*) A candleſtick.

Glyn (*s. an old word*) A hollow between two mounta a dale, a valley. *Spen*

GLYPH (*s. in architecture*) Any kind of ornamen cavity.

GLYPH'ICE (*s. from the* Greek γλυφω *to engrave*) T art of carving, the art of forming images or repre tations of things in wood or metal. *Sc*

Glyt'trin (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To glitter, ſhine. *Chau*

GME'LINA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GNAPHA'LIUM (*s. in botany*) The cudweed, a genu plants.

GNAPHALOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The mycropus.

Gnapp (*v. t. a cant word*) To vex. *Ba*

GNAR (*s. from the* Sax. gnirran) A hard knot in timb a large knot in a tree.

GNAR (*v. int. from the* Sax. gnirran) To growl, ſnarl. *Spen*

Gnarl (*v. int. from* gnar) To growl, to ſnarl.

Gnarl'ed (*adj. from* gnarl) Knotted. *Shakeſpe*

Gnarl'ing (*p. from* gnarl) Growling, ſnarling. *Shak*

Gnarr, Gnarre (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A hard knot i tree, a ſtub. *Chau*

Gnarre (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To bark, to ſnarl. *Sp*

Gnar'rie (*adj. obſolete*) Knotty, ſtubbed. *Chau*

Gnar'ring (*p. from* gnar) Barking, growling. *F*

GNASH (*v. t. from the* Dutch knaſchen) To ſtrike to ther, to claſh.

Gnaſh (*v. int.*) To grind the teeth, to rage, to fu to growl.

Gnaſh'ing (*p. a. from* gnaſh) Grinding the teeth, ing to the colliſion of the teeth.

Gnaſh'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of grinding teeth, anguiſh expreſſed by a colliſion of the teeth.

Gnaſte (*v. obſolete pret.*) Did gnaſh. *Chau*

GNAT (*s. from the* Sax. gneet) A ſmall winged in any thing remarkably ſmall.

Gnat'flower (*s. from* gnat, *and* flower) The bee flow

GNA'THO (*s. from the* Lat.) A flatterer, a paraſite.

Gnathon'ical (*adj. from* gnatho) Flattering, deceitful

Gna'thonize (*v. int. from* Gnatho, *but not ſufficiently thorized*) To act the part of a paraſite.

Gna'thonizing (*p. a. from* gnathonize) Acting the of a paraſite. *Sc*

Gnat'ſnapper (*s. from* gnat, *and* ſnap) A ſmall bird feeds on gnats.

GNA'VITY (*s. not uſed, from the* Lat. gnavus *acti* Activity, ſprightlineſs. *Ba*

GNAW (*v. t. from the* Sax. gnagan) To eat by degr to conſume by corroſion, to pick with the teeth wear away by biting, to fret, to waſte, to corro to bite in rage or agony.

Gnaw (*v. int.*) To exerciſe the teeth; *with* on, *or* on: "*The dog will* gnaw upon *that bone.*"

Gnaw'ed (*p. from* gnaw) Gnawn.

Gnaw'er (*s. from* gnaw) One that gnaws.

Gnaw'ing (*p. a. from* gnaw) Eating by degrees, roding, fretting, biting in rage or agony, exerciſi the teeth.

Gnawn (*p. from* gnaw) Bitten with the teeth, w away by biting, corroded, bitten in anger; *with as*, "*My bed ſhall be abuſed, my coffers ranſacked, reputation* gnawn at." *Shakeſpe*

Gner'ring (*adj. obſolete*) Snarling. *Chau*

Gnew (*v. t. the old pret. of* gnaw) Gnawed, gnaw. *Bai*

GNID'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Gnoffe (*s. obſolete*) A miſer, a covetous old fellow.

GNO'MA (*s. from the* Greek γινωσκω *to know*) A ſhort ſtructive ſentence, a pertinent and uſeful obſer tion. *Sc*

Gno'mes (*s. with the cabaliſts*) A fabulous inviſible p ple ſuppoſed to inhabit the internal parts of earth. *Sc*

Gnomolog'ic (*adj. from* gnomology) Belonging to g mology.

Gnomolog'ical (*adj. from* gnomologic) Pertaining gnomology.

OMOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek *γνωμη a ſentiment, and* *ογος a diſcourſe*) A treatiſe on ſentiment.

O'MON (*s. from the* Greek *γνωμων one that knows*) n index, the hand or pin of a dial, that part of a ial which repreſents the axis of the earth; ſomething ike the ſtyle of a dial.

omo'nic (*adj. from* gnomon) Belonging to a dial, elonging to the art of dialing.

omo'nical (*adj. from* gnomonic) Belonging to the art f dialing.

omo'nics (*s. from* gnomon) The art of dialing.

omonolog'ical (*adj. from* gnomonology) Belonging to he art of dialing. *Scott.*

OMONOL'OGY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *γνωμων the ſtyle of a dial, and λογος a diſcourſe*) A treatiſe on dialing.

OSI'MACHI (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Greek *ωσις knowledge, and μαχεομαι to oppoſe*) A ſect who ppoſed all kinds of knowledge in divinity acquired y ſtudy and learning.

OS'TIC (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Greek *γινωσκω know*) One of a numerous ſect of chriſtians who ade their appearance in the firſt century; they pretended to a very high degree of knowledge, denied he reſurrection of the body, and held many extragant notions concerning God and the creation of the orld.

r (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gnar, a hard knot n a tree. *Phillips.*

(*v. int. from the* Sax. gan) To walk, to travel on ot, to proceed, to move from one place to another, move, to paſs, to proceed in any courſe of life, to roceed in mental operations, to change a ſtate or pinion, to have recourſe to, to apply one's ſelf, to deline, to decay, to tend to, to paſs from hand to hand, to roceed according to rule, to reach to, to extend to, contribute, to concur, to come to paſs, to ſucceed. *o go about*, to attempt. *To go aſide*, to err. *To go tween*, to interfere, to interpoſe. *To go by*, to paſs ithout notice, to proceed by rule, to find in the d. *To go down*, to be ſwallowed, to be received. *go off*, to die, to depart, to run away. *To go on*, to oceed, to make an attack. *To go over*, to revolt. *go out*, to be extinguiſhed, to go on ſome expedion. *To go through*, to execute, to perform thoughly, to ſuffer.

(*s. a cant word, from the verb*) A gate, a manner going applied to a horſe.

(*p. obſolete*) Gone. *Chaucer.*

(*s. in geography*) The capital of the Portugueſe ttlements in the Eaſt Indies.

(*s. in botany*) The arched figtree.

D (*s. from the* Sax. gad) A long ſtick with a ſharp int uſed in driving oxen.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To prick with a goad, to ſtilate, to drive forward.

'ed (*p. from* goad) Pricked with a goad, inſtigated, iven forward; *with* on: *as*, "*The various progeny, ng with delight, is* goaded on *by thee.*"

'ing (*p. a. from* goad) Pricking with a goad, inſtiing, driving on.

L (*s. from the* French gaule *a long pole*) A landmark up to bound a race, the ſtarting poſt, the point to ich the racers run; a final purpoſe.

(*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A gaol, a jail. *Scott.*

er (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A gaoler, a jailer. *Scott.*

ng (*s. in old ſtatutes*) The act of ſending to priſon.

(*v. t. a local word*) To look at, to claſp. *Bailey.*

R (*s. from the* Brit. goror) A ſlanting piece ſewed any garment in order to widen it, any edging ed on cloth to ſtrengthen it.

(*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To gore, to pierce with orn. *Scott.*

ing (*adj.*) Sloping, cut with goars.

(*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Gory, covered with . *Scott.*

(*s. in zoology*) An animal reckoned to be of a dle ſpecies betwixt a deer and a ſheep.

eard (*s. in botany*) A plant. *Johnſon.*

haffer (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of beetle.

art (*s. from* goat, *and* hart) A buck, a buck that not been caſtrated.

HERD (*s. from the* Sax. got *a goat, and* hird *a r*) One who is employed to keep or tend goats.

h (*adj. from* goat) Having the nature of a goat, reling a goat.

arjoram (*s. in botany*) The goat's beard, a flant.

ilker (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of owl.

beard (*s. in botany*) A plant.

read (*s. in botany*) The goatsbeard. *Johnſon.*

Goat'skin (*s. from* goat, *and* skin) The skin of a goat, a garment made of the skin of a goat.

Goatſmilk (*s. from* goat, *and* milk, *unneceſſarily compounded*) The milk of a goat. *Wiſeman.*

Goats'rue (*s. in botany*) A plant, the galega.

Goat'ſucker (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of owl which is ſaid to ſuck the goat.

Goats'thorn (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of thorn.

GOA'VOTREE (*s. in botany*) A tree in Jamaica which bears fruit like a grape. *Phillips.*

GOB (*s. a low word, from the* French gobe) A ſmall quantity. *L'Eſtrange.*

GOB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an eminence) The name of a place. *2 Sam.*

Gob'bet (*s. from* gob) A mouthful, a quantity which can be ſwallowed at once.

Gob'bet (*v. t. a low word, from the ſub.*) To ſwallow at a mouthful. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gob'ble (*v. t. from* gob) To ſwallow haſtily, to ſwallow with noiſe and tumult.

Gob'bled (*part. from* gobble) Swallowed, ſwallowed with noiſe and tumult; *with* up: *as*, "*Supper* gobbled up *in haſte.*"

Gob'bler (*s. from* gobble) One that devours in haſte, a greedy eater.

Gob'bling (*p. a. from* gobble) Swallowing in haſte, devouring greedily.

Gob'elin (*s. an old but correct ſpelling*) A goblin, a ſpirit, a fairy. *Spenſer.*

Go'between (*s. from* go, *and* between) One that tranſacts buſineſs by going with meſſages from one of the parties to the other.

GO'BIO (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of cyprinus.

GOBIONA'RIA (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of gobius.

GO'BITES (*s. in ichthyology* The gudgeon, the loach.

GO'BIUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

GOB'LET (*s. from the* French gobelet) A bowl, a cup containing a large draught.

GOB'LIN (*s. from the* French gobeline) A ſpirit, an apparition, an elf, a fairy.

Go'bonated (*adj. in heraldry*) Compone, compounded.

Gobone' (*adj. in heraldry*) Compone, compounded.

Go'by (*s. from* go, *and* by) An eſcape, an evaſion.

Go'cart (*s. from* go, *and* cart) A kind of frame contrived with wheels in which children are put to teach them to walk.

GOD (*s. from the* Sax. *which likewiſe ſignifies* good) The ſupreme being; a magiſtrate, an earthly prince; a falſe deity, an idol; any perſon or thing idolized.

God (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To deify. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOD'ALMIN (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on Saturday, and is 34 miles from London.

God'almin (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Godalmin, made at Godalmin.

GOD'ARD (*s.*) A man's name.

God'boate, God'bote (*s. obſolete, from* God, *and* bote) An eccleſiaſtical fine or amerciament formerly paid to the prieſt for offences againſt God.

God'child (*s. from* God, *and* child) The child for whom one became a ſponſor at the font.

God'dace (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A goddeſs.

God'daughter (*s. from* God, *and* daughter) A girl for whom one became ſponſor at the font.

God'deſs (*s. from* God) A female divinity.

God'deſshood (*s. from* goddeſs, *a new word*) The ſtate of being a goddeſs. *Clariſſa.*

God'deſslike (*adj. from* goddeſs, *and* like) Reſembling a goddeſs.

Gode (*adj. obſolete*) Good. *Chaucer.*

Gode (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) God. *Chaucer.*

Go'degeſſing (*s. obſolete*) A good opinion, a good name. *Chaucer.*

Go'deleſs (*adj. obſolete*) Poor, deſtitute. *Chaucer.*

Go'deleſt (*adj. obſolete, ſup. of* gode) Goodlieſt, faireſt, beſt. *Chaucer.*

Go'delich (*adj. obſolete*) Goodly, kind, courteous. *Ch.*

Go'delihedde (*s. obſolete*) Goodneſs, civility, beauty. *Ch.*

Go'dely (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Goodly, kind, courteous. *Chaucer.*

Go'delyhede (*s. obſolete*) Goodneſs, civility, kindneſs. *Ch.*

Go'deneſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Goodneſs. "*At* godeneſſe," to good purpoſe. *Chaucer.*

Go'deſſe (*s. obſolete*) Goods. *Chaucer.*

God'father (*s. from* God, *and* father) The man who is ſponſor at the font.

GOD'FREY (*s.*) A man's name.

God'head (*s. from* God, *and* head) The divine nature, the divinity; a deity, a God, a goddeſs.

God'ild (*v. uſed only in the imp. mode, from* God, *and* ſhield) God preſerve, may God defend. *Shakeſpeare.*

GODI'VA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Godi'voe (*s. in cookery*) A delicate kind of ſauce.

God'leſs (*adj. from* God) Atheiſtical, impious, wicked, having no ſenſe of duty to God. *Milton.*

God'lier (*adj. comp. of* godly) Godly in a greater degree.

God'lieſt (*adj. ſup. of* godly) Godly in the higheſt degree.

God'like (*adj. from* God, *and* like) Divine, reſembling the ſupreme being, ſupremely excellent.

God'lily (*adv. from* godly) Religiouſly, devoutly. *Scott.*

God'lineſs (*s. from* godly) Piety, the fear of God, real religion.

God'ling (*s. from* God) A little divinity, a diminutive god.

God'ly (*adj. from* God) Pious towards God, religious, righteous, good.

God'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Piouſly, religiouſly, righteouſly.

God'lyhead (*s. obſolete*) Goodneſs, righteouſneſs. *Spenſer.*

God'man (*s. from* God, *and* man) The Son of God, the mediator.

God'mother (*s. from* God, *and* mother) A woman who becomes ſponſor for a child at the font.

GOD'RICK (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

GOD'SCAL (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a man.

God'ſhip (*s. from* God) The godhead, the rank or character of a divinity.

God'ſib (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A goſſip, a godfather or godmother, any ſpiritual relation. *Chaucer.*

God'ſon (*s. from* God, *and* ſon) A boy for whom one has been ſponſor at the font.

God'ward (*adv. from* God, *and* towards) Towards God, in a manner which reſpects God. 2 *Cor,*

GOD'WIN (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a man.

GOD'WIT (*s. from the* Sax. God *good*, *and* wita *an animal*) A bird of very delicate fleſh.

God'yeld, God'yield (*v. uſed only in the imperative mode, and now grown obſolete*) God preſerve, may God defend. *Shakeſp.*

Go'el (*adj. obſolete*) Yellow.

Go'eler (*adj. obſolete, comp. of* goel) Yellow in a greater degree. *Tuſſer.*

Go'er (*s. from* go) One that goes, a walker, a runner.

Go'etie (*s. a local word*) Witchcraft. *Bailey.*

Goff (*s.*) A ſort of play at ball. *Bailey.*

Gol'iſh (*adj. an old word*) Fooliſh, ſilly. *Chaucer.*

Gog (*s. from* go) A ſtate of motion, a ſtate of deſire. "*To be a* gog." Perhaps more correctly written, "*To be* agog."

GOG (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a covering) The name of a man, the name of a people.

GO'GET (*s. in ichthyology*) The gobius, the ſea gudgeon.

Gog'ging (*adj. a local word*) Going, moving off.

Gog'gle (*v. int. perhaps from* go) To look aſquint, to be in motion.

Gog'gle eyed (*adj. from* goggle, *and* eye) Looking aſquint, having the eyes in motion.

Gog'gling (*p. a. from* goggle) Looking aſquint, moving from ſide to ſide.

Gog'ingſtool (*s. a cant word*) A ducking ſtool. *Scott.*

GOG'MAGOG (*s.*) A Britiſh giant ſaid to have been twelve cubits high.

Go'ing (*p. a. from* go) Walking, moving off, declining, removing from one place or ſtate to another.

Go'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of walking, a departure, the time of pregnancy.

GO'LA (*s. in architecture*) The cymatium.

GO'LAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a paſſage) The name of a city.

GOLD (*s. from the* Sax.) The pureſt, heavieſt and moſt valuable of all metals; money; any thing pleaſing and valuable.

Gold (*adj. from the ſub. ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) Golden, made of gold.

Gol'da (*s. obſolete*) A deep ditch worn down by the running of water, a gully.

Gold'beater (*s. from* gold, *and* beat) One whoſe trade is to make leaf gold.

Gold'beaters skin (*s.*) The skin or gut which the gold beaters put between the plates of metal in making leaf gold.

Gold'bound (*adj. from* gold, *and* bound) Encompaſſed with gold.

Goldbut'ton (*s. from* gold, *and* button) A button made of gold, a button made of gold thread.

Gold'caſe (*s. from* gold, *and* caſe) A caſe or incloſure made of gold.

Gold'cups (*s. in botany, from* gold, *and* cup) The name of a flower.

Gold'en (*adj. from* gold) Made of gold, conſiſting of having the colour of gold; excellent, valuable; p happy.

Gold'enage (*s. from* golden, *and* age) That fabulous of the world in which, as the poets tell us, the ſpontaneouſly produced every thing neceſſary for accommodation and delight of mankind; and when the inhabitants had ſpent a length of days in moſt perfect peace and harmony, exempted from pain, diſeaſe and infirmity, they were wafted kind of pleaſing dream to the regions of eternal ſedneſs.

Gold'enbull (*s. from* golden, *and* bulla *a ſeal*) An edi conſtitution of the emperor Charles the fourth, rep to be the fundamental law of the German empire.

Gold'encalf (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) The figure of a which the Iſraelites caſt in gold and ſet up in the derneſs to worſhip it.

Gol'denfleece (*s. in heathen mythology*) The skin large and beautiful ram, the wool of which was ſup ed to have been tinctured with pure gold; this was ſacrificed to Jupiter, and the fleece hung up grove conſecrated to Mars, from whence it was ca away by Jaſon and the Argonauts.

Gold'enly (*adv. from* golden) Splendidly, deligh ly. *Sha*

Gold'en number (*s. in chronology*) The number w ſhews the year of the moon's cycle.

Gold'enroſe (*s. from* golden, *and* roſe) A conſecrated which the pope ſends annually to ſome great perſo as a token of his particular reſpect.

Gold'enring (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A worm pre cial to vines ſo called from its colour, and the for which it is generally found.

Gold'enrod (*s. in botany*) A plant, a ſhrub.

Gold'en rule (*s. from* golden, *and* rule) The rule of portion, ſo called on account of its great and ge uſe in arithmetical calculations.

Gol'denſaxifrage (*s. in botany*) The chryſoplenium.

Gold'finch (*s. in ornithology*) A ſmall but very bea ſinging bird.

Gold'finder (*s. from* gold, *and* find) One who finds one who empties a jakes.

Gold'foil (*s. from* gold, *and* foil *a leaf*) Leaf gold.

Gold'hammer (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird yellowhammer.

Goldhead'ed (*adj. from* gold, *and* head) Having a of gold.

Gold'hewin (*adj. obſolete*) Having the colour of gol

Gold'ilocks (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Gold'ing (*s. from* gold) A kind of apple.

Gold'lace (*s. from* gold, *and* lace) A lace made of thread.

Gold'laced (*adj. from* goldlace) Trimmed with lace of gold thread.

Gold'leaf (*s. from* gold, *and* leaf) Gold beat int plates or leaves for gilding.

Gold'ling (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

Gold'ney (*s. in ichthyology*) The gilt head.

Gold'pleaſure (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Gold'ſize (*s. from* gold, *and* ſize) A glue of a gold a kind of ſize uſed in gilding.

Gold'ſmith (*s. from* gold, *and* ſmith) One who wo gold; a banker.

Gold'ſmithry (*s. obſolete*) Goldſmith's work.

Gold'ſtud (*s. from* gold, *and* ſtud) A ſtud made of

Gold'thread (*s. from* gold, *and* thread) Thread inw with gold wire.

Gold'watch (*s. from* gold, *and* watch) A watch gold caſe.

Gold'wire (*s. from* gold, *and* wire) A fine wire or of gold.

Gold'ylocks (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Gole (*adj. a local word*) Large, full, florid.

Go'let (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The gullet, the throat

GOL'GOTHA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the pla ſcull) The place near to Jeruſalem where Chr crucified.

GOLI'ATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a heap) A name, a giant.

Gol'ierdeis (*s. obſolete*) A buffoon.

Gol'ierdeis (*adj. obſolete*) Having a ravenous mout

Goll (*s. uſed in contempt, but now obſolete*) The ha paw.

GOLPS, GOLPES (*s. in heraldry*) Pellets of a pu lour.

Go'man (*s. probably from* good man, *obſolete*) A h a maſter of a family.

GOMA'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The gurnard.

GOME (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The bla reaſe of a cart wheel, the oily ſubſtance produced by he friction of any two bodies.

MER (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* complete) A man's ame.

m′man (s. *ſuppoſed to be from* goodman, *obſolete*) A huſband, a maſter of a family.

MOR′RAH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a rebellious eople) The name of a city in the land of Canaan, one f the cities deſtroyed with Sodom by fire from hea-en.

MPHÆ′NE (s. *in botany*) The popinjay.

MPHI′ASIS (s. *from the* Greek) A diſtemper in the ums which looſens the teeth.

MPHO′MA (s. *from the* Greek) A particular form of rticulation.

MPHO′SIS (s. *from the* Greek) The gomphoma, the onnection of a tooth to its ſocket.

MP′HOS (s. *with phyſicians*) A kind of ſwelling in the ye.

MPHRE′NA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

n (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Did begin, began. *Chaucer.*

n (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) A gun. *Chaucer.*

n (*adv. obſolete*) Ago, ſince. *Chaucer.*

NAG′RA (s. *with phyſicians, from the* Greek γονυ *the* nee, *and* αγρα *a capture*) The gout in the knees.

NAM′BUSH (s. *in ornithology*) A bird not much bigger than a fly; it is a native of the Braſils, and its ote is little inferior to that of the nightingale. *Scott.*

NAR′CHA (s. *in antiquity*) A dial delineated in ſeve-al ſurfaces.

n′dalier (s. *not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gondolier, one hat rows a gondola. *Scott.*

nde (*p. obſolete, from* go) Gone.

nd′elay (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) A boat, a gondola. *Sp.*

N′DOLA (s. *from the* French gondole) A ſmall boat, a ong flat bottomed boat chiefly uſed on the canals at enice.

n′dolaſhell (s. *in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of dolium.

n′dolier (s. *from* gondola) One that rows a gondola.

ne (*p. from* go) Advanced forward, departed, paſt, uined, undone, loſt, dead.

N′FALON (s. *from the* Iſlandic gunn *a battle, and* fano *flag*) An enſign, a ſtandard. *Milton.*

nfalonie′r (s. *from* gonfalon) The pope's ſtandard earer.

N′FANON (s. *a more correct ſpelling*) A gonfalon, a lag, an enſign.

ng (s. *obſolete*) A houſe of eaſe, a jakes. *Chaucer.*

n′ger (s. *not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The conger.

NGOLA′RIA (s. *in botany*) The ſea heath.

N′GRONA (s. *with ſurgeons*) A hard round ſwelling in ome ſinewy part of the body.

′nin, Gon′nin (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Did begin, began. *Chaucer.*

nne (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) A gun. *Chaucer.*

NORRHÆ′A (s. *in ſurgery, from the* Greek γονος *an* ffſpring, *and* ρεω *to flow*) The morbid diſcharge of a enereal infection.

OD (*adj. from the* Sax. god) Having ſuch qualities as may be expected, poſſeſſing ſuch qualities as may be eſired; proper, fit; ſweet, pleaſant to the taſte, uſe-ul, valuable; ſkilful, dextrous, ſufficient; legal, valid, onfirmed, atteſted; conſiderable, great, rich, reſpon-ible; proſperous, cheerful, happy; elegant, decent, onourable, reputable; real, ſerious, hearty, kind, enerous; pious, religious; ſoft, tender, benevolent; ociable, merry; eaſy, inoffenſive; given rather to eaſe nd indulgence. *To make good,* to ſupply any deficien-y, to perform, to keep to.

od (s. *from the adj.*) Benefit, profit, advantage, proſpe-ity, happineſs, virtue, righteouſneſs, piety; certain-y, reality, ſincerity.

od (*adv. from the adj.*) Well, fitly. "*You may as* ood *do it.*"

od (*interj. not much uſed*) Right, well! *Shakeſpeare.*

odcondi′tioned (*adj. from* good, *and* condition) Havng good qualities, having a good diſpoſition.

odcoun′try (s. *an old law term*) A jury of country men, a jury of good neighbours.

od′eſcheat (s. *a law term*) Goods forfeited.

odla′ck (*interj.*) Implying wonder or admiration.

od′leſe (s. *obſolete*) Good woman, goody. *Chaucer.*

od′lier (*adj. comp. from* goodly) Goodly in a greater egree.

od′lieſt (*adj. ſup. from* goodly) Goodly in the greateſt egree.

od′lineſs (s. *from* goodly) Beauty, grace, elegance.

od′ly (*adj. from* good, *but little uſed by late authors*) eautiful, graceful, fine, bulky, turgid, happy, gay.

dly (*adv. obſolete*) Excellently. *Spenſer.*

Good′lyhood (s. *obſolete, from* goodly) Goodneſs, grace. *Sp.*

Good′man (s. *from* good, *and* man, *now grown obſolete*) Gaffer, neighbour, maſter. "*Old* goodman *Dobſon of the green.*" *Swift.*

Good′neſs (s. *from* good) The ſtate or quality of being good, kindneſs, favour, benevolence, piety.

Good′now (*interj. from* good, *and* now) Implying ſome ſmall degree of wonder. " Goodnow, *how your devotions jump with mine!*"

Good′now (*v. uſed only in the imp. mode, a colloquial word*) Do now, pray now. " Good now, *ſit down!*"

Goods (s. *plu. from* good) Moveables in a houſe, wares, merchandiſe.

Good′y (s. *from* good, *now grown obſolete, or uſed only in colloquial or droll ſtyle*) Neighbour, miſtreſs, dame.

" *Plain* goody *would no longer down,*
" *'Twas madam in her grogram gown.*"
Swift.

Googe (s. *an incorrect ſpelling*) A gouge.

Goog′ings (s. *a ſea term*) Cramps of iron bolted on to the ſtern poſt of a ſhip.

Goole (s. *a local word*) A ditch, a trench, a puddle. *Scott.*

GOOSE (s. *from the* Sax. gos) A large water fowl; a taylor's ſmoothing iron; a ſilly perſon.

Goo′ſeberry (s. *from* gooſe, *and* berry) The fruit of the gooſeberry buſh.

Goo′ſeberry (*adj. from the ſub. ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to the gooſeberry, conſiſting of gooſeberries.

Goo′ſeberrybuſh (s. *from* gooſeberry, *and* buſh) The groſſularia; a ſhrub much cultivated in gardens.

Goo′ſeberryfool (s. *a colloquial word*) A diſh compoſed of maſhed gooſeberries mixed with milk and cream.

Goo′ſeberrymilk (s. *from* gooſeberry, *and* milk) Milk and gooſeberries, gooſeberryfool.

Goo′ſeberrypudding (s. *from* gooſeberry, *and* pudding) A pudding made with gooſeberries incloſed in a paſte and boiled.

Goo′ſeberrypie (s. *from* gooſeberry, *and* pie) A pie made with gooſeberries.

Goo′ſeberrytart (s. *from* gooſeberry, *and* tart) A tart made with gooſeberries.

Goo′ſeberrytree (s. *from* gooſeberry, *and* tree) The gooſeberry buſh.

Goo′ſebill (s. *in ſurgery*) An inſtrument.

Goo′ſedung (s. *from* gooſe, *and* dung) The excrements of a gooſe.

Goo′ſefoot (s. *in botany*) The wild orach.

Goo′ſegraſs (s. *in botany*) The clivers, wild tanſy.

Goo′ſewing (s. *a ſea term*) A particular method of ſetting up a ſail, in order to accelerate the motion of the ſhip.

Gor′bellied (*adj. from* gorbelly) Big bellied, fat, prominent in the belly.

Gor′belly (s. *of uncertain etymology*) A large belly, a large paunch, a term of reproach for a fat man.

Gorce (s. *an incorrect ſpelling*) Gorſe, furz.

Gorce (s. *a law term*) A pool of water to keep fiſh in, a ſtop in a river.

Gor′cock (s. *in ornithology*) A moor cock.

Gor′crow (s. *a local word*) A raven.

Gord (s. *of uncertain derivation*) Some kind of inſtrument for gaming. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOR′DIAN (*adj. from* Gordius) Belonging to the knot with which Gordius was ſaid to have tied up his utenſils of huſbandry when called to the kingdom of Phrygia.

Gor′dian knot (s. *from* Gordian, *and* knot) The knot with which Gordius was ſaid to have tied up his utenſils of huſbandry in the temple when called to the kingdom of Phrygia. This knot was ſo intricate that no one could find out where it began or ended, and the oracle was ſaid to have promiſed the empire of Aſia to the man that ſhould untie it; but Alexander, after many fruitleſs attempts, cut it aſunder with his ſword. Any thing exceedingly intricate.

GOR′DIUS (s. *in antiquity*) A Phrygian who was ſuppoſed to have tied the Gordian knot.

GORE (s. *from the* Sax.) Blood, congealed blood.

Gore (s. *in heraldry*) One of the abatements of honour, two diagonal lines croſſing one another.

GORE (*v. t. from the* Sax. gehoran) To ſtab, to pierce, to pierce with a horn.

Gore (s. *in old records*) A narrow piece of land, a ſlip of ground.

Gore (s. *an incorrect ſpelling*) A goar, a ſlanting piece ſewed on to a garment in order to widen it.

Gor′ed (*p. from* gore) Pierced, pierced with a horn.

Go′reing (*adj. a ſea term, and an incorrect ſpelling*) Goaring, ſlanting.

GORGE (*s. from the* French) The throat, the ſwallow, the ſtomach of an hawk, that which is ſwallowed.

Gorge (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fill up to the throat, to glut, to ſwallow.

Gorge (*s. in architecture*) A kind of hollow moulding.

Gorge (*s. in fortification*) The entrance of a baſtion.

Gorg'ed (*p. from* gorge) Glutted, ſatiated; *with* with: *as*, "Gorged with *fleſh, and wine, and blood.*"

GORG'ED (*adj. in farriery*) Swelled, puffed up.

Gorg'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Having a crown or coronet about the neck.

Gor'geren (*s. from* gorge) That part of the ancient armour which defended the throat.

GOR'GEOUS (*adj. from the old* French gorgias) Fine, ſplendid, glittering, ſhowy, magnificent.

Gor'geouſly (*adv. from* gorgeous) Splendidly, magnificently, finely.

Gor'geouſneſs (*s. from* gorgeous) Splendour, magnificence, ſhow.

Gor'gerin (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gorge in architecture, a kind of hollow moulding.

Gor'get (*s. from* gorge) That part of armour which defends the throat; a part of dreſs worn about the neck.

GOR'GIAS (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Mac.*

Gor'ging (*p. a. from* gorge) Swallowing, glutting, ſatiating.

GOR'GON (*s. in heathen mythology*) A monſter with ſnaky hair, the ſight of which is ſaid to have turned the beholders into ſtone; any thing ugly and horrible.

Gor'gon (*adj. from the ſub.*) Like a gorgon, ugly, terrible. "*And try the virtue of that* gorgon *face.*"

GOR'GONIUM (*s. in botany*) The eringium.

Go'ring (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Goaring, ſlanting.

Gor'magons (*s.*) A ſociety who of late years pretend to have been of great antiquity like the free and accepted maſons. *Scott.*

GOR'MAND (*s. from the* French gourmand) A glutton, a greedy eater.

Gor'mandize (*v. int. from* gormand) To eat greedily, to devour ravenouſly.

Gor'mandizer (*s. from* gormandize) A glutton, a voracious eater.

Gor'mandizing (*p. a. from* gormandize) Eating greedily, devouring ravenouſly.

GORSE (*s. from the* Sax. gors) Furz, a well known ſhrub.

Gors'ty (*adj. from* gorſe, *now grown obſolete*) Goſſy, furzy. *Scott.*

Go'ry (*adj. from* gore) Covered with gore; bloody, murderous. *Shakeſpeare.*

GOS'HAWK (*s. from the* Sax. gos *a gooſe, and* hooc *a hawk*) A large kind of hawk.

GO'SHEN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* approaching) A diſtrict in the land of Egypt.

Gos'ling (*s. from* gooſe) A young gooſe, a catkin.

GOS'PEL (*s. from the* Sax. god *God, and* ſpel *ſpeech*) The hiſtory of Jeſus Chriſt, the revelation contained in the new teſtament, the doctrine of ſalvation by Chriſt; divinity, the doctrine of the chriſtian religion.

Gos'pel (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To inſtruct in the principles of the chriſtian religion.

Gos'pelled (*p. from* goſpel) Inſtructed in the chriſtian religion, taught. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gos'pelize (*v. t. from* goſpel) To form according to the goſpel, to reduce to the terms of the goſpel.

Gos'pelized (*p. from* goſpelize) Formed according to the goſpel, reduced to the terms or rule of the goſpel.

Gos'pelizing (*p. a. from* goſpelize) Forming according to the goſpel, reducing to the terms of the goſpel.

Gos'peller (*s. from* goſpel) He that reads the goſpel in a cathedral church.

Gos'peller (*s. from* goſpel, *a term of reproach applied by the papiſts to the firſt reformers*) One of the followers of Wickliffe.

Gos'pellere (*s. obſolete*) An evangeliſt. *Chaucer.*

GOS'SAMER (*s. from the* low Lat. goſſipium) The down of plants, the long white cobwebs which uſually float in the air about the time of harveſt.

Gos'samere, Gos'samour (*s. obſolete ſpellings*) The goſſamer,

GOS'PORT (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire ſituate on the weſt ſide of Portſmouth harbour; it has a market on Saturday, and is 78 miles from London.

Gos'port (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Goſport, made at Goſport.

GOS'SIP (*s. from the* Sax. god, *and* ſib *a relation*) One who is ſponſor for a child at the font; a tippling companion; one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying-in.

Gos'sip (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To chat, to be merry, be a pot companion.

Gos'siping (*p. a. from* goſſip) Chatting, holding a g ſip's tale.

Gos'ſiping (*s. from the adj.*) A merry meeting of goſ a lying-in.

GOSSIP'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Gos'sipred (*s. from* goſſip, *a law term*) A compatern a ſpiritual affinity. *Sir J. Da*

Gos'ſipry (*s. obſolete, from* goſſip) A company of goſ a ſpiritual affinity. *Sc*

Gos'ſipt (*v. int. pret. of* goſſip) Did goſſip, goſſipped.

GOS'TING (*s. in botany*) An herb. *Ain*

Got (*v. t. pret. of* get) Did get.

Got (*p. from* get, *but judged not ſo correct*) Gotten.

Gotch (*s. a local word*) A large earthen jug. *Ba*

GOTE (*s in old ſtatutes*) A ditch, a gutter, a ſluice.

GOTH (*s.*) One of the ancient inhabitants of an iſlan the Baltic ſea, an ancient Scythian.

Goth (*v. int. the third perſ. ſing. and the imp. mode of obſolete*) Goeth, go. *Chau*

GO'THA (*s.*) The capital of the dutchy of Saxe-Goth Germany.

GO'THIA (*s.*) An iſland in the Baltic ſo called from ancient Goths.

Go'thic (*s. from* Goth) Belonging to the Goths, hav the manners of the ancient Goths; having ornam wild or chimerical, built after the manner of a cat dral.

GOTH'LAND (*s. from* Goth, *and* land) The moſt ſouth province of Sweden, an iſland in the Baltic, the co try inhabited by the ancient Goths.

Goth'len (*v. t. obſolete*) To grant. *Ba*

Got'ten (*p. from* get) Obtained, acquired, begotten.

GOUD (*s. not much uſed, in botany*) The woad, a p much uſed in dying a blue colour.

GOUD'HUST (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market Wedneſday, and is 43 miles from London.

Goud'huſt (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Goudh made at Goudhuſt.

GOVE (*s. obſolete*) A mow, a rick. *Tu*

Gove (*v. t. from the ſub. obſolete*) To mow, to put in mow, to rick. *Tu*

GOV'ERN (*v. t. from the* Lat. guberno) To rule a chief magiſtrate, to direct, to manage, to pilot, to quire a caſe in grammar.

Gov'ern (*v. int.*) To keep up ſuperiority, to beh with haughtineſs.

Gov'ernable (*adj. from* govern) Capable of being gove ed, obedient, ſubmiſſive.

Gov'ernableneſs (*s. from* governable) The ſtate of be governable.

Gov'ernance (*s. from* govern, *but now grown nearly ſolete*) Government, rule, management, controle, be viour.

Gov'ernant, Gov'ernante (*s. not much uſed, from* gove A governeſs, a lady who has the care of young girl quality.

Gov'ernaunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Government, nagement, care. *Chau*

Gov'ernayle (*s. obſolete*) Government, conduct, care.

Gov'erned (*p. from* govern) Managed, directed, rule

Gov'erneſs (*s. from* govern) A lady inveſted with aut rity, the miſtreſs of a boarding ſchool for young dies, a woman who has the care of young girls of q lity, a tutoreſs, a directreſs.

Gov'erning (*p. a. from* govern) Ruling, directing, naging.

Gov'ernment (*s. from* govern) An eſtabliſhment of l authority, the form of a community, reſpecting ſupreme authority, the adminiſtration of public affa regularity of behaviour, manageableneſs, the influe of one word upon another according to the rules grammar.

Gov'ernor (*s. a modern ſpelling*) A governour.

GOV'ERNOUR (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* Fre governeur) One who has the ſupreme authority, who rules with delegated authority, a tutor, a pilo

GOUGE (*s. from the* French) A kind of chiſſel, a ch with a circular edge.

GOU'JERES (*s. from the* French gouje *a trull*) The nereal diſeaſe.

Gov'irnaunce (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Government. *Ba*

Goule (*s. obſolete*) Uſury.

GOURD (*s. in botany*) A plant reſembling a melon.

Gourde (*s. obſolete, from* gourd) A leather bottle.

Gourd'ineſs (*s. in farriery*) The ſwelling of a horſe's l after a journey.

Gourd'ſeed (*s. from* gourd, *and* ſeed) The ſeed of the go

Gourd'y (*adj. in farriery*) Swelled in the legs, ſwe with hard uſage, greaſy.

UR'NET (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

UR'NET (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

ſt (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gout, a taſte, ſkill.

UT (*s. from the* Lat. gutta *a drop*) The arthritis, a ind of periodical diſeaſe attended with great pain.

UT (*s. with phyſicians in Scotland*) A drop.

UT (*s. from the* French, *a kind of cant word*) A taſte, n inclination. *Woodward.*

ut'ier (*adj. comp. of* gout) Gouty in a greater degree.

ut'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* gouty) Gouty in the greateſt degree.

ut'ineſs (*s. from* gout) The ſtate or condition of being outy. *Scott.*

ut'wort (*s. in botany*) The aſhweed.

ut'y (*adj. from* gout) Belonging to the gout, reſem- ling the gout, afflicted with the gout.

ut'y (*adj. in husbandry*) Boggy.

WN (*s. from the* Brit. gwn) A long upper garment, woman's upper garment, the habit of a particular ffice or profeſſion.

wn'ed (*adj. from* gown) Dreſſed in a gown.

wn'man (*s. from* gown, *and* man) A man whoſe pro- er habit is a gown, a man whoſe office or profeſſion is iſtinguiſhed by a gown.

wn'men (*s. plu. of* gownman) Men whoſe proper ha- it is a gown. *Swift.*

wns'man (*s. from* gown, *and* man) A man whoſe pro- r habit is a gown, a ſtudent at a univerſity.

wt (*s. perhaps from* gutter) A water courſe under round, a pipe or canal for conveying water under round. *Scott.*

YA'VIER (*s. in botany*) A kind of fruit in the Weſt ndies. *Phillips.*

l'ter (*v. int. a local word*) To frolick, to laugh loud, o romp.

ZAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fleece) The name f a place. *2 Kings.*

'BAT (*s. from the* Greek γραβατος *a bed, but not much* ed) A little bed with curtains. *Phillips.*

bata'rii (*s. in church hiſtory, from* grabat) Thoſe per- ns who were baptiſed on their death beds.

b'ble (*v. t. probably from* grapple) To grope, to feel ith the hands.

b'ble (*v. int.*) To lie proſtrate on the ground, to ſprawl n the ground. *Ainſw.*

b'bling (*p. a. from* grabble) Groping, feeling eager- y with the hands. *Arbuthnot.*

ACE (*s. from the* Lat. gratia) Favor, kindneſs; par- on, privilege; a divine and gracious influence on the ind; virtue, piety, the effect of divine influence; eauty, pleaſing appearance; natural excellence, orna- ent, high perfection; a ſhort prayer before and after eals: the title of a duke or archbiſhop, one of the ree female divinities who were ſuppoſed to beſtow eauty.

e (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To adorn, to dignify, to fa- our, to raiſe by an act of favour.

ACE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

'cecup (*s. from* grace, *and* cup) The cup or health ank after ſaying grace.

'ced (*p. from* grace) Beautified, adorned, favoured; ith with: *as,* "With *rubies* graced." *With* by, *re- cting the agent; as,* "*Beloved and daily* graced by e *emperor.*"

'ed (*adj. from* grace) Virtuous, chaſte, endued with ace. *Shakeſpeare.*

ceful (*adj. from* grace) Beautiful, having both beau- and dignity.

cefully (*adv. from* graceful) In a graceful manner.

cefulneſs (*s. from* graceful) Elegance of manners, gnity with beauty.

celeſs (*adj. from* grace) Void of grace, wicked, aban- ned.

celeſly (*adv. from* graceleſs) In a graceleſs manner. *Sc.*

celeſneſs (*s. from* graceleſs) The ſtate or quality of ing graceleſs. *Scott.*

ces (*s. plu. in heathen mythology*) Three ſiſters or male divinities who were ſuppoſed to confer beauty d eloquence on all about them, and to bring peace d happineſs with them wherever they came.

ces (*s. moſtly uſed in the plu.*) Good liking, favoura- e opinon. "*I flatter myſelf that I can ſoon get into* good graces."

CILE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. gracilis all) Slender, ſmall.

ileneſs (*s. from* gracile) Slenderneſs, ſmallneſs. *Sc.*

ilent (*adj. from* gracile) Lean, ſlender. *Johnſon.*

CILIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the leg.

ity (*s. from* gracile) Slenderneſs, ſmallneſs. *John.*

cious (*adj. from* grace) Merciful, benevolent, favourable, kind, virtuous, good, excellent; favoured, accepted; graceful, becoming; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

Gra'ciouſly (*adv. from* gracious) Kindly, with condeſcenſion, in a pleaſant manner.

Gra'ciouſneſs (*s. from* gracious) The ſtate or quality of being gracious.

GRAC'ULUS (*s. in ornithology*) The jackdaw.

GRAC'ULUSPALM'IPES (*s. in ornithology*) The ſhag, a kind of pelican.

GRAD'ATED (*adj. from the* Lat. gradus *a ſtep*) Graduated, divided into parts or degrees. *Scott.*

GRADA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. gradus *a ſtep*) A regular progreſs, an advance ſtep by ſtep, an order, an arrangement, the regular progreſs of an agreement.

GRAD'ATORY (*s. from the* Lat. gradus *a ſtep*) The flight of ſteps from the cloiſters into the church. *Ainſworth.*

GRAD'IENT (*adj. from the* Lat. gradus *a ſtep*) Walking, moving by ſteps.

GRAD'UAL (*adj. from the* Lat. gradus *a ſtep*) Proceeding by degrees, advancing by ſteps.

Grad'ual (*s. from the adj.*) A flight of ſteps; a prayer, a form of prayer to be ſung in the Roman church after the epiſtles.

Gradual'ity (*s. from* gradual) A regular progreſſion, a gradation. *Brown.*

Grad'ually (*adv. from* gradual) By degrees, in regular progreſſion.

GRAD'UATE (*s. from the* Lat. gradus *a ſtep*) One who has taken a degree in an univerſity.

Grad'uate (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dignify with a degree in the univerſity, to heighten, to improve, to mark with degrees.

Grad'uated (*p. from* graduate) Raiſed to a degree in the univerſity, marked with degrees.

Grad'uating (*p. a. from* graduate) Marking with degrees, dividing into ſmall parts.

Gradua'tion (*s. from* graduate) A gradation, a regular ſucceſſion; the act of conferring academical degrees. *G.*

GRAFF (*s. from the* French greffe) A ſmall branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree.

Graff (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To inſert the ſmall branch of one tree into the ſtock of another, to join one thing ſo as to receive ſupport from another.

Graff'ed (*p. from* graft) Inſerted as the ſmall branch of one tree into the ſtock of another, joined ſo as to receive ſupport and nouriſhment from another; *with* in; "*They alſo ſhall be* graffed in."

Graff'er (*s. in old ſtatutes*) A ſcrivener, a notary.

Graff'ing (*p. a. from* graff) Inſerting the branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.

Graff'ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of inſerting the branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.

GRAF'FIUM (*s. in old records*) A writing book, a regiſter of deeds or evidences.

Graft (*s. from* graff) A graff, a ſmall branch inſerted into the ſtock of another tree.

Graft (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To graff, to inſert the branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.

Graft'ed (*p. from* graft) Graffed; *with* in, on, *or* upon; *as,* "Grafted upon *the original quarrel.*"

Graft'er (*s. from* graft) One that propagates by grafting.

Graft'ing (*p. a. from* graft) Inſerting the branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.

Graft'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of inſerting the branch of one tree into the ſtock of another.

Graieth (*v. t. obſolete*) To prepare, to make ready, to bring. *Chaucer.*

GRAIL (*s. from the* French grele, *but now grown obſolete*) A ſmall bit of any thing, a ſmall particle. *Spen.*

Grail (*s. not ſo common a word*) The gradual. *Dict. of Arts.*

GRAIN (*s. from the* Lat. granum) A ſingle ſeed of corn, corn; the ſeed of any fruit, a ſmall particle of any thing; a ſmall weight; the direction of the fibres in any body; a colour which is not ſubject to fade, the ingredients uſed in dying that colour; the heart, the temper, the bottom, the real diſpoſition.

Grain (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To form or dreſs leather ſo as to make the grain appear, to cauſe a kind of roughneſs.

Grain'ed (*p. from* grain) Made rough, dreſſed ſo as to ſhew the grain.

Grain'ing (*p. a. from* grain) Making rough, cauſing the grain to appear.

Grain'ing (*s. from the part.*) A particular method of dreſſing leather. *Scott.*

Grains (*s. plu. from* grain) The husks of malt after brewing.

Grain'ingboard (*s. from* graining, *and* board) A board with teeth like a ſaw uſed in graining leather. *Scott.*

Grain'ſtaff (*s. a local word*) A quarterſtaff. *Baily.*

Grain'y (*adj. from* grain) Full of corn, full of grains.

Grame (*s. obſolete*) Grief, ſorrow, affliction, pain, madneſs. *Chaucer.*

GRA'MEN (*s. in botany*) Graſs.

Gra'mercy (*interj. obſolete, from* grant, *and* mercy) Expreſſive of ſurprize. “ Gramercy, *lovely Lucius, what's the news?*” *Shakeſpeare.*

Gramin'eal (*adj. from* gramen, *but not uſed*) Full of graſs. *Cole.*

Gramin'eous (*adj. from* gramen, *but not much uſed*) Full of graſs, abounding with graſs, having leaves without footſtalks. *Johnſon.*

GRAMINIFO'LIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. gramen *graſs, and* folium *a leaf*) Having leaves like graſs. *Scott.*

GRAMINIV'OROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. gramen *graſs, and* voro *to devour*) Feeding on graſs, living on graſs.

Gram'inous (*adj. from* gramen, *but not uſed*) Graſſy, full of graſs, having leaves like graſs. *Cole.*

Gra'minoſe (*adj. from* gramen, *but not much uſed*) Full of graſs, graſſy, having leaves without footſtalks.

GRAM'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A letter, any ſingle letter of the alphabet.

Gram'mar (*s. from* gramma) The ſcience of letters, the act of ſpeaking and writing correctly, correctneſs of ſpeaking and writing, a book which treats of the various relations of words to each other.

Gramma'rian (*s. from* grammar) One who is ſkilled in grammar.

Gram'marſchool (*s. from* grammar, *and* ſchool) A ſchool where grammar is taught.

GRAMMA'TIAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of jaſper.

Grammat'ic (*adj. from* grammar) Grammatical.

Grammat'ical (*adj. from* grammatic) Belonging to grammar, conſiſtent with the rules of grammar.

Grammat'ically (*adv. from* grammatical) According to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICAS'TER (*s. from the* Lat.) A low grammarian, a mere verbal pedant. *Rymer.*

Gram'matiſt (*s. from* grammar) A young grammarian, a grammaticaſter. *Cole.*

Gram'mercy (*interj. obſolete, from* grant, *and* mercy) Grammercy. *Chaucer.*

GRAM'MIC (*adj. from the* Greek γραμμη *a line*) Made by lines, demonſtrated by lines. *Scott.*

Gram'ple (*s. in ichthyology*) The crab fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

GRAM'POUND (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 245 miles from London.

Gram'pound (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Grampound, made at Grampound.

GRAM'PUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the dolphin kind.

GRA'NA (*s. plu. from* granum, *with phyſicians*) Small grains or ſeeds, ſmall particles.

GRANA'DA (*s. in geography*) The moſt ſouthern of the Caribbee iſlands now ſubject to Great Britain.

Grana'de (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A grenade. *Harris.*

Granadee'r (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A grenadier.

Granadie'r (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A grenadier. *Sc.*

GRANADIL'LA (*s. in botany*) The paſſion flower.

GRANA'DO (*s. not ſo common a word*) A grenade, a ball filled with combuſtible matter.

Gran'ary (*s. from* grain) A ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

GRANATA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) An officer who kept the granary or corn chamber in a religious houſe.

GRAN'ATE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a yellowiſh red colour, a kind of marble.

Gran'ate (*adj. from* grain) Having many grains or kernels.

GRAND (*adj. from the* Lat. grandis *great*) Great, illuſtrious, magnificent, noble, lofty, ſublime, conceived or expreſſed with great dignity.

Gran'dam, Gran'dame (*s. from* grand, *and* dam *or* dame) A grandmother, an old woman.

Gran'daughter (*s. from* grand, *and* daughter) The daughter of one's ſon or daughter.

GRAND'CAPE (*s. a law term*) A writ which lies when any real action is brought and the tenant does not appear on the firſt ſummons.

Grand'child (*s. from* grand, *and* child) The child of one's ſon or daughter.

Grand'diſtreſs (*s. a law term*) A diſtreſs taken of all the lands and goods that a man has within the county.

Grande (*adj. in muſic books*) Great, diſtinguiſhing the grand chords.

GRANDEE' (*s. from* grand) A man of great rank, a man of great power or authority.

Grand'er (*adj. comp. of* grand) Grand in a greater degree.

Grand'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* grand) Grand in the greateſt gree.

Grande'vity (*s. from* grandevous) Great age, a long

GRANDE'VOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. grandis *great,* œvum *age*) Living a long time, very old.

GRAND'EUR (*s. from the* French) State, magnifice elevation of ſentiment or language.

Grand'father (*s. from* grand, *and* father) The father mother or father.

GRANDIF'IC (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. g dis *great, and* facio *to make*) Making great. *Jo*

GRANDIL'OQUENCE (*s. from the* Lat. grandis *gr and* loquor *to ſpeak, but not much uſed*) A lofty a ſuperb manner of expreſſion.

GRANDIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. grandis *gr and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Uſing lofty ſtyle, ſpeaking ſuperb manner.

GRANDIL'OQUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. grandis *gr and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Uſing a lofty ſtyle, ſpeaking ſuperb manner.

GRANDIL'OQUY (*s. from the* Lat. grandis *great,* loquor *to ſpeak*) A lofty ſtyle, a ſuperb manner of ſp ing.

GRAND'INOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. grando *hail, but much uſed*) Full of hail.

Grand'ity (*s. from* grand, *but now grown obſolete*) Gr neſs. *Cam*

Grand'jury (*s. from* grand, *and* jury) The jury who the bills of indictment at an aſſize or ſeſſions.

GRANDI'SONOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. grandis *gra and* ſonus *a ſound, but not much uſed*) Sounding gr making a great ſound. *Ba*

Grand'mother (*s. from* grand, *and* mother) The mo of a father or mother.

Grand'ſire (*s. from* grand, *and* ſire) A grandfather. *etically*, any anceſtor.

Grand'ſon (*s. from* grand, *and* ſon) The ſon of a ſo daughter.

GRANGE (*s. from the* French) A farm, a farm wi houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

GRANG'ERUS, GRANGEA'RIUS (*s. in old records*) officer in a religious houſe who was to take ca the grange or farm.

GRANIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. granum *a gr and* fero *to bear*) Bearing grain, bearing ſeeds grain.

GRAN'ITE (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Lat. gra *a grain*) A ſtone compoſed of ſeparate and very l concretions.

GRANIV'OROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. granum *grain,* voro *to devour*) Eating grain, living on grain.

Gran'num (*s. uſed only in droll ſtyle*) Grandmother.

GRANT (*v. t. perhaps from the* Lat. gratia *favour*) admit, to allow; to beſtow what cannot be claime right.

Grant (*s. from the verb*) The act of granting, the t granted; a gift confirmed by a deed or writing conceſſion, an admiſſion of of ſomething in diſpute.

Grant'able (*adj. from* grant) Capable of being gran fit to be granted.

Grant'ed (*p. from* grant) Admitted, allowed, beſto confirmed by a deed or writing.

Grantee' (*s. from* grant) The perſon to whom a gran made.

GRAN'THAM (*s.*) A borough town in Lincolnſhire has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to liament, and is 109 miles from London.

Gran'tham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Granth made at Grantham.

Grant'ing (*p. a. from* grant) Admitting, allowing, gr ing, executing a grant.

Grant'mercy (*interj. but not ſo common a ſpelling*) mercy.

Grant'or (*s. from* grant) The perſon that grants, the ſon that executes the deed by which any grant is firmed.

Gran'ulary (*adj. from* granule) Reſembling a ſmall g or ſeed, conſiſting of ſmall parts like grains.

GRAN'ULATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. granum *a gr* To form into ſmall grains; *with* into: *as,* “*The* granulates into *ſugar.*”

Gran'ulate (*v. t.*) To break into ſmall parts like gra to raiſe a kind of roughneſs reſembling grains.

Gran'ulated (*p. from* granulate) Broken into ſmall pa raiſed in little aſperities.

Gran'ulating (*p. a. from* granulate) Breaking into ſ parts, raiſing in ſmall aſperities.

Gran'ulation (*s. from* granulate) The act of break into ſmall parts like grains, the act of pouring ed metal into cold water ſo as to make it granulat

AN'ULE (*s. from the* Lat. granum *a grain*) A ſmall compact particle.

an'ulous (*adj. from* granule) Full of little grains.

AN'UM (*s. from the* Lat.) A grain, a ſmall compact particle.

APE (*s. from the* French grappe) The fruit of the vine, the fruit from which wine is made.

ape'flower (*s. from* grape, *and* flower) The grapehy- cinth.

ape'hyacinth (*s. in botany*) The muſca, a kind of hyacinth.

ape'ſtone (*s. from* grape, *and* ſtone) The ſtone or ſeed f the grape.

ape'ſhot (*s. from* grape, *and* ſhot) A large kind of ſhot.

APH'IC (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Greek γραφω *o deſcribe*) Well deſcribed, delineated.

aph'ical (*adj. from* graphic) Well deſcribed, deline- ted. *Bacon.*

aph'ically (*adv. from* graphical) With exact deſcrip- ion, in a lively pictureſque manner.

aph'ice (*s. from* graphic, *not much uſed*) The act of rawing, the act of painting to the life. *Scott.*

APH'IUM (*s. from the* Greek γραφω *to write*) The yle or iron pen with which the ancients wrote on lates covered with wax.

APHOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The proceſs of the ſcull one, near the baſis of the brain, ſhaped like the ſtyle f the ancients.

APHOM'ETER (*s. from the* Greek γραφω *to write, and* ετρεω *to meaſure*) A mathematical inſtrument, uſed in king heights and diſtances.

p'inel (*s. obſolete*) A grapling iron.

AP'NEL (*s. from the* French grapin) A ſmall kind of nchor, a grapling iron.

AP'PLE (*v. int. from the* Dutch grabbelen) To con- nd by ſeizing one another, to contend in cloſe fight; *ith* with; *as,* "*To* grapple with *the enemy.*"

p'ple (*v. t. now grown obſolete*) To ſeize, to lay t hold of, to fix, to faſten. *Shakeſpeare.*

p'ple (*s. from the verb*) A conteſt hand to hand, a ſe fight; a grappling iron.

p'plement (*s. from* grapple, *but now grown obſolete*) cloſe fight, an hoſtile embrace. *Spenſer.*

p'pling (*p. a. from* grapple) Contending in cloſe ht, ſeizing one another.

p'plingiron (*s. from* grappling, *and* iron) An inſtru- nt by which one ſhip faſtens on another in a cloſe gagement.

P'TOLITHUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone reſem- ng a geographical map.

'hopper (*s. from* gra s, *and* hop) A ſmall inſect that ps among the graſs in the ſummer months, the ci- a. *Johnſon.*

ier (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A grazier.

SP (*v. t. from the* Italian graſpare) To hold in the nd, to gripe, to ſeize, to catch.

p (*v. int.*) To catch at, to endeavour to ſeize, to pe, to encroach; *with* at: *as,* "*He* graſped at *verſal monarchy.*"

p (*s. from the verb*) The gripe of the hand, the wer of ſeizing a hold.

'ed (*p. from* graſp) Held in the hand, graſped.

'er (*s. from* graſp) One that graſps, one that ſeizes.

'ing (*p. a. from* graſp) Seizing with the hand, lding faſt, catching at.

'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſeizing with the nd, a graſp.

t (*v. pret. of* graſp) Graſped, did graſp. *Shakeſp.*

SS (*s. from the* Sax. græs) The common herbage the field, an herb with long narrow leaves.

(*v. int. from the ſub. but not much uſed*) To breed ſs, to become paſture. *Tuſſer.*

SA'TION (*s. not ſufficiently authoriſed, from the* Lat. ſor *to aſſail*) The act of robbing, the act of laying te. *Bailey.*

'cock (*s. in huſbandry*) A ſmall heap of mown graſs to dry the firſt day.

heorth, Graſs'hurt (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A ſervice by ich the tenant was obliged to do one day's work the lord. *Bailey.*

'hopper (*s. from* graſs, *and* hopper) A graſhopper, mall inſect that hops among the graſs in the ſum- months.

ier (*adj. comp. of* graſſy) Graſſy in a greater de- e.

ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* graſſy) Graſſy in the greateſt de- e.

ineſs (*s. from* graſſy) The ſtate of being graſſy.

Graſs'plot (*s. from* graſs, *and* plot) A plot of ground covered with ſhort graſs.

Graſs'poly (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of willowwort.

Graſs'week (*s. from* graſs, *and* week) The rogation week.

Graſs'y (*adj. from* graſs) Full of graſs, abounding with graſs.

Gratch (*s. obſolete*) Apparel. *Bailey.*

Gratch (*v. int. obſolete*) To behave. *Chaucer.*

GRATE (*s. from the* Lat. crates) A partition made with bars ſet near to each other, a range of bars within which the fire is laid.

GRATE (*v. t. from the* French gratter) To wear away by rubbing againſt a rough body, to offend by any thing harſh and unpleaſing.

Grate (*v. int.*) To rub hard ſo as to injure or offend, to make a harſh and unpleaſing noiſe.

Gra'ted (*p. from* grate) Worn away by rubbing againſt ſome rough body, offended with ſomething harſh and unpleaſing.

Gra'teful (*adj. from the* Lat. gratus *thankful*) Having a ſenſe of gratitude, diſpoſed to return kindneſs; pleaſing, acceptable.

Gra'tefully (*adv. from* grateful) Thankfully, with due ſenſe of obligation; acceptably, pleaſingly.

Gra'tefulneſs (*s. from* grateful) The quality of being grateful.

Grate'olent (*adj. from the* Lat. gratus *pleaſing, and* oleo *to ſmell*) Smelling gratefully. *Scott.*

Gra'ter (*s. from* grate) A kind of coarſe file, an inſtrument by which ſoft bodies are rubbed to powder.

Gra'tework (*s. from* grate, *and* work) A kind of work formed of bars put near to each other, lettice work.

Grath (*adj. a local word*) Confident, aſſured.

Graticula'tion (*s. from* grate) The act of dividing a deſign into ſquares in order to divide it. *Scott.*

Gra'tified (*p. from* gratify) Indulged, pleaſed, requited.

Gratifica'tion (*s. from* gratify) The act of pleaſing, pleaſure, delight; a recompence, a reward; *but this ſenſe is rather low.*

Gratifica'tor (*s. from* gratify) One that gratifies. *Scott.*

GRA'TIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. gratus *grateful, and* facio *to make*) To indulge, to pleaſe, to requite.

Grat'ifying (*p. a. from* gratify) Indulging, pleaſing, requiting.

Gra'ting (*p. a. from* grate) Wearing away by rubbing againſt a rough body, making a harſh and diſagreeable noiſe; diſagreeable, unpleaſing.

Gra'ting (*s. from* grate, *on board a ſhip*) A kind of gratework on the upper deck.

Gra'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of rubbing againſt ſome rough body.

Gra'tingly (*adv. from* grating) Harſhly, offenſively.

GRATIO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the hedge hyſſop.

Gratios'ity (*s. not ſufficiently authoriſed*) Grace, favour, civility. *Bailey.*

GRATIO'SO (*adj. in muſic books*) Pleaſing, grateful.

Gra'tious (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gracious.

GRA'TIS (*adv. from the* Lat.) Without any recompence, freely, for nothing but thanks.

GRA'TITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. gratus *thankful*) Thankfulneſs, readineſs to return a favour.

GRATU'ITOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. gratus *kind*) Granted without any juſt claim or merit, beſtowed freely; aſſerted without proof.

Gratu'itouſly (*adv. from* gratuitous) Without claim or merit, without proof.

Gratu'itouſneſs (*s. from* gratuitous) The ſtate or quality of being gratuitous. *Scott.*

GRATU'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. gratus *kind*) A preſent, a gift, a recompence.

GRAT'ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. gratulor *to rejoice*) To congratulate, to compliment with declarations of joy.

Grat'ulated (*p. from* gratulate) Congratulated, complimented with expreſſions of joy.

Grat'ulating (*p. a. from* gratulate) Congratulating, complimenting with expreſſions of joy.

Gratula'tion (*s. from* gratulate) A congratulation, an expreſſion of joy.

Grat'ulatory (*adj. from* gratulate) Congratulatory, expreſſing joy.

Gra'va (*s. in old records*) A little wood, a grove.

GRAVE (*s. from the* Sax. græf *a cave*) The place in the ground where the dead are depoſited; the end of life, death.

GRAVE (*adj. from the* Lat. gravis *heavy*) Solemn, ſober, ſerious; plain, decent; important, weighty; deep in thought, deep in ſound; ſlow in movement.

Grave (*v. t. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete*) To entomb, to inter. *Shakeſpeare.*

GRAVE (*v. t. from the* Greek *γραφω to write*) To carve, to copy painting on wood or metal; to clean or caulk a ſhip.

Grave (*v. int.*) To write, to delineate on hard ſubſtances.

Gra'veclothes (*s. from* grave, *and* clothes) The dreſs of the dead.

GRAVE'DO (*s. with phyſicians*) A heavineſs, a kind of liſtleſsneſs which commonly attends a cold. *Scott.*

GRAV'EL (*s. from the* Armoric) Hard rough ſand; the ſandy matter concreted in the kidneys, the diſeaſe or pain occaſioned by ſundry concretions in the kidneys.

Grav'el (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To pave or cover with hard rough ſand, to ſtick in the ſand; to puzzle, to embarraſs, to put to a ſtand; to hurt the foot of a horſe with ſand confined under the ſhoe.

Gra'veleſs (*p. from* grave) Unburied, unentombed.

Grav'elled (*p. from* gravel) Covered over with gravel, ſtuck in the gravel, nonpluſed; hurt with gravel under the ſhoe.

Grav'ellineſs (*s. from* gravelly) The ſtate or quality of being gravelly. *Scott.*

Grav'elling (*p. a. from* gravel) Covering over with gravel, hurting the foot of a horſe by means of gravel under the ſhoe, nonpluſing.

Grav'elling (*s. from the part.*) The act of covering over with rough ſand; the act of putting any one to a ſtand, the hurt of a horſe's foot by means of gravel under the ſhoe.

Grav'elly (*adj. from* gravel) Full of gravel, conſiſting of gravel.

Gra'vely (*adv. from* grave) Solemnly, ſeriouſly, ſoberly, plainly, decently.

Gra'vement (*s. in muſic books*) A grave movement. *Sc.*

Gra'ven (*p. from* grave) Carved, copied on wood or metal, inſcribed in deep characters, impreſſed deeply.

Gra'ven (*v. t. pret. of* grave) Did grave.

Gra'ven (*p. obſolete*) Put into the grave, buried. *Bai.*

Gra'veneſs (*s. from* grave) Seriouſneſs, ſolemnity, ſobriety of behaviour.

Gra'veolence (*s. not much uſed, from* graveolent) A ſtrong offenſive ſmell. *Scott.*

GRA'VEOLENT (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. gravis *heavy, and* oleo *to ſmell*) Sending forth a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

Gra'ver (*s. from* grave) An engraver, the ſtyle or tool uſed by the engraver.

Gra'ver (*adj. comp. of* grave) Grave in a greater degree.

GRA'VESEND (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Wedneſday and on Saturday, and is 22 miles from London.

Gra'veſend (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Graveſend, made at Graveſend.

Gra'veſt (*adj. ſup. from* grave) Grave in the higheſt degree.

Gra'veſtone (*s. from* grave, *and* ſtone) The ſtone which is laid over a grave, the monumental ſtone.

GRAV'ID (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. gravidus *heavy*) Big, big with child. *Scott.*

Gravid'ity (*s. from* gravid) Pregnancy, the ſtate of being with child. *Arbuthnot.*

Gra'vin (*v. t. obſolete*) To bury, to put into the grave. *Ch.*

Gra'ving (*p. a. from* grave) Carving, copying on wood or metal, engraving.

Gra'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of engraving, the act of caulking a ſhip; an engraving.

GRAVI'SONOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. gravis *deep, and* ſonus *a ſound*) Sounding gravely. *Bai.*

GRAV'ITATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. gravis *heavy*) To tend downwards, to tend towards the centre of attraction.

Grav'itating (*p. a. from* gravitate) Tending downwards, tending towards the centre of gravity.

Gravita'tion (*s. from* gravitate) The act of tending to the centre, the force with which any body tends to the centre of the earth.

GRAV'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. gravis *heavy*) Weight, heavineſs, the tendency of any body to the centre of the earth; ſeriouſneſs, ſobriety, ſolemnity; atrociouſneſs, greatneſs of guilt. *Hooker.*

Graunge (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A grange, a farm belonging to a religious houſe. *Chaucer.*

Graun'temercy (*interj. obſolete*) Gramercy. *Chaucer.*

Gra'vot (*s. obſolete*) A grove.

Gra'vy (*s. from* grave) The juice of fleſh not over dreſſed; the juice of fleſh boiled out.

GRAY (*adj. from the* Sax. græg) Mixed with white and black, hoary with age, dark like the opening or cloſe of the day.

GRAY (*s. in zoology*) A badger, a brock.

Gray'beard (*s. from* gray, *and* beard) An old man old man ſo called in contempt. *Shakeſp*

Gray'er (*adj. comp. of* gray) Gray in a greater deg "*A* grayer *head I never ſaw.*"

Gray'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* gray) Gray in the greateſt deg

Gray'hound (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A greyhoun

Gray'ling (*s. in ichthyology*) The umber, a freſh w fiſh.

Gray'mill (*s. in botany, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) gromwell. *Joh*

Gray'neſs (*s. from* gray) The quality of being gray.

GRAYS (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on T day, and is 25 miles from London.

Grays (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Grays, ma Grays.

Graze (*v. int. from* graſs) To eat graſs, to feed on g to move on devouring as cattle at graſs.

GRAZE (*v. t. from the* French raſer) To raſe, to t lightly, to skim on the ſurface.

Graze (*v. int.*) To skim on the ſurface, to touch lig *with* on, *or* upon: *as*, "*The ball* grazed on *his c*

Graze (*v. t. from* graſs) To ſet cattle to feed on g to eat off graſs, to feed upon.

Gra'zed (*p. from* graze) Eaten off by cattle.

Gra'zier (*s. from* graze) One who feeds cattl ſlaughter.

Gra'zing (*p. a. from* graze) Feeding on graſs, e off by cattle, appropriated to the feeding of c lightly touching, skimming on the ſurface.

Gra'zing (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeding catt ſlaughter, the act of feeding on graſs.

Gre (*s. obſolete*) The will, pleaſure, ſatisfaction. C

Gre'able (*adj. obſolete*) Agreeable. *Ch*

Greach'breach (*s. obſolete*) The breach of the peace.

GREASE (*s. from the* French graſſe) The ſoft part o the oily or unctuous part of animals; a diſeaſe inc to horſes.

Greaſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſmear with ſoft f bribe, to corrupt with preſents. *Dr*

Greas'ed (*p. from* greaſe) Smeared with greaſe, ed with ſoft fat; bribed. *Dr*

Greas'ier (*adj. comp. of* greaſy) Greaſy in a great gree.

Greas'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* greaſy) Greaſy in the high gree.

Greas'ing (*p. a. from* greaſe) Smearing with g daubing with ſoft fat.

Grea'ſemolten (*adj. in farriery, from* greaſe, *and* Having the greaſe or fat melted, over heated.

Greas'ily (*adv. from* greaſe) In a greaſy manner.

Greas'ineſs (*s. from* greaſy) The ſtate or quality ing greaſy.

Greas'y (*adj. from* greaſe) Smeared with greaſe, unctuous; fat, bulky in reproach.

GREAT (*adj. from the* Sax.) Large, having any q in a high degree, conſiderable in extent or dur important, weighty; chief, principal; illuſtrious nent; noble, magnanimous; pregnant, teeming longing to an anceſtor aſcending or deſcending than one or two degrees; familiar, intimate; *b is rather a low or colloquial ſenſe.* Difficult, hard vous; ſwelling, proud.

Great (*s. from the adj.*) The whole, the groſs, the lump. "*They build a houſe by the* great."

Great'bellied (*adj. from* great, *and* belly) Pre teeming.

Great'en (*v. t. not much uſed*) To make great, grandize. *R*

Great'er (*adj. comp. of* great) Great in a higher d

Great'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* great) Great in the higheſt d

Great'hearted (*adj. from* great, *and* heart) Hig rited, not eaſily dejected.

Greath'ly (*adv. a local word*) Cleverly, in a to manner.

Great'ly (*adv. from* great) In a great degree, magnanimouſly.

Great'neſs (*s. from* great) Largeneſs, dignity, p grandeur, ſtate; nobleneſs, magnanimity, haughtineſs.

Greave (*s. obſolete*) A grove, a ſmall wood.

GREAVES (*s. from the* French greves) The anci mour for the legs. *C*

Grece (*s. obſolete*) A valuable kind of fur.

Gre'cian (*adj. from* Greece) Belonging to Greec duced in Greece.

Gre'cian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Greec skilled in the Greek language.

Gre'ciſm (*s. from* Greece) An idiom of the Gre guage.

RE'CIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Greece.

rede (*v. int. obſolete*) To cry, to weep. *Chaucer.*

ree (*s. obſolete*) Satiſfaction, pleaſure; a ſtep, a degree. *C.*

ree (*s. obſolete*) Good will, favour, good graces. *Sh.*

REECE (*s. in geography*) The country inhabited by the ancient Greeks; it is now a province of the Ottoman empire.

reece (*s. corrupted from* degrees) A flight of ſteps. *Sh.*

reece (*s. obſolete*) A valuable kind of fur. *Chaucer.*

ree'dier (*adj. comp. of* greedy) Greedy in a greater degree.

ree'dieſt (*adj. ſup. of* greedy) Greedy in the greateſt degree.

ree'dily (*adv. from* greedy) Eagerly, voraciouſly.

ree'dineſs (*s. from* greedy) Eagerneſs, ravenouſneſs.

REE'DY (*adj. from the* Sax. grædig) Eager, ravenous, hungry, voracious.

reek (*adj. from* Greece) Belonging to Greece, pertaining to the cuſtoms or language of the Grecians.

reek (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Greece, the language of the ancient Grecians.

reek'iſh (*adj. from* Greek) Belonging to the Greeks, pertaining to the cuſtom or language of the Greeks. 2 *Mac.*

REEN (*adj. from the* Dutch groen) Having a colour compounded of blue and yellow; flouriſhing, freſh, undecayed, having ſap; new, recent; raw, unripe, young; pale, ſickly.

reen (*s. from the adj.*) The colour compounded of blue and yellow, a graſſy plain, leaves, branches.

reen (*v. t. not much uſed, from the adj.*) To make green. *Thomſon.*

reen'broom (*s. in botany*) A plant, a ſhrub.

reen'chaffer (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of beetle.

reen'cloth (*s. from* green, *and* cloth) A board or court of juſtice of the king's houſehold.

reen'cloth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the board of green cloth, conſtituted by the board of green cloth. "*For the* greencloth *law, I have no opinion of it.*"

reen'er (*adj. comp. of* green) Green in a greater degree.

reen'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* green) Green in the greateſt degree.

reen'eyed (*adj. from* green, *and* eye) Having eyes coloured with green.

reen'finch (*s in ornithology*) The name of a ſmall bird, a kind of fringilla.

reen'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

reen'gage (*s. in gardening*) A kind of plum of a beautiful green colour.

reen'hide (*s. from* green, *and* hide) An untanned hide, a hide juſt taken from the beaſt.

reen'houſe (*s. from* green, *and* houſe) A houſe in which tender plants are ſcreened from the ſeverity of the weather.

reen'hue (*s. from* green, *and* hue, *in the foreſt law*) Any thing green within the foreſt.

reen'iſh (*adj. from* green) Tending to a green colour, having a ſhade of green.

reen'iſhneſs (*s. from* greeniſh) The ſtate or quality of being greeniſh. *Scott.*

REEN'LAND (*s. in geography*) A cold miſerable country lying near the north pole, remarkable for the whale fiſhery.

reen'ly (*adv. from* green) With a green colour, freſhly, newly, immaturely, wanly.

reen'neſs (*s. from* green) The quality of being green, viridity; freſhneſs, vigour; immaturity, newneſs.

REEN'OCK (*s.*) A port town in Scotland near the mouth of the river Clyde.

reens (*s. plu. of* green) The herbage of a garden, worts.

reenſick'neſs (*s. from* green, *and* ſickneſs) The chloroſis, a diſeaſe incident to unmarried women.

reenſil'ver (*s.*) The duty of one halfpenny paid in ſome places to the lord of the manor.

reen'ſward, Green'ſword (*s. from* green, *and* ſword) The turf on which graſs grows, untilled land.

reen'wax (*s. in the ſtat. law*) The extracts, iſſues, and fines in the exchequer.

reen'weed (*s. in botany*) The dyer's weed.

REEN'WICH (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, and is 5 miles from London.

reen'wich (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Greenwich, made at Greenwich.

reen'wood (*s. from* green, *and* wood) A wood conſidered as it appears in ſpring or ſummer.

reen'wood (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a green wood. "*The* greenwood *ſhade.*"

REET (*v. t. from the* Sax. gretan) To compliment at meeting, to ſalute, to congratulate.

Greet (*v. int.*) To meet and ſalute.

Greet (*v. int. obſolete*) To rejoice. *Chaucer.*

Greet (*v. int. obſolete*) To cry out, to complain. *Spenſ.*

Greet'ed (*p. from* greet) Complimented, ſaluted, congratulated.

Greet'er (*s. from* greet) One who greets.

Greet'ing (*p. a. from* greet) Complimenting, ſaluting, congratulating.

Greet'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſaluting, a ſalutation at meeting, a compliment at a diſtance.

Greeze (*s. obſolete*) A ſtep, a flight of ſteps. *Shakeſp.*

Grefe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Grief. *Chaucer.*

GRE'GAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. grex *a flock*) Belonging to a flock.

GREGA'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. grex *a flock*) Going in herds, going in company. *Ray.*

Grego'rian (*adj. from* Gregory) Belonging to the ſtyle or method of computation, inſtituted by Pope Gregory in the year 1582.

GREG'ORY (*s.*) A man's name.

Grein'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Sprung from a grain. *Chaucer.*

Greithe (*v. int. obſolete*) To remove, to prepare. *Chau.*

GRE'MIAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. gremium *the lap*) Belonging to the lap.

Gre'mil (*s. in botany, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gromwell. *Phillips.*

GRENA'DE (*s. a military term*) A hollow ball to be filled with combuſtible matter, a ſmall bomb.

Gren'adier (*s. from* grenade) A tall footſoldier, one of the company taller than the reſt of the regiment.

Grena'do (*s. a military term*) A grenade.

Grene (*adj. obſolete*) Tender, green. *Chaucer.*

Gre'nehode (*s. obſolete*) Rawneſs, raſhneſs, youthfulneſs. *C.*

Gre'nyth (*v. int. obſolete*) To become green. *Chaucer.*

Gret, Grette (*p. obſolete*) Greeted. *Chaucer.*

Grete (*v. int. obſolete*) To cry. *Chaucer.*

Grette (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Did greet. *Wickliffe.*

Gret'tin (*p. obſolete*) Struck, ſmitten. *Chaucer.*

Gre'va (*s. in old records*) The ſea ſhore.

Greve (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To grieve, to hurt. *Ch.*

Greve (*s. obſolete*) Grief, hurt; a grove. *Chaucer.*

Greve (*s. in old writings*) A title of power, a count, an earl.

Greut (*s. with miners*) The earth which has no ore in it. *Grew.*

Grew (*v. int. pret. of* grow) Did grow.

GREW'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Grey (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Gray. *Shakeſp.*

GREY (*s. in zoology*) A badger. *Scott.*

Grey'fly (*s. from* grey, *and* fly) A kind of inſect, the oeſtrum.

Grey'hound (*s. from* grey, *and* hound) A fleet kind of dog that chaſes in ſight.

Grey'nyd (*adj. obſolete*) Sprung from a grain. *Chaucer.*

Grice (*s. obſolete*) A ſtep, a degree. *Shakeſpeare.*

Grice (*s. a local word*) A little pig.

GRIDE (*v. int. now grown out of uſe*) To cut, to make way by cutting. *Milton.*

GRI'DELIN (*adj. the derivation is not noted*) Having a colour mixed of white and red. *Dryden.*

Gri'ding (*p. a. from* gride) Cutting, making way by cutting. *Milton.*

Grid'iron (*s. from* grate, *and* iron) A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled.

Grief (*s. from* grieve) Sorrow, trouble, pain, diſeaſe, hurt, harm.

Grie'vance (*s. from* grief) An injury, a cauſe of uneaſineſs.

GRIEVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. gravis *grievous*) To afflict, to hurt, to make ſorrowful.

Grieve (*v. int.*) To ſorrow, to mourn, to lament; *with* at, *and* for: *as,* "*Do you not* grieve at *this.*" "Grieve *not* for *me.*"

Griev'ed (*p. from* grieve) Afflicted, troubled, diſtreſſed; *with* at, *and* for: *as,* "Grieved at *the thought.*" "*I am* grieved for *thee.*"

Griev'ing (*p. a. from* grieve) Making ſorrowful, ſorrowing, lamenting.

Griev'ingly (*adv. from* grieving) In ſorrow, with grief.

GRIE'VOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. gravis *heavy*) Afflictive, painful, cauſing ſorrow; atrocious, heavy.

Grie'vous (*adj. not much uſed except in droll ſtyle*) Grievouſly, very. *Shakeſpeare.*

Griev'ouſly (*adv. from* grievous) Painfully, miſerably, vexatiouſly, with uneaſineſs.

Griev'ouſneſs (*s. from* grievous) Sorrow, pain, heavineſs.

Griff'graff (*adv. a cant word*) By any means, by hook or by crook. *Phillips.*

Grif'fin (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A griffon.

GRIF'FON (*s. from the* Greek γρυψ) A fabulous animal, ſaid to be generated between a lion and an eagle.

GRIG (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* German friake *a little duck*) A ſmall eel, any thing below the natural ſize; a merry creature.

GRILL (*v. t. from the* French grille *a grate*) To broil on a grate.

Grill (*s.*) A ſmall kind of fiſh. *Scott.*

Grill (*adj. obſolete*) Cold. *Chaucer.*

Grilla'de (*s. in cookery*) Any thing broiled on the grid-iron.

Gril'lied (*p. from* grilly) Roaſted, teazed. *Hudibras.*

Gril'ly (*v. t. from* grill) To roaſt, to teaze a perſon.

GRIM (*adj. from the* Sax. grimma) Having a countenance full of terror, ugly, odious.

Grima'ce (*s. from* grim) A diſtortion of the countenance, an air of affectation.

Grimal'kin (*s. from* grey, *and* malkin) A little gray old woman, the name of a cat. *Phillips.*

GRIM'BALD (*s. from the* German) The name of a man.

Grime (*s. from* grim) Dirt deeply inſinuated, dirt ſo wrought in as not to be eaſily cleaned.

Grime (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dirty, to ſully deeply.

Gri'med (*p. from* grime) Dirtied deeply, ſullied with grime.

Gri'ming (*p. a. from* grime) Dirtying with grime, ſullying with grime.

Grim'ly (*adv. from* grim) Horribly, hideouſly, ſourly, ſullenly.

Grim'mer (*adj. comp. of* grim) Grim in a greater degree.

Grim'meſt (*adj. ſup. of* grim) Grim in the greateſt degree.

Grim'neſs (*s. from* grim) Frightfulneſs of viſage, horror.

GRIMS'BY (*s.*) A borough town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 166 miles from London.

Grims'by (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Grimsby, made at Grimsby.

GRIN (*v. int. from the* Sax. grennian) To ſet the teeth with drawing the lips, to fix the teeth in anguiſh, to ſmile with a kind of diſpleaſure.

Grin (*s. now grown obſolete*) A ſnare, a gin. *Job.*

Grin (*s. from the verb*) The act of grinning.

GRIND (*v. t. from the* Sax. grindan) To reduce any thing to powder by rubbing, to rub one againſt another, to ſharpen by rubbing againſt ſomething hard; to harraſs, to oppreſs.

Grind (*v. int.*) To perform the act of grinding, to rub one againſt another.

Grind'er (*s. from* grind) One that grinds, one of the large double teeth.

Grind'ing (*p. a. from* grind) Reducing to powder by attrition, rubbing one thing againſt another, ſharpening an edged tool, harraſſing, oppreſſing.

Grind'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſharpening an edged tool by friction, the act of rubbing one thing againſt another, oppreſſion.

Grin'dleſtone (*s. from* grind, *and* ſtone) The rough ſtone on which edged tools are ground.

Grind'let (*s. a local word*) A ſmall drain, a gutter. *Ba.*

Grind'ſtone (*s. from* grind, *and* ſtone) The ſtone on which edged inſtruments are ſharpened.

GRINGOLEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Compoſed of anchors, anchored.

Grin'ned (*p. from* grin) Threatened, derided with a grin; *with* at: *as*, "*Do you think that I will ſit here to be* grinned at."

Grin'ner (*s. from* grin) One that grins.

Grin'ning (*p. a. from* grin) Setting the teeth together and withdrawing the lips, fixing the teeth, laughing as in anger.

Grin'ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſetting the teeth as in anger, deriſion expreſſed by a grin. "*The* grinning *of that monkey diverts me.*"

Grin'ningly (*adv. from* grinning) With a grinning laugh, with a grin.

GRIN'STEAD (*s.*) A town in Suſſex; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 30 miles from London.

Grin'ſtead (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Grinſtead, made at Grinſtead.

Grin'tid (*p. obſolete*) Ground, gnaſhed. *Chaucer.*

Grip (*s. the derivation is not noted, and the word is local*) A ſmall ditch. *Ainſworth.*

GRIPE (*v. t. from the* Sax grifan) To hold with the fingers cloſed, to graſp with the hand, to pinch, to preſs, to cloſe, to ſeize, to ſqueeze, to oppreſs.

Gripe (*v. int.*) To give the colic, to pinch the belly.

Gripe (*s. from the verb*) A graſp, a ſeizure, a ſqueeze, a preſſure, oppreſſion, pinching diſtreſs.

Gripe (*s. a ſea term*) The compaſs of the ſtern un water.

Gripe (*v. int. a ſea term*) To run the head too much i the wind.

Gri'ped (*p. from* gripe) Graſped, held faſt in the ha pained in the bowels, afflicted with the colic, preſſed, injured by oppreſſion.

Gri'per (*s. from* gripe) One that gripes, an oppreſſo

Gripes (*s. plu. of* gripe) A pain in the bowels, a kind colic.

Gri'peſtick (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of inſtrument uſed the amputation of an arm. *Sc*

Griph (*s. obſolete*) A riddle. *Bai*

Gri'ping (*p. a. from* gripe) Holding faſt with the ha ſeizing, oppreſſing; giving pain.

Gri'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of holding faſt w the hand, the act of ſeizing with the hand; a k of colic, a pain in the bowels.

Gri'pingly (*adv. from* griping) With pain in bowels.

Grip'le (*s. from* gripe) A greedy old fellow, a grip miſer. *Spen*

Gris'amber (*s.*) Ambergriſe. *Milt*

Griſe (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Greeze, a ſtep, a fli of ſteps.

Griſe (*v. int. obſolete*) To be afraid. *Chauc*

GRIS'HILD (*s.*) The name of a woman.

GRIS'KIN (*s. from the* Iriſh griſgin) The back bone a hog broiled on the coals.

GRIS'LAGINE (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of cyprin

GRIS'LEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Gris'led (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Grizzled, hoa gray. *Sc*

GRIS'LY (*adj. from the* Sax. griſlu) Dreadful, horri hideous, frightful.

GRIS'ON (*s. in geography*) One of the people who habit a diſtrict bordering on Switzerland.

GRIS'SEL (*s. a different ſpelling*) Griſhild, a woma name.

GRIST (*s. from the* Sax.) Corn to be ground, the quant of corn which a family ſends to the mill at one tim ſupply, proviſions; profit.

GRIS'TLE (*s. from the* Sax.) A cartilage, a part of body next in hardneſs to a bone.

Gris'tlineſs (*s. from* griſtly) The ſtate or quality of ing griſtly. *Sc*

Gris'tly (*adj. from* griſtle) Formed of griſtle, carti ginous.

GRIT (*s. from the* Sax. gritta) The coarſe part of me oats cleared from the husk and coarſely ground; ſa rough hard particles, a kind of foſſil; a kind of fiſh.

Grit (*p. obſolete*) Struck, ſtabbed, pierced through.

GRITH (*s. obſolete*) Peace, concord, agreement. *Ch*

Grith'breeche (*s. an old Saxon law term*) A breach the peace.

Grith'ſtole (*s. obſolete*) A ſanctuary, a place of refuge malefactors.

Grit'tineſs (*s. from* gritty) The ſtate or quality of bei gritty.

Grit'tle (*v. t. from* grit) To grind coarſely. *Sc*

Grit'tled (*p. from* grittle) Ground ſlightly.

Grit'tling (*p. a. from* grittle) Grinding in a coa manner.

Grit'ty (*adj. from* grit) Full of grit, conſiſting of h particles.

Griz'elin (*adj. ſuppoſed to be a leſs correct ſpelling*) Gri lin, having a pale red colour. *Temp*

Griz'led (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Grizzled. *Sc*

GRIZ'ZLE (*s. from the* French gris *gray*) A mixture white and black, a gray colour.

Griz'zled (*adj. from* grizzle) Conſiſting of black a white intermixed, gray, variegated with gray.

Griz'zly (*adj. from* grizzle) Moderately gray, tendi to gray.

GROAN (*v. int. from the* Sax. granan) To breathe wi a mournful noiſe, to make a mournful noiſe throu pain and anguiſh.

Groan (*s. from the verb*) Breath expired with noiſe a difficulty, a hoarſe dead mournful ſound.

Groan'ed (*p. from* groan) Breathed out with a groan.

Groan'ful (*adj. from* groan) Cauſing groans, pain agonizing.

Groan'ing (*p. a. from* groan) Breathing out groa making a dull doleful ſound.

Groan'ing (*s. from the p.*) The act of breathing out groa the circumſtances attending the birth of a child.

GROAT (*s. from the* Dutch groot) Fourpence, a pi of the value of fourpence, a ſmall ſum.

Groats (*s. a local word*) Oats with the husks ta off. *Ainſwort* bian (*s. an old word*) A ſlovenly illbred fellow. *Ph.*

olaniſm (*s. from* grobian, *not uſed*) Ruſtic behaviour,
enlineſs. *Bailey.*

CER (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* groſs *a large quantity*) A
ler in teas, ſugar, plums, and ſpices.

cery (*s. from* grocer) The wares of a grocer.

ceryware (*s. from* grocery, *and* ware) The commo-
ies ſold by grocers.

he (*v. int. obſolete*) To grudge, to murmur. *Chau.*

EN'LAND (*s. in geography*) A cold miſerable coun-
near the north pole.

(*adj. obſolete*) Groveling, lying flat on the ground.
Chaucer.

ling (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Groveling. *Chau.*

G'ERAM (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* French gros
in) Stuff woven with a large woof and a rough pile.

G'RAM (*s. the moſt correct ſpelling*) Grogeram.

'ran (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Grogram.

N (*s. of uncertain etymology*) The part next above
thigh.

(*s. obſolete*) The ſnout of a ſwine, a gruntling,
umbling. *Chaucer.*

(*v. int. obſolete*) To grunt, to grumble. *Chaucer.*

el (*s. in botany, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The
mwell. *Phillips.*

et (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall ring faſtened with a ſta-
into the yard.

ill (*s. in botany, not ſo common a ſpelling*) The grom-
l. *Johnſon.*

'met (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall wreath formed of a
d of rope.

'WELL (*s. in botany*) The pearl plant, the litho-
mum.

(*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A fenny place, a kind
og. *Phillips.*

in (*v. int. obſolete*) To groan. *Chaucer.*

na (*s. in old writings*) A pit, a bog, a quag-
e. *Phillips.*

O'VIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

M (*s. from the* Dutch grom) The ſervant that ſu-
ntends the ſtable; a waiter, a ſervant; an officer
e king's houſhold; a young man, a man newly
ried; *but the laſt ſenſ's are now grown obſolete.*

'porter (*s.*) An officer belonging to the king's
hold.

(*s. obſolete*) A place to make water in. *Bailey.*

e (*s. from* grave) A deep cavern in mines, a chan-
a hollow cut with a tool.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cut hollow.

ed (*p. from* groove) Cut hollow.

ing (*p. a. from* groove) Cutting hollow.

(*v. int. from the* Sax. grapan) To feel where one
t ſee.

(*v. t.*) To ſearch by feeling, to feel without be-
ble to ſee.

(*p. from* groper) Felt out, found by feeling.

(*s. from* grope) One that gropes, one that
hes in the dark.

(*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To grope.

g (*p. a. from* grope) Feeling in the dark, feeling
out ſeeing.

(*adj. from the* French gros) Thick, bulky; coarſe,
, muddy; unrefined, elegant; ſhameful, inde-
ſtupid, dull; fat, corpulent.

s. from the adj.) The main body, the bulk, the
part; the number of twelve dozen.

s. a law term) The ſtate of any thing that belongs
perſon of the lord and not to the manor.

eak (*s. in ornithology, not ſo common a ſpelling*)
oxia, the croſsbeak.

ois (*s. in old records*) Wood of ſuch a growth as
accounted timber.

(*adj. comp. of* groſs) Groſs in a greater degree.

(*adj. ſup. of* groſs) Groſs in the greateſt degree.

(*adv. from* groſs) Coarſely, indelicately, in the
palpably.

eſs (*s. from* groſs) Coarſeneſs, thickneſs, corpu-
, inelegance, want of delicacy.

me (*s. an old law term*) A fine, an amercement.

ULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The gooſeberry buſh; the
t buſh.

ULUS, GROS'SUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A green fig,
ripe fig.

s. from the French grotte) A cave, a cavern for
eſs and pleaſure.

co (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Groteſque. *Sc.*

(*adj. from* groteſque) Groteſque, wild.

S'QUE (*s. from the* French) Diſtorted, unnatural,
formed.

(*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A grot, a grotto. *Sc.*

Grot'to (*s. from* grot) A cavern, a cave for coolneſs.

Groub'ed (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Grubbed up. *Ch.*

Grove (*s. from* grave) A ſmall wood, a walk covered by trees meeting above.

GRO'VEL (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To lie prone, to creep low on the ground, to be mean, to act meanly; *with* on: *as*, "*To creep and* grovel on *the ground.*"

Gro'veling (*p. a. from* grovel) Lying prone, creeping low on the ground, acting meanly.

Grouſe, Grouſſe (*adj. obſolete*) Groveling, lying flat on the ground. *Chaucer.*

Groul (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To growl. *Sc.*

Groul'ing (*p. a. from* groul, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Growling, grumbling. *Scott.*

Groun (*s. obſolete*) A grumbling. *Chaucer.*

GROUND (*s. from the* Sax. grund) The earth, the ſoil; the land, the country; a farm, an eſtate, a poſſeſſion in land; the floor, the level of a plain; the fundamental ſubſtance; the firſt ſtratum; the firſt hint, the firſt principle; the fundamental cauſe, the true reaſon; the ſpace occupied by an army, the field or place of action; a ſtate of progreſſion or receſſion; a foil to ſet off any thing.

Ground (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fix on the earth, to ſettle, to eſtabliſh, to ſettle as on firſt principles.

Ground (*v. t. pret. of* grind) Did grind.

Ground (*p. from* grind) Reduced to ſmall parts by grinding.

Ground (*adj. much uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to the ground, growing on the ground, low, growing near to the ground.

Ground'angling (*s. from* ground, *and* angling) A method of angling with the bait on the ground.

Ground'aſh (*s. from* ground, *and* aſh) A young aſh growing out of the ground from a ſeed.

Ground'bait (*s. from* ground, *and* bait) Something thrown into the water to lie on the ground in order to bring fiſh together.

Ground'ed (*p. from* ground) Fixed on the ground, eſtabliſhed as on a firſt principle or foundation; *with* on, *or* upon: *as*, "Grounded on *the firſt principles of nature.*"

Grounded'ly (*adv. from* grounded) Upon firſt principles. *Glanville.*

Ground'floor (*s. from* ground, *and* floor) The lower ſtory of a houſe.

Ground'id (*p. obſolete, from* grind) Ground, reduced to powder by grinding. *Chaucer.*

Ground'ivy (*s. in botany*) The alehoof, gill.

Ground'leſs (*adj. from* ground) Having no ground, void of reaſon, having no foundation in truth.

Ground'leſsly (*adv. from* groundleſs) Without reaſon, without cauſe, without foundation in truth.

Ground'leſſneſs (*s. from* groundleſs) The want of juſt reaſon.

Ground'ling (*s. from* ground) A fiſh that keeps at the bottom of the water; a low vulgar fellow.

Ground'oak (*s. from* ground, *and* oak) A young oak raiſed from an acorn. *Mortimer.*

Ground'pine (*s. in botany*) An herb much reſembling a young pine.

Ground'plate (*s. in building*) The groundſel, the timber next the ground.

Ground'plot (*s. from* ground, *and* plot) The ground on which a building is placed.

Ground'plumbing (*s. with anglers*) The method of finding the depth of the water with a line and plumbet.

Ground'rent (*s. from* ground, *and* rent) A yearly rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

Ground'room (*s. from* ground, *and* room) A room in a houſe on a level with the ground.

Ground'ſel (*s. in building*) The ground plate, the beam next to the ground.

GROUND'SEL (*s. in botany*) An herb, a weed which grows near the ground and ſoon decays.

Ground'ſil (*s. in building, a different ſpelling*) The groundſel, the beam or timber next to the ground. *Johnſ.*

Ground'tackle (*s. a ſea term*) The tackle neceſſary to ſecure a ſhip at anchor.

Ground'timbers (*s. in a ſhip*) The timbers which lie on the keel.

Ground'tow (*s. from* ground, *and* tow) The coarſer kind of tow that comes from hemp or flax after it has paſſed the hatchel.

Ground'work (*s. from* ground, *and* work) The ground, the firſt ſtratum, the fundamentals, the firſt principle, the original reaſon.

GROUP (*s. from the* French grouppe) A company, a crowd, a cluſter, a number huddled together.

Group (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To huddle together, to put into a crowd.

Groupa'de (*s. in the manage*) A leap higher than an ordinary corvet.

Group'ed (*p. from* group) Huddled together, put into a group.

Group'ing (*p. a. from* group) Huddling together, putting into a group.

GROUSE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of game, the heathcock.

GROUT (*s. from the* Sax. grut) Coarſe meal, pollard; the refuſe, that which purges off; a kind of wild apple.

Grout'ed (*adj. a local word*) Soiled, deeply ſoiled with old dirt.

Grout'head (*s. a cant word*) One that has a great head. *Phillips.*

Grout'head, Grout'noll (*s.*) A kind of fiſh. *Ainſw.*

GROW (*v. int. from the* Sax. growan) To be produced in vegetation, to vegetate, to increaſe in ſtature, to improve, to make a progreſs, to come forward, to change from one ſtate to another, to proceed as from a a cauſe, to ariſe, to accrue, to adhere, to ſtick to, to ſwell as the ſea.

Grow (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To raiſe by culture.

Grow (*v. int. a local word*) To be ſorry, to be troubled. *Bailey.*

Grow'an (*s. in the mines of Cornwall*) A coarſe gritty ſtone which they are often obliged to dig through before they come to the ore.

Grow'er (*s. from* grow) One that grows.

Grow'ing (*p. a. from* grow) Vegetating, encreaſing, making a progreſs, changing for better or worſe.

Grow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of vegetation, a growth.

Grow'ing (*s. a ſea term*) The direction of the cable from the ſhip.

GROWL (*v. int. from the* Flemiſh grollen) To ſnarl, to grumble, to murmur.

Growl (*v. t.*) To expreſs by growling. "*And* growl *their horrid loves.*" *Thomſon.*

Growl'ing (*p. a. from* growl) Snarling, grumbling, murmuring.

Growl'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſnarling, the noiſe of wild beaſts in anger.

Growm (*s.*) An engine to ſtretch woollen cloth. *Cole.*

Grown (*part. from* grow) Advanced in growth, covered over by the growth of any thing, arrived at the full growth.

Grown'ing (*adj. obſolete*) Growling, ſnarling. *Ch.*

Growſe (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The grouſe, the heathcock.

Growth (*s. from* grow) Vegetation, the increaſe of vegetation; the produce, the increaſe of any thing; improvement, advancement.

Grow'thead (*s. from* great, *and* head, *but now grown obſolete*) A lazy idle fellow. *Tuſſer.*

Grow'thead (*s.*) A kind of fiſh.

Growth'halfpenny (*s. from* growth, *and* halfpenny) A kind of tythe paid in ſome places for the growth or improvement of cattle.

Growt'nob (*s.*) A kind of fiſh, a lazy ſtupid fellow. *Sc.*

Growt'nol (*s.*) A kind of fiſh, a dull lazy fellow. *Johnſ.*

GRUA'RII (*s. in law books*) The officers of a foreſt.

GRUB (*v. t. from the* Gothic grob *to dig*) To dig up, to deſtroy by digging.

Grub (*s.*) A ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies; a ſhort thick perſon, a dwarf.

Grub'ax (*s. from* grub, *and* ax) A tool uſed in grubbing up underwood.

Grub'bage (*s. from* grub) The grubax. *Phillips.*

Grub'bed (*p. from* grub) Digged up, deſtroyed by digging; *with* up: *as,* "*A fooliſh heir cauſed all the buſhes and hedges about his vineyard to be* grubbed up."

Grub'bing (*p. a. from* grub) Digging, deſtroying by digging up.

Grub'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of digging up.

Grub'ble (*v. t. from* grub, *not much uſed*) To feel in the dark. *Dryden.*

Grubs (*s. from* grub) Pimples or ſmall inflamatory tumours, ariſing on the face, occaſioned by a kind of cuticular animalcules.

Grub'ſtreet (*s. from a ſtreet in London once ſaid to have been inhabited by low authors*) A mean production, a work fit only for the loweſt claſs of readers.

Grub'ſtreet (*adj. from the ſub.*) Low, mean, fit only for the loweſt claſs of readers.

GRUDGE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To envy, to give or take unwillingly.

Grudge (*v. int.*) To murmur, to repine, to be en to be unwilling.

Grudge (*s. from the verb*) An old quarrel, ang will, unwillingneſs, envy, remorſe; ſome remai a diſeaſe, the forerunner of a diſeaſe.

Grud'geons (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The bran part that remains after the finer part of the me paſſed the ſieve.

Grudg'ing (*p. a. from* grudge) Giving unwillingl pining, murmuring, diſcovering envy or diſcont the proſperity or ſucceſs of others.

Grudg'ing (*s. from the part.*) Reluctance, unwillin envy at the proſperity of others; a ſecret wiſh fire; ſome remains of a diſeaſe.

Grudg'ingly (*adv. from* grudging) Unwillingly lignantly, reluctantly.

GRU'EL (*s. from the* French gruelle) Food made b ing oatmeal in water.

Gruf (*adj. obſolete*) Groveling, lying flat on the g

GRUFF (*adj. from the* Dutch groff) Sour of aſpect, of manners, ſurly.

Gruffe (*adj. obſolete*) Groveling, lying flat o ground.

Gruf'fer (*adj. comp. of* gruff) Gruff in a greater d

Gruf'feſt (*adj. ſup. of* gruff) Gruff in the greateſt d

Gruff'ly (*adv. from* gruff) Roughly, ſourly, harſ

Gruff'neſs (*s. from* gruff) Ruggedneſs, roughneſs of or manners.

GRUINA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The geranium.

Grum (*adj. a low word, from* grumble) Sour, ſevere.

GRUM'BLE (*v. int. from the* Dutch grommen) T mur, to diſcover diſcontent, to growl, to ſn make a hoarſe noiſe.

Grum'bled (*p. from* grumble, *a colloquial word* ſured by a diſcovery of diſcontent; *with* at: *a was* grumbled at *by all the neighbours.*"

Grum'bler (*s. from* grumble) One that grumbles, contented perſon.

Grum'bling (*p. a. from* grumble) Murmuring, di ing diſcontent, growling, ſnarling.

Grum'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of murmur hoarſe murmuring kind of noiſe, an indirect di of diſcontent.

GRUME (*s. from the* Lat. grumus) The viſcid con of a fluid, a kind of coagulated fluid.

Grum'ly (*adv. from* grum) Sullenly, moroſely.

Grum'mel (*s. in botany, but not ſo common a ſpellin* gromwell.

Grum'mer (*adj. comp. of* grum) Grum in a grea gree.

Grum'meſt (*adj. ſup. of* grum) Grum in the degree.

Grum'neſs (*s. from* grum) Sourneſs, harſhneſs rity.

Gru'mious (*adj. from* grume) Thick, clotted like

Gru'mouſneſs (*s. from* grumous) The ſtate or qu being grumous.

GRUND'ULUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The ground kind of cobites.

Grun'ſel (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The groun beam or timber next to the ground.

GRUNT (*v. int. from the* Lat. grunnio) To make like a pig.

Grunt (*s. from the verb*) The common noiſe of noiſe like that of a pig.

Grunt'er (*s. from* grunt) One that grunts; a fiſh.

Grunt'ing (*p. a. from* grunt) Making a noiſe as

Grunt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The common noiſe o "*In* gruntings *ſpend your grief.*"

Grun'tle (*v. int. from* grunt, *but not much u* grunt, to murmur as a pig.

Grunt'ling (*s. from* grunt) A young hog.

GRUP'PA (*s. in painting, from the* Italian) A gr

GRUS (*s. in ornithology, from the* Lat.) A gooſe,

GRUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of dance which th Athenians performed yearly at Delphos.

Gruſ'cill (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A griſtle.

Grutch (*v. int. from* grudge, *uſed chiefly for th rhyme*) To grudge, to envy, to repine.

Grutch (*s. from the verb*) An old quarrel, ma will.

Grutch'ing (*p. a. from* grutch) Grudging, envy pining.

GRY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek γρυ) A thing, a thing of no value; a meaſure contai tenth of a line.

GRYF'FITH (*s.*) A man's name.

GRYG

YGAL'LUS (*s. in ornithology*) The tetrao.

YLLOTAL'PA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The mole-
icket.

YL'LUS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The cricket, the
cuſt.

YL'LUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The conger eel, the ophi-
ion.

Y'PHITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone not unlike the
eak of a crow.

Y'PHUS (*s. not much uſed*) A kind of riddle, an e-
igma. *Dict. of Arts.*

s (*s. obſolete*) A valuable fur, the vair. *Chaucer.*

s (*adj. obſolete*) Gray. *Chaucer.*

A'DUM (*s. in botany, but not much uſed*) The woad.

A'JAC (*s. in botany and medicine*) The guaiacum.

AI'ACUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the lig-
m vitæ.

ja'cum (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The guaiacum.

AJA'VA, GUAIA'VA (*s. in botany, not much uſed*) The
dium.

IA'VAS (*s. in botany and medicine*) A kind of Indian
ot. *Scott.*

AINUM'BI (*s. in ornithology*) The humming bird.

AN (*s. in ornithology*) An American fowl ſomething
gger than the common hen.

NABA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The anona.

PER'VA (*s. in ichthyology*) The baliſtes.

RANTEE' (*s. from the* French guarant) A ſtate or
wer which engages for the performance of a treaty
ſtipulation between contracting parties.

'antied (*p. from* guaranty) Secured by a guaranty.

'anty (*v. t. from* guarantee) To undertake to ſecure
performance of a ſtipulation between contracting
ties.

'anty (*s. from the verb*) The engagement of media-
ial or neutral ſtates by which they plight their
h, that certain treaties ſhall be perpetually per-
med by the contracting parties; a warrant.

RD (*v. t. from the* French garder) To protect, to
end, to preſerve by caution, to watch by way of
ence; to adorn with ornamental borders. *Spenſer.*

d (*v. int.*) To be in a ſtate of defence; *with* againſt:
"*I will* guard againſt *it.*"

d (*s. from the verb*) A perſon who watches by way
caution and defence, a body of ſoldiers who are ap-
nted to watch by way of defence and prevention;
ate of caution, a ſtate of defence, a part of the hilt
ſword, any thing that defends; a limitation, a
riction; an ornamental hem or border.

'age (*s. from* guard) The ſtate of wardſhip. *Sh.*

'ant (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the face turned to-
ds the ſpectator.

'boat (*s. from* guard, *and* boat) The boat which is
ointed to row the rounds to obſerve ſhips laid up
he harbour.

'cock (*s. in clock work*) That which ſtops the fuſee.

'ed (*p. from* guard) Watched over by way of
rity, defended; adorned with ornamental bor-
s. *Shakeſpeare.*

'er (*s. from* guard) One who guards. *Ainſw.*

'ian (*s. from* guard) One that has the care of an
han, one that is to ſupply the place of a parent, one
whom the care or preſervation of any thing is com-
ted.

dian (*adj. from the ſub.*) Performing the office of
ardian, protecting.

dianſhip (*s. from* guard) The office or charge of a
rdian.

'ing (*p. a. from* guard) Watching by way of de-
e, defending.

'iron (*s. from* guard, *and* iron) The arched bars
on placed over the ornamental figures on the head
ow of a ſhip.

'leſs (*adj. from* guard) Void of defence, expoſed.

ſhip (*s. from* guard) Care, protection. *Swift.*

ſhip (*s. from* guard, *and* ſhip) A ſhip of war to
d the coaſt.

A (*s. in botany*) The name of a medical plant. *Mil.*

TALD (*s.*) The perſon who has the cuſtody of the
's manſion houſes. *Scott.*

(*adj. in heraldry*) Standing on the hind legs.

ns (*s. an old word*) Fragments, the parings of
d fiſh. *Phillips.*

na'tiſe (*adj. obſolete*) Governing. *Chaucer.*

RNA'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. gu-
to govern) Government, authority, ſuperinten-
y. *Watts.*

adj. an obſolete ſpelling) Good. *Chaucer.*

EON (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſmall river fiſh; a bait,
urement.

Gud'geon (*s. with ſhip builders and mill wrights*) A kind of ſtaple or eye in which the rudder runs, the iron pin on which a wheel turns.

GUELPHS (*s.*) A noted faction in Italy, the party oppoſed to the Gibellines.

GUER'DON (*s. from the* French, *but now grown obſolete*) A reward, a recompence. *Milton.*

Guer'don (*v. t. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete*) To reward, to recompence. *Bailey.*

Guer'donable (*adj. from* guerdon, *obſolete*) Fit to be rewarded. *Bailey.*

Guer'donleſs (*adj. from* guerdon, *obſolete*) Unrewarded. *Bailey.*

GUE'RITE (*s. in fortification*) A kind of watch tower on the point of a baſtion. *Scott.*

Guer'kins (*s. in gardening*) A ſmall kind of cucumbers for pickling. *Philips.*

GUERN'SEY (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Britiſh channel on the coaſt of France ſubject to the Engliſh.

GUESS (*v. int. from the* Dutch gheiſſen) To conjecture, to conjecture with ſome degree of certainty; *with* at: *as*, "*To* gueſs at *the particular fate.*"

Gueſs (*v. t.*) To hit upon by accident, to form a true judgement of any thing in itſelf uncertain.

Gueſs (*s. from the verb*) A conjecture, a judgment formed without any certain grounds.

Gueſs'ed (*p. from* gueſs) Conjectured, ſuppoſed; *with* at: *as*, "*It may be* gueſſed at *with ſome degree of certainty.*"

Gueſs'er (*s. from* gueſs) One that gueſſes, one that conjectures.

Gueſs'ing (*p. a. from* gueſs) Conjecturing, ſuppoſing.

Gueſs'ingly (*adv. from* gueſſing) Conjecturally, uncertainly.

GUEST (*s. from the* Sax. geſt) A viſitor, one entertained in the houſe of another, a ſtranger.

Gueſt'chamber (*s. from* gueſt, *and* chamber) A chamber or room appropriated to the entertainment of company.

Gueſt'rope (*s. a ſea term*) A rope to keep a boat ſteady while ſhe is in tow.

Gueſt'taker (*s. an old word*) An agiſtor, one that took cattle in to feed in the king's foreſt. *Phillips.*

Gu'gaw (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gewgaw. *Ph.*

GUG'GLE (*v. int. from the ſound*) To make a noiſe as liquor poured out of a narrow mouthed veſſel.

Gug'gling (*p. a. from* guggle) Making a noiſe as liquor poured out of a narrow mouthed veſſel.

Guid'age (*s. from* guide) The hire or reward given to a guide. *Ainſworth.*

Guid'ance (*s. from* guide) Direction, government.

GUIDE (*v. t. from the* French guider) To direct in a way, to inſtruct, to regulate, to ſuperintend.

Guide (*s. from the verb*) One who directs another in the way, one who directs another in his conduct, a director.

Guid'ed (*p. from* guide) Directed in the way, inſtructed, governed, regulated.

Guide'leſs (*adj. from* guide) Having no guide, left without a director.

Guid'er (*s. from* guide) One that guides, a director.

Guid'ing (*p. a. from* guide) Directing in the way, inſtructing, ſuperintending.

Guid'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of directing, a guidance.

GUI'DON (*s. from the* French, *but now grown obſolete*) A ſtandard bearer, a ſtandard.

GUIDO'NIA (*s. in botany*) The ſamyda.

GUIEN'NE (*s. in geography*) A province of France.

GUILANDI'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of acacia.

GUILD (*s. from the* Sax. gild) A ſociety, a corporation, a fraternity.

Guild (*s. in old writings*) A mulct, a fine.

GUIL'DER (*s.*) A foreign coin of different value in different places.

GUILD'FORD (*s.*) A borough town in Surry; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 30 miles from London.

Guild'ford (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Guildford, made at Guildford.

Guild'hall (*s. from* guild, *and* hall) The hall belonging to a guild or company.

Guild'merchant (*s. from* guild, *and* merchant) A merchant intitled to certain privileges, a privilege by which merchants are authoriſed to hold pleas of land within their own precincts. *Scott.*

GUILE (*s. from the old* French gille) Cunning, artifice, ſubtlety, deceit.

Guile′ful (*adj. from* guile) Wily, inſidious, treacherous, deceitful.

Guile′fully (*adv. from* guileful) Inſidiouſly, treacherouſly.

Guile′fulneſs (*s. from* guileful) Cunning, treachery, deceit.

Gui′leleſs (*adj. from* guile) Void of guiſe, harmleſs, innocent.

Gui′len (*v. t. obſolete*) To beguile, to deceive. *Sp.*

Gui′ler (*s. from* guile, *but now grown obſolete*) One that beguiles. *Spenſer.*

Guill (*v. int. a local word*) To dazzle as the eyes, to grow dim with too much brightneſs. *Bailey.*

Guil′lam (*s.*) The name of a bird. *Bailey.*

GUILT (*s. from the* Sax. gilt *a fine*) The ſtate of one juſtly charged with a crime, a crime, an offence, a conſciouſneſs of having done wrong.

Guilt′ily (*adv. from* guilt) With guilt, without innocence.

Guilt′ineſs (*s. from* guilty) The ſtate of being guilty.

Guilt′leſs (*adj. from* guilt) Void of guilt, innocent.

Guilt′leſsly (*adv. from* guiltleſs) Innocently, without guilt.

Guilt′leſsneſs (*s. from* guiltleſs) Freedom from guilt, innocence.

Guil′ty (*adj. from* guilt) Juſtly chargeable with a crime, conſcious of guilt, wicked, corrupt; *with* of *before the crime:* as, "*He had been* guilty of *murder*."

GUI′MAD (*s.*) The name of a river fiſh. *Phillips.*

GUIN′EA (*s. in geography*) A country in Africa abounding with gold.

Guin′ea (*s. from the foregoing*) A gold coin valued at twenty one ſhillings.

Guin′eadropper (*s. from* guinea, *and* drop) One who has a deſign to cheat by dropping guineas.

Guin′eahen (*s. from* guinea, *and* hen) A ſmall Indian hen.

Guin′eapepper (*s. in botany*) A plant, the capſicum.

Guin′eapig (*s. in zoology*) A ſmall animal reſembling a very young pig.

Guin′eaworm (*s. in zoology*) The dracunculus, the long kind of earthworm.

Guin′ey (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A guinea. *Scott.*

GUI′RA (*s. in ornithology*) The green iſpida.

Guis′arm (*s. obſolete*) A kind of halbert. *Phillips.*

GUISE (*s. from the* Sax. giſa) A manner, a mien, a habit, a caſt of behaviour; external appearance, dreſs; practice, cuſtom, property.

GUITA′R (*s. from the* Italian ghitara) A ſtringed inſtrument of muſic.

GU′LA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The upper part of the throat. *Scott.*

GU′LA (*s. in architecture*) The neck of the loweſt capital of a pillar; an ogee.

Gulbe (*s. in architecture*) The gorge.

GULCH (*s. from the* Lat. gula *the gullet*) The act of ſwallowing, a glutton.

Gulch′in (*s. from* gulch) A little glutton.

Gule (*s. in architecture*) The gula.

GULES (*adj. in heraldry*) Red.

GULF (*s. from the* Italian golfo) A bay, an opening for the water into the land; an abyſs, an unfathomable depth; a whirlpool; any thing inſatiable.

Gulf′y (*adj. from* gulf) Full of gulfs.

GULL (*v. t. from the* French guller *to cheat*) To trick, to defraud, to cheat.

Gull (*s. from the verb*) A cheat, a fraud, a trick, a ſtupid animal, one eaſily cheated.

Gull (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of ſea crow, the larus.

Gull′catcher (*s. from* gull, *and* catch) A cheat, one who takes in ſilly people, an impoſtor. *Shakeſp.*

Gull′ed (*p. from* gull) Tricked, cheated.

Gull′er (*s. from* gull) A cheat, an impoſtor.

Gull′ery (*s. from* gull) Impoſture, cheat.

Gull′et (*s. from* gula) The throat, the paſſage through which the food paſſes into the ſtomach.

Gull′ied (*p. from* gully, *with artificers*) Worn away by friction.

Gull′ing (*p. a. from* gull) Cheating, defrauding.

Gull′ing (*adj. a ſea term*) Wearing away by friction as the pin of a block in the hole of the ſhiver. *Scott.*

Gul′ly (*v. int. from* gurgle) To run with a noiſe as liquor poured out of a bottle.

Gull′y (*v. int. with artificers*) To wear away by friction, to get looſe as the pin of a block in the hole of the ſhiver.

Gull′yhole (*s. from* gully, *and* hole) The hole where the gutter empties itſelf into the common ſewer. *Johnſ.*

GULOS′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. gula *the throat*) Greedineſs, gluttony. *Brown.*

GULP (*v. t. from the* Dutch golpen) To ſwallow w eagerneſs, to ſuck down without intermiſſion.

Gulp (*s. from the verb*) As much as can be ſwallowe once.

Gulp′ed (*p. from* gulp) Swallowed with eager ſucked down with greedineſs.

Gulph (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gulf.

Gulp′ing (*p. a. from* gulp) Swallowing with eager

Gult′wit (*s. an old word*) The gyltwit, an amends f treſpaſs.

GUM (*s. from the* Lat. gummi) A vegetable ſubſta more viſcous and leſs friable than a reſin; any vi matter.

Gum (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cloſe with gum, to ſm with gum.

GUM (*s. from the* Sax. goma) The ſoft fleſh incloſing teeth.

GUMCIS′TUS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

GUM′MATA (*s. plu. in medicine*) Tumours of a ſtrum kind. S

Gum′mated (*adj. from* gum) Smeared over with g glazed with gum. S

Gum′med (*p. from* gum) Cloſed together as with g ſmeared over with gum.

Gum′mineſs (*s. from* gummy) The ſtate of being gum

Gum′ming (*p. a. from* gum) Joining with gum, ſmea over with gum.

Gum′ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining as gum, the juncture occaſioned by a viſcous ma "*The* gumming *of the eyes*."

Gummo′ſe (*adj. from* gum) Abounding with gum, g mous.

Gummos′ity (*s. from* gummoſe) Gummineſs, the ſta being gummous.

Gum′mous (*adj. from* gum) Conſiſting of gum, ha the nature of gum.

Gum′my (*adj. from* gum) Conſiſting of gum, having nature of gum, producing gum, overgrown gum.

GUN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A firelock, an in ment with which ſhot is diſcharged by fire.

Gun (*s. a local word*) A great flagon.

GUNEL′LUS (*s in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of blennu

GU′NI (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

Gu′nite (*s. from* Guni) A deſcendant of Guni.

Gun′nel (*s. from* gunwale) The piece of timber w reaches from the half deck to the forecaſtle.

Gun′ner (*s. from* gun) One who uſes a gun to kill g a cannonier, one who is employed to manage the lery in a ſhip.

Gun′nery (*s. from* gunner) The art of managing ca

Gun′ning (*s. a colloquial word, from* gun) The div of ſhooting, the act of going out with a gun in to kill game.

Gun′powder (*s. from* gun, *and* powder) The powde into guns to be fired.

Gun′room (*s. in a ſhip*) The room under the great generally deſtined to the uſe of the maſter gunner

Gun′ſhot (*s. from* gun, *and* ſhot) The reach or range gun, the diſtance to which a ſhot may be thrown gun.

Gun′ſhot (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made by the ſhot of a "Gunſhot *wounds*."

Gun′ſmith (*s. from* gun, *and* ſmith) One who guns.

Gun′ſtick (*s. from* gun, *and* ſtick) The ſtick with the charge is rammed into the gun.

Gun′ſtock (*s. from* gun, *and* ſtock) The wood wor gun, the wood to which the barrel of a gun ed.

Gun′ſtone (*s. from* gun, *and* ſtone) A cannon ſhot merly made of ſtone.

GUN′TER (*s. from the name of the inventor*) A plain ſcale of great uſe in ſolving ſeveral kinds o thematical problems.

Gun′ter'sline (*s. from* Gunter, *and* line) The li numbers, a kind of logarithmic ſcale.

Gun′ter'squadrant (*s. from* Gunter, *and* quadra quadrant with a ſtereographic projection of the ſ

Gunter'sſcale (*s. from* Gunter, *and* ſcale) The gunt

Gun′wale (*s. on board a ſhip*) The gunnel, the edge of a ſhip's ſide.

GUR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a dwelling) The of a place.

GURGE (*s. from the* Lat. gurges *a whirlpool*) A whirlpool.

Gur′gians (*s. an old word*) The bran, the coarſe meal.

Gur′gins (*s. a different ſpelling*) The chaff of cor coarſe part of meal.

ur′gion (*s. a different ſpelling*) The coarſe part of meal. *Johnſon.*

ur′gipting (*adj. in falconry*) Foul, ſtiff, choaked up.

UR′GITATE (*v. t. but not much uſed, from the* Lat. gurges *a whirlpool*) To devour, to ſwallow up. *Cole.*

ur′gitive (*adj. not uſed, from* gurgitate) Belonging to a gulf or whirlpool. *Cole.*

UR′GLE (*v. int. from the* Ital. gorgogliare) To guſh out with noiſe as water from a bottle.

ur′gling (*p. a. from* gurgle) Guſhing out with noiſe, falling with noiſe as water from a fountain.

URGU′LIO (*s. in anatomy*) The cover of the windpipe, the epiglottis.

UR′NARD (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſea fiſh.

ur′net (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gurnard. *Sh.*

ur′thele (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A girdle.

USH (*v. t. from the* Dutch goſtelen) To flow out, to ruſh out with violence; to emit in copious effuſion.

uſh (*s. from the verb*) An emiſſion of liquor in large quantities, the liquor ſo emitted.

uſh′ing (*p. a. from* guſh) Flowing out in abundance, ruſhing out with violence.

US′SET (*s. from the* French gouſſet) A piece ſewed on to cloth in order to ſtrengthen it.

uſ′ſet (*s. in heraldry*) An abatement of honour formed by a line drawn diagonally a little way from the upper corner of the eſcutcheon and then dropped perpendicularly to the extreme baſe.

UST (*s. from the* Lat. guſtus) The ſenſe of taſting, the height of enjoyment ariſing from ſenſation; a great liking; a turn of fancy.

UST (*s. from the* Iſlandick guſter) A ſudden blaſt, a ſudden ſquall of wind.

ſt′able (*adj. from* guſt) Capable of being taſted, pleaſant to the taſte.

ſta′tion (*s. from* guſt) The act of taſting. *Brown.*

ſt′ful (*adj. from* guſt) Taſteful, having a pleaſant taſte.

t′tle (*v. int. from* gutt, *but not much uſed*) To guttle, to eat and drink greedily. *Johnſon.*

US′TO (*s. from the* Ital.) The reliſh of any thing, taſte, liking. *Dryden.*

ſ′ty (*adj. from* guſt) Stormy, tempeſtuous.

T (*s. from the* German kutteln) The long pipe which reaches with many convolutions from the ſtomach to the anus; the ſtomach, the receptacle of food; gluttony, the love of eating.

t (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To draw, to eviſcerate; to plunder of contents, to take out the inſide.

T′TA (*s. from the* Lat.) A drop, a tear.

t′tæ (*s. in architecture*) Ornaments repreſenting drops in the form of little cones.

t′tal (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the cartilage which includes the third and fourth griſtle of the windpipe.

ITAROSA′CIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A redneſs on the face.

T′TASERE′NA (*s. from the* Lat. gutta *a drop, and* ſerena *clear*) A diſeaſe in the eye attended with a total privation of ſight without any viſible defect.

t′tated (*adj. from* gutta) Spotted with drops, ornamented with drops.

tte′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Gutty, charged or ſprinkled with drops.

t′ter (*s. from* gutta) A paſſage for water.

t′ter (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cut in ſmall hollows.

t′tera (*s. in old records*) A gutter, a ſpout for the conveyance of water.

t′tered (*p. from* gutter) Formed in little hollows; with with: *as*, "Guttered with *many fretting tears.*"

t′terledge (*s. a ſea term*) A croſs bar laid along over the hatchway.

t′tertile (*s. from* gutter, *and* tile) A tile ſo formed as to be laid in the gutter or angle of a roof.

t′tide (*s. obſolete*) Shrovetide. *Bailey.*

t′tle (*v. int. from* gut, *a low word*) To feed luxuriouſly, to gormandize.

t′tle (*v. t.*) To ſwallow. "*So he* guttled *them up.*" *L'Eſtrange.*

t′tler (*s. from* guttle) A greedy eater.

t′tling (*p. a. from* guttle) Gormandizing, feeding greedily.

t′tulous (*adj. from* gutta) Having the form of a ſmall drop.

T′TURAL (*adj. from the* Lat. guttur *the throat*) Belonging to the throat, pronounced in the throat.

t′turalneſs (*s. from* guttural, *but not much uſed*) The quality of being guttural.

T′TUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of vaſe uſed in ſacrifice.

Gut′ty (*adj. in heraldry*) Charged or ſprinkled with drops.

Gut′wort (*s. in botany*) An herb.

GUY (*s.*) A man's name.

Guy (*s. a ſea term*) A rope uſed to hoiſt any thing into a ſhip, a rope to prevent any thing hoiſted into a ſhip from beating againſt the ſide of it.

Guy (*v. t. obſolete*) To guide. *Chaucer.*

GUYN′EDH (*s. in Britiſh geography*) North Wales.

Guy′rope (*s. a ſea term*) The guy, the rope uſed to hoiſt any thing into the ſhip.

GUZE (*s. in heraldry*) A roundel of a bloody hue ſuppoſed to repreſent a wound.

Guz′zle (*v. int. from* guſt) To gormandize, to ſwallow liquor greedily.

Guz′zle (*v. t.*) To ſwallow with immoderate guſt.

Guz′zled (*p. from* guzzle) Swallowed with greedineſs.

Guz′zler (*s. from* guzzle) A gormandiſer, one that eats and drinks immoderately.

Guz′zling (*p. a. from* guzzle) Gormandizing, eating and drinking to exceſs.

GWAL′STOW (*s. an old word, from the* Sax. gwal *the* gallows, *and* ſtow *a place*) The place where malefactors are executed. *Scott.*

Gwayf (*s. an old word*) That which had been ſtolen and afterwards dropped in the highway for fear of a diſcovery, which was forfeited to the king or lord of the manor.

Gwer′don (*s. obſolete*) A guerdon, a reward. *Ch.*

Gybe (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gibe, a jeſt, a ſarcaſm. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gybe (*v. int. from the ſub. obſolete*) To gibe, to ſneer, to taunt. *Spenſer.*

Gy′bing (*s. a ſea term*) The act of ſhifting the boom ſail from one ſide of the maſt to the other.

Gy′dereſs (*s. obſolete*) A woman that guides. *Chaucer.*

Gye (*v. t. obſolete*) To guide. *Chaucer.*

Gylt′wyte (*s. an old Saxon law term*) An amends or ſatisfaction for a treſpaſs. *Scott.*

GYMNASIAR′CHA (*s. from the* Greek γυμνασια *a place of exerciſe, and* αρχη *chief*) The governor of a college, the head maſter of a ſchool.

GYMNA′SIUM (*s. from the* Greek γυμνασιον) The place of exerciſe in a ſchool.

GYMNAS′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek γυμνος *unclothed*) Belonging to athletic exerciſes.

Gymnas′tical (*adj. from* gymnaſtic) Pertaining to athletic exerciſes.

Gymnas′tically (*adv. from* gymnaſtical) Athletically, with athletic exerciſe.

Gymnas′tice (*s. from* gymnaſtic) The gymnaſtic art, the art of performing the ſeveral exerciſes of the body.

Gymnas′tics (*s. from* gymnaſtic) That part of phyſic which teaches the preſervation of health by exerciſe.

GYM′NIC (*adj. from the* Greek γυμνος *naked*) Practiſing gymnaſtic exerciſes. *Milton.*

GYMNODISPER′MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek γυμνος *naked,* δις *twice, and* σπεϱμα *a ſeed*) Bearing two ſeeds incloſed in a calyx without any ſeed veſſel. *Scott.*

GYMNOL′OGIZE (*v. int. from the* Greek γυμνος *naked, and* λογιζομαι *to diſpute*) To diſpute naked. *Scott.*

GYMNOPÆ′DIA (*s. from the* Greek γυμνος *naked, and* παιδια *youth*) A kind of religious exerciſe in which the Athenian youth danced naked during the time of the ſacrifice in honour of Apollo.

GYMNOPOLYSPER′MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek γυμνος *naked,* πολυ *many, and* σπεϱμα *a ſeed*) Bearing many naked ſeeds.

GYMNOPY′RIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of fire ſtone of ſimple internal ſtructure and not covered with a cruſt. *Dr. Hill.*

GYMNO′SOPHIST (*s. from the* Greek γυμνος *naked, and* σοφιςης *a ſophiſt*) One of that ſect of Indian philoſophers who made conſcience of going naked.

GYMNOSPER′MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek γυμνος *naked, and* σπερμα *a ſeed*) Having the ſeeds naked. *Johnſon.*

GYMNOTETRASPER′MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek γυμνος *naked,* τετρα *four, and* σπερμα *a ſeed*) Producing four naked ſeeds.

GYMNO′TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes without any back or belly fins.

GYNÆ′CIA (*s. from the* Greek γυνη *a woman*) Such accidents as uſually happen to women, the menſes. *Sc.*

GYNÆ′CIUM (*s. from the* Greek γυνη *a woman*) The apartment of the women, the place where the women kept themſelves retired and out of the ſight of the men.

GYNÆCOC'RACY (*s. from the* Greek γυνη *a woman, and* κρατος *power*) Female rule, petticoat government. *Sc.*

GYNÆCOCRATUME'NIANS (*s. from the* Greek γυνη *a woman, and* κρατευμενος *overcome*) A people ſuppoſed to have been overcome by the Amazons a nation of warlike women, and to be uſed by them for the purpoſes of propagating their race.

GYNÆCOMAS'TON, GYNÆCOMAS'TOS (*s. in ſurgery*) A tumour in the breaſt of a woman. *Scott.*

GYNAN'DRIA (*s. in botany, from the* Greek γυνη *a woman, and* ανδρος *a man*) A genus of hermaphrodite plants.

Gyngli'mus (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The ginglymus, a kind of articulation.

Gynne (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A gin, a trap. *Ch.*

GYP'SUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of foſſils, the plaiſter ſtone; a kind of plaiſter, white lime plaiſter.

Gyp'ſy (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gipſy, a ſtrolling beggar.

GYRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. gyro *to turn round*) The act of turning any thing round.

Gyrfal'con (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The gerfalcon, a kind of hawk.

GYRE (*s. from the* Lat. gyro *to turn round*) A circle, the circle deſcribed by any thing going in an orbit. *D.*

GYRI'NUS (*s. in zoology*) A tadpole, a young frog. *Ph.*

GYR'KIN (*s.*) A kind of hawk. *Johnſon.*

Gyrle (*s. with ſportſmen, not ſo common a ſpelling*) A girle, a roe buck of the ſecond year.

GYROM'ANCY (*s. from the* Lat. gyro *to turn round, and the* Greek μαντεια *magic*) A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle.

GYRO'N, GYRO'NE, GYRONNEE' (*s. in heraldry*) An ordinary conſiſting of two lines drawn from ſeveral parts of the eſcutcheon and meeting in an acute angle in the feſſe point.

Gy'roſe (*adj. from* gyre) Full of turnips.

Gyrt (*adj. obſolete*) Struck, ſtabbed. *Chaucer.*

Gys'arm (*s. an old word*) The giſarm, a kind of battle ax.

GYST'TAKER (*s. an old word*) An agiſtor. *Phillips.*

Gyve (*v. t. from* gyves) To fetter, to ſhackle, to enſnare. *Shakeſpeare.*

GYVES (*s. from the* Britiſh gevyn) Fetters, chains for the legs. *Milton.*

H.

H. (*S.*) The eighth letter of the Engliſh alphabet. *As an old numeral with a daſh over it, it ſtands for* two hundred thouſand.

HA (*interj.*) An expreſſion of ſurpriſe and ſorrow. "Ha! *what art thou.*" *With a reduplication*, an expreſſion of laughter. "*Saith among the trumpets*, ha, ha."

HA'AK (*s. in ichthyology*) The hake, the merlucius. *Ai.*

HABAC'UC (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A man's name. *Bel.*

HABAK'KUK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that embraces) A man's name, the title of one of the prophetical books of the Old Teſtament.

Haban'don (*v. t. obſolete*) To abandon. *Chaucer.*

HABDA'LA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſeparation) That part of the ſervice or ceremony with which the Jews conclude the ſabbath.

HA'BEAS (*s. from the* Lat. habeo *to have*) The writ by which a priſoner is brought to his trial, in conſequence of which, if nothing criminal is alledged againſt him, he muſt be diſcharged.

HABE'NA (*s. in ſurgery*) A bandage ſo contrived as to draw the lips of a wound together.

HABEN'DUM (*s. in old deeds*) The form of conveyance now expreſſed by, "*to have and to hold.*"

HAB'ERDASHER (*s. of uncertain derivation*) One who ſells ſmall ware, a dealer.

Hab'erdaſhery (*s. from* haberdaſher) Small wares, the commodities uſually ſold by the haberdaſher.

HAB'ERDINE (*s. with fiſhmongers*) A cod ſalted and dried. *Ainſworth.*

Haberdupoi's (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Avoirdupois. *Ainſworth.*

HAB'ERGEON (*s. from the* French haubergeon) A breaſt plate, a gorget.

Hab'ergion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A habergeon.

Hab'erjects (*s. in commerce*) A kind of mixed cloth. *Scott.*

Hab'erion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A habergeon. *Fair.*

HAB'ILE (*adj. from the* Lat. habilis) Active, nimble. *Sc.*

Habil'iment (*s. from* habile) Dreſs, clothes, garments.

HABIL'ITATE (*v. int. from* habile) To qualify, to title, to dreſs in a proper habit. *Bac*

Habil'itate (*p. from the verb*) Qualified, entitled. *Bac*

Habilita'tion (*s. from* habilitate) A qualification. *Bac*

Habil'ity (*s. from* habile) Faculty, power.

HAB'IT (*s. from the* Lat. habeo *to have*) Dreſs, acc trement; cuſtom, uſe; ſtate, condition.

Hab'it (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dreſs, to accoutre.

Hab'itable (*adj. from* habit) Capable of being inhabit

Hab'itableneſs (*s. from* habitable) The ſtate of being bitable.

Hab'itacle (*s. from* habit, *but now grown obſolete*) An bitation, an apartment. *Chau*

Hab'itance (*s. from* habit, *but now grown obſolete*) dwelling, an abode. *Spen*

Hab'itant (*s. from* habit) An inhabitant. *Po*

Habita'tion (*s. from* habit) A dwelling, a place of abo the act of inhabiting.

Habita'tor (*s. from* habit, *not much uſed*) An inhabita a dweller. *Bro*

Hab'ited (*p. from* habit) Dreſſed, accoutred.

Hab'iten (*v. int. obſolete*) To dwell, to inhabit. *Ch*

Hab'iting (*p. a. from* habit) Dreſſing, accoutring.

Habit'ual (*adj. from* habit) Cuſtomary, acquired by ha

Habit'ually (*adv. from* habitual) By habit, according cuſtom.

Habit'uate (*v. t. from* habit) To accuſtom, to uſe ſtantly.

Habit'uated (*p. from* habituate) Accuſtomed, uſed ſtantly.

Habit'uating (*p. a. from* habituate) Accuſtoming, u conſtantly.

Hab'itude (*s. from* habit) State, condition; familiar frequent intercourſe; habit, long cuſtom; the po of doing any thing by habit.

HAB'ITUS (*s. in metaphyſics*) The diſpoſition or appl tion of a body to any thing near it.

Ha'ble (*adj. obſolete*) Active, apt, nimble. *Spe*

Ha'ble (*s. an old word*) A ſea port, a haven. *Old S*

Hab'nab (*adv. a cant word*) At random, by mere dent. *Hudib*

Habou'nd (*v. int. obſolete*) To abound. *Chau*

Habund'ant (*adj. obſolete*) Plentiful, abundant. *C*

Hab'urgeon (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A habergeon. *C*

Hac (*s. not much uſed*) A hack, a hay loft. *Ainſw*

Hace (*v. obſolete, third perſ. ſing.*) Hath. *Cha*

Hach (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A haſh, a diſh of mi meat. *B*

HACHALI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who for the Lord) The name of a man.

HA'CHILAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my hope her) The name of a hill in the land of Iſrael. *1 S*

HACK (*v. t. from the* Sax. haccan) To cut into pieces, to chop, to cut ſlightly with unſkilful and rated blows; to ſpeak unreadily, to ſpeak with heſita

Hack (*v. int.*) To hackney, to become common. *H*

Hack (*s. from* hackney) A hired horſe, a horſe kept let out to hire; any thing commonly uſed, any uſed in common.

Hack (*s. a local word*) A rack for feeding cattle, a a hay loft, a pickax, a mattock. *B*

Hack'ed (*p. from* hack) Cut in ſmall pieces, cut ſlight and repeated blows.

Hack'enaie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A hackney, a pad.

Hack'ing (*p. a. from* hack) Cutting to pieces, chop ſpeaking unreadily.

Hack'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting wit peated blows, the act of ſpeaking unreadily.

Hac'kle (*s. from* hack) An inſtrument for dreſſing a kind of looſe feather, raw ſilk, a filmy ſubſtanc

Hac'kle (*v. t. from* hack) To dreſs flax.

Hac'kled (*p. from* hackle) Dreſſed as flax, faſtening

Hack'ling (*p. a. from* hackle) Dreſſing flax.

HACK'NEY (*s. from the* Brit. hacnai) A horſe for ri a hired horſe, any thing let out for hire, any uſed in common.

Hack'ney (*adj. from the ſub.*) Uſed for riding, ke hire, uſed in common, common.

Hack'ney (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To practiſe in one to accuſtom to the road.

Hack'neyed (*p. from* hackney) Accuſtomed, uſed in mon.

Hackt (*v. t. pret. of* hack) Did hack. *Sh*

Hackt (*p. from* hack) Hacked, chopped.

Hac'queton (*s. obſolete*) Some piece of armour.

Had (*v. t. pret. of* have) Poſſeſſed, once poſſeſſed.

Had (*v. int. a ſign of the pluperf. tenſe, from* have) ſome time, had indeed.

HA'DAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* joy) A man's

HADADE

DADEʹZER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a glorious help) man's name.

DADRIMʹMON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the invo- tion o: the idol Rimmon) The name of a place. *Zach.*

DAREʹZER (*s. from the* Heb.) Hadadezer, the name a man.

DASʹSAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a myrtle) The me of a woman.

ʹbote (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A recompence for affront offered to a prieſt. *Scott.*

ʹder (*s. a local word*) Heath, ling. *Bailey.*

DʹDINGTON (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, 16 iles eaſt of Edinburgh.

ʹdock (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſea fiſh of the cod kind.

le (*s. with miners*) The ſteep deſcent of a ſhaft.

erunʹga (*s. an old Saxon law term*) Reſpect of per- ns, partiality. *Bailey.*

DES (*s. from the* Greek) The inviſible world, the ate of the dead.

DʹLEY (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on onday, and is 63 miles from London.

ʹley (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hadley, made Hadley.

DOʹRAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* their beauty) A an's name.

DʹRACH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a point) The ame of a country. *Zachariah.*

DROSPHÆʹRUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpike- ard. *Phillips.*

ʹywiſt (*s. a made word*) Uncertainty, court favour. *S.*

ECECʹITY (*s. in chymiſtry*) The principle by which ingredient operates. *Bailey.*

ELOʹSIS (*s. with oculiſts*) A reflected inverſion of the elid. *Scott.*

EMACHAʹTES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The blood co- ured agate of the ancients.

EMAGOʹGOS (*s. in medicine*) A compound of fœtid d aromatic ſimples mixed with black hellebore.

ʹMALOPS (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* οψ *an* e) A redneſs of the eye, an inflammation of the eyes.

EMANʹTHUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind orchis.

EMAPHOʹBUS (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* οβος *fear*) One that is afraid of being let blood.

EMAPʹTYSIS (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The hæ- optoſis. *Dict. of Arts.*

EMASTATʹICAL (*adj. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* αθικος *heavy*) Belonging to the ponderoſity or weight the blood.

EMAʹTINON (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood*) A kind red glaſs formerly made into diſhes for the ſervice the table. *Phillips.*

EMATʹITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The bloodſtone.

EMAʹTOCELE (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* ηλη *a ſwelling*) A tumor filled with blood.

EMATOCHYʹSIS (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* ω *to flow*) Any preternatural flowing of the blood.

EMATOʹDES (*s. in botany*) A kind of cranesbill, ge- anium.

EMATOMPHALʹOCELE (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood,* φαλος *the navel, and* κηλη *a tumor*) A ſwelling at e navel turgid with blood.

EMATʹOPUS (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds, e ſea pye.

EMATOʹSIS (*s. from the* Greek αιματοω *to turn into* ood) The act or power of making blood.

EMATOXILʹLUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, e redwood.

EMOʹDIA (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* οδυς *a* tb) A numbneſs of the teeth, the painful ſenſation of e teeth ſet on edge. *Phillips.*

EMOPʹTICA (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* πτυω ſpit) Medicines to cure the ſpitting of blood. *Scott.*

EMOPʹTOE (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* πτυω ſpit) The ſpitting of blood. *Dict. of Arts.*

EMOPTOʹICUS (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* ω *to ſpit*) One that ſpits blood. *Scott.*

EMOPʹTOSIS (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hæmopty- s. *Dict. of Arts.*

EMOPʹTYSIS (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* πτυω ſpit) The ſpitting of blood. *Scott.*

ʹMORRHAGE (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* γνυμι *to burſt*) A preternatural flowing of the blood, e flowing of the blood occaſioned by the rupture of vain or artery.

EMʹORRHOID (*adj. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* ω *to flow*) Belonging to the hæmorrhus or blood ake. *Phillips.*

EMORRHOIʹDAL (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the anches of the meſenteric vein and artery.

HÆMORRHOIʹDES (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* ρεω *to flow*) The emerodes, the piles.

HÆʹMORRHUS (*s. in zoology*) The blood ſnake ſo called becauſe the bite of it produces a hæmorrhage in all parts of the body.

HÆMOSTATʹICS (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* ςαλικος *cauſing to ſtop*) Medicines for ſtopping blood.

HÆREʹSIARCH (*s. from the* Greek αιρεσις *hereſy, and* αρχος *a leader*) An arch heretic, the founder of any particular hereſy.

Hæretaʹre (*v. t. in old records*) To give a right of inheritance.

Haſt (*s. perhaps from* have) A handle, the part of an inſtrument that is held in the hand.

Haſt (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To furniſh with a handle. *Ain.*

Haſtʹed (*p. from* haſt) Furniſhed with a haſt.

Haſtʹing (*p. a. from* haſt) Furniſhing with a haſt.

Haſtʹing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of putting on a haſt. *Ainſworth.*

HAG (*s. from the* Sax hægeſſe *a goblin*) A fury, a witch, an enchantreſs; an old ugly woman.

Hag (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To torment, to haraſs.

HAʹGA (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A manſion, a dwelling. *Scott.*

HAʹGAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſtranger) A woman's name.

Hagʹard (*adj. from* hag) Wild, untamed, rugged, lean, ugly.

Hagʹarene (*s. from* Hagar) One of the deſcendants of Hagar.

Hagʹarite (*s. from* Hagar) One of the deſcendants of Hagar.

Hagʹaſter (*s. a local word*) A magpie. *Bailey.*

HAGʹGAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a feaſt) A man's name, one of the prophetical books of the Old Teſtament.

Hagʹgard (*s. from* hag) Any thing wild, any thing untameable; a kind of hawk; a hag; *but this ſenſe is ſuppoſed to be improper.* *Garth.*

Hagʹgardly (*adv. from* haggard) Wildly, deformedly.

Hagʹged (*p. from* hag) Tormented, harraſſed.

Hagʹger (*adj. from* hag, *but not uſed*) Lean, meager. *Ai.*

Hagʹgeſs (*s. from* hag) A meſs of meat chopped and encloſed in a membrane; the heart, liver and lights of an animal.

HAGʹGI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* joy) A man's name.

Hagʹging (*p. a. from* hag) Tormenting, haraſſing.

Hagʹgiſh (*adj. from* hag) Having the properties of a hag, deformed, horrid.

Hagʹgite (*s. from* Haggi) A deſcendant of Haggi.

HAGʹGITH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying*) joy) A man's name.

Hagʹgle (*v. t. from* hack) To cut, to chop, to mangle.

Hagʹgle (*v. int.*) To be tedious in making a bargain, to be long in coming to the price.

Hagʹgled (*p. from* haggle) Cut, mangled.

Hagʹgler (*s. from* haggle) One that haggles, one that mangles, one that is tedious in making a bargain.

Hagʹgling (*p. a. from* haggle) Mangling, making many words to a bargain.

Hagʹgling (*s. from the part.*) The act of mangling, the act of making many words to a bargain.

HAGIOGʹRAPHA (*s. from the* Greek αγιος *holy, and* γραφω *to write*) The canonical books of ſcripture.

HAGIOGʹRAPHER (*s. from* hagiographa) A holy writer, an inſpired writer.

HAGIOSIʹDERE, HAGIOSIʹDERON (*s. from the* Greek αγιος *holy, and* σιδηρος *iron*) A plate of iron with which the Greeks, being prohibited the uſe of bells by the Turks, uſed to call the people to church.

HAGS (*s. from* hag) A kind of fiery meteor which ſometimes appears on the hair of the head or mane of a horſe. *Scott.*

Hagsʹteeth (*s. a ſea term*) The points of a matting.

HAGUE (*s. in geography*) The fineſt village in Europe, ſituate in the province of Holland, about two miles from the ſea, and fourteen from Rotterdam; here the ſtates aſſemble, and all the public buſineſs of the United Provinces is tranſacted.

HAH! (*interj.*) Expreſſive of ſome ſudden effort.

HAʹHA (*s. from the expreſſion of ſurprize at the ſight of it*) A canal of water, a wall, or ſome other fence at the end of a walk, ſunk deep between two ſlopes ſo as to be concealed till you are juſt come upon it.

Haie (*s.*) A net to catch rabbits. *Ainſworth.*

Haie (*s. obſolete*) A hedge, a fence. *Chaucer.*

HAIL (*s. from the* Sax. hagel) The drops of rain that are frozen in falling.

Hail (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To pour down hail.

HAIL (*v. int. from the* Sax. hœl *health, uſed only in the imper.*

mber. mode) Health be to you, welcome. "Hail, hall, *brave friends.*"

Hall (*v. t.*) To ſalute, to call to. "*And* hail *me thrice to everlaſting reſt.*"

Hail′ed (*p. from* hail) Saluted, called to.

Hail′ed (*p. from* hail) Struck with hail.

Hailes (*s. obſolete*) Bliis, happineſs, the habitations of the bleſſed. *Chaucer.*

Hail′ing (*p. a. from* hail) Saluting, calling to.

Hail′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſaluting a ſhip at a diſtance.

Hail′ing (*p. a. from* hail) Pouring down hail.

Hail′ſhot (*s. from* hail, *and* ſhot) Small ſhot ſcattered like hail.

Hail′ſin (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſalute, to embrace. *Chaucer.*

Hail′ſtone (*s. from* hail, *and* ſtone) A ſingle ball or particle of hail.

Hail′workfolk (*s. obſolete*) Thoſe who formerly held lands for the ſervice of defending or repairing a church or monument. *Bailey.*

Hail′y (*adj. from* hail) Conſiſting of hail.

Haine (*s. obſolete*) Hatred. *Chaucer.*

Hain′ous (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Heinous. *Scott.*

Hain′ouſly (*adv. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Heinouſly. *Sc.*

Hain′ouſneſs (*s. from* heinous, *not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Heinouſneſs. *Scott.*

HAIR (*s. from the* Sax. hær) One of the common coverings of the body, a ſingle pile of hair; any thing proverbially ſmall; the order, courſe or grain of any thing.

Hair′bel (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower, the hyacinth.

Hair′brained (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Harebrained, wild, giddy.

Hair′breadth (*s. from* hair, *and* breadth) The breadth of a hair, a very ſmall diſtance.

Hair′cloth (*s. from* hair, *and* cloth) Stuff made of hair,

Haire (*s. obſolete*) A haircloth. *Chaucer.*

Hair′ed (*adj. from* hair) Having hair, covered with hair. *Ai.*

Hair′ier (*adj. comp. of* hairy) Hairy in a greater degree.

Hair′ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* hairy) Hairy in the greateſt degree.

Hai′rineſs (*s. from* hairy) The ſtate of being hairy, the ſtate of being covered with hair.

Hair′lace (*s. from* hair, *and* lace) The fillet with which a woman ties up her hair.

Hair′leſs (*s. from* hair) Void of hair.

Hair′line (*s. from* hair, *and* line) A line made of hair.

Hair′y (*adj. from* hair) Covered with hair, conſiſting of hair.

HAKE (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh. *Brown.*

Hake (*s.*) A hook, a pot. *Ainſworth.*

Hake (*v. int. a local word*) To gape after. *Bailey.*

Ha′keds (*s. a local word*) A kind of fiſh, large pike.

Hak′eton (*s. obſolete*) A jacket without ſleeves. *Chau.*

Ha′kot (*s. from* hake) A kind of fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Hal (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A hall, a palace; a contraction for Harry.

Hal′bard (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A halberd. *Scott.*

HAL′BERD (*s. from the* French halebarde) A battle ax with a long handle.

Halberdee′r (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An halberdier. *Ba.*

Halberdie′r (*s. from* halberd) One who is armed with a halberd.

Hal′bert (*s. in farriery*) A croſs bar of iron put on to the toe of a horſe's ſhoe in order to make him tread on the heel.

Hal′bertſhoe (*s. from* halbert, *and* ſhoe) A horſeſhoe with a croſs bar on the toe.

HALCRYP′TIUM (*s. in medicine*) A kind of ſalt procured from mineral waters. *Dr. Hill.*

HAL′CYON (*s. from the* Lat. halcyo) A bird of which it is ſaid that ſhe breeds in the ſea, and that there is always a calm during the time of her incubation; the king's fiſher.

Hal′cyon (*adj. from the ſub.*) Still, quiet, peaceful.

Halcyo′nian (*adj. not much uſed, from* halcyon) Halcyon, placid. *Cole.*

HALE (*adj. from the* Sax. hæl) Healthy, ſound, well complexioned.

HALE (*v. t. from the* French haler) To drag by force, to pull violently.

Hale (*v. t. a ſea term*) To ſalute, to call to.

Hale (*s. a local word*) A trammel, a net for catching fiſh; a hook, a pot hook. *Ainſworth.*

Hal′ebrade (*s. a local word*) A lubberly fellow. *Phillips.*

Ha′lec (*s. from* halex) A herring.

Ha′led (*p. from* hale) Dragged by force, pulled out with violence.

Ha′ler (*s. from* hale) One that hales, one that draggs with violence.

HA′LESWORTH (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Tueſday; and is 101 miles from London.

Ha′leſworth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Haleſw made at Haleſworth.

HA′LEX (*s. in ichthyology, from the* Lat.) The herr *Phi*

HALIC′ULA (*s. from* halex) A ſmall herring, a chard. *Phi*

Ha′ling (*p. a. from* hale) Dragging with violence.

HALF (*s. from the* Sax. healf) One part in two, a moi

Half (*adv. from the adj. uſed much in compoſition*) Equ in part, by halves.

Half′blood (*s. from* half, *and* blood) Kindred by th ther or mother's ſide.

Half′blooded (*adj. from* half, *and* blood) Mean, deg rate. *Shakeſp*

Half′bloom (*s. in iron works*) A ſhort bar of iron, a ro maſs of iron.

Half′bred (*adj. from* half, *and* breed) Mongrel, imper half ſtrained. *Joh*

Half′brother (*s. from* half, *and* brother) A brother b ther or mother's ſide.

Half′cap (*s. from* half, *and* cap) A compliment perfo with a ſlight motion of the hat.

Half′crown (*s. from* half, *and* crown) A coin valu two ſhillings and ſixpence.

Half′endeal (*s. obſolete*) A half, a part. *Spe*

Halffac′ed (*adj. from* half, *and* face) Shewing only half of the face, ſmall faced.

Half′file (*s. from* half, *and* file) The three foremoſt of a battalion, the three hindmoſt men of a batta

Halfguin′ea (*s. from* half, *and* guinea) A gold coi lued at ten ſhillings and ſixpence.

Halfhatch′ed (*adj. from* half, *and* hatch) Imperf hatched.

Half′heard (*adj. from* half, *and* hear) Heard imperf heard but half out.

Half′indele, Half′indole (*s. obſolete*) Half, a part.

Half′mark (*s. from* half, *and* mark) An old coin v at ſix ſhillings and eightpence, a noble.

Half′moon (*s. from* half, and moon) A creſcent, the ap ance of the moon when at half her increaſe or dec

Half′moon (*s. in fortification*) A bulwark in the fo a creſcent.

Half′penny (*s. from* half, *and* penny) The half of a p

Half′pence (*s. plu. of* halfpenny) More than one halfp copper coin.

Half′pike (*s. from* half, *and* pike) A ſmall pike ca by officers.

Half′pint (*s. from* half, *and* pint) The fourth part of a q a cup or veſſel containing the fourth part of a qu

Half′pound (*s. from* half, *and* pound) A weight of ounces, the half of a pound weight.

Half′ſcholar (*s. from* half, *and* ſcholar) One who is imperfectly learned, a ſmatterer in learning.

Half′ſeal (*s. in chancery*) The ſealing of commiſſi delegates. "Half *ſeas over.*" *A proverbial exp now grown obſolete*, far advanced. *Dr*

Halfſight′ed (*adj. from* half, *and* ſight) Seeing i fectly, having weak diſcernment.

Halfſiſ′ter (*s. from* half, *and* ſiſter) A ſiſter by fat mother's ſide.

Half′ſphere (*s. from* half, *and* ſphere) A hemiſpher

Half′ſtrained (*adj. from* half, *and* ſtrain) Mungre perfect, weak in the intellects. *D*

Half′ſword (*s. from* half, *and* ſword) A cloſe fi fight within half the length of the ſword.

Half′tongue (*s. from* half, *and* tongue) The jury i nelled on the trial of a foreigner, one half of are to be Engliſh and the other half of that nat which the criminal belongs.

Half′way (*adv. from* half, *and* way) In the midd tween the two extremes.

Half′wit (*s. from* half, *and* wit) A blockhead, fellow.

Halfwit′ted (*adj. from* halfwit) Defective in the ſtanding, having but a moderate ſhare of ſenſe.

HALIÆ′TUS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of buzzar

Hal′ibut (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh. *Ainſ*

HALICAC′ABUS (*s. in botany*) The red winter the red night ſhade.

Hal′idom (*s. from the* Sax. *now grown obſolete*) Th dame, the virgin Mary.

HALIEU′TICS (*s. from the* Greek αλς *the ſea*) T ence of fiſhes, a treatiſe on fiſhing.

Ha′lif (*adj. obſolete*) Hazle.

Hal′imas (*s. now grown obſolete*) The feaſt of All So

Hal′imot, Halim (*s. now grown obſolete*) A cou ron. *Ainſ*

HAL′IMUS (*s. in botany*) An herb, the ſea perſla

HALINI′TRON (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A mine ſalt petre.

LIOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek αλς *the ſea, and* γραφω *to write*) A hydrographer, one that treats on he nature of the ſea.

LIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek αλς *the ſea, and* γραφη *a deſcription*) A deſcription of the ſea.

LIO'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſhell, a ſhell ormed like the human ear, the ear ſhell.

LIPHÆ'AS (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree that ears exceedingly bitter fruit. *Phillips.*

LI'TOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. halitus *breath*) Fumous, aporous.

lke (*s. obſolete*) A corner, a nook. *Chaucer.*

LL (*s. from the* Sax. hal) A court of juſtice, a manor ouſe, a public room belonging to a corporation, the irſt large room of a houſe.

LL (*v. t. from the* French haler) To lug, to pull by iolence. *Johnſon.*

l'age (*s. from* hall) A duty paid on cloth or other oods ſold in a public hall.

lamas (*s. an old word*) Halimas, the feaſt of All ouls. *Dict. of Arts.*

LATON (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhire; it has a mar- et on Thurſday, and is 91 miles from London.

laton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hallaton, ade at Hallaton.

l'ed (*p. from* hall) Pulling by violence.

LLELU'JAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* praiſe ye the ord) A ſong of praiſe, a ſong of thankſgiving.

lelu'jah (*v. imper. mode*) Praiſe ye the Lord.

lelu'iah (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Hallelujah.

LLEX'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

liard (*a ſea term*) A rope or tackle uſually employed o hoiſt or lower a ſail.

libut (*s.*) A kind of fiſh, the halibut. *Scott.*

LIER (*s.*) A bramble net, a net to catch birds. *Ph.*

LIFAX (*s.*) A very large and populous town in the eſt riding of Yorkſhire; it has a market on Saturday, nd is 201 miles from London.

lifax (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hallifax, made Hallifax.

ing (*p. a. from* hall) Pulling by violence.

LLOO' (*v. int. from the* French haler) To cry as af- er dogs, to loo.

loo' (*v. t.*) To encourage with ſhouts, to chaſe ith ſhouts, to call or ſhout to.

loo' (*s. from the verb*) The ſhout or cry to ſet a dog n the chaſe.

loo' (*v. imper. mode*) Run, purſue. "*He cried* halloo."

loo'ed (*p. from* halloo) Chaſed with ſhouts.

loo'ing (*p. a. from* halloo) Purſuing with ſhouts, rying halloo.

LOW (*v. t. from the* Sax. halig) To make holy, to onſecrate, to reverence as holy.

lowed (*p. from* hallow) Reverenced as holy, conſe- rated, made holy.

lowing (*p. a. from* hallow) Making holy, conſecrat- g, reverencing as holy.

lows (*s. obſolete*) Saints, holy perſons. *Chaucer.*

LLU'CINATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. hallux *the great e, but not uſed*) To miſtake, to blunder.

lucina'tion (*s. from* hallucinate) A blunder, a miſtake.

LM (*s. from the* Sax. healm) Straw, the ſtraw after e corn is threſhed out.

MADES (*s.*) Pickled olives. *Phillips.*

mycis (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſea cabbage. *Phil.*

MYROBES (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek αλς *e ſea*) A fever attended with ſharp brackiſh ſweats. *Sc.*

LO (*s. from the* Greek *αλων an area*) A meteor in rm of a ring ſurrounding the moon or ſtars, and metimes tinged with the colours of the rainbow; e red circle ſurrounding the nipple.

owe (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hollow. *Chaucer.*

ow'id (*adj. obſolete*) Called to, hollowed to. *Chau.*

SENING (*adj. from the* German hals *the neck*) Sound- g harſhly, ſounding inharmoniouſly as in the throat. *C.*

pe (*adj. obſolete*) Helped, eaſed. *Chaucer.*

LSE (*s. from the* Sax. *but now grown obſolete*) The ck. *Chaucer.*

e (*v. t. from the ſub. obſolete*) To embrace. *Chau.*

SER (*s. from the* Sax. hals *a neck, and* reel *a rope*) rope leſs than a cable; a rope to haul a barge, e that hangs at a barge.

fang (*s. an old word*) A pillory. *Dict. of Arts.*

fing (*p. a. from* halſe, *obſolete*) Embracing. *Chau.*

STEAD (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on iday, and is 46 miles from London.

ſtead (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Halſtead, made Halſtead.

ter (*s. from* halſer) One that hauls a barge on a river.

LT (*v. int. from the* Sax healt *lame*) To limp, to be lame, to ſtop in a march, to heſitate, to faulter.

Halt (*adj. from the verb*) Lame, crippled.

Halt (*s. from the adj.*) A ſtop in a march, the act of halting, the manner of limping.

Halt, Halte (*adj. obſolete*) Held, kept, accounted. *Chau.*

Hal'ter (*s. from* halt) One that halts.

HALT'ER (*s. from the* Sax. hals *the neck*) A rope to put about the head or neck of a beaſt, a cord, a rope to hang malefactors.

Halt'er (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bind with a cord, to catch in a nooſe.

Halt'ercaſt (*adj. from* halter, *and* caſt) Thrown down by means of an entanglement in the halter.

Halt'ercaſt (*s. in farriery*) An excoriation of the paſtern occaſioned by the entanglement of the halter.

Halt'ered (*p. from* halter) bound with a halter, catched in a nooſe.

Halt'ering (*p. a. from* halter) Binding with a halter, catching in a nooſe.

HALT'ERIST (*s. in antiquity, ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek αλτηρ *a ball of lead*) One who exerciſed in the ancient games with a ball of lead in each hand in order to poiſe the body.

Halt'ing (*p. a. from* halt) Going lame, ſtopping in a march, heſitating, failing.

Halt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of going lame, the act of ſtopping in a march, a failure.

HALT'WESEL (*s.*) A town in Northumberland; it has little or no market, and is 317 miles from London.

Halve (*v. t. from* half) To divide into two parts, to divide into two equal parts. *Johnſon.*

Halve (*s. from* half, *obſolete*) The half, a part. *Chau.*

Hal'ved (*p. from* halve) Divided into two equal parts.

Halves (*s. plu. of* half) The two half parts of any thing.

Halves (*interj. from the ſub.*) An exclamation by which any one lays claim to an equal ſhare. "*He cried,* halves."

Hal'vindele (*s. obſolete*) The half, an equal part. *Chau.*

Hal'ving (*p. a. from* halve) Dividing into two equal parts.

Hal'yard (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A halliard. *Phil.*

Hal'ymote (*s. obſolete*) A court baron, an aſſembly of citizens in common-hall; an eccleſiaſtical court. *Scott.*

Hal'ywerefolk (*s. obſolete, in old records*) The tenants who held lands by the ſervice of repairing churches or defending ſepulchres.

HAM (*s. from the* Sax. *obſolete*) A houſe, a farm, a village.

HAM (*s. from the* Sax.) The hip, the hinder part of the articulation of the knee, the thigh of a hog properly cured.

Ham (*s.*) A meadow or piece of ground near a houſe or village.

HAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* hot) A man's name.

HA'MA (*s. from the* Lat. hamus) A kind of hook to pull down houſes on fire.

HAMADRY'AD (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* Greek *αμα among, and* δρυς *an oak*) One of the nymphs who were ſuppoſed to reſide in woods and groves.

HAMAME'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HAMAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an uproar) A man's name.

HAM'ATED (*adj. from the* Lat. hamus *a hook*) Hooked, ſet with hooks. *Johnſon.*

HA'MATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* heat) A city bordering on the land of Iſrael.

HAMAXO'BIANS (*s. in antiquity*) The people who lived together in chariots and waggons for the conveniency of moving their habitations at pleaſure.

Ham'ble (*v. t. from* ham) To cut the ſinews of the thigh, to hamſtring. *Johnſon.*

Ham'bled (*p. from* hamble) Hamſtringed.

Ham'bles (*s. obſolete*) A port, a haven. *Bailey.*

Ham'bling (*p. a. from* hamble) Cutting the ſinews of the thigh, expediating.

Ham'bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of hamſtringing.

HAM'BURGH (*s. in geography*) A large populous and free city of Germany ſituate on the river Elb.

Ham'burgher (*s. from* Hamburgh) A native of Hamburgh, an inhabitant of Hamburgh.

HAME (*s. from the* Sax. hama) One of the crooked pieces of wood put on a collar by which a horſe draws.

Hame (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The halm, the ſtraw after the corn is threſhed out. *Johnſon.*

HAMEDA'THA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a meaſure) A man's name.

Ham'el (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A hamlet.

Ham'eled (*adj. obſolete*) Cut off, abated. *Chaucer.*

Hames (*s. plu. more common than the ſing.*) The wood work on the collar by which a horſe draws.

Ha'meſoken (*s. an obſolete law term*) The crime of aſſaulting a man in his own houſe, burglary. *Bailey.*

Ham'fere (*s. obſolete*) An aſſault in a houſe. *Phillips.*

HA'MIA (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh, the amia.

HAM'ILTON (*s.*) A town in Scotland ſituate on the river Clyde.

Ham'kin (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pudding made in a ſhoulder of mutton.

HAMLE (*s. in chronology*) The eleventh month of the Ethiopian year nearly anſwering to Auguſt.

HAM'LET (*s. from the* Sax. ham) A ſmall village.

Ham'ma (*s. in old records*) A cloſe joining to a houſe, a croft, a little meadow.

Ham'mel (*v. t. from* ham) To hamſtring, to hough. *Sc.*

Ham'meling (*p. a. from* hammel) Hamſtringing, houghing.

Ham'meling (*s. from the part. in the foreſt law*) The act of hamſtringing. *Dict. of Arts.*

HAM'MER (*s. from the* Sax. hamer) The inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and heavy head with which any thing is forged or driven; any thing deſtructive.

Ham'mer (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To beat, to forge with a hammer; to work in the mind, to contrive by intellectual labour.

Ham'mer (*v. int.*) To work, to be buſy, to be in agitation.

Ham'mered (*p. from* hammer) Beaten with a hammer, forged with a hammer; wrought in the mind.

Ham'merer (*s. from* hammer) One that hammers.

Ham'merhard (*adj. from* hammer, *and* hard) Made hard by hammering.

Ham'merhardened (*adj. from* hammer, *and* hard) Hardened by hammering.

Ham'mering (*p. a. from* hammer) Beating with a hammer, forging with a hammer, contriving in the mind.

Ham'mering (*s. from the part.*) The act of working with a hammer, the act of forging with a hammer, the ſound of hammers.

HAM'MITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone reſembling the ſpawn of fiſh. *Phillips.*

HAMMOC (*s. from the* Sax. hamaca) A ſwinging bed, a bed in which ſeamen lie on board a ſhip.

HAMMOCHRY'SOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone with ſpangles of a gold colour.

HAM'ONGOG (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the multitude of Gog) The name of a place. *Ezek.*

HA'MOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an aſs) The name of a man.

HAM'PER (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A large basket for carriage.

HAM'PER (*v. t. of uncertain etymology*) To ſhackle, to entangle, to enſnare, to perplex; to put up in a hamper.

Ham'pered (*p. from* hamper) Shackled, entangled, perplexed; put up in a hamper; *with* in, *and* by: *as*, "Hampered in *the nooſe.*" "Hampered by *the laws.*"

Ham'pering (*p. a. from* hamper) Shackling, entangling, perplexing; putting up in a hamper.

Hamp'ſel (*s. an old word*) A hamlet. *Phillips.*

HAMP'SHIRE (*s.*) The ſhire of Southampton; it is a fine and fertile country ſituate on the Engliſh channel including the Iſle of Wight, and ſends 26 members to parliament.

Hamp'ſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Southampton, produced in the county of Southampton.

HAMP'TON (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 98 miles from London.

Hamp'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hampton, made at Hampton.

Ham'ſoken (*s. an old law term*) The act of aſſaulting a man in his own houſe, a burglary.

Ham'ſtring (*s. from* ham, *and* ſtring) The tendon of the ham.

Ham'ſtring (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cripple by cutting the tendon of the ham.

Ham'ſtringed (*p. from* hamſtring) Lamed by having the tendon of the ham cut. *Dryden.*

Ham'ſtringing (*p. a. from* hamſtring) Cutting the tendon of the ham.

Ham'ſtringing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting the tendon of the ham.

Ham'ſtrung (*p. from* hamſtring) Hamſtringed, lamed by having the tendon of the ham cut. *Johnſon.*

HA'MUL (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

Ham'ulite (*s. from* Hamul) A deſcendant of Hamul.

HA'MUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A hook; a ſurgeon's inſtrument for extracting a dead child from the womb, a kind of bandage. *Phillips.*

HAMU'TAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſhadow of heat) The name of a woman.

Han (*v. in the plu. from* have, *obſolete*) To have. *Spenſ.*

HAN'AMEEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the gift of God) The name of a man.

HAN'ANEEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* grace) A m name.

HANA'NI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my grace) A m name.

HANANI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the grace of G A man's name.

HAN'APER (*s. from the* low Lat. hanaperium) A t ſury, an exchequer.

Hance (*s. in architecture*) The end of an arch.

Han'celed (*adj. an old word*) Cut off. *Ba*

Han'ces (*s. in a ſhip*) The falls or deſcents of rails on baniſters from the ſtern to the gangway.

HANCH (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* French han The haunch, the hip, the rear, the hinder part.

Han'ches (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The falls of the from the ſtern to the gangway of a ſhip; the end elliptical arches. *Ba*

Hancl'ing (*s. with cockfighters*) The act of meaſur the body of a cock by the graſp of the hand.

HAND (*s. from the* Sax.) The member with which hold or uſe an inſtrument; an act, a buſineſs, a de an agent, a workman; a particular mode of writ a man's own writing; the cards held by one perſo play; an index, that which points or directs; a m ſure of four inches, that denomination of meaſure which horſes are compared; a part, a quarter, a right or left; an attempt, a power of acting; a thod of government, diſcipline, influence, man ment; a rate, a price, a condition; the ſtate of be near, the ſtate of being prepared; advantage, ſu riority; poſſeſſion, power; the method of doing, means of doing; a tranſmiſſion, a manner of con ing. *Hand over head*, negligently, raſhly. *Hand hand*, cloſe fight. *Hand to hand*, in cloſe union, pat. *Hand to mouth*, juſt as neceſſity requires. *H to glove*, intimate, familiar.

Hand (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To give, to tranſmit w the hand, to guide, to lead by the hand; to ſeize lay hold of; to manage, to move with the hand.

Hand (*adj. from the ſub. much uſed in compoſition*) Bel ing to the hand, born in the hand, managed by the h

Hand'barrow (*s. from* hand, *and* barrow) A frame which any thing is carried by the hands of two perſ

Hand'basket (*s. from* hand, *and* basket) A basket to carried in the hand.

Hand'bell (*s. from* hand, *and* bell) A bell to be rung the hand.

Hand'borrow (*s. an old law term*) A ſurety, a ma pledge.

Hand'breadth (*s. from* hand, *and* breadth) A palm breadth equal to that of the hand.

Hand'cuff (*s. from* hand, *and* cuff) An iron inſtrum to confine the hand.

Hand'cuff (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To confine the hand an iron inſtrument.

Hand'cuffed (*p. from* handcuff) Confined by handcu

Hand'cuffing (*p. a. from* handcuff) Confining with handc

Hand'ed (*p. from* hand) Tranſmitted from one to ther, having the uſe of a hand right or left, joine the hands.

Hand'er (*s. from* hand) One that tranſmits, one hands any thing to another.

Hand'faſt (*s. obſolete*) Cuſtody, hold. *Shakeſp*

Hand'ful (*s. from* hand, *and* full) A quantity which fill the graſp of the hand, a ſmall number, a quantity, a palm, four inches.

Hand'gallop (*s. from* hand, *and* gallop) A ſlow eaſy lop, a gallop in which the hand preſſes the brid prevent the increaſe of ſpeed.

Hand'girth (*s. an old word*) Peace or protection give the king with his own hand.

Hand'gun (*s. from* hand, *and* gun) A gun wielded by hand.

Hand'habend (*s. an old law term*) A thief taken the ſtolen goods in his hand, the ſtate of a thief t with the ſtolen goods in his hand.

Hand'hook (*s. from* hand, *and* hook) An inſtrument by ſmiths in twiſting bars of iron.

Handi'craft (*s. from* handy, *and* craft) Work perfo by the hand, a trade which requires art and ma labour, one employed in a trade that requires art manual labour.

Hand'icraft (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a trade requires art and manual labour.

Hand'icraftſman (*s. from* handicraft, *and* man) A employed in manual occupation.

Hand'icraftſmen (*s. plu. of* handicraftſman) More one uſually employed in manual occupations.

Hand'ier (*adj. comp. of* handy) Handy in a greater de

Hand'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* handy) Handy in the greateſt de

Han

lly (*adv. from* handy) With skill, with dexte- y.

nefs (*s. from* handy) Readineſs, dexterity.

ing (*p. a. from* hand) Leading by the hand, tranſ- tting, putting round from one to another.

work (*s. from* handy, *and* work) The work of the d, the produce of labour, manufacture.

kercher (*s. from* hand, *and* kerchief, *but not ſo com- a ſpelling*) A handkerchief.

kerchief (*s. from* hand, *and* kerchief) A piece of n or ſilk to wipe the face, a piece of cloth or ſilk to r about the neck.

le (*s. from* hand) That part of any thing by which held in the hand, that of which uſe is made, that ich gives an advantage.

le (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To touch, to feel with the d; to manage, to wield; to deal with, to practiſe; eat, to manage; to manage a diſcourſe, to treat of bject.

leather (*s. from* hand, *and* leather) A piece of lea- to ſecure the hand.

led (*p. from* handle) Touched, felt with the hand, ted, managed.

leſs (*adj. from* hand) Void of hands.

ling (*p. a. from* handle) Touching, feeling with hand; treating, managing.

ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of feeling or touch- with the hand, the manner in which any ſubject eated.

maid (*s. from* hand, *and* maid) A maid that waits nd, a woman ſervant.

maiden (*s. from* hand, *and* maiden) A handmaid.

mill (*s. from* hand, *and* mill) A mill for grinding by hand.

ails (*s. from* hand, *and* ſail) Sails managed by the d.

aw (*s. from* hand, *and* ſaw) A ſaw to be uſed by hand.

ſcrew (*s. from* hand, *and* ſcrew) A kind of engine iſing weights, a jack.

el (*s. from* hand, *and* ſell) The firſt act of uſing thing, the firſt act of ſale, the money taken for firſt ſale.

ome (*adj. from* hand) Ready, convenient; beau- graceful; elegant, neat; ample, liberal.

ome (*v. t. from the adj. but not much uſed*) To handſome, to make neat. *Johnſon.*

omely (*adv. from* handſome) Gracefully, elegant- neatly, liberally, generouſly; conveniently, dex- uſly.

omeneſs (*s. from* handſome) Beauty, gracefulneſs, nce.

oming (*p. a. from* handſome) Making handſome, tifying. *Donne.*

peck (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A handſpike. *Sc.*

pike (*s. from* hand, *and* ſpike) A kind of wooden to move heavy bodies.

ice (*s. from* hand, *and* vice) A vice to hold ſmall to be uſed in the hand.

riting (*s. from* hand, *and* write) A particular of writing, a man's own writing.

(*adj. from* hand) Executed by the hand, per- d by the hand; ready, dexterous, ſkilful; con- t, near.

dandy (*s. from* handy) A play in which children e hands and places, a play among children with mber of ſmall ſtones to be thrown up and catched hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

warp (*s. in commerce*) A kind of cloth. *Phillips.*

work (*s, not ſo common a ſpelling*) Handiwork. *Sc.*

(*v. t. from the* Sax. hangan) To ſuſpend, to faſten to be ſuſtained without reſting on the ground; ce without any ſolid ſupport; to diſplay, to ſhew ; to let fall, to decline; to ſuſpend with a cord neck till dead; to ornament with hangings.

(*v. int.*) To be ſuſpended; to depend, to dangle; , to play; to drag, to lay behind; to adhere, ; to linger, to be in ſuſpence; to be fixed in on; to decline, to tend downward; to be ſuſ- d by the neck with a cord.

(*p. from* hang) Suſpended, faſtened ſo as not on the ground, ſuſpended by the neck with a till dead; ornamented with hangings.

(*s. from* hang) That on which any thing hangs, t broad ſword.

on (*s. from* hanger, *and* on) A dependent, one eats and drinks without payment.

g (*p. a. from* hang) Suſpending, fixing without on the ground, ſuſpending by the neck till dead; ornamenting with hangings; foreboding death by the halter, deſerving the halter.

Hang'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fixing any thing ſo as not to reſt on the ground, the act of putting to death by the halter; that which is hung up for ornament, drapery faſtened againſt the walls of a room for ornament.

Hang'man (*s. from* hang, *and* man) A public executioner, one who is appointed to put criminals to death by the halter.

Hang'wite (*s. from* hang, *and* wite, *an old Sax. law term*) A fine for hanging a felon without due courſe of trial, a fine for ſuffering a felon to eſcape out of legal cuſtody.

HANK (*s. from the* Iſlandick *ſignifying* a chain) A ſkein of thread or ſilk; a tye, a check; *but this ſenſe is rather low.*

Hank (*s. a ſea term*) A wooden ring fixed on the ſtays.

HANK'ER (*v. int. from the* Dutch hankeren) To long for, to have an inceſſant wiſh; *with* after; *as,* "*The ſhepherd would be a merchant, the merchant* hankers after *ſomething elſe.*"

Hank'ering (*p. a. from* hanker) Longing for, inceſſantly wiſhing.

Hank'ering (*s. from the part.*) A longing deſire, a continual wiſhing.

Hank'wite (*s. not ſo common or correct a ſpelling*) The hangwite. *Dict. of Arts.*

HAN'NAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* gracious) The name of a woman.

HAN'OCH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* dedicated) A man's name.

Ha'nochite (*s. from* Hanoch) A deſcendant of Hanoch.

HAN'OVER (*s. in geography*) One of the electorates of the German Empire; the capital of that Electorate.

Hanove'rian (*adj. from* Hanover) Belonging to Hanover, born in Hanover, produced in Hanover.

Hanove'rian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Hanover.

Han'per (*s. not ſo common or correct a ſpelling*) The hanaper, an officer of the chancery. *Dict. of Arts.*

HANS, HANSE (*s. from the* Gothick) A company of merchants, a commercial corporation for mutual defence and protection.

Hanſeat'ic (*adj. from* hanſe) Belonging to a company of merchants, belonging to the Hanſe Towns.

Han'ſel (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Handſel, the firſt money taken for the ſale of any commodity. *Scott.*

Han'ſelines (*s. obſolete*) A kind of breeches, ſlops. *Ch.*

Han'ſes (*s. a ſea term, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The hances. *Scott.*

Han'ſetown (*s. from* hanſe, *and* town) One of the port towns in Germany formerly confederated for their mutual defence, and protection of their trade.

HANS'GRAVE (*s. from the* Dutch) The chief of a company, the head man of a corporation.

HANS'INKELDER (*s. from the* Dutch) A child in the mother's womb.

Han'ten (*v. t. obſolete*) To haunt, to uſe. *Chaucer.*

HANTS (*s.*) Hampſhire, the county of Southampton.

Han'ty (*adj. a local word*) Wanton, playful. *Bailey.*

HA'NUN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* merciful) A man's name.

Han'ylowes (*s. obſolete*) Tricks, ſubtilties. *Cole.*

HAP (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Brit. anhap *a misfortune*) A chance, a caſual event, a misfortune.

Hap (*v. int. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete*) To happen, to come by accident. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hap'hazard (*s. from* hap, *and* hazard) Chance, accident.

Hap'herlet (*s. obſolete*) A coarſe kind of coverlet for a bed. *Phillips.*

Hap'leſs (*adj. from* hap) Unhappy, unfortunate, luckleſs. *Scott.*

Hap'ly (*adv. from* hap) Perhaps, peradventure, by chance, by accident.

Happe (*v. t. a law term*) To catch, to ſnatch, to ſeize. *Phillips.*

Happe (*s. obſolete*) Hap, chance, adventure. *Chaucer.*

Hap'pen (*v. int. from* hap) To fall out, to come to paſs, to light on by accident.

Hap'pening (*p. a. from* happen) Falling out, coming to paſs, lighting on by accident.

Hap'perlet (*s. an old word*) A coarſe kind of coverlet for a bed. *Phillips.*

Hap'pier (*adj. comp. of* happy) Happy in a greater degree.

Hap'pieſt (*adj. ſup. of* happy) Happy in the greateſt degree.

Hap'pily (*adv. from* happy) Fortunately, ſucceſsfully; in a ſtate of felicity; readily, gracefully.

Hap'pineſs (*s. from* happy) The ſtate of being happy, felicity.

felicity; good-fortune; unſtudied elegance, felicity of expreſſion.

Hap'py (*adj. from* hap) Enjoying felicity, enjoying that ſtate in which the deſires are ſatisfied; eaſy, contented; ſucceſsful, fortunate; ready in expreſſion.

Haps (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A haſp. *Phillips.*

Haque (*s. an old word*) A ſort of hand gun. *Ph.*

Ha'quebuſs (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A harquebuſs. *Dict. of Arts.*

Ha'queny (*s. a ſpelling out of uſe*) A hackney. *D. of Arts.*

Ha'queton (*s. obſolete*) A piece of armour. *Spenſer.*

HA'RAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a mountain) The name of a man, the name of a place on the borders of the land of Canaan.

HARAN'GUE (*s. from the* French) A ſpeech, a popular oration.

Haran'gue (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To make a ſpeech, to deliver an oration.

Haran'guer (*s. from* harangue) One that harangues, an orator.

Haran'guing (*p. a. from* harangue) Making a ſpeech, delivering an oration, addreſſing in a popular ſpeech.

HAR'ASS (*v. t. from the* French haraſſer) To weary, to fatigue, to tire with labour.

Har'aſs (*s. from the verb*) A diſturbance, a waſte. *Milton.*

Har'aſſed (*p. from* haraſs) Wearied, fatigued; *with* with: *as*, "Haraſſed *out* with *labour*."

Har'aſſing (*p. a. from* haraſs) Wearying, fatiguing, tiring out with labour.

Har'bere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An arbour. *Chaucer.*

Har'berowe (*v. t. obſolete*) To harbour. *Chaucer.*

HAR'BINGER (*s. from the* Dutch herberger) A forerunner, one that goes before to prepare the way.

HARBO'NAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* deſtruction) A man's name.

HAR'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 83 miles from London.

Har'borough (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Harborough, made at Harborough.

HAR'BOUR (*s. from the* Dutch herberg) A lodging, a place of entertainment; a port or haven for ſhips; an aſylum, a place of refuge.

Har'bour (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To entertain, to ſhelter, to ſecure.

Har'bour (*v. int.*) To take refuge, to ſojourn, to lodge.

Har'bourage (*s. from* harbour) Shelter, entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Har'boured (*p. from* harbour) Entertained, ſheltered.

Har'bourer (*s. from* harbour) One that harbours, one that entertains another.

Har'bouring (*p. a. from* harbour) Entertaining, ſheltering.

Har'brough (*s. obſolete*) A harbour. *Spenſer.*

HARD (*adj. from the* Sax. heard) Firm, ſolid; difficult, painful, laborious; ſour, rough, ſevere; cruel, oppreſſive; obdurate, inſenſible, unfeeling; unreaſonable, unjuſt; forced, farfetched; harſh, ſtiff; unproſperous, unkind; avaricious, greedy.

Hard (*adv. from the adj.*) Diligently, laboriouſly; uneaſily, vexatiouſly; vehemently, diſtreſsfully, nimbly, with ſpeed; with difficulty, with labour; at hand, juſt by.

Hard'alee (*adv. a ſea term*) In a ſituation cloſe to the ſide of the ſhip.

Hard'aweather (*adv. a ſea term*) In a ſituation cloſe to the weather ſide of the ſhip.

Hard'beam (*s. in botany*) A kind of tree. *Bailey.*

Hard'bound (*adj. from* hard, *and* bind) Coſtive, bound tight.

Hard'en (*v. t. from* hard) To make hard, to endurate; to make impudent, to embolden; to ſtupify, to make inſenſible; to confirm in any purpoſe or habit.

Hard'en (*v. int.*) To grow hard.

Hard'ened (*p. from* harden) Made hard, confirmed in obduracy, rendered inſenſible.

Hard'ener (*s. from* harden) One that hardens.

Hard'ening (*p. a. from* harden) Making hard.

Hard'ening (*s. from the adj.* The act of making hard.

Hard'er (*adj. comp. of* hard) Hard in a greater degree.

Hard'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* hard, Hard in the greateſt degree.

Hard'favoured (*adj. from* hard, *and* favour) Coarſe of features, harſh of countenance.

Hard'handed (*adj. from* hard, *and* hand) Having hands hardened with labour, coarſe, uſed to manual employments.

Hard'head (*s. from* hard, *and* head) The claſh of heads, a manner of fighting in which the combatants daſh their heads one againſt another; a hard conteſt. *Dryd.*

Hardheart'ed (*adj. from* hard, *and* heart) Cruel, void of compaſſion; barbarous, inhumane.

Hardheart'edneſs (*s. from* hardhearted) Cruelty, want tenderneſs, want of compaſſion.

Hard'ied (*adj. obſolete*) Emboldened, encouraged.

Hard'ier (*adj. comp. of* hardy) Hardy in a greater gree.

Hard'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* hardy) Hardy in the greateſt gree.

Hard'ihead, Hard'ihood (*s. obſolete, from* hardy) Sto neſs, bravery. *Spen*

Hard'ily (*adv. from* hardy) Boldly, ſtoutly. *Sc*

Hard'iment (*s. from* hard) Courage, ſtoutneſs, bra ry. *Shakeſpe*

Hard'ineſs (*s. from* hardy) Hardſhip, fatigue, ſtoutn bravery, confidence, impudence.

Hard'ing (*s. from* hard) A kind of apple.

Hard'iſh (*adj. from* hard) Tending to hardneſs. *Sc*

Hard'laboured (*adj. from* hard, *and* labour) Elabor ſtudied, wrought with care and diligence.

Hard'ly (*adv. from* hard) With difficulty, ſcarce grudgingly, rigorouſly, oppreſſively, indelicate without compaſſion, without tenderneſs.

Hardmouth'ed (*adj. from* hard, *and* mouth) Diſobedi to the rein, inſenſible of the bit.

Hard'ned (*p. rather an obſolete ſpelling*) Hardened.

Hard'neſs (*s. from* hard) The ſtate of being hard; d culty, ſeverity, obduracy; ſavageneſs, barbari cloſeneſs, ſtingineſs.

Hard'ning (*p. a. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Hardening. 1 *Eſd*

Har'dock (*s. in botany, ſuppoſed to be*) The burdock.

Hards (*s. from* hard) The refuſe of flax, the coarſer p of flax.

Hard'ſhip (*s. from* hard) Fatigue, inconvenience, opp ſion, injury.

Hard'ſhrew (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The hardyſh a kind of mouſe.

Hard'ware (*s. from* hard, *and* ware) Manufacture metal.

Hard'wareman (*s. from* hardware, *and* man) A man deals in hardware.

Hard'y (*adj. from* hard) Strong, hard, bold, brave.

Hard'yſhrew (*s. in zoology*) A kind of mouſe, the ſh mouſe. *Dict. of*

HARE (*s. in zoology, from the* Sax. hara) A ſmall druped, the common game of hunters; a conſtella of the ſouthern hemiſphere.

Hare (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fright, to hurry fear.

Ha'rebell (*s. in botany*) A blue campaniform flower.

Ha'rebrained (*adj. from* hare, *and* brain) Volatile, unſettled, wild, roving, hurried, fluttered.

Ha'refoot (*s. in botany*) An herb, the lagopus.

Ha'refoot (*s. in ornithology*) A bird with a foot hare common on the Alps, the lagopus.

Ha'rehearted (*adj. from* hare, *and* heart) Timo fearful. *Ainſw*

Ha'relip (*s. from* hare, *and* lip) A natural fiſſure upper lip.

Harelip'ped (*adj. from* hare, *and* lip) Having a lip. *Ainſw*

HAREN'GUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The herring.

Ha'repipe (*s. from* hare, *and* pipe) A ſnare for cat hares.

Ha'reslettice (*s. a different ſpelling*) Hareslettuce ſow thiſtle. *Ph*

Ha'reslettuce (*s. in botany*) The ſow thiſtle, th chos. *Ainſw*

Ha'reſtrong (*s. in botany*) Hogs fennel. *Dict. of*

Har'iant (*adj. in heraldry, but not ſo common a ſp* Hauriant.

HAR'IDELLE (*s. from the* French) A worn out hor

Ha'ried (*adj. obſolete*) Palled.

Har'ier (*s. from* hare) A dog for hunting hares.

Ha'riff (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Hariola'tion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Ariolati kind of ſoothſaying.

Har'iot (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A heriot, a fine lord on the death of a tenant. *Dict. o*

Har'iotable (*adj. from* hariot, *but not ſo correct a ſp* Liable to pay heriots.

Har'iotſervice (*s. from* hariot, *and* ſervice) A te land by the payment of a heriot.

Hark (*v. int. from* hearken) To harken, to liſten.

Hark (*v. int. now uſed only in the imperative mo* ten, give attention.

HARL (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The filam flax, any ſubſtance conſiſting of filaments.

Harl (*s. a local word*) A miſt.

HARLE (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bir merganſer.

AR'LEIGH (*s.*) A town in Merionethſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 223 miles from London.

r'leigh (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Harleigh, made at Harleigh.

AR'LEQUIN (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A buffoon, one who plays tricks or makes a fool of himſelf to divert the populace.

rlequina'de (*s. from* harlequin) Buffoonery, the tricks of an harlequin. *Bailey.*

'lequinſhip (*s. from* harlequin) The office or employment of an harlequin. *Bailey.*

AR'LESTON (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 100 miles from London.

r'leſton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Harleſton, made at Harleſton.

AR'LING (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 88 miles from London.

r'ling (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Harling, made at Harling.

AR'LOT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A ſtrumpet, a woman of ill fame.

r'lotreis (*s. from* harlot, *obſolete*) Bawdry. *Cb.*

r'lotry (*s. from* harlot) The trade or practice of a harlot; a woman in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

AR'LOW (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 23 miles from London.

r'low (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Harlow, made at Harlow.

ARM (*s. from the* Sax. hearm) A miſchief, a detriment, a hurt; a crime, wickedneſs.

rm (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To hurt, to injure.

AR'MALA (*s. in botany*) An herb, the peganum.

rm'ful (*adj. from* harm) Hurtful, miſchievous, noxious, detrimental.

rm'fully (*adv. from* harmful) Hurtfully, injuriouſly, detrimentally.

rm'fulneſs (*s. from* harmful) Hurtfulneſs, injuriouſneſs.

rm'leſs (*adj. from* harm) Innocent, void of crime; undamaged, unhurt.

rm'leſsly (*adv. from* harmleſs) Innocently, without crime, without hurt.

rm'leſſneſs (*s. from* harmleſs) Innocence, freedom from hurt.

ARMO'NIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Harmony, the agreement of ſounds.

ARMO'NIC (*adj. from the* Greek αρμονικος αρω *to fit*) Adapted to each other, concordant, muſical.

rmo'nica (*s. from* harmonic) That part of muſic which conſiders the agreement of ſounds. *Scott.*

rmo'nical (*adj. from* harmonic) Proportioned to each other, concordant, muſical.

rmo'nics (*s. from* harmonic) That part of muſic which treats of the differences and proportions of ſounds.

rmo'nious (*adj. from* harmony) Adapted to each other, concordant, muſical.

rmo'niouſly (*adv. from* harmonious) With juſt proportion of parts, with concord of ſounds, muſically.

rmo'niouſneſs (*s. from* harmonious) Proportion of parts, agreement of ſounds, harmony.

r'moniſt (*s. from* harmony) A writer who has ſhewn the harmony of the four goſpels, one skilled in harmony. *Scott.*

ar'monize (*v. t. from* harmony) To adjuſt in fit proportion, to make muſical.

ar'monize (*v. int.*) To agree, to make muſic.

ar'monized (*p. from* harmonize) Adapted to each other, made muſical.

ar'monizing (*p. a. from* harmonize) Adapting to each other, agreeing, making muſic.

AR'MONY (*s. from the* Greek αρμονια *agreement of parts*) A juſt proportion of parts, a juſt proportion of ſound, agreement, correſpondent ſentiments.

ARMOS'TES (*s. in antiquity*) The Grecian ædiles, officers among the Greeks anſwering to ædiles among the Romans.

ar'neis (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Harneſs. *Chaucer.*

arnes (*s. a local word*) The brains. *Bailey.*

AR'NESS (*s. from the* French harnois) Armour, defenſive furniture for war; the traces of draught horſes, the gears.

ar'neſs (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dreſs in armour, to put the traces on a horſe.

ar'neſſed (*p. from* harneſs) Dreſſed in armour, fixed in the traces.

ar'neſſgall (*s. from* harneſs, *and* gall) A hurt occaſioned by the friction of the harneſs.

ar'neſſing (*p. a. from* harneſs) Putting on armour, fixing in the traces.

A'RO (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A cry after felons, a hue and cry.

HA'ROD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* aſtoniſhment) The name of a place. *Judges.*

Ha'rol (*s. a different ſpelling*) A hue and cry.

HA'ROLD (*s.*) A man's name.

HAR'OSHETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* agriculture) The name of a place. *Judges.*

HARP (*s. from the* Sax. hearp) A lyre, a ſtringed inſtrument of muſic; a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

Harp (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To play on the harp, to touch any paſſion, to dwell on a ſubject.

HAR'PA (*s. in ornithology*) A ravenous bird of the vulture kind. *Phillips.*

Harpac'ticon (*s. a different ſpelling*) The harpaction. *Ph.*

HARPAC'TION (*s. in phyſic and ſurgery*) A kind of gum, a plaiſter of brimſtone and turpentine. *Phillips.*

HAR'PAX (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of amber. *Ph.*

Harpe (*s. an old word*) A ſword like a ſcithe, a wood knife. *Phillips.*

Harp'ed (*p. from* harp) Played on the harp, dwelt upon.

HARPEGGIA'TO, HARPE'GGIO (*s. in muſic*) The method of ſtriking the ſeveral ſounds of a concord ſo as to be heard diſtinctly one after another.

Harp'er (*s. from* harp) One that plays on a harp.

Harpinee'r (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An harponeer. *Dict. of Arts.*

Harp'ing (*p. a. from* harp) Playing on the harp, dwelling upon any ſubject; *with* on *or* upon: *as,* "Harping on *what I am.*"

Harp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of playing on the harp, the ſound of harpers.

Harp'ingiron (*s. from* harpoon, *and* iron) A harpoon, the dart with which whales are ſtruck.

Har'pings (*s. a ſea term*) The breadth of a ſhip at the bow, the ends of the bend which are faſtened into the ſtern.

HARPOC'RATES (*s. in Egyptian mythology*) The ſuppoſed god of ſilence.

Harponee'r (*s. from* harpoon) He that throws the harpoon in the whale fiſhery.

HARPOO'N (*s. from the* French harpon) A bearded dart with which whales are ſtruck, the harpingiron.

Har'pour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A harper. *Chaucer.*

Harp'ſichord (*s. from* harp, *and* chord) A muſical inſtrument much uſed by the ladies.

Harp'ſicol (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An harpſichord. *Sc.*

HAR'PY (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* Greek αρπαζω *to ſnatch away*) A fabulous kind of filthy bird with the face of a woman exceedingly voracious; a ravenous wretch.

Har'quebuſs (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An arquebuſe, a hand gun.

Har'quebuſſier (*s. from* harquebuſs) One armed with an arquebuſe.

Har'ridan (*s. from* haridelle) A decayed ſtrumpet.

Har'ried (*p. from* harry) Ruffled, teazed; robbed, plundered.

Har'rier (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A harier, a hound for hunting hares. *Scott.*

HAR'RIOT (*s.*) A woman's name.

HAR'RON (*s. an old law term*) The haro, a hue and cry. *Phillips.*

HAR'ROW (*s. from the* German harake *a rake*) A frame of timber ſet with teeth to rake ploughed ground.

Har'row (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To break with the harrow, to tear up, to ſtrip, to lay waſte, to diſturb, to haraſs.

Har'row (*interj. now grown obſolete*) An exclamation of ſudden diſtreſs.

Har'rowed (*p. from* harrow) Raked with a harrow, diſturbed, haraſſed.

Har'rower (*s. from* harrow) One that harrows; a kind of hawk.

Har'rowing (*p. a. from* harrow) Raking with a harrow, diſturbing, haraſſing.

Har'rowing (*s. from the part.*) The act of raking ploughed land with a harrow.

Har'rowtine (*s. from* harrow, *and* tine) The iron tooth of a harrow.

HAR'RY (*v. t. from the* French harer) To teaze, to ruffle, to hare; to rob, to plunder.

HAR'RY (*s.*) A man's name, Henry.

Harrygau'd (*s. a local word*) A wild giddy girl. *Bai.*

Har'rying (*p. a. from* harry) Ruffling, teazing; robbing, plundering.

HARSH (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* German herviſche) Rough, ſour, auſtere; rugged, grating; unpleaſing rigorous.

Harſh'ly (*adv. from* harſh) Sourly, ſeverely, ruggedly.

Harſh'neſs (*s. from* harſh) Sourneſs, auſterity, roughneſs, ruggedneſs, moroſeneſs.

Harſ'let (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A roaſt made up for the moſt part of the heart, liver and lights of a pig. *Ainſworth.*

HART (*s. from the* Sax. heort) A he deer of the larger kind, the roe buck.

Hart'calver (*s. in botany, a local word*) The melilot. *B.*

Hart'evil (*s. in farriery*) A defluction of humours on the jaws of a horſe which hinders him from eating. *Sc.*

HART'FORD (*s.*) Hertford.

Hart'hunting (*s. from* hart, *and* hunting) The act of hunting the hart.

Har'tichoke (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The artichoke.

HART'LAND (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 218 miles from London.

Hart'land (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hartland, made at Hartland.

HAR'TLEPOOL (*s.*) A town in Durham; it has a market on Saturday, and is 258 miles from London.

Har'tlepool (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hartlepool, made at Hartlepool.

Hart'royal (*s. in botany*) An herb, a ſpecies of the buckthorn plantain.

Harts'fodder (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb. *Phillips.*

Harts'horn (*s. in pharmacy*) The horn of the red deer, much uſed in medicine.

Harts'horn (*s. in botany*) A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Harts'horndrops (*s. in medicine*) The ſpirit of hartſhorn.

Harts'trefoil (*s. in botany*) An herb, the melilotus. *Ain.*

Harts'tongue (*s. in botany*) A plant, the phyllitis.

Hart'wort (*s. in botany*) A plant, the tordylon.

HAR'VEST (*s. from the* Sax. hærfeſt) The ſeaſon of gathering in the corn, the ripened corn, the produce of the year; the produce of labour.

Har'veſt (*adj. from the ſub. but chiefly uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to the harveſt.

Har'veſter (*s. from* harveſt) One who works at the harveſt.

Har'veſtfly (*s. from* harveſt, *and* fly) A large four winged fly of the cicada kind.

Har'veſthome (*s. from* harveſt, *and* home) The laſt load of the harveſt, the feaſt at the end of the harveſt, a ſong ſung at the end of harveſt; the opportunity of gathering treaſure.

Har'veſtlord (*s. from* harveſt, *and* lord) The head reaper, the foreman at the harveſt.

Har'veſtlouſe (*s. from* harveſt, *and* louſe) An exceeding ſmall inſect very troubleſome in harveſt time.

Har'veſtman (*s. from* harveſt, *and* man) A man hired for the harveſt.

Har'veſtmoon (*s. from* harveſt, *and* moon) That lunation which happens about harveſt, in which the moon at full riſes much about the ſame time for ſeveral nights together.

Har'veſttime (*s. from* harveſt, *and* time) The ſeaſon of harveſt.

Har'veſtwork (*s. from* harveſt, *and* work) The labour of gathering in the fruits of the harveſt.

Har'uſpex (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The aruſpex, a kind of prieſt who was to view the entrails of beaſts ſlain in ſacrifice.

HAR'WICH (*s.*) A borough and port town in Eſſex; it has a market on Tueſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 72 miles from London.

Har'wich (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Harwich, made at Harwich.

Har'yed (*adj. obſolete*) Carried out by force, hurried. *Ch.*

Has (*v. int. third perſ. ſing. from* have, *a ſign of the paſt tenſe*) Hath now, hath indeed.

Has (*v. t. third perſ. ſing. of* have) Hath, poſſeſſeth.

Ha'ſardous (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hazardous. *Ch.*

Haſe (*v. t. a local word*) To frighten, to frighten with a ſad noiſe. *Bailey.*

Ha'ſel (*s. an old ſpelling*) The hazel. *Phillips.*

HASH (*v. t. from the* French hacher) To mince, to cut in ſmall ſlices and warm up a ſecond time, to mingle.

Haſh (*s. from the verb*) Meat cut in ſmall ſlices and warmed a ſecond time; a mixture.

Haſh'ed (*p. from* haſh) Cut in ſlices and warmed up a ſecond time.

Haſh'ing (*p. a. from* haſh) Mincing, cutting in ſmall ſlices, mixing.

HASHMO'NAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* diligence) The name of a place. *Numbers.*

HASK (*s. probably from the* German haſech) Something made of twigs or ruſhes, a haſſock.

Hask'wort (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb.

Ha'ſle (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The hazel.

HA'SLEMERE (*s.*) A borough town in Surry; it has market on Tueſday, ſends two members to parli ment, and is 44 miles from London.

Ha'ſlemere (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Haſlemer made at Haſlemere.

HAS'LET (*s. from the* Iſlandick haſla *a bundle*) The hear liver and lights of a pig.

Ha'ſlewort (*s. in botany*) An herb. *Phillip*

HAS'LINGDON (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has market on Wedneſday, and is 195 miles from Londo

Has'lingdon (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Haſlin don, made at Haſlingdon.

HASP (*s. from the* Sax. hæps) A claſp folded over a ſt ple, a kind of faſtening.

Haſp (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſhut with a claſp.

Has'pat (*s. a local word*) A ſtripling, a lad.

Haſp'ed (*p. from* haſp) Faſtened with a haſp.

Has'ping (*p. a. from* haſp) Faſtening with a haſp.

Haſp'nold (*s. a local word*) A ſtripling, a young fe low. *Baile*

HASSIDE'ANS (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) The Jews w united under Mattathias to fight for the laws of G and the liberty of their country. *Dict. of Ar*

HAS'SOCK (*s. from the* German haſeck) A thick mat kneel on at church, any thing made of ruſhes.

Haſt (*v. t. the ſecond perſ. ſing. of* have) Poſſeſſeſt.

Haſt (*v. int. ſecond perſ. ſing. from* have, *a ſign of the p tenſe*) Haſt now, haſt indeed.

HAST'A (*s. from the* Lat.) A pike, a ſpear, a javelin; a kind of offenſive arms. *Phill*

Haſt'apor'ci (*s. in old records*) A ſhield of land.

Ha'ſtapu'ra (*s. in antiquity*) A half pike, a kind ſceptre. *Phill*

Haſt'ated (*adj. from* haſta) Furniſhed with a ſpear; ha ing a leaf like the head of an halberd.

HASTA'TI (*s. from* haſta) Soldiers armed with pik ſpearmen.

HASTE (*s. from the* French) Speed, precipitation; p ſion, vehemence.

Haſte (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To make haſte, to be in hurry, to move with ſpeed.

Haſte (*v. t.*) To haſten, to urge on, to puſh forwar to expedite.

Haſt'ed (*p. from* haſte) Haſtened, urged on, expedited

Has'ten (*v. int. from* haſte) To make haſte, to be in hurry, to move with ſpeed.

Has'ten (*v. t.*) To puſh forward, to urge on, to exp dite.

Has'tened (*p. from* haſten) Puſhed forward, urged o expedited.

Has'tener (*s. from* haſte) One that haſtens, one that pu forward.

Ha'ſtening (*p. a. from* haſten) Puſhing forward, urgi on, making haſte.

Ha'ſter (*s. from* haſte) A kind of ſcreen lined with tin haſten the roaſting of meat.

Ha'ſtier (*adj. comp. of* haſty) Haſty in a greater degree

Ha'ſtieſt (*adj. ſup. of* haſty) Haſty in the greateſt degr

HAST'ILUDE (*s. not uſed, from* haſta *a ſpear, and* lu *to play*) Spear play, a bout at tilt or tournament. C

Ha'ſtily (*adv. from* haſty) With haſte, in a hurry, ſpe dily; raſhly, precipitately, vehemently.

Ha'ſtineſs (*s. from* haſty) Haſte, ſpeed, hurry, anger, v hemence.

Ha'ſting (*p. a. from* haſte) Making haſte, haſtening, ur ing on, moving with ſwiftneſs.

HA'STINGS (*s.*) A borough town in Suſſex; it has a ma ket on Wedneſday, and Saturday, ſends two membe to parliament, and is 63 miles from London.

Ha'ſtings (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Haſting made at Haſtings.

Ha'ſtings (*s. from* haſte) A kind of apple, a kind of ea peas.

Ha'ſtly (*adv. obſolete*) With haſte, ſoon. *Chauc*

Ha'ſtive (*adj. from* haſte) Haſty, forward. *Sco*

Has'tula (*s. from* haſta) A ſmall ſpear. *Phill*

Ha'ſty (*adj. from* haſte) Speedy, quick, early ripe, p ſionate, raſh, precipitate.

Ha'ſtypudding (*s. from* haſty, *and* pudding) A kind pudding made of milk and flour boiled up quick t gether.

HAT (*s. from the* Sax. hæt) A cover for the head wi brims wider than a cap.

HA'TACH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſtriker) A ma name.

Hat'band (*s. from* hat, *and* band) A ſtring tied rou the hat, a piece of ſilk put round the hat and co monly given at funerals.

Hat'box (*s. from* hat, *and* box) A ſlight box to put a h in.

Hat'ca

case (s. *from* hat, *and* caſe) A ſlight box for a hat, oiled cloth to put over the hat.

TCH (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* German hecken) o produce young from eggs by incubation; to con-ive, to form by meditation, to invent.

TCH (*v. t. from the* French hacher *to cut*) To ſhade lines in drawing or graving.

ch (*v. int.*) To be in a ſtate of growing quick, to be a ſtate of advance.

ch (*s. from the verb*) The act of excluding from the g; the brood excluded from the egg; a diſcloſure, diſcovery.

TCH (*s. from the* Sax. hæca) A half door, the opening ver the door.

ch'ed (*p. from* hatch) Produced from the egg by in-bation; contrived, invented; ſhaded with lines.

TCHEL (*s. from the* German hachelen) The inſtrument ith which flax is dreſſed.

ch'el (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To beat flax, to dreſs flax r ſpinning.

ch'elled (*p. from* hatchel) Dreſſed, dreſſed with the tchel.

ch'eller (*s. from* hatchel) A beater of flax, a flax reſſer.

ch'elling (*p. a. from* hatchel) Beating flax with a tchel.

ch'es (*s. plu.*) **Floodgates,** the doors or openings om one deck **or floor** of a ſhip to the other. *To be nder the hatches,* to be in a ſtate of ſubjection.

TCH'ET (*s. from the* French hachette) A ſmall kind ax.

ch'etface (*s. from* hatchet, *and* face) An ugly face, a ce ill formed.

ch'etvetch (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulſe. *Phillips.*

ch'ing (*p. a. from* hatch) Producing young from gs by incubation; contriving, inventing; ſhading ith lines.

ch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of producing young om eggs by incubation; a kind of drawing, a kind engraving.

ch'ment (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An atchievement, eſcutcheon placed over a door at a funeral.

ch'way (*s. from* hatch, *and* way) The way through e hatches from one deck of a ſhip to another, a way er the hatches.

TE (*v. t. from the* Sax. hatian) To deteſt, to abhor, abominate.

(*s. from the verb*) Deteſtation, hatred.

(*adj. obſolete*) Called, named; hot, heated. *Ch.*

ed (*p. from* hate) Deteſted, abominated.

eful (*adj. from* hate) Odious, abominable; malig-nt, abhorrent.

efully (*adv. from* hateful) Odiouſly, abominably, alignantly.

efulneſs (*s. from* hateful) Odiouſneſs, the ſtate of be-g hateful.

er (*s. from* hate) One that hates, a deteſter.

'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Sa-day, and is 30 miles from London.

'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Hertfordſhire; it has a mar-on Thurſday, and is 19 miles from London.

field (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hatfield, made Hatfield.

(*v. t. third perſ. ſing. of* have) Poſſeſſeth, holdeth, gardeth.

(*v. int. a ſign of the paſt tenſe, third perſ. ſing of* ve) Hath now, hath indeed.

H'ERLY (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a mar-on Friday, and is 200 miles from London.

erly (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hatherly, de at Hatherly.

den (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Hated, did hate. *Wickl.*

ng (*p. a. from* hate) Deteſting, abominating.

els (*s. in cookery*) A nice diſh of veal ſweatbreads other ingredients. *Phillips.*

maker (*s. from* hat, *and* make) One whoſe trade is make hats.

ed (*s. from* hate) Hate, malignity, diſlike, deteſta-n.

(*adj. obſolete*) Named, called; hot, heated.

er (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* batter) To aſs, to weary, to wear out with fatigue. *Dryd.*

er (*s. from* hat) A maker of hats.

ered (*p. from* hatter) Wearied, fatigued, worn with ſervice: *with* out *and* with: *as,* "*He was* tered out with *penance.*"

ering (*p. a. from* hatter) Wearying, fatiguing.

e (*adj. a local word*) Wild, giddy. *Bailey.*

ock (*s. a local word*) A ſhock of corn. *Johnſ.*

n (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A haven. *Chaucer.*

HAVAN'NA (*s. in geography*) A ſtrong city the capital of the iſle of Cuba in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

HAV'ANT (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 66 miles from London.

Hav'ant (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Havant, made at Havant.

Hau'berg (*s. obſolete*) A hauberk. *Chaucer.*

Hau'bergets (*s. in old records*) Haberjects, a kind of coarſe cloth.

Hau'berjannock (*s. a local word*) An oaten loaf, an oaten cake.

Hau'berk (*s. an old word*) A coat of mail, a breaſt plate.

Hau'bert (*s. obſolete*) A hauberk, a coat of mail. *Ch.*

HAVE (*v. t. perhaps from the* Lat. habeo *to have*) To poſſeſs, to poſſeſs by marriage, to take in marriage; to carry, to wear; to take, to receive; to procure, to find; to hold, to regard; to poſſeſs by purchaſe. *Have at,* to aſſault, to make an attempt.

Have (*v. int. a ſign of the paſt tenſe*) Have now, have indeed.

Have (*v. int. obſolete*) To behave. *Chaucer.*

HA'VEN (*s. from the* Dutch) A port, a harbour, a ſafe ſtation for ſhips; a refuge, an aſylum.

Ha'ven (*v. t. obſolete*) To have. *Chaucer.*

Hav'ener (*s. from* haven) The overſeer of a harbour or haven.

Ha'ver (*s. from* have) One that hath, one that poſſeſſeth any thing.

Ha'ver (*s. a local word*) Oats.

Ha'ver (*adj. from the ſub. a local word*) Oaten, made of oats. *Johnſon.*

Hav'erdupoiſe (*s. an old ſpelling*) Avoirdupois. *Ph.*

HAV'ERFORDWEST (*s.*) A town in Pembrokeſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends one member to parliament, and is 256 miles from London.

Hav'erfordweſt (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Haverfordweſt, made at Haverfordweſt.

HAV'ERILL (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 55 miles from London.

Hav'erill (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Haverill, made at Haverill.

Haugh (*s. obſolete*) A little meadow lying in a valley. *Camden.*

HAUGHT (*adj. from the* French haut, *but now diſuſed*) Haughty, inſolent, arrogant; high, proud.

Haught'ier (*adj. comp. of* haughty) Haughty in a greater degree.

Haugh'tieſt (*adj. ſup. of* haughty) Haughty in the greateſt degree.

Haugh'tily (*adv. from* haughty) Proudly, arrogantly, contemptuouſly.

Haugh'tineſs (*s. from* haughty) Pride, arrogance.

Haugh'ty (*adj. from* haught) Proud, lofty, arrogant, contemptuous; proudly great; bold, adventurous.

HAV'ILAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that brings forth) The name of a country. *Geneſis.*

Ha'vin (*v. t. obſolete*) To have, to poſſeſs. *Chaucer.*

Hav'ing (*p. a. from* have) Poſſeſſing, carrying, wearing; *with* on *or* upon: *as,* "Having *nothing* upon *him.*"

Hav'ing (*s. from the part.*) A poſſeſſion, an eſtate; the act of poſſeſſing; behaviour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ha'viour (*s. from* behaviour, *but now grown obſolete*) Behaviour, conduct, manners. *Spenſer.*

HAUL (*v. t. from the* French haler *to draw*) To pull, to drag, to draw by violence.

Haul (*s. from the verb*) A pull, a violent dragging.

Haul'ed (*p. from* haul) Pulled, dragged.

Haul'ing (*p. a. from* haul) Pulling, dragging.

Haul'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pulling, the act of dragging.

HAULM (*s. from the* Sax. healm) Stubble, ſtraw. *Cole.*

HAUL'TON (*s.*) A town in Cheſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 185 miles from London.

Haul'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Haulton, made at Haulton.

HAUM (*s. from the* Sax. healm) Straw, the ſtraw after the corn is threſhed out. *Johnſon.*

Haunce (*v. t. obſolete*) To enhance. *Cole.*

HAUNCH (*s. from the* French hanche) The thigh, the hinder hip; the rear, the hind part.

Haun'cin (*v. t. obſolete*) To enhance, to elevate. *Ch.*

Haun'ſing (*s. obſolete*) An elevation. *Chaucer.*

HAUNT (*v. t. from the* French hanter) To frequent, to follow almoſt continually.

Haunt (*v. int.*) To be much about, to appear frequently.

Haunt (*s. from the verb*) The place in which one is frequently found, the habit of being in a certain place; cuſtom, habit.

Haunt'ed (*p. from* haunt) Frequented, followed almoſt continually, followed with ſomething diſagreeable.

Haunt'er (*s. from* haunt) A frequenter of one certain place, one that is frequently found in a place.

Haun'tidin (*adj. obſolete*) Haunted. *Chaucer.*

Haun'ting (*p. a. from* haunt) Frequenting, reſorting frequently to one place.

HAU'RIANT (*adj. in heraldry, applied to fiſh*) Erect, having the head upwards and the body in an erect poſture.

HAV'OCK (*s. from the* Brit. hafog) Waſte, devaſtation, mercileſs deſtruction.

Hav'ock (*interj. from the ſub.*) An exclamation to encourage ſlaughter. "*Cry* havock, *kings!*" *Sh.*

Ha'voire (*s. obſolete*) Riches, poſſeſſions, bribery. *Ch.*

HA'VOTHJAI'R (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an appearance of light) The name of a place. *Numbers.*

Hauſe (*s. a ſea term*) The hawſe, the ſpace between the cables before the ſtern of the ſhip when ſhe is moored with two anchors.

Hauſe (*s. a local word*) The throat. *Cole.*

Hau'ſeholes (*s. in a ſhip*) The holes cut through the bows of a ſhip on each ſide the ſtern.

Hau'ſelines (*s. an old word*) Breeches, ſlops. *Cole.*

Hau'ſepieces (*s. a ſea term*) The foremoſt timbers of a ſhip.

HAU'SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. haurio *to draw, but not uſed*) Capable of being emptied. *Cole.*

Hauſt (*s. from* hauſtus) A draught, as much as a man can well ſwallow at once; a dry cough. *Cole.*

HAU'STUS (*s. in phyſic*) A draught, a potion, a doſe. *Phillips.*

Haut'bergeon (*s. an old ſpelling*) An habergeon. *Phil.*

HAUT'BOY (*s. from the* French haut, *and* bois) A muſical inſtrument; a kind of ſtrawberry.

Hau'tein (*adj. obſolete*) Haughty, proud. *Chaucer.*

Hau'teinly (*adv. obſolete, from* hautein) Haughtily. *Ch.*

HAUT'GOUT (*s. from the* French) A high reliſh. *Scott.*

HAW (*s. from the* Sax. hæg) The fruit or ſeed of the hawthorn; an excreſcence in the eye; a hedge.

HAW (*s. from the* Sax. haga) A ſmall piece of ground adjoining to a houſe or village. *Carew.*

Haw (*v. int. perhaps from* hack) To ſpeak ſlowly, to ſpeak with frequent heſitations.

Haw'ard (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A hayward, a keeper of the common fields. *Phillips.*

Haw'bak, Haw'beck, Haw'berk (*s. obſolete*) The hauberk, a coat of mail, a breaſtplate. *Chaucer.*

Hawe (*adj. obſolete*) Coloured. *Chaucer.*

Hawe (*s. obſolete*) A hawthornberry, a yard, a hedge. *Ch.*

Hawes (*s. in doomſday book*) Houſes, dwellings.

Haw'finch (*s. in ornithology*) The cocothrauſtus, the groſsbeak.

Haw'ing (*p. a. from* haw) Speaking ſlowly, ſpeaking with frequent heſiations.

Haw'ing (*s. from the part.*) A ſlowneſs of ſpeech, a ſpeech made with frequent heſitations.

HA'WISE (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Avice, a woman's name.

HAWK (*s. in ornithology, from the* Sax. hafock) A bird of prey, a falcon formerly much uſed to catch other birds.

Hawk (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To catch by means of a hawk, to attack on the wing; *with* at: *as,* "*And* hawks at *flies.*"

HAWK (*v. t. from the* German hack *a ſaleſman*) To ſell, to offer to ſale in the ſtreets or about the country.

HAWK (*s. from the* Brit. hack) A kind of cough, an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Hawk (*v. int.*) To make an effort to bring phlegm up the throat.

Hawk (*v. t.*) To bring up phlegm from the throat by hawking.

Hawk'ed (*p. from* hawk) Attacked on the wing, ſtruck as by a hawk; *with* at: *as,* "*Was by a mouſing owl* hawked at *and killed.*"

Hawk'ed (*adj. from* hawk) Formed like the bill of a hawk, aquiline.

Hawk'ed (*p. from* hawk) Brought up from the throat by hawking.

Hawk'ed (*p. from* hawk *to ſell*) Carried about and offered to ſale.

Hawk'er (*s. from* hawk) One who offers any commodity to ſale from place to place.

Hawk'ing (*p. a. from* hawk) Following the diverſion of catching game with a hawk, making an effort to bring up phlegm from the throat, offering to ſale from one place to another.

Hawk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The diverſion of catching game with a hawk, the effort to bring up phlegm from the throat, the practice of offering goods to ſale from place to place.

HAWKS'HEAD (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a m ket on Monday, and is 271 miles from London.

Hawks'head (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hawkſhea made at Hawkſhead.

Hawk'weed (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Hawlks (*s. an old word*) Corners. *Philli*

Hawm (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Haulm, ſtubble.

Hawſe (*s. a ſea term*) The ſpace between the cables o ſhip when ſhe is moored with two anchors; a rou hole under the ſhip's head. *Harr*

Hawſe (*v. t. a local word*) To frighten. *Bail*

Haw'ſer (*s. a ſea term*) A large rope betwixt a cable a a tow line.

Haw'ten (*adj. a local word*) Inſolent. *C*

Haw'thorn (*s. in botany*) The common white thorn.

Haw'thorn (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the wh thorn, conſiſting of the white thorn.

Haw'thornberry (*s. from* hawthorn, *and* berry) T fruit or ſeed of the hawthorn.

Haw'thornbuſh (*s. from* hawthorn, *and* buſh) The wh thorn, a white thorn grown buſhy.

Haw'thornhedge (*s. from* hawthorn, *and* hedge) A qui hedge, a hedge conſiſting chiefly of hawthorn.

HAY (*s. from the* Sax hieg) Graſs cut and dried to f der cattle in the winter.

HAY (*s. from the* French haie *a hedge*) A net which cloſes the haunt of an animal; a kind of dance.

HAY (*s.*) A town in Brecknockſhire; it has a mar on Saturday, and is 152 miles from London.

Hay (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the Hay, made the Hay.

Hay (*s. obſolete*) A hedge. *Chau*

Hay (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to hay, conſiſting hay.

Hay'boot, Hay'bote (*s. an old word*) A permiſſion take thorns and other underwood for fences.

Hay'cock (*s. from* hay, *and* cock) A ſmall quantity hay put up in a heap.

Hay'deck (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh. *A*

Hay'degines (*s. an old word*) A kind of country dan the round. *Bai*

Hay'layk (*s.*) A woman ſlave in Turkey.

Hay'loft (*s. from* hay, *and* loft) A loft to put hay in

HAYL'SHAM (*s.*) A town in Suſſex; it has a market Saturday, and is 58 miles from London.

Hayl'ſham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Haylſha made at Haylſham.

Hay'maids (*s. in botany*) The alehoof. *Phil*

Hay'maker (*s. from* hay, *and* make) One employed making hay.

Hay'making (*s. from* hay, *and* make) The act or pro of making hay.

Hay'mow (*s. from* hay, *and* mow) A hayrick, a m of hay.

Hayne (*s. obſolete*) Hatred, malice. *Cha*

Hay'rick (*s. from* hay, *and* rick) A mow of hay lai for the winter.

Hay'ſle (*v. t. an old word*) To charge, to command.

Hay'ſtack (*s. from* hay, *and* ſtack) A mow of hay.

HAY'WARD (*s. from the* Sax.) One who is employe keep the cattle and preſerve the fences of a com field.

Hayz (*s. with aſtrologers*) The dignity of a pl heightened by ſome favourable circumſtances or ation.

HAZA'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who ſees A man's name.

HA'ZARD (*s. from the* French) Chance, accident, ger, chance of danger, a game at dice.

Haz'ard (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To expoſe to chance, to into danger.

Haz'ard (*v. int.*) To try a chance, to adventure.

Haz'ardable (*adj. from* hazard) Liable to chance, to hazard.

Haz'arded (*p. from* hazard) Expoſed to chance, ad tured.

Haz'arder (*s. from* hazard) One who hazards.

Haz'arding (*p. a. from* hazard) Expoſing to dange poſing to hazard.

Haz'ardours (*s. obſolete*) Gameſters, players at zard. *Cha*

Haz'ardous (*adj. from* hazard) Expoſed to hazard, gerous.

Haz'ardouſly (*adv. from* hazardous) With danger, hazard.

Haz'ardouſneſs (*s. from* hazardous) The ſtate of hazardous.

Haz'ardrie (*s. obſolete*) Gaming, playing at hazard.

Haz'ardry (*s. from* hazard, *but now grown obſolete*) neſs, precipitation. *Sp*

Ha

Haz'ards (*s. from* hazard) The holes in the ſide of a billiard table.

HAZARMA'VETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the court of death) A man's name.

HAZE (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A fog, a miſt.

Haze (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To be foggy, to be miſty.

Haze (*v. t.*) To fright. *Ainſworth.*

HA'ZEL (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. hæſel) The corylus, the nut tree.

Ha'zel (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the corylus; light brown, having the colour of the corylus.

HAZELOPO'NI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſhade and ſorrow of countenance) The name of a woman.

Ha'zelly (*adj. from* hazel) Light brown, coloured like hazel.

Ha'zelnut (*s. from* hazel, *and* nut) The common ſmall nut, the fruit of the hazel.

HAZ'EROTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a porch) The name of a place. *Numb.*

Ha'zier (*adj. comp. of* hazy) Hazy in a greater degree.

Ha'zieſt (*adj. ſup. of* hazy) Hazy in the greateſt degree.

Ha'zil (*adj. obſolete*) Hazel. *Chaucer.*

Ha'zle (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The hazel. *Johnſ.*

Ha'zle (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Hazel, belonging to the hazel, made of hazel. *Urry.*

Ha'zleearth (*s. from* hazle, *and* earth, *in agriculture*) A kind of red loam often uſed as manure.

HA'ZLEHEN (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the ſize of a moderately grown pullet, a ſpecies of tetrao. *D. of Ar.*

Ha'zleyearth (*s. husbandry*) A kind of red loam. *D. of Ar.*

HA'ZOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a court) The name of a city in the land of Iſrael.

Ha'zy (*adj. from* haze) Dark, foggy, miſty.

HE (*pron. from the* Sax.) The man that was mentioned before, the perſon or thing of the maſculine gender that was named before.

He (*s. from the pron.*) The man, the perſon, the male. "*The* hes *in birds have the faireſt feathers.*"

He (*adj. from the pron. chiefly uſed in compoſition*) Maſculine, being of the male kind. "*A* he *goat.*"

HEAD (*s. from the* Sax. heafd) That part of the body that contains the brain; the brain, the organ of ſenſation; the top of any thing bigger than the reſt; the fore part, the chief part; the chief, the principal part; the firſt place, the place of command; the underſtanding, the faculties of the mind; power, force, reſolution; a chief ſubject of a diſcourſe; a ſource, a fountain, a criſis, a pitch; a conflux, that which riſes to a head, that which riſes to the top; an individual; a perſon expoſed to penalty; a dreſs on the head; liberty, liberty to go forward. "*Head and ears,*" the whole perſon. "*Head and ſhoulders,*" by force, violently, all at once.

Head (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To lead, to govern; to furniſh with a head; to top, to behead.

Head (*adj. from the ſub. often uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to the head, principal, chief.

Head'ach (*s. from* head, *and* ach) A pain in the head.

Head'band (*s. from* head, *and* band) A fillet for the head, a topknot; the band at each end of a book.

Head'borough (*s. from* head, *and* borough) A conſtable; heretofore the chief man of the frank pledge, a peace officer who had the chief government within his pledge.

Head'dreſs (*s. from* head, *and* dreſs) The dreſs of a woman's head, that which reſembles a headdreſs.

Head'er (*s. from* head) One that furniſhes with a head; the firſt brick in the angle, a brick with the head in front.

Head'faſt (*s. a ſea term*) A rope employed to faſten the head of a ſhip.

HEAD'FORD (*s.*) A town in Ireland, in the county of Galway, and principality of Connaught.

Head'gargle (*s. from* head, *and* gargle) A diſeaſe in cattle. *Mortimer.*

Head'ier (*adj. comp. of* heady) Heady in a greater degree.

Head'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* heady) Heady in the greateſt degree.

Head'ily (*adv. from* heady) Obſtinately, ſtubbornly. *Sc.*

Head'ineſs (*s. from* heady) Precipitation, raſhneſs, obſtinacy; the quality of liquors which affects the head.

Head'land (*s. from* head, *and* land) A cape, a point of land jutting out into the ſea.

Head'leſs (*s. from* head) Having no head, void of a head, beheaded; having no chief; ignorant, obſtinate, raſh.

Head'lines (*s. in a ſhip*) The head ropes, the ropes which are next the yards.

Head'long (*adj. from* head, *and* long) Raſh, thoughtleſs, ſudden, precipitate.

Head'long (*adv. from the adj.*) With the head foremoſt, raſhly, haſtily, heedleſsly.

Head'moſt (*adj. a ſea term, from* head, *and* moſt) Moſt advanced, moſt forward.

Head'pence (*s. from* head, *and* pence) The head ſilver, the fine which the ſheriff of Northumberland heretofore exacted of the inhabitants twice in ſeven years. *P.*

Head'piece (*s. from* head, *and* piece) Armour for the head, an helmet; underſtanding, force of mind; a man of underſtanding, a ſkilful perſon.

Headquar'ters (*s. from* head, *and* quarters) The place of general rendezvous for ſoldiers, where the commander in chief takes up his quarters.

Head'rope (*s. ſea term*) That part of the belt rope which terminates the ſail on the upper edge to which it is faſtened.

Head'ſail (*s. from* head, *and* ſail) A ſail that belongs to the fore part of the ſhip.

Headſea (*s. a ſea term, from* head, *and* ſea) A great wave coming directly towards the head of the ſhip.

Head'ſhip (*s. from* head) Authority, dignity, the chief place, the ſtate of being at the head.

Head'ſilver (*s. from* head, *and* ſilver) The fine of forty pounds or upwards which the ſheriff of Northumberland heretofore exacted of the inhabitants twice in ſeven years.

Heads'man (*s. from* head, *and* man) One that is appointed to behead a criminal, an executioner.

Heads'men (*s. plu. from* headſman) More than one headſman, men appointed to behead criminals. *Dryden.*

Head'ſtall (*s. from* head, *and* ſtall) That part of a bridle that encompaſſes the head.

Head'ſtone (*s. from* head, *and* ſtone) The firſt or capital ſtone; a graveſtone ſet up at the head with an inſcription.

Head'ſtrong (*adj. from* head, *and* ſtrong) Obſtinate, violent, unruly.

Head'ſtrongneſs (*s. from* headſtrong) Stubborneſs, obſtinacy.

Head'towind (*adj. a ſea term, from* head, to, *and* wind) Having the head of the ſhip directly to the wind.

Head'way (*s. from* head, *and* way) The act of moving forward, the motion of advancing; room for the head to paſs.

Head'workman (*s. from* head, work, *and* man) The foreman, the head ſervant over the reſt.

Head'y (*adj. from* head) Raſh, precipitate, violent, unruly; apt to affect the head, apt to intoxicate.

HEA'FOD (*s. from the* Sax. *obſolete*) A head. *Cole.*

Hea'fool (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A head. *Phillips.*

Heaft'ling (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A captive. *Cole.*

HEAL (*v. t. from the* Sax. hælan) To cure, to reſtore from hurt or ſickneſs, to cure a wound, to cicatrize; to ſoften, to reconcile; to cover.

Heal (*v. int.*) To grow well, to become ſound.

Heal'dog (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Heal'ed (*p. from* heal) Cured, made whole; reconciled, made up.

Heal'er (*s. from* heal) One that heals.

Heal'fang (*s. obſolete*) A pillory. *Phillips.*

Heal'gemote (*s. obſolete*) A court baron; an eccleſiaſtical court. *Phillips.*

Heal'ing (*p. a. from* heal) Curing, reſtoring, reconciling.

Heal'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of curing; the act of covering, a covering; that which is laid on a building to keep it dry. *Dict. of Arts.*

HEALTH (*s. from the* Sax. heel) Freedom from pain or ſickneſs, ſoundneſs of mind, goodneſs, proſperity, ſalvation; a wiſh of happineſs in drinking.

Health'ful (*adj. from* health) Wholeſome, ſalubrious, ſalutary; enjoying health, free from pain or ſickneſs.

Health'fully (*adv. from* healthful) Wholeſomely, ſalubriouſly; in health.

Health'fulneſs (*s. from* healthful) Wholeſomeneſs, ſalubriouſneſs, the ſtate of being in health.

Health'ier (*adj. comp. of* healthy) Healthy in a greater degree.

Health'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* healthy) Healthy in the greateſt degree.

Health'ily (*adv. from* healthy) In health, with health, without pain, without ſickneſs.

Health'ineſs (*s. from* healthy) The ſtate of being in health.

Health'leſs (*adj. from* health) Void of health, ſickly, infirm.

Health'ſome (*adj. from* health) Wholeſome, ſalutary.

Health'y (*adj. from* health) Sound, hale, having health, free from ſickneſs.

HEAM (*s. the deriv. is not noted*) The after birth in beaſts.

HEAP (*s. from the* Sax.) A pile, an accumulation; a crowd, a throng, a cluſter, a number together.

Heap (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To pile up, to throw together, to lay up, to accumulate, to add to ſomething elſe.

Heap'ed (*p. from* heap) Piled up, thrown on a heap.

Heaper (*s. from* heap) One that heaps, one that lays on heaps.

Heap'ing (*p. a. from* heap) Throwing on heaps, piling up.

Heap'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making heaps, the act of laying up in heaps.

Heap'y (*adj. from* heap) Lying in heaps, conſiſting of heaps.

HEAR (*v. t. from the* Sax. hiean) To perceive by the ear, to attend, to liſten, to obey, to try judicially; to permit to ſpeak, to give audience.

Hear (*v. int.*) To enjoy the ſenſe of hearing, to hearken, to have an account: *with* of; *as,* "*I have* heard of *thee.*" To acknowledge; *but this ſenſe is rather poetical.*

Heard (*v. t. pret. of* hear) Did hear.

Heard (*p. from* hear) Perceived by the ear, attended to.

Heardſt (*v. t. a ſecond perſon ſing. pret. of* hear) Didſt hear.

Hear'er (*s. from* hear) One that hears, one who attends to a diſcourſe or doctrine delivered by another.

Hear'ing (*p. a. from* hear) Perceiving by the ear, attending to.

Hear'ing (*s. from the part.*) The ſenſe by which we hear ſounds; the act of liſtening with the ear; an audience, a judicial trial; the reach of the ear, the diſtance within which ſounds may be heard.

HEARK'EN (*v. int. from the* Sax. hearenian) To liſten, to liſten by way of curioſity; to attend, to pay regard.

Hear'kener (*s. from* hearken) One that hearkens.

Hear'kening (*p. a. from* hearken) Liſtening, liſtening by way of curioſity, attending, paying regard to.

Hear'kening (*s. from the part.*) The act of liſtening.

Hear'ſay (*s. from* hear, *and* ſay) Report, rumour, that which we hear from others.

HEARSE (*s. the derivation is not known*) A carriage on wheels in which the dead are carried to the grave; a temporary monument ſet over a grave. *Shakeſp.*

HEART (*s. from the* Sax. heort) The muſcle which propells the blood through the whole courſe of its circulation; the chief part, the vital part; the inner part, the moſt ſolid part; courage, ſpirit; affection, love, the ſeat of love and tenderneſs; memory, retention of mind; the ſecret thoughts, the receſſes of the mind; conſcience, ſenſe of good or evil. *To find in the heart,* to be almoſt willing. *For the heart,* for the life, for affection, by any means.

Heart'ach (*s. from* heart, *and* ach) Sorrow, anguiſh of mind.

Heart'break (*s. from* heart, *and* break) An exceſs of grief, overpowering ſorrow; the cauſe of intolerable ſorrow.

Heart'breaker (*s. a cant word, from* heart, *and* break) The ringlets of a woman's hair, curls. *Hudibras.*

Heart'breaking (*adj. from* heart, *and* breaking) Overpowering with ſorrow, burſting the heart with grief.

Heart'breaking (*s. from the adj.*) Overpowering grief, that which breaks the heart with ſorrow.

Heart'burn (*s. from* heart, *and* burn) A pain at the ſtomach ariſing from an acrid humour, the heartburning.

Heart'burned (*adj. from* heart, *and* burn) Having the heart inflamed.

Heart'burning (*s. from* heart, *and* burning) A pain of the ſtomach commonly occaſioned by an acrid humour; diſcontent, ſecret malice.

Heart'dear (*adj. from* heart, *and* dear) Sincerely beloved. *Shakeſpeare.*

Heart'eaſe (*s. from* heart, *and* eaſe) Quiet within, tranquillity of mind.

Heart'eaſing (*adj. from* heart, *and* eaſing) Giving quiet, eaſing the mind.

Heart'en (*v. t. from* heart) To encourage, to animate, to meliorate, to enrich with manure.

Heart'ened (*p. from* hearten) Encouraged, animated, enriched with manure.

Heart'ening (*p. a. from* hearten) Encouraging, animating, enriching with manure.

Heart'felt (*adj. from* heart, *and* feel) Felt in the heart, felt in the conſcience.

HEARTH (*s. from the* Sax.) That part of a room in which the fire is made, the ground under the chimney.

Hearth'money (*s. from* hearth, *and* money) A tax laid on chimneys, chimneymoney.

Heart'ier (*adj. comp. of* hearty) Hearty in a greater degree.

Heart'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* hearty) Hearty in the greateſt degree.

Heart'ily (*adv. from* hearty) From the heart, ſincerel with deſire.

Heart'ineſs (*s. from* hearty) Sincerity, earneſtneſs, gour, diligence.

Heart'leſs (*adj. from* heart) Void of courage, diſpirited.

Heart'leſsly (*adv. from* heartleſs) Without courage, wit out ſpirit.

Heart'leſſneſs (*s. from* heartleſs) Want of courage, jection of mind.

Heart'peaſe (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Heart'quelling (*adj. from* heart, *and* quell) Subdui the heart, conquering the affections.

Heartrend'ing (*adj. from* heart, *and* rend) Rending heart, killing with anguiſh.

Heart'robbing (*adj. from* heart, *and* robbing) Deprivi of thought, extatic.

Hearts'eaſe (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Heart'ſick (*adj. from* heart, *and* ſick) Pained in the min very ill, hurt in the conſtitution.

Heart'ſore (*adj. from* heart, *and* ſore) Struck with ſorro

Heart'ſore (*s. from the adj.*) A grief of mind.

Heart'ſtring (*s. from* heart, *and* ſtring) One of the te dons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace and ſuſtain the hea

Heart'ſtruck (*adj. from* heart, *and* ſtrike) Driven to heart, infixed in the mind; ſhocked with fear, grea diſmayed.

Heart'ſwelling (*adj. from* heart, *and* ſwelling) Rankli in the mind.

Heart'whole (*adj. from* heart, *and* whole) Sound at hea having the vitals unimpaired; having the affectio diſengaged, not entangled in love.

Heart'wounded (*adj. from* heart, *and* wound) Deeply fected with grief, deeply affected with love.

Heart'wounding (*adj. from* heart, *and* wound) Filli with grief, deeply affecting the mind.

Heart'y (*adj. from* heart) Warm, affectionate, ſince zealous; vigorous, ſtrong, healthy; hard, durable.

Heart'yhale (*adj. obſolete*) Good for the heart. *Spenſ*

Heaſt (*s. obſolete*) A command. *Spenſ*

HEAT (*s. from the* Sax hæt) The ſenſation occaſioned the approach of any thing hot, the cauſe of that ſe ſation, the ſtate of being hot; hot weather, the ſtate any body acted upon by fire; a fluſh in the face, agitation of mind, a violent paſſion, a faction, a cont one violent action or conteſt, a courſe, a race; ardo of thought or expreſſion.

Heat (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To make hot, to endue wi the power of burning; to put into a ferment, to into a paſſion, to agitate the blood or ſpirits with tion, to make feveriſh.

Heat'ed (*p. from* heat) Made hot, put into a ferme put into a paſſion, made feveriſh.

Heat'er (*s. from* heat) A boxiron, an iron made hot a put into a box to ſmooth linen.

HEATH (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. erica) The name a plant, a ſhrub of a low ſtature.

Heath (*s. from the foregoing*) A place overgrown wi heath, a place overgrown with buſhes.

Heath'cock (*s. from* heath, *and* cock) A large fowl t frequents heaths, a kind of game.

HEA'THEN (*s. from the* German heyden) The paga the gentiles; the nations unacquainted with the g pel; a pagan, a man who does not worſhip the true Go

Hea'then (*adj. from the ſub.*) Pagan, living without t knowledge of the true God.

Hea'theniſh (*adj. from* heathen) Belonging to the h then, like the heathen, wild, ſavage, cruel.

Hea'theniſhly (*adv. from* heatheniſh) In the manner heathens.

Hea'theniſhneſs (*s. from* heatheniſh) The diſpoſition manners of the heathen. *Sc*

Hea'theniſm (*s. from* heathen) Gentiliſm, paganiſm.

Heath'peaſe (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild peaſe, a ſpec of bitter vetch.

Heath'pout (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a ki of game. *Johnſ*

Heath'powt (*s. in ornithology, a different ſpelling*) T heathpout. *Sc* *Ai*

Heath'roſe (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Heath'y (*adj. from* heath) Full of heath.

HEAVE (*v. t. from the* Sax. heofen) To lift, to raiſe fr the ground, to carry, to cauſe to ſwell, to force from the breaſt, to exalt, to elevate.

Heave (*v. int.*) To pant, to breathe with pain, to labo at, to ſwell, to riſe and fall, to heck, to make an ef to vomit.

Heave (*s. from the verb*) A lift, an exertion, an effort riſe, an effort to vomit.

Heave (*v. t. a ſea term*) To turn the capſtern by me of the hand ſpikes, to move the ſhip forward or ba wa ward. *To heave a head*, to advance the ſhip. *To heave down*, to careen. *To heave out*, to unfurl a ſail. *o heave ſhort*, to draw the ſhip cloſe to the anchor. *o heave taught*, to tighten a rope by means of the apſtern. *To heave the lead*, to ſound.

a'ved (*p. from* heave) Liſted, raiſed from the ground, arried.

AV'EN (*s. from the* Sax. heofon) The habitation of od; the upper regions, the expanſe of the ſky; ele- ation, ſublimity; the ſupreme power, the Sovereign f heaven; the celeſtials, the heathen deities.

v'en (*adj. from the ſub. much uſed in compoſition*) Be- onging to the heavens, heavenly.

v'enbegot (*adj. from* heaven, *and* begot) Begotten y a celeſtial power.

v'enborn (*adj. from* heaven, *and* born) Deſcended om heaven, native of heaven.

v'enbred (*adj. from* heaven, *and* bred) Nouriſhed om heaven, deſcended from heaven.

v'enbuilt (*adj. from* heaven, *and* build) Built by the vor or agency of heaven.

v'endirected (*adj. from* heaven, *and* direct) Inſtruct- d by heaven, directed towards heaven.

v'enly (*adj. from* heaven) Reſembling heaven, celeſ- al, inhabiting heaven, ſupremely excellent.

v'enly (*adv. from the adj.*) By the agency or influ- nce of heaven, in a manner reſembling heaven.

v'entaught (*adj. from* heaven, *and* taught) Inſtructed heaven, taught from heaven.

v'enward (*adv. from* heaven, *and* ward) Towards aven.

veoffering (*s. from* heave, *and* offering) The firſt uits given to the Jewiſh prieſts.

v'er (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of handſpike.

v'ier (*adj. comp. of* heavy) Heavy in a greater de- ee.

v'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* heavy) Heavy in the greateſt de- ee.

v'ily (*adv. from* heavy) With great weight, griev- uſly, afflictedly, ſorrowfully, ſlowly.

v'ineſs (*s. from* heavy) Weight, ponderoſity, op- eſſion, affliction; dejection, depreſſion; inaptitude motion, dullneſs; deepneſs, richneſs of ſoil.

ving (*p. a. from* heave) Lighting, raiſing off the ound, ſwelling; panting, making an effort to vomit.

ving (*s. from the part.*) The act of raiſing from the ound, an effort to vomit.

ving (*s. a ſea term*) The act of turning round the pſtern by means of the handſpikes. *Heaving ahead*, the of advancing the head of the ſhip. *Heaving out*, act of unfurling a ſail. *Heaving ſhort*, the act of inging the head of the ſhip in a direction nearly rpendicular to the anchor. *Heaving taught*, the act tightening a rope by means of the capſtern ſo as to ready for action.

lme (*s. in heraldry*) A helmet, a headpiece. *Scott.*

me (*s. in heraldry*) The helmet. *Scott.*

V'Y (*adj. from the* Sax. heafig) Weighty, ponde- s; burdenſome, troubleſome; grievous, oppreſſive; rowful, dejected; dull, ſtupid; ſlow, ſluggiſh; load- incumbered; not eaſy digeſted, lying hard on the mach; rich, deep in ſoil.

y (*adv. from* heavy, *moſtly uſed in compoſition*) avily.

yhanded (*adj. from* heavy, *and* hand) Having a vy hand, clumſy about the hands.

yheeled (*adj. from* heavy, *and* heel) Slow in mo- n; clumſy about the legs.

erman (*s. probably from* ebb, *and* man) One that es below London bridge, one that fiſhes during ebb.

erthef (*s. an old law term*) The privilege of claim- the goods and trial of a thief within a certain rty.

ingwares (*s. from* ebb, *and* ware) A device for ching fiſh in ebbing water. *Bailey.*

DOMAD (*s. from the* Greek εβδομας *ſeven*) A week, ſpace of ſeven days.

om'adal (*adj. from* hebdomad) Belonging to a week, kly.

om'adary (*adj. from* hebdomad) Weekly, belong- to the ſpace of ſeven days.

om'adary (*s. from the adj.*) The week's man, a ca- or prebendary in a cathedral church who was to the overſight of the choir for one week.

omade (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hebdomad, a enary, the ſpace of ſeven days. *Bailey.*

oma lee'r (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The hebdo- dary. *Scott.*

Hebdoma'dius (*s. from* hebdomade) The hebdomadary. *Phillips.*

HE'BE (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* Greek ηβη *youth*) The goddeſs of youth.

He'be (*s. from the foregoing*) Puberty, the time of youth. *Bailey.*

He'ben (*s. obſolete*) Ebony. *Spenſer.*

HEBENSTRE'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HEBE'NUS (*s. in botany*) The ebony.

HE'BER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a paſſenger) A man's name.

He'berite (*s. from* Heber) A deſcendant of Heber.

HE'BETATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. hebeto) To dull, to blunt, to make ſtupid.

He'betated (*p. from* hebetate) Dulled, blunted, made heavy. *Harvey.*

He'betating (*p. a. from* hebetate) Dulling, blunting, ſtupifying.

Hebeta'tion (*s. from* hebetate) The act of blunting, the ſtate of being made blunt.

HE'BETUDE (*s. from the* Lat. hebetudo) Dullneſs, bluntneſs. *Harvey.*

HEBIS'CUS (*s. in botany*) The marſhmallow.

He'braiſm (*s. from* Hebrew) An idiom of the Hebrew language.

He'braiſt (*s. from* Hebrew) One skilled in the Hebrew language, an Hebrician.

HE'BREW (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* Heber) A deſcendant of Heber, an Iſraelite, a Jew; the language of the Hebrews.

He'brew (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the Hebrews, pertaining to the language of the Hebrews; written in Hebrew.

Hebric'ian (*s. from* Hebrew) One skilled in the Hebrew.

HEB'RIDES (*s. in geography*) The iſles on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland.

HE'BRON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſociety) The name of a city, the name of a man.

He'bronite (*s. from* Hebron) A deſcendant of Hebron, an inhabitant of Hebron.

HE'CATE (*s. in heathen mythology*) Diana on earth, Luna in heaven, and Proſerpine in hell.

HEC'ATOMB (*s. from the* Greek εκατον *a hundred, and* βȣς *an ox*) A ſacrifice of a hundred head of cattle.

HECATOMBÆ'ON (*s. in ancient chronology*) The firſt month of the Athenian year, ſo called becauſe a hundred oxen were then offered in ſacrifice to Jupiter; it anſwered nearly to the moon of our July.

HECATOMPHO'NIA (*s. from the* Greek εκατον *a hundred, and* φονευω *to ſlay*) A ſacrifice offered by ſuch as had ſlain a hundred men in battle.

HECATONTAPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany, from the* Greek εκατον *a hundred, and* φυλλον *a leaf*) A roſe with a hundred leaves.

Heck (*s. a local word*) A rack at which horſes are fed with hay. *Scott.*

HECK'ARRY (*s. in botany*) A kind of wood, a kind of timber frequent in America.

Hec'kle (*v. t. corrupted from* hatchel) To dreſs flax. *Sc.*

Hec'kle (*s. corrupted from* hatchel) An inſtrument to dreſs flax.

Hec'lid (*adj. obſolete*) Wrapped. *Chaucer.*

Hec'tic (*adj. from* hexis *a habit*) Habitual, conſtitutional, troubled with a feveriſh heat.

Hec'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A kind of conſtitutional fever, a fever attending a conſumptive habit.

Hec'tica (*s. from* hectic) A hectic fever. *Scott.*

Hec'tical (*adj. from* hectic) Conſtitutional, habitual, afflicted with a feveriſh heat.

HEC'TOR (*s.*) A man's name, the great defender of Troy.

Hec'tor (*s. from the foregoing*) A bully, a noiſy fellow, an inſolent boaſter.

Hec'tor (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To threaten, to threaten with inſolence.

Hec'tor (*v. int.*) To play the bully, to bluſter.

Hec'tored (*p. from* hector) Bullied, threatened in inſolent terms; *with* out of: *as*, "*They ſuffered themſelves to be* hectored out of *it*."

Hec'toring (*p. a. from* hector) Bullying, threatening.

Hec'toring (*s. from the part.*) The act of threatening, the conduct of a bully.

Hed (*s. obſolete*) Care, heed, attention; the head. *Chau.*

He'da (*s. in old records*) A haven, a port.

Heda'gium (*s. in old records*) Wharfage, a cuſtom or tribute paid at a wharf. *Scott.*

Hedde (*adj. obſolete*) Hid, covered. *Chaucer.*

Hede (*s. obſolete*) The head, care, heed. *Chaucer.*

HE'DERA (*s. in botany*) The ivy.

Hedera'ceous (*adj. not much uſed, from* hedera) Belonging to ivy, full of ivy, producing ivy.

He'deral (*adj. from* hedera) Compoſed of ivy, pertaining to ivy.

HEDERA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The aſclepias, the ſwallowwort.

HEDERIF'EROUS (*s. from the* Lat. hedera *ivy, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing ivy.

HEDERIFOR'MIS (*adj. from the* Lat. hedera *ivy, and* forma *a form*) Having the form of ivy.

He'deroſe (*adj. from* hedera) Belonging to ivy, full of ivy. *Scott.*

He'derous (*adj. from* hedera) Belonging to ivy, producing ivy.

HEDGE (*s. from the* Sax. hegge) A growing fence, a fence made of thorns or other bruſh wood.

Hedge (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To encloſe with a fence of growing or dry wood; to encircle, to obſtruct, to ſhut up within incloſures.

Hedge (*v. int.*) To ſhift, to hide the head, to ſeek ſhelter in a hedge.

Hedge'born (*adj. from* hedge, *and* born) Obſcure of birth, born as under a hedge.

Hedg'ed (*p. from* hedge) Provided with a hedge, defended by a hedge, obſtructed, incloſed.

Hedgefu'mitory (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Hedge'hog (*s. from* hedge, *and* hog) An animal ſet with prickles; a low rough fellow; the name of a plant; the globe fiſh.

Hedge'hogtrefoil (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb. *Phil.*

Hedgehy'ſop (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of willowwort.

Hedgemus'tard (*s. from* hedge, *and* muſtard) A kind of plant.

Hedgenet'tle (*s. from* hedge, *and* nettle) A plant. *Ainſ.*

Hedge'note (*s. from* hedge, *and* note) A low kind of poetry; low writing.

Hedge'pig (*s. from* hedge, *and* pig) A young hedgehog. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hedg'er (*s. from* hedge) One who makes hedges.

Hedge'row (*s. from* hedge, *and* row) The row of fruit trees planted in hedges, the ſeries of buſhes or trees planted in hedges.

Hedge'ſparrow (*s. from* hedge, *and* ſparrow) A ſparrow that lives much in hedges.

Hedg'ing (*p. a. from* hedge) Making a hedge, incloſing with a hedge, obſtructing.

Hedg'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making hedges, the fences.

Hedg'ingbill (*s. from* hedging, *and* bill) A cutting hook uſed in making hedges.

HEDIUN'DA (*s. in botany*) The ceſtrum.

HE'DRA (*s. in geometry*) The baſe of a figure.

HEDYCH'ROUM (*s. with phyſicians, not much uſed*) A medicine of an agreeable colour. *Phillips.*

HEDYCH'RUM (*s. not much uſed*) A perfume, a ſweet oil.

HEDY'OSENUM, HEDY'OSMUM (*s. in botany*) The mint ſo called from its agreeable ſmell.

HEDY'OTIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HEDYPH'NOIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſuccory.

HEDYP'SARUM (*s. in botany*) The honeyſuckle, the French honeyſuckle.

HEDYS'MATA (*s. in phyſic*) That which gives a medicine an agreeable ſmell.

HEED (*v. t. from the* Sax. hedan) To mind, to regard, to attend, to take notice of.

Heed (*s. from the verb*) Care, attention, caution, notice, obſervation, reſpect, ſeriouſneſs, ſedateneſs.

Heed (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The head. *Chaucer.*

Heed'ed (*p. from* heed) Obſerved with attention, regarded, reſpected.

Heed'ful (*adj. from* heed) Watchful, cautious, attentive, careful.

Heed'fully (*adv. from* heedful) Attentively, cautiouſly, carefully.

Heed'fulneſs (*s. from* heedful) Caution, vigilance, attention.

Heed'ily (*adv. from* heed, *but not much uſed*) Heedfully.

Heed'ineſs (*s. from* heed, *not much uſed*) Caution, vigilance.

Heed'ing (*p. a. from* heed) Taking care, obſerving, giving attention, reſpecting.

Heed'leſs (*adj. from* heed) Inattentive, careleſs, void of caution.

Heed'leſsly (*adv. from* heedleſs) Careleſsly, inattentively, negligently.

Heed'leſsneſs (*s. from* heedleſs) Careleſſneſs, inattention, negligence.

HEEL (*s. from the* Sax. hele) The hinder part of the foot, the back part of a ſtocking; any thing ſhaped like a heel; the lower end of a maſt, the hinder end of the ſhip's keel.

Heel (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To perform in a dance, lean on one ſide as a ſhip.

Heel (*v. t.*) To dance. “*To* heel *the high lavolt.*” *be at the heels*, to follow cloſe, to purſue as an e my, to follow as a dependant. *To be out of heels*, be worn out, to be ruined, to become bankrupt. *lay by the heels*, to put in the ſtocks, to fetter.

Heel'er (*s. from* heel) A cock that ſtrikes with his heel

Heel'piece (*s. from* heel, *and* piece) The piece of leat put on the heel of a ſhoe.

Heel'piece (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To put a piece of leat on the heel of a ſhoe.

Heel'pieced (*p. from* heelpiece) Mended with a he piece.

Heel'piecing (*p. a. from* heelpiece) Putting a piece the heel of a ſhoe, repairing.

Heep (*s. obſolete*) Help. *Bai*

Heerde (*s. obſolete*) A ſhepherd. *Chau*

Heere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A hare. *Chau*

Heeres (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hairs. *Chau*

Heeſte (*s. obſolete*) A command. *Chau*

Heft (*s. from* heave) An effort, a heaving.

Heft (*s. from* haft, *but not much uſed*) A handle haft. *Wal*

Heft'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Diſpoſed. *Shakeſpe*

HE'GAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* meditation) A ma name.

HE'GE (*s. from the* Heb.) Hegai, a man's name.

HEGEMO'NICÆ (*s. with phyſicians*) The animal or tal actions of the body.

Hegge (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A hedge. *Chau*

HEGI'RA (*s. in chronology, from the* Arabic) The fl of Mahomet from the city of Mecca, which was on day, July the 16th, in the year 622. The epoch account of time uſed by the Turks which commen with that year.

Heg'ler (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A higler. *S*

Heid'egiver (*s. obſolete*) A kind of dance, a cou dance. *Spen*

HEIF'ER (*s. from the* Sax. heahfore) A young cow.

Heighe (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To hie, to haſten.

Heigh'ho (*interj.*) Expreſſive of ſlight languor or uneaſi expreſſing exultation; *but this ſenſe is uncommon.*

Height (*s. from* high) Any degree of altitude; a ſ mit, an aſcent; an elevation of rank or dignity, utmoſt degree; a ſtate of excellence, an advance wards perfection.

Height (*adj. obſolete*) Named, called, promiſed. *C*

Height'en (*v. t. from* height) To raiſe higher, to prove, to aggravate, to dreſs up.

Height'ened (*p. from* heighten) Raiſed higher, imp ed, aggravated, dreſſed up.

Height'ening (*p. a. from* heighten) Raiſing higher, proving, aggravating, dreſſing up.

Height'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of raiſing hig an improvement.

Heil (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hail. *Wic*

HEILAM'IDES (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane tha cloſes the brain.

Heind'fare (*s. obſolete*) Hindefare, the act of run away from a maſter. *Ph*

Heine (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A hind, a ſlave. *Cha*

HEI'NOUS (*adj. from the* French haine *hate*) Atroc wicked, wicked in a high degree.

Hei'nouſly (*adv. from* heinous) Atrociouſly, wicke

Hei'nouſneſs (*s. from* heinous) Atrociouſneſs, wi neſs.

Hei'nuſe (*s. a hunting term*) A roebuck of the f year.

HEIR (*s. from the* Lat. hæres) One who has the rig inheritance after the preſent poſſeſſor.

Heir (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To inherit.

Heir'dom (*s. from* heir) Heirſhip, the right or t one that inherits.

Heire (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hair, haircloth. *Ch*

Heir'ed (*p. from* heir) Inherited by heirſhip.

Heir'eſs (*s. from* heir) A woman that inherits, an ritrix.

Heir'leſs (*adj. from* heir) Having no heir, wantin to inherit.

Heir'loom (*s. from* heir, *an old law term*) That p the furniture which is affixed to a houſe and de with it to the heir.

Heir'ſhip (*s. from* heir) The ſtate or privilege of an

Hei'ſagge (*s. obſolete*) The hedgeſparrow.

HEISTE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Hei'ſugge (*s. obſolete*) The little bird in whoſe ne cuckow lays her egg. *Ch*

HE'LAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an army) The of a place.

aw (*s. a local word*) Baſhfulneſs. *Bailey.*

/BON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* milk) The name a place. *Ezek.*

LCHE'SAITS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who oppoſed irginity, and held it a duty of religion to marry.

L'COMA (*s. with ſurgeons, from the* Greek ελκος *an* ler) The helcoſis, an ulceration.

L'COS (*s. with ſurgeons, from the* Greek) An ulcer.

L'COSIS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek) An ulceration, he ſtate of a wound turning to an ulcer.

LCYD'RIA (*s. with ſurgeons*) Small ulcers in the ſkin the head.

LCYS'MA (*s. from the* Greek) The droſs of ſilver, the roſs of any metal; an helioma, an ulceration.

ld (*v. t. pret. of* hold) Did hold.

ld (*p. from* hold) Holden.

d (*s. obſolete*) A hold. *Chaucer.*

LD'OI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying the world*) The ame of a place. *Zech.* 6.

d'er (*adv. a local word*) Rather, before. *Bailey.*

e (*s. obſolete*) Health. *Chaucer.*

e (*v. t. obſolete*) To cover, to conceal. *Chaucer.*

LEAG'NUS (*s. in botany*) A ſhrub, a kind of myrtle. *Sc.*

'ed (*p. from* hele, *obſolete*) Covered, concealed. *Ch.*

'LEGUG (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of duck, the artick uck. *Dict. of Arts.*

'LEK (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

lekite (*s. from* Helek) A deſcendant of Helek.

'leleſs (*adj. obſolete, from* hele) Void of health. *Chau.*

'LEN, HELE'NA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

LE'NA (*s. in geography*) The name of an iſland in the tlantic ocean, the property of the Eaſt India company.

LE'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the heleniaſtrum.

LE'NIA (*s. in botany*) The heleniaſtrum.

LENIAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The baſtard elecampane.

LE'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The elecampane. *Phillips.*

LE'POLIS (*s. with the ancients*) A kind of warlike engine, a turret raiſed in order to batter down walls in ſiege.

'LI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an aſcent) The name of man.

'LIAC (*adj. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek ηλιος *the ſun*) merging from the luſtre of the ſun, falling into the uſtre of the ſun.

LI'ACA (*s. from the* Greek ηλιος *the ſun*) Sacrifices in honour of the ſun.

'liacal (*adj. from* heliac) Emerging from the rays of he ſun ſo as to be ſeen, deſcending into the rays of he ſun ſo as to be loſt in its ſuperior brightneſs.

'liacally (*adv. from* heliacal) In a ſtate of emerſion rom the rays of the ſun.

LIÆ'A (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The great and general court at Athens for the trial of civil cauſes.

LIAN'THE (*s. in botany*) The hedge hyſſop, the wild uſh.

LIANTHE'MUM, HELIAN'THON (*s. in botany*) The elianthe, the ciſtus.

LIAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſunlower.

lias'tes (*s. from* heliæa) One of the judges of the heliæa.

'lical (*adj. from* helix) Spiral, having circumvolutions.

'LICE (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, the greater bear, the leſſer bear.

LICHRYSOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The gnaphalium.

LICHRY'SUM (*s. in botany*) The gnaphalium, the udweed.

LICOI'D (*s. in geometry*) A kind of parabolic ſpiral. *Ha.*

LICOME'TES (*s. from the* Greek ηλιος *the ſun, and* ομητης *a comet*) A phænomenon which ſometimes appears at the ſetting of the ſun, being a trail of light eſembling a comet.

LICOM'ETRY (*s. from the* Greek ηλιξ *a ſpiral, and* ετρον *a meaſure*) That part of geometry which teaches he menſuration of ſpiral lines.

'LICON (*s. with the poets*) A mountain in Greece ſacred to the Muſes, a fountain at the foot of the hill aid to be vocal. *Pantheon.*

lico'nian (*adj. from* Helicon) Belonging to the mount Helicon, belonging to the famous fountain at the foot f mount Helicon.

LICOS'OPHY (*s. from the* Greek ηλιξ *a ſpiral, and* οφια *wiſdom*) The act of delineating ſpiral lines on a lane.

LIC'TERES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the crewtree.

LIOCAR'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HELIOCEN'TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek ηλιος *the ſun, and* κεντρον *a centre*) Belonging to that point in the ecliptic in which a ſtar or planet would appear if ſeen from the ſun.

Heliocen'trical (*adj. not ſo much uſed*) Heliocentric.

HELIOCHRY'SUS (*s. in botany*) An herb, the golden locks.

HELIOGRAPH'IC (*adj. from* heliography) Pertaining to the deſcription of the ſun.

HELIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek ηλιος *the ſun, and* γραφω *to deſcribe*) A deſcription of the ſun.

HE'LIOSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek ηλιος *the ſun, and* σκοπεω *to view*) A kind of teleſcope or glaſs ſo fitted as to look on the body of the ſun without offence to the eye.

HELIOSTA'TA (*s. in optics*) An inſtrument by which the rays of the ſun are fixed in an horizontal direction. *Dict. of Arts.*

HELIOS'TROPHON (*s. in botany, from the* Greek ηλιος *the ſun, and* στρεφω *to turn*) The great marygold which turns with the ſun.

HE'LIOTROPE (*s. in botany*) The ſunflower, any plant that turns to the ſun.

HELI'SE (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Eliſha, a man's name: the Elyſian fields, the ſuppoſed abode of good ſpirits after death. *Chaucer.*

Heliſphe'rical (*adj. from* heli, *and* ſpherical) Winding round a globe or ſphere, belonging to the rhumb line which winds round the globe in a ſpiral form.

HE'LIX (*s. from the* Greek) A ſpiral line, a ſpiral figure.

HE'LIX (*s. in architecture*) A ſpiral ſtaircaſe, the little volutes under the flower of the Corinthian capital.

HE'LIX (*s. in anatomy*) The rim of the ear, the outward protuberance of the ear.

HEL'KATHHAZ'ZURIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the field of the ſtrong) The name of a place. 2 *Sam.*

HELL (*s. from the* Sax. helle) The place of devils and wicked ſpirits after death, the place of torment for wicked men after death, the ſtate of the dead, the infernal powers; the place or priſon at a running place where thoſe are carried who are caught; the place where the taylor throws his ſhreds.

Hell (*adj. from the ſub. moſtly uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to hell, reſembling hell.

Hell'black (*adj. from* hell, *and* black) Black as hell, very black.

Hell'bred (*adj. from* hell, *and* bred) Produced in hell, brought forth in hell.

Hell'broth (*s. from* hell, *and* broth) A compoſition boiled up for infernal purpoſes.

Hell'doomed (*adj. from* hell, *and* doomed) Doomed to hell, conſigned to eternal torment.

HELLEBORAS'TER (*s. in botany*) The great oxheel.

HELLEBORAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The wild black hellebore.

HEL'LEBORE (*s. in botany*) A plant, the Chriſtmas flower.

Hellebori'ne (*s. in botany*) The wild white hellebore.

Hel'leboroſe (*adj. from* hellebore) Full of hellebore, overrun with hellebore.

HEL'LENISM (*s. from the* Greek Ελλην *a Grecian*) An idiom of the Greek language.

Hel'leniſt (*s. from the* Greek Ελληνιστης *a Grecian*) One who uſed the Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, a Grecian.

Hellenis'tic (*adj. from* Helleniſt) Belonging to Greece, belonging to the Helleniſts.

Hellenis'tical (*adj. from* Helleniſtic) Helleniſtic, belonging to thoſe who adhered to the Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament.

HEL'LENIZE (*v. int. not much uſed, from the* Greek Ελλην *a Grecian*) To imitate the idioms of the Greek language. *Cole.*

HELLENO'DICÆ (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The directors of the Olympic games.

HEL'LESPONT (*s. in geography, from the* Greek Ελλην *a Grecian, and* ποντος *the ſea*) The narrow ſea or ſtreight between Grece and Aſia.

Hell'governed (*adj. from* hell, *and* govern) Governed by the power of hell, directed by the infernals.

Hell'hated (*adj. from* hell, *and* hate) Greatly abhorred, hated like hell. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hell'haunted (*adj. from* hell, *and* haunted) Haunted by infernal powers, haunted by an evil ſpirit.

Hell'hound (*s. from* hell, *and* hound) A hound ſuppoſed to come from hell, an agent of hell.

Hel'liſh (*adj. from* hell) Infernal, wicked, deteſtable; ſent from hell, belonging to hell.

Hel'liſhly (*adv. from* helliſh) Infernally, wickedly, deteſtably.

Hel'liſhneſs (*s. from* helliſh) Wickedneſs, qualities greatly abhorred.

Hell'kite (*s. from* hell, *and* kite) A kite of infernal breed, a deteſtable voracious wretch. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hell'ward (*adv. from* hell, *and* ward) Towards hell.

HELM (*s. from the* Sax. helain *to protect*) A helmet, a head piece; that part of a coat of arms that bears the creſt; the upper part of a retort or veſſel uſed in chymiſtry; a covering.

HELM (*s. from the* Sax. helma) The rudder of a ſhip, the ſteerage; the ſtation of government, the head of affairs.

Helm (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To guide, to conduct. *Sh.*

Helm'ed (*adj. from* helm) Furniſhed with an helmet.

Hel'met (*s. from* helm) A helm, a head piece, armour for the head.

Helmin'thagogues (*s. from* helminthagogic) Medicines to expel worms. *Scott.*

HELMINTHAGO'GIC (*adj. from the* Greek ελμινθος *a worm, and* αγω *to drive, but not much uſed*) Expelling worms. *Scott.*

HELMIN'THIC (*adj. from the* Greek ελμινθος *a worm, but not much uſed*) Belonging to worms.

HELMINTHOL'ITHUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Petrifactions reſembling worms.

HELMINTHOTHE'CA (*s. in botany*) A plant, the picris. *Dict. of Arts.*

HELMS'LEY (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 221 miles from London.

Helms'ley (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Helmſley, made at Helmſley.

HELO'DES (*s. from the* Greek ελωδες *moiſt*) A fever attended with colliquated ſweats. *Scott.*

HE'LOISE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

HE'LOS (*s. from the* Greek) A white callous ſwelling of the foot like the head of a nail. *Scott.*

HE'LOS (*s.*) A town of ancient Greece.

HELO'SIS (*s. with ſurgeons, from the* Greek) An inverſion of the eyelids. *Scott.*

He'lots (*s. from* Helos) The inhabitants of Helos who were conquered by the Spartans and reduced to the condition of the vileſt ſlaves. *Dict. of Arts.*

HELP (*v. t. from the* Sax. helpen) To aſſiſt, to aid, to ſupport; to eaſe from pain, to cure, to remedy; to forbear, to avoid. *To help to*, to ſupply with, to furniſh with.

Help (*v. int.*) To contribute aſſiſtance, to bring a ſupply; *with* out: *as*, "*You ought to* help out *when you ſee a deficiency.*"

Help (*s. from the verb*) Aſſiſtance, aid, ſupport; a remedy, that which brings relief.

Help'ed (*p. from* help) Supported, aſſiſted, relieved.

Help'er (*s. from* help) One that helps, one that ſupplies, an under ſervant.

Help'ful (*adj. from* help) Giving aſſiſtance, uſeful, wholeſome, ſalutary.

Help'ing (*p. a. from* help) Aſſiſting, ſupporting, relieving.

Help'leſs (*adj. from* help) Void of help, weak, wanting power to ſuccour oneſelf; admitting no help, remedileſs.

Help'leſsly (*adv. from* helpleſs) Without help, in a helpleſs ſtate.

Help'leſſneſs (*s. from* helpleſs) The ſtate of being helpleſs.

HELSIN'GIA (*s. in geography*) A province of Sweden.

Helſin'gic (*adj. from* Helſingia) Belonging to Helſingia, belonging to a character or letter peculiar to ſome ancient inſcription found in the province of Helſingia.

HEL'STON (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Monday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 270 miles from London.

Hel'ſton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Helſton, made at Helſton.

Hel'terskel'ter (*adv. a kind of cant word*) In a hurry, in diſorder, tumultuouſly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hel'ting (*s. a local word*) A coverlet. *Bailey.*

HELVE (*s. from the* Sax. helfe, *but not ſo common a word*) A haft, the handle of an ax.

Helve (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fit with a haft, to fit with a handle.

Helv'ed (*p. from* helve) Fitted with a handle.

HELVE'TIA (*s. in geography*) The republic of Switzerland.

Helve'tic (*adj. from* Helvetia) Belonging to Helvetia, belonging to the republic of Switzerland.

Helv'ing (*p. a. from* helve) Fitting with a helve.

HELX'INE (*s. in botany*) The pellitory of the wall.

HEM (*s. from the* Sax.) The edge of a garment doubled over.

Hem (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To double over the edge cloth and fix it by ſewing, to incloſe.

HEM (*v. int. from the* Dutch hemmen) To utter a n by the violent expulſion of the breath.

Hem (*s. from the verb*) The noiſe uttered by a ſudd and violent expulſion of the breath.

HEM (*interj.*) Expreſſing various affections of the mind

Hem (*pron. obſolete*) Them. *Spen*

HE'MAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* tumult) A man's na

HEMERABAP'TIST (*s. from the* Greek ημερα *a day*, βαπτω *to plunge*) One of a ſect who were wont to b tize themſelves every day.

HEMERALO'PIA (*s. from the* Greek ημερα *a day*, ωψ *an eye*) A diſorder of the eye in which the per afflicted with it can ſee only by day light.

HEMERO'BIOUS (*adj. from the* Greek ημερα *a day*, βιος *life*) Poſſeſſing life only for one day.

HEMEROCAL'LIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of a lily opens itſelf in a very clear day, and ſhuts up at nig

HERMERODRO'MI (*s. in antiquity, from the* Greek ημ *a day, and* δρομος *a courſe*) The guards appointed walk round a place all day long for its ſecurity.

HEMEROLO'GIUM (*s. from the* Greek ημερα *a day*, λογος *a word*) A diary, a book into which the actio of every day are entered.

HE'MI (*s. from the* Greek ημισυ *half, chiefly uſed in co poſition*) The half.

He'micade (*s. not much uſed*) Half a hogſhead. *C*

HEMICERAU'NIUS (*s. in ſurgery*) A bandage for back or breaſt. *Sc*

Hemicir'cular (*adj. from* hemi, *and* circular) Semicirc lar, half round. *C*

Hemicran'ic (*adj. from* hemicrany) Belonging to hemicrany, afflicted with the hemicrany. *C*

HEMICRA'NION (*s. from the* Greek ημισυ *half, and* κ νιον *the ſcull*) A pain in one half of the head.

He'micrany (*s. from* hemicranion) A pain in one half the head.

He'micycle (*s. from* hemi, *and* cycle) A ſemicircle, h a circle.

Hemidrach'mon (*s. from* hemi, *and* drachmon) The h drachmon.

HE'MINA (*s. from the* Lat.) Half the ſectary, a meaſu containing three quarters of a pint; a meaſure in m dicine containing about ten ounces. *Quin*

Hemiob'olus (*s. from* hemi, *and* obolus) Half an obolu

HEMIO'LIA (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hemiolus. *Dict. of Ar*

Hemio'lius (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hemiolus. *D. of*

HEMI'OLUS (*s. an old mathematical term*) A ratio of o and a half to one. *Sco*

HE'MIONITIS (*s. from the* Greek) The moon fern; a g nus of plants.

HEMIO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The harts tongue, ſplee wort.

HEMI'OPE (*s. in antiquity*) A flute with ſmall holes. *Dict. of Ar*

HEMIPLE'GIA (*s. from the* Greek ημισυ *half, and* πλησσ *to ſtrike*) A palſey which affects one ſide of the head; palſey which affects one ſide of the body. *Sco*

He'miplegy (*s. from* hemiplegia) A palſey which affe but one ſide of the body, a partial affection of the ne vous ſyſtem.

HEMISPHÆ'RIA (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of beetles, th lady cow.

Hem'iſphere (*s. from* hemi, *and* ſphere) Half a ſpher half a globe.

Hemiſphe'ric (*adj. from* hemiſphere) Containing half ſphere, half round.

Hemiſphe'rical (*adj. from* hemiſpheric) Containing h a ſphere.

Hemiſpheroi'dal (*adj. from* hemi, *and* ſpheroid) Belong ing to the half of a ſpheroid.

HEM'ISTIC (*s. from the* Greek ημισυ *half, and* ςιχιον *verſe*) Half a verſe, half a line in poetry.

He'mitone (*s. in muſic, from* hemi, *and* tone) Half a ton a ſemitone.

HEMITRITÆ'US (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of feve which returns twice every day.

HEMIUN'CION (*s. not much uſed*) Half an ounce. *Ph*

HEM'LOCK (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. hemloc) An her of a poiſonous quality.

Hem'med (*p. from* hem) Furniſhed with a hem, i cloſed, obſtructed; *with* in: *as*, "*He was* hemmed *on every ſide.*"

Hem'ming (*p. a. from* hem) Furniſhing with a hem putting on a border, incloſing.

HEM'ORRHAGE (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood*, an ρηγνυμι *to burſt*) A violent flux of blood.

m′orrhagy (*s. from* hemorrhage, *but not ſo much uſed*) A hemorrhage, a violent flux of blood.

emorrhoi′dal (*adj. from* hemorrhoids) Belonging to the piles, belonging to veins in the fundament.

EM′ORRHOIDS (*s. from the* Greek αιμα *blood, and* ρεω *to flow*) The piles, the emrods.

EMP (*s. from the* Sax. hænep) A fibrous plant of which ropes and coarſe linens are made.

empag′rimony (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

emp′en (*adj. from* hemp) Made of hemp.

EMP′STED (*s.*) A town in Hertfordſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 22 miles from London.

emp′ſted (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hempſted, made at Hempſted.

E′MUSE (*s. a hunting term*) A roe of the third year.

EN (*s. from the* Sax. henne) The female of the order of the gallinæ, the female of any bird.

n (*adv. obſolete*) Hence. *Chaucer.*

EN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* reſt) A man's name.

en′bane (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

en′bit (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Derham.*

ENCE (*adv. from the* Sax. heonan) From this place, from this time, for this reaſon, for this cauſe, from this ſource, from this origin, at a diſtance, in another place; *with* from, *but rather improperly*: as, "From hence *we concluded.*" *Where* from *is ſuperfluous.*

ence (*v. t. from the adv. but now grown obſolete*) To ſend off, to diſpatch to a diſtance. *Sidney.*

ence (*v. int. uſed only in the imp. mode*) Be gone, depart hence.

encefor′th (*adv. from* hence, *and* forth) From this time forward.

encefor′ward (*adv. from* hence, *and* forward) From this time forward.

ench′man (*s. obſolete*) A page, an attendant. *Dryden.*

END (*v. t. from the* Sax. hendon, *but now grown obſolete*) To ſeize, to lay hold of; to croud, to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

nd (*adj. obſolete*) Gentle, neat, handſome. *Chaucer.*

ENDE′CAGON (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek ενδεκα *eleven, and* γωνια *a corner*) A plain figure of eleven ſides and angles.

ENDECASYL′LABUM (*s. in poetry, from the* Greek ενδεκα *eleven, and* συλλαβη *a ſyllable*) A line or verſe conſiſting of eleven ſyllables.

ENDI′ADIS (*s. from the* Greek) A common figure by which a ſubſtantive is uſed as an adjective. "*An animal of the* dog *kind.*"

ndri′ver (*s. from* hen, *and* driver) A kind of hawk.

nd′y (*adj. obſolete*) Gentle, neat. *Chaucer.*

n′fare (*s. in doomſday book*) A fine for flight on account f murder.

ng (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Hung, did hang.

N′GEST, HEN′GIST (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

ngh′en (*s. an old law term*) A priſon, a houſe of correction.

ng′wit (*s. an old law term*) The hangwit. *Phillips.*

n′harm (*s. from* hen, *and* harm) The hendriver, a kind f hawk, a kite. *Ainſworth.*

nhar′rier (*s. from* hen, *and* harrier) The hen driver, kite. *Johnſon.*

nhar′rower (*s. from* hen, *and* harrow) A kind of awk, a kite. *Ainſworth.*

nheart′ed (*adj. from* hen, *and* heart) Cowardly, daſ- ardly.

NI′OCHUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the orthern hemiſphere, Auriga.

N′LEY (*s.*) A town in Warwickſhire; it has a maret on Tueſday, and is 103 miles from London.

N′LEY (*s.*) A town in Oxfordſhire; it has a market n Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, and is 35 miles om London.

′ley (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Henley, made Henley.

′mould (*s. in huſbandry*) A kind of black ſpongy il. *Dict. of Arts.*

′NA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the lawſo- a.

ne, Hen′nis (*adv. obſolete ſpellings*) Hence. *Ch.*

OPHYL′LUM (*s. in botany, from the* Greek ενος *of* e, *and* φυλλον *a leaf*) The herb one blade. *Scott.*

O′TICON (*s. in church hiſtory*) An edict of the em- ror Zeno, by which he pretended to reconcile all rties in one faith. *Dict. of Arts.*

O′TICUM (*s. a different ſpelling*) The henoticon. *Sc.*

OT′ITY (*s. from the* Greek ενοτης *oneneſs*) Unity, entity. *Scott.*

′RY (*s.*) A man's name.

(*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Seized, did ſeize. *Sh.*

(*p. obſolete, from* hend) Seized, apprehended.

Hen′ters (*s. obſolete*) Hunters. *Chaucer.*

Hent′in (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſeiſe, to get, to take. *Ch.*

Hent′ing (*s. in huſbandry*) A method of ſowing before the plough. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hent′ing (*s. a local word*) One deficient in good breeding. *Bailey.*

Heord′werch (*s. an old word*) The ſervice of herdſmen done at the will of their lord. *Scott.*

HE′PAR (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The liver.

Hepat′ic (*adj. from* hepar) Belonging to the liver.

HEPAT′ICA (*s. in botany*) The liverwort.

Hepat′ical (*adj. from* hepatic) Belonging to the liver.

HE′PATITIS (*s. with phyſicians, from* hepar) An inflammation of the liver, an abſceſs of the liver, a fever ariſing from ſome obſtructions of the liver. *Scott.*

HEPATO′RIUM (*s. in botany*) The liver wort.

HEPATOSCO′PIA (*s. from the* Greek ηπαρ *the liver, and* σκοπεω *to view*) A kind of divination by the inſpection of the liver and other intrails of beaſts.

HEPA′TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of labrus.

Hepe (*s. obſolete*) A company, a troop. *Chaucer.*

HEPHÆ′STIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A feſtival in honour of Jupiter.

HE′PHER (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

He′pherite (*s. from* Hepher) A deſcendant of Hepher.

HEPHTHEMIM′ERIS (*s. in poetry*) A kind of cæſura after the ſeventh ſyllable in a verſe.

HEPH′ZIBAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my will in her) The name of a woman.

Hep′ly (*adj. a local word*) Neat, handſome. *Bailey.*

Hep′pen (*adj. a local word*) Neat, handſome.

Heps (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Hips, the fruit of the hawthorn. *Ainſworth.*

HEPSE′TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a ſmall ſlender fiſh, the atherina.

HEPTACAP′SULAR (*adj. in botany*) Having ſeven ſeed veſſels. *Scott.*

HEP′TACHORD (*s. from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* χορδη *a chord*) A muſical inſtrument of ſeven ſtrings, a poetic compoſition played or ſung on ſeven chords or notes. *Dict. of Arts.*

HEPTAHE′DRON (*s. in geometry*) A ſolid figure with ſeven equal ſides.

HEP′TAGON (*s. in geometry*) A plain figure with ſeven equal ſides and angles.

Heptag′onal (*adj. from* heptagon) Belonging to a heptagon, having ſeven equal ſides.

HEPTAM′ERIS (*s. from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* μερις *a part*) A ſeventh part.

HEPTAM′ERON (*s. from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* ημερα *a day*) A book in which the tranſactions of one week are recorded.

HEPTAN′DRIA (*s. in botany, from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* ανδρια *virility*) A genus of plants, plants with hermaphrodite flowers and ſeven ſtamina.

HEPTAN′GULAR (*adj. from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and the* Lat. angulus *a corner*) Having ſeven angles.

HEPTAPH′ONY (*s. from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* φονη *a ſound*) The quality of having ſeven different ſounds. *Scott.*

HEPTAPHYL′LUM (*s. in botany, from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* φυλλον *a leaf*) The ſetfoil, the tormentil.

HEPTAPLEU′RON (*s. in botany, from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* πλευρον *a ſide*) The great plantain.

HEP′TARCHY (*s. from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* αρχη *chief*) A ſevenfold government, a government under ſeven kings.

HEP′TATEUCH (*s. from the* Greek επτα *ſeven, and* τευχος *a book*) The five books of Moſes, and the two books of Joſhua and Judges.

HEPTHEMIM′ERES (*s. in poetry*) A verſe or line conſiſting of three feet and a half. *Scott.*

HER (*pron. from the* Sax. hera *their*) Belonging to a female, belonging to a woman. "*Suſanna took* her *place.*" She in the accuſative caſe, a female, a woman. "*The duke loved* her *to diſtraction.*"

Her (*v. t. obſolete*) To hear. *Chaucer.*

Her (*s. obſolete*) Hair. *Chaucer.*

Her (*pron. obſolete*) Their. *Chaucer.*

HERAC′LEIA (*s. in antiquity*) A feſtival in honour of Hercules.

HERAC′LEON (*s. in botany*) The milfoil, the yarrow.

HERAC′LEONITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A branch of the Gnoſtics.

HERAC′LEUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HERAC′LIDÆ (*s.*) The ancient inhabitants of Peloponeſus ſuppoſed to be the deſcendants of Hercules.

HERAC′LIDÆ (*s. from the foregoing, in chronology*) The famous epocha which conſtitutes the beginning of profane hiſtory, the return of the Heraclidæ into the

Peloponeſus,

Peloponeſus, which happened in the year of the world 2862.

HERAC′LIDES (*s.*) The deſcendants of Hercules. *Scott.*

HERAC′LIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

HERA′IA (*s. in antiquity*) A feſtival in honour of Juno.

HER′ALD (*s. from the* German) One of the officers at arms whoſe buſineſs it is to proclaim peace and war, regiſter genealogies, adjuſt enſigns armorial, and other matters relative to that office; a forerunner, a harbinger.

Her′ald (*adj. from the ſub.*) Performing the office of an herald. "Herald *angels.*"

Her′ald (*v. t. from the ſub. but not uſed of late*) To introduce as an herald. *Shakeſpeare.*

Her′aldry (*s. from* herald) The art of an herald, the office of an herald; the art of blazoning coats of arms.

Her′alt (*s. an old ſpelling*) An herald. *Phillips.*

Herau′nde (*v. t. obſolete*) To proclaim, to ſet forth, to praiſe. *Chaucer.*

Herau′ndes (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Heralds; feats of activity. *Chaucer.*

Her′awdes (*s. obſolete*) Feats of activity. *Phillips.*

HERB (*s. from the* Lat. herba) A plant whoſe ſtalks are ſpungy and die away every year; the leaf or ſtalk of a plant.

HER′BA (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) An herb.

HER′BABENEDIC′TA (*s. in botany*) The avens.

Herba′ceous (*adj. from* herb) Belonging to herbs, feeding on herbs.

Her′bage (*s. from* herb) A collection of herbs, graſs, paſture, the right of paſture, the tithe of paſture.

Herba′gium (*s. in old records*) Herbage.

Her′bal (*s. from* herb) A book which treats of herbs and plants.

Her′baliſm (*s. from* herbal) The knowledge of herbs. *Sc.*

Her′baliſt (*s. from* herbal) One skilled in plants, a botaniſt.

Her′bar (*s. obſolete*) An herb, a plant. *Spenſer.*

Her′bariſt (*s. from* herbar) One skilled in herbs.

Herba′rious (*adj. from* herbar) Pertaining to herbs. *Sc.*

HER′BASA′CRA (*s. in botany*) The vervain.

HER′BASTEL′LÆ (*s. in botany*) The buckſthorn.

Herba′tic (*adj. from* herb) Belonging to herbs. *Scott.*

HER′BATU′REA (*s. in botany*) The rupturewort.

Herbchris′topher (*s. in botany*) The baneberry.

HERBE (*s. from the* French) A kind of reward given to a horſe that has performed well in the manage.

Her′begere (*v. obſolete*) A chamberlain. *Chaucer.*

Her′begours (*s. obſolete*) Chamberlains, thoſe that are to take care of lodgings. *Chaucer.*

Herb′elet (*s. from* herb) A ſmall herb.

Her′benger (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An harbinger. *Dict. of Arts.*

Her′ber, Her′bere (*s. obſolete*) An arbour, a place, a ſtation, an inn, a place of entertainment. *Chaucer.*

Herber′geon (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An habergeon. *Ch.*

Her′berid (*p. obſolete*) Harboured, entertained. *Ch.*

Her′berowe (*v. t. obſolete*) To harbour, to lodge, to entertain. *Chaucer.*

HER′BERT (*s.*) A man's name.

HERBES′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. herbeſco *to grow as an herb*) Growing into herbs.

Her′bid (*adj. from* herb) Covered with herbs.

HERBIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. herba *an herb, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing herbs, producing herbs.

Her′bigage (*s. obſolete*) An inn, a lodging. *Chaucer.*

Her′biger (*s. obſolete*) A chamberlain, one who is to take care of lodgings. *Chaucer.*

Her′bile (*adj. from* herb) Belonging to herbs, fed with herbs. *Scott.*

Her′bir (*s. obſolete*) An arbour, an inn, a place of entertainment. *Chaucer.*

HERBIV′OROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. herba *an herb, and* voro *to devour*) Devouring herbs, living on graſs. *Sc.*

Her′borie (*s. obſolete*) An inn, a lodging. *Chaucer.*

Her′boriſt (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) One curious in herbs, a botaniſt. *Ray.*

HER′BOROUGH (*s. from the* German herberg, *but now grown obſolete*) A harbour, a place of temporary reſidence. *B. Johnſon.*

Her′bous (*adj. from* herb) Abounding with herbs. *Johnſ.*

Herbpa′ris (*s. in botany*) The true love, the one berry.

Herb′robe′rt (*s. in botany*) A kind of cranesbill.

Her′brough (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An harbour, an inn, a lodging. *Chaucer.*

Her′brow, Her′brue (*s. obſolete*) An inn, a lodging. *Ch.*

Herbtru′elove (*s. in botany*) The herbparis, the true love. *Dict. of Arts.*

Herbtwo′pence (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Her′bulent (*adj. not much uſed, from* herb) Containing herbs.

Herb′woman (*s. from* herb, *and* womah) A woman t ſells herbs.

Herb′y (*adj. from* herb) Having the nature of herbs.

HERCIN′IAN (*adj. in ancient geography*) Belonging to foreſt which formerly extended the whole length Germany. *Dict. of Ar*

Hercu′lean (*adj. from* Hercules) Belonging to Hercules

HER′CULES (*s. in heathen mythology*) A famous hero antiquity, ſuppoſed to be the ſon of Jupiter.

HER′CULES (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the no thern hemiſphere.

HER′CULES (*s.*) A man's name.

Her′culespil′lars (*s. from* Hercules, *and* pillar) T mountains or promontories on each ſide the ſtreigh of Gibraltar, ſuppoſed to have been raiſed by Herc les.

HERCULE′USMOR′BUS (*s. with phyſicians*) The e lepſy.

HERD (*s. from the* Sax. heord) A number of beaſts tog gether, a drove of cattle; a keeper of cattle; a co pany of men in contempt.

Herd (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To run in companies, to ſociate.

Herd (*v. t.*) To put into a company, to put into drove.

Herd (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Heard. *Chauc*

Herd (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hard. *Chauc*

Herde (*s. obſolete*) A keeper of cattle, a ſhepherd. *C*

Herde (*adj. obſolete*) Heard, hard. *Chauc*

Herd′ed (*p. from* herd) Put into a herd, put into a co pany.

Herde′gromes (*s. obſolete*) Herdſmen. *Chauc*

Her′den (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Heard, did hear. *Wi*

Herd′groom (*s. obſolete*) A herdſman. *Spenſ*

Herd′ing (*p. a. from* herd) Running in companies, p ting into a herd.

Her′dis (*s. obſolete*) Hards, tow, the coarſe part of f or hemp. *Chauc*

Herd′man (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling, from* herd, *a* man) A herdſman, one employed in tending herds; owner of herds.

Herds′man (*s. from* herd, *and* man) One who looks af cattle, an owner of cattle.

Herd′werch (*s. an old word*) The ſervice of herdſm formerly done at the will of their lord.

HERE (*adv. from the* Sax. her) In this place, in the p ſent ſtate; in one place or another.

Here (*s. not much uſed*) This place. *Shakeſpea*

Here (*s. obſolete*) Hair. *Chauc*

Here (*v. t. obſolete*) To hear. *Chauc*

Here (*pron. obſolete*) Their. *Chauc*

Hereabou′t (*adv. from* here, *and* about) About t place.

Hereabou′ts (*adv. from* here, *and* about) Hereabo about this place.

Hereaf′ter (*adv. from* here, *and* after) In time to co in a future ſtate.

Hereaf′ter (*s. from the adv.*) A future ſtate, futurity.

Herea′t (*adv. from* here, *and* at) At this.

Hereby′ (*adv. from* here, *and* by) By this.

HERED′ITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. hæres *an heir*) pable of being inherited.

HERED′ITAMENT (*s. from the* Lat. hæredium *that w belongs to an heir*) An inheritance, an hereditary tate.

Hered′itarily (*adv. from* hereditary) By inheritanc *Po*

HERED′ITARY (*adj. from the* Lat. hæres *an heir*) ſeſſed by right of inheritance, deſcending by inh tance.

Here′fare (*s. an old word*) A military expedition, act of going on a military expedition. *Sc*

Here′gate (*s. an old word*) A tax or tribute paid in mer times towards carrying on a war.

HERE′GELD (*s. an old word, from the* Sax. here *an my, and* geld *a payment*) A tax levied for the m tenance of an army.

Herei′n (*adv. from* here, *and* in) In this, in this m ter.

Herein′to (*adv. from* here, *and* into) Into this.

Heremit′ical (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Eremitical, tary, ſuitable to an hermit. *Po*

Hereo′f (*adv. from* here, *and* of) Of this, from this.

Hereo′n (*adv. from* here, *and* on) Upon this. *Bro*

Hereou′t (*adv. from* here, *and* out) Out of this place.

HERE′SIARCH (*s. from the* Greek αιρεσις *hereſy,* αρχος *a chief*) An arch heretic, the founder of an reſy.

Hereſiog′rapher (*s. from* hereſiography) A writer of reſies.

RESIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek αιρεσις *hereſy, and* γραφω *to write*) A treatiſe of hereſies.

RESIOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek αιρεσις *hereſy, and* λογος *a deſcription*) A diſcourſe of hereſy.

ER'ESY (*s. from the* Greek αιρεω *to take up an opinion*) An opinion of private perſons different from that which is generally received by the church.

'reteg (*s. an old word*) The commander of an army, a duke. *Scott.*

ER'ETIC (*s. from the* Greek αιρετικος) One who propagates his private opinions in oppoſition to thoſe that are generally received by the church.

eret'ical (*adj. from* heretic) Containing hereſy, belonging to an heretic.

eret'ically (*adv. from* heretical) With hereſy, in an heretical manner.

ereto' (*adv. from* here, *and* to) To this.

eretofo're (*adv. from* hereto, *and* fore) Formerly, anciently.

er'etog (*s. an old word*) The leader of an army, a duke. *Scott.*

ere'tum (*s. in old records*) The court or yard in which the guards attending any great perſon were uſually drawn up.

ereunto' (*adv. from* here, *and* unto) To this.

erewi'th (*adv. from* here, *and* with) With this.

er'ie (*v. t. obſolete*) To praiſe, to honour. *Chaucer.*

er'ie (*s. obſolete*) Honour, worſhip. *Spenſer.*

er'ied (*p. obſolete*) Honoured, praiſed. *Spenſer.*

er'in (*adj. obſolete*) Made of hair. *Chaucer.*

ER'IOT (*s. from the* Sax. heregild) A fine paid to the lord at the death of a tenant.

e'ris (*s. obſolete*) Hairs. *Chaucer.*

er'iffe (*adj in heraldry, from* heriſſon a hedgehog) Set with ſharp points.

ER'ISSON (*s. in fortification, from the* French) A beam ſet with iron ſpikes uſed to defend a paſs.

ER'ITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. hæres *an heir*) Capable of being inherited.

ER'ITAGE (*s. from the* Lat. hæres *an heir*) An inheritance, an eſtate which comes by inheritance, an eſtate, a poſſeſſion; the church, the people of God.

ER'MÆ (*s. with antiquarians*) The ſtatues of Mercury.

ERMÆ'A (*s. in antiquity*) Feſtivals in honour of Mercury.

ER'MAN (*s.*) A man's name.

ERMAN'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the African marſhmallow.

ERMAPH'RODITE (*s. from the* Greek Ερμης *Mercury, and* Αφροδιτη *Venus*) A perſon ſuppoſed to be of both ſexes, an animal in which both ſexes are united.

ermaphrodit'ical (*adj. from* hermaphrodite) Partaking of both ſexes.

ER'MAS (*s.*) A man's name. *Rom.* xvi.

ERMENEUMAT'ICAL (*adj. from the* Greek ερμηνευω *to interpret*) Belonging to interpretation. *Scott.*

ERMENEUT'ICAL (*adj. from the* Greek ερμηνευω *to interpret*) Belonging to interpretation. *Scott.*

ER'MES (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* Greek ερμηνευω *to interpret*) Mercury, the god of eloquence, the ſuppoſed interpreter of the gods.

ER'MES (*s.*) A man's name.

ermet'ic (*s. from* Hermes, *the ſuppoſed inventor of chymiſtry*) Chymical; cloſed, as a glaſs veſſel, after the manner of the chymiſts.

ermet'ical (*adj. from* hermetic) Chymical, hermetic, uſed by the chymiſts in cloſing the aperture of a glaſs tube or veſſel.

ermet'ically (*adv. from* hermetical) Chymically, in an hermetical manner, after the manner of the chymiſt by being heated in the fire and twiſted round with a pair of red hot pincers.

ER'MIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who held that God was corporeal.

er'mit (*s. from* eremite) An anchorite, one who ſhuts himſelf up from the world for contemplation and devotion, a recluſe.

er'mitage (*s. from* hermit) The habitation of a hermit.

ER'MITAN (*s.*) A dry northerly wind on the coaſt of Guinea, a hurricane. *Scott.*

er'miteſs (*s. from* hermit) A female hermit.

ermit'ical (*adj. from* hermit) Belonging to a hermit, ſuited to an hermit.

er'mitory (*s. from* hermit) A chapel or oratory belonging to an hermitage.

ERMODAC'TYL (*s. in medicine*) Mercury's finger, a root imported from Egypt and Syria of a purgative quality, but not much uſed of late.

ERMOG'ENES (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name. *2 Tim.*

HERMOGE'NIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect which aroſe in the ſecond century, and held the eternity of matter.

HER'MON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* deſtruction) A mountainous diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

Her'monite (*s. from* Hermon) An inhabitant of Hermon.

Hern (*s. from* heron) The heron, a large bird that feeds on fiſh.

HERNAN'DIA (*s. in botany*) An indeſcript genus of plants. *Dict. of Arts.*

Herne (*s. obſolete*) A valley, a corner. *Chaucer.*

Herne'ſium (*s. in old records*) Houſhold goods, implements of trade or husbandry.

Hern'bill (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ainſw.*

HER'NIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Any kind of rupture, a rupture generally denominated from the part affected.

Hernia'ria (*s. in botany, from* hernia) Rupturewort, the knotgraſs.

Her'nious (*adj. from* hernia) Belonging to a hernia, afflicted with a rupture.

HE'RO (*s. from the* Greek ηρως *one that perſeveres*) A man eminent for bravery, a great warrior; a man eminent above other men. *In heathen mythology*, a kind of demigod.

HER'OD (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name.

Herod'ian (*s. from* Herod) One of that ſect among the Jews who ſuppoſed that Herod was the Meſſiah.

HERO'DIAS (*s. from* Herod) The name of a woman.

HERO'DION (*s.*) A man's name.

HEROD'OTUS (*s.*) The name of a man, a famous Greek hiſtorian.

He'roeſs (*s. from* hero, *but not much uſed*) A heroine, a female hero. *Chapman.*

Hero'ic (*adj. from* hero) Belonging to a hero, befitting a hero, reciting the acts of heroes, productive of heroes.

Hero'ical (*adj. from* heroic) Heroic, becoming a hero.

Hero'ically (*adv. from* heroical) In the manner of an hero, bravely, nobly.

Hero'icalneſs (*s. from* hero) The ſtate of being heroical. *Scott.*

Hero'ickly (*adv. not much uſed*) Heroically. *Milton.*

Hero'icly (*adv. a different ſpelling*) Heroically. *Scott.*

Hero'icneſs (*s. from* heroic) The ſtate of being heroical. *Scott.*

He'roin (*s. from* hero, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A heroine. *Dict. of Arts.*

He'roine (*s. from* hero) An heroic woman, a female hero.

He'roiſm (*s. from* hero) The character of an hero, the qualities that conſtitute an hero.

HER'ON (*s. from the* French, *but not ſo much uſed of late*) A hern, a large fowl that feeds on fiſh, the crane.

Her'oner (*s. in falconry*) A hawk that flies at a heron.

Her'onry (*s. from* heron) A place where herons breed.

Her'onsbill (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Her'onſew (*s. obſolete*) A heron, a young heron. *Ch.*

Her'onſhow (*s. from* heron) The place where herons or cranes breed.

Heron'ward (*adv. obſolete*) Hereon, upon this. *Ch.*

HEROPH'ILA (*s. in antiquity*) One of the Sibyls.

HER'PES (*s. from the* Greek ερπω *to creep*) A cutaneous inflammation, a kind of ſhingles.

Her'ricane (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A hurricane. *Bailey.*

HER'RING (*s. in ichthyology, from the* Sax. hæring) A ſmall ſea fiſh.

Her'ring (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a herring, uſed in fiſhing for herrings.

Her'ringbuſs (*s.*) A ſmall ſhip employed in the herring fiſhery.

Her'ringcob (*s. from* herring) A young herring.

Her'ringhog (*s. in ichthyology*) A large kind of ſea fiſh which preys upon herrings.

Her'ringſil'ver (*s. from* herring, *and* ſilver) The money anciently paid in lieu of a certain quantity of herrings for the ſupport of a religious houſe.

Hers (*pron. from* her, *uſed without the ſub.*) Belonging to a woman. "*I found the garter, but Polly would not own it was* hers."

Hers'al (*s. not uſed*) A rehearſal. *Spenſer.*

HERSE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Sax. herian *to praiſe*) A temporary monument raiſed over a grave, the carriage in which dead bodies are conveyed to the grave.

Herſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To put into a herſe.

Hers'ed (*p. from* herſe) Put into a herſe, ſurrounded with ſomething gloomy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Herſelf' (*pron. from* her, *and* ſelf) A woman in her own perſon, a female in perſon.

Her'ſelike (*adj. from* herſe, *and* like) Like a herſe, funeral, ſuited to a funeral ſolemnity.

Herſil'lon (*s. from* herſe) A kind of herſe. *Scott.*

Hert, Herte (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The heart. *Chau.*

Hert, Herte (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Did hurt.

HERT'FORD (*s.*) The ſhire town of Hertfordſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 21 miles from London.

Hert'ford (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hertford, made at Hertford. *Chaucer.*

Hert'fordſhire (*s. from* Hertford) An inland county of England, the ſoil is naturally barren but much improved of late; it contains ſixteen market, and two borough towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament.

Hert'fordſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Hertford, produced in the county of Hertford.

Hert'ileſs (*adj. obſolete*) Heartleſs, diſcouraged. *Chau.*

Hert'ly (*adj. obſolete*) Hearty, ſincere. *Chaucer.*

Herto' (*adv. obſolete*) Hereto, to this. *Chaucer.*

HERY (*v. t. obſolete, from the* Sax. herian *to praiſe*) To conſecrate, to hallow, to worſhip. *Spenſer.*

He'rying (*p. a. obſolete*) Praiſing, honouring. *Chau.*

HESH'BON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* invention) The name of a city in the land of Iſrael.

HES'IOD (*s.*) A man's name, one of the moſt ancient of the Greek poets.

Hes'itancy (*s. from* heſitate) Dubiouſneſs, doubtfulneſs, ſuſpence.

Hes'itate (*v. t. from the* Lat. hæſito *to ſtick*) To pauſe, to delay. *Pope.*

Hes'itate (*v. int.*) To be in doubt, to make difficulty.

Hes'itating (*p. a. from* heſitate) Pauſing, delaying, making difficulty.

Heſita'tion (*s. from* heſitate) A doubt, a difficulty ſtarted, uncertainty; an intermiſſion of ſpeech, a want of volubility.

HES'PER (*s. in aſtronomy*) The evening ſtar, Venus when ſhe ſets after the ſun.

HESPE'RIA (*s. with the poets, from* Heſperus) Italy.

Heſpe'rian (*adj. from* Heſperides) Belonging to the Heſperides.

HESPER'IDES (*s. plu. in heathen mythology*) Three ſiſters, the daughters of Heſperus, who were ſuppoſed to have been poſſeſſed of gardens and orchards producing golden fruit guarded by a dragon.

HES'PERIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, dameſ-violet.

HES'PERUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed ſon of Atlas, who took up his reſidence in Italy, and called it Heſperia after his own name.

HES'PERUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) Heſper, the evening ſtar, the evening.

HES'RON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a diviſion of the ſong) A man's name.

HES'RONITE (*s. from* Heſron) A deſcendant of Heſron.

HESSCAS'SEL (*s.*) A landgraviate of the German empire.

Heſt (*s. from the* Sax. hæſt) A command, a precept, an injunction. *Shakeſpeare.*

HES'TER (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Eſther, a woman's name.

HESYCHAS'TES (*s. from the* Greek ησυχαζω *to be quiet*) One who gives himſelf up to religious contemplation. *Scott.*

Het (*adj. obſolete*) Heated, warmed. *Chaucer.*

HETÆRAR'CHA (*s. from the* Greek εταιρος *a friend, and* αρχη *government*) The head of a religious houſe, the head of a college, the warden of a corporation. *Scott.*

Hete (*v. t. obſolete*) To promiſe.

Hete (*p. obſolete*) Called. *Chaucer.*

HET'EROCLITE (*s. in grammar, from the* Gr. ετερος *another, and* κλινω *to decline*) A word that varies from the common form of declenſion; any perſon or thing that deviates from a common rule.

Heteroclit'ical (*adj. from* heteroclite) Deviating from a common rule.

HETEROC'RANY (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek ετερος *another, and* κρανιον *the head*) A pain in one part of the head. *Scott.*

HET'ERODOX (*adj. from the* Greek ετερος *another, and* δοξα *an opinion*) Deviating from an eſtabliſhed opinion.

Het'erodox (*s. from the adj.*) A peculiar opinion. *Br.*

Het'erodoxneſs (*s. from* heterodox) Heterodoxy. *Scott.*

Het'erodoxy (*s. from* heterodox) The quality of being heterodox.

HETEROD'ROMOUS (*adj. in mechanics, from the* Greek ετερος *another, and* δρομος *a courſe*) Having the fulcrum or point of ſuſpenſion between the power and the weight.

HETEROGE'NEAL (*adj. from the* Greek ετερος *another, and* γενος *a kind*) Having contrary qualities, diſſimular in nature.

Heterogene'ity (*s. from* heterogenous) An oppoſition nature, diſſimilitude of nature, diſſimilitude of par

HETEROGE'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Greek ετερος *anot and* γενος *a kind*) Having contrary qualities, diſſim in nature.

Heteroge'neouſneſs (*s. from* heterogeneous) Diſſimilit in nature, contrariety of parts.

HETEROGE'NIUM (*s. with phyſicians*) A diſpropor nate mixture in the blood or ſpirits. *Sc*

HETERORHYTH'MUS (*s. from the* Greek ετερος *anot and* ρυθμος *a number*) An irregular pulſe, a way of unſuitable to the age of a perſon. *Sc*

HETEROP'TICS (*s. not much uſed, from the* Greek *another, and* οπτομαι *to view*) Falſe optics. *Spe*

HETEROS'CII (*s. in geography, from the* Greek ετερος *ther, and* σκια *a ſhadow*) The people who live tween the tropics and the polar circles, ſo called beca thoſe on the north have their ſhadows always in an poſite direction to thoſe on the ſouth, and the contra

Heteros'cious (*s. from the foregoing*) The heteroſcii.

HETEROU'SIANS (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Gr ετερος *another, and* ουσια *ſubſtance*) A branch of Arians who held that the Son was of a ſubſta different from that of the Father. *Dict. of A*

HETEROU'SII (*s.*) The Heterouſians. *Sc*

HETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* fear) A man's name

He'then (*s. an old word*) Mockery. *Bai*

He'thin (*s. obſolete*) The heathen, an infidel; mockery.

HETH'LON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the place of fe The name of a city. *Ezek.*

Heth'neſs (*s. obſolete*) The heathen, the heathen wor paganiſm. *Chau*

Hette (*v. t. obſolete*) To dedicate, to commit. *Bai*

Het'ter (*adj. a local word*) Eager, earneſt. *Bai*

HEUCHE'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

He'ved (*adj. obſolete*) Made heavy, ſunk. *Chau*

He'veniſh (*adj. obſolete*) Heavenly. *Chau*

Hev'ied (*p. obſolete*) Sunk down, made heavy. *Chau*

Hev'ieth (*v. t. third perſon ſingular*) Sinketh, make heavy. *Chau*

He'vin (*v. t. obſolete*) To lift up, to heave; to riſe, mount. *Chau*

Hev'ineſs (*s. obſolete*) Severity, a diſpoſition to be vere. *Ch*

HEW (*v. t. from the* Sax. heawan) To cut, to hack, chop, to fell; to form by hewing, to form with bour.

Hewe (*s. obſolete*) A colour, a pretence. *Chau*

HEWE (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hugh, a man's name. *Ch* *The name of a boy eight years old crucified by the Je at Lincoln in the year 1255, for which eighteen of th were hanged.*

Hew'ed (*p. from* hew) Cut, hacked, chopped, form by hewing.

Hew'er (*s. from* hew) One that hews, one whoſe e ployment is to cut wood or ſtone.

Hew'hole (*s. from* hew, *and* hole) The woodpecker.

Hew'id (*p. obſolete*) Hewed; coloured. *Chau*

Hew'in (*p. obſolete*) Hewn, hewed. *Chau*

Hew'ing (*p. a. from* hew) Cutting, hacking, choppi felling.

Hew'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting wit keen inſtrument.

Hew'mond (*adj. obſolete*) Shining, bright. *Phil*

Hew'monde (*adj. obſolete*) Shining, bright. *Chau*

Hewte (*s. a local word*) A grove, a little coppice. *C*

HEXACAP'SULAR (*s. in botany*) Having ſix ſeed ſels.

HEX'ACHORD (*s. in muſic*) A ſixth; one of the imp fect concords.

HEXAE'DRON (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek εξ *ſix,* εδρα *a ſide*) A ſolid with ſix equal ſides, a cube.

HEXAE'MERON (*s. in old divinity, from the* Gr. εξ *and* ημερα *a day*) The ſix days work of creation.

HEXA'GIUM (*s. not much uſed*) The weight of ſcruples.

HEX'AGON (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek εξ *ſix,* γονια *a corner*) A plain figure of ſix equal ſides angles.

Hexag'onal (*adj. from* hexagon) Having ſix ſides angles.

Hexag'onally (*adv. from* hexagonal) In the form o hexagon, with ſix equal ſides and angles.

Hexag'ony (*s. from* hexagon) A hexagon, a figure of equal ſides and angles. *Bromb*

HEXAM'ERON (*s. from the* Greek εξ *ſix, and* ημερα *day*) A treatiſe on the ſix days creation. *Sc*

HEXAM'ETER (*s. in poetry, from the* Greek εξ *ſix,* μετρον *a meaſure*) A verſe or line in poetry conſiſti of ſix feet.

exam'eter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Having ſix feet, conſiſting of ſix feet.

EXAMIL'LION (*s. in antiquity*) A famous wall, acroſs the iſthmus of Corinth, ſix miles in length.

EXAND'RIA (*s. in botany, from the* Greeh εξ *ſix, and* ανδρια *virility*) A genus of plants comprehending all that have hermophrodite flowers and ſix ſtamina.

EXAN'GULAR (*adj. from the* Greek εξ *ſix, and the* Lat. angulus *a corner*) Having ſix angles.

EX'APEDE (*s. not much uſed*) A fathom, ſix feet in length. *Cole.*

EXAPET'ULOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek εξ *ſix, and* πεταλον *a leaf*) Having ſix flower leaves.

EXAPHYL'LOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek εξ *ſix,* and φυλλον *a leaf*) Compoſed of ſix leaves, having ſix leaves.

EXAP'LA (*s. from the* Greek) A bible compoſed in ſix columns containing the Hebrew text, the Hebrew written in Greek characters, and the four firſt tranſlations in the Greek language, the work of Origen.

EX'APOD (*s. from the* Greek εξ *ſix, and* ποδες *feet*) An nimal with ſix feet.

x'aptote (*s. from* hexaptoton) A noun declined with x caſes.

XAP'TOTON (*s. in grammar, from the* Greek εξ *ſix,* nd πτωσις *a caſe*) A noun declined with ſix caſes.

XAS'TIC (*s. from the* Greek εξ *ſix, and* ςιχος *a line*) A poem conſiſting of ſix lines, a ſtanza of ſix lines.

as'ticon (*s. from* hexaſtic) A poem or epigram in ſix ines.

XAS'TICUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of barley with ſix ows of corns in the ear. *Phillips.*

X'ASTYLE (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek εξ *ſix,* nd ςυλος *a pillar*) A building with ſix columns in ont.

X'HAM (*s.*) A town in Northumberland; it has a arket on Tueſday, and is 286 miles from London.

'ham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hexham, made Hexham.

X'IS (*s. from the* Greek) A habit of body, a conſtition.

t (*adj. obſolete*) Higheſt. *Chaucer.*

Y (*interj. ſuppoſed to be from* high) Expreſſive of joy, xpreſſive of mutual exhortation.

'bote (*s. obſolete*) Under wood neceſſary for making d repairing fences,

'day (*interj.*) Expreſſive of frolick, exultation, or onder.

'day (*s. from the interj.*) Frolick, wildneſs.

'degives (*s. obſolete*) A wild frolickſome dance. *Sp.*

'DON (*s.*) A borough town in Yorkſhire; it has a arket on Thurſday, ſends two members to parliament, d is 180 miles from London.

'don (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Heydon, de at Heydon.

ho (*interj.*) Expreſſive of complaint or anxiety.

rot (*s. in zoology*) The American badger, a wild aſt about the bigneſs of a cat exceedingly fond of ney. *Phillips.*

s (*s. in huſbandry*) The young trees which are for timber where a coppice is felled.

TS'BURY (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltſhire; it little or no market, ſends two members to parlia- nt, and is 94 miles from London.

'bury (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Heytsbury, de at Heytsbury.

EKI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſtrength of Lord) A man's name.

RON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the diviſion of the g) A man's name.

onite (*s. from* Hezron) A deſcendant of Hezron.

CINTH (*s. in heraldry, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) blue colour in the coats armorial of the no- ty. *Scott.*

NA (*s. in zoology, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The na. *Dict. of Arts.*

IC'ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The ſea lark.

TION (*s. from the* Lat. hio *to gape*) The act of ing.

'ULA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh, a ſpe- of ſparus.

US (*s. from the* Lat.) A gaping, a breach, an open- ; the opening of the mouth in pronouncing two els without a conſonant between them.

R'NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. Hibernus) Belonging to winter. *Brown.*

R'NIA (*s. in geography*) The Latin name of Ire- .

'nian (*adj. from* Hibernia) Belonging to Ireland.

Hiber'nian (*s. from the ſub.*) A native of Ireland, an Iriſhman.

HIBES'CUM, HIBES'CUS (*s. in botany*) The maſhmallow.

HI'BRIS (*s. from the* Lat.) One born of parents of different countries, a mongrel.

Hic'ciuſdoccius (*s. a cant word*) A juggler, one that plays faſt and looſe.

HIC'COUGH (*s. from the* Daniſh hicken) A convulſion of the ſtomach producing involuntary ſobs.

Hic'cough (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſob with a convulſion of the ſtomach.

Hick'et (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The hiccough, the hickup.

Hick'up (*s. from* hiccough) The hiccough.

Hick'up (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To hiccough.

Hick'wall (*s. in ornithology*) The woodpecker.

Hick'way (*s. not ſo common a word*) The hickwall, the woodpecker.

Hid (*v. t. pret. of* hide) Did hide.

Hid (*p. from* hide) Hidden.

Di'dage (*s. from* hide) A tax laid on every hide of land; an exemption from that tax.

HIDDE'KEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſharp ſound) The name of a river. *Geneſis.*

Hid'der (*pron. obſolete*) He. *Spenſer.*

Hid'den (*p. from* hide) Concealed, withdrawn from ſight, obſcured.

HIDE (*s. from the* Sax.) The ſkin of a beaſt, the human ſkin in contempt; a certain quantity of land.

HIDE (*v. t. from the* Sax. hidan) To conceal, to withdraw from ſight, to withdraw from knowledge, to obſcure.

Hide (*v. int.*) To lie hid, to be concealed.

Hi'debound (*adj. from* hide, *and* bound) Having the ſkin too hard and tight, having the bark too hard and tight ſo as to prevent the growth; harſh, untractable; cloſe, niggardly.

Hi'degild (*s. an old word*) The fine paid to be excuſed from the puniſhment of a public whipping.

Hi'del (*s. from* hide) A ſanctuary, a place of ſafety. *Sc.*

HID'EOUS (*adj. from the* French hideux) Horrible, dreadful, ſhocking.

Hid'eouſly (*adv. from* hideous) Horribly, dreadfully, in a ſhocking manner.

Hid'eouſneſs (*s. from* hideous) Horribleneſs, terror, dreadfulneſs.

Hi'der (*s. from* hide) One that hides.

Hi'din (*v. t. obſolete*) To hide. *Chaucer.*

Hi'din (*adj. obſolete*) Haſtened. *Chaucer.*

Hi'ding (*p. a. from* hide) Concealing, obſcuring.

Hi'dingplace (*s. from* hide, *and* place) A place to hide in.

Hid'ous (*adj. obſolete*) Ugly, deformed. *Chaucer.*

HIDROT'ICS (*s. in medicine*) Sudorifics, medicines to promote perſpiration.

HIE (*v. int. from the* Sax. hiegan, *nearly obſolete*) To haſten, to go in haſte.

Hie (*v. t. nearly obſolete*) To take one's ſelf in haſte. "Hie thee *to the ſea.*"

Hie (*s. obſolete*) Haſte. *Chaucer.*

HI'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the life of God) A man's name.

Hier (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hire. *Chaucer.*

HIERACH'IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the hawkweed.

HIERACHOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The crepis, the ſanchus.

HI'ERACITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect in the third century who taught that Melchiſedek was the Holy Ghoſt, denied the reſurrection, and condemned marriage.

HIERANTHE'MIS (*s. in botany*) The camomile.

HIERAPI'CRA (*s. in pharmacy*) A purgative compoſition conſiſting of ſeveral ingredients.

HIERAP'OLIS (*s. from the* Greek ιερα *holy, and* πολις *a city*) The name of a city. *Col.* 4.

HI'ERARCH (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *holy, and* αρχη *government*) The chief of a ſacred order.

Hierarch'ical (*adj. from* hierarch) Belonging to a ſacred or eccleſiaſtical government.

Hi'erarchy (*s. from* hierarch) An eccleſiaſtical government; a rank or ſubordination of holy ſpirits; the ſubordination of angelic beings.

HIERA'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred*) Set apart for ſacred uſes, belonging to a fine ſort of paper uſed for ſacred purpoſes.

Hierde (*s. obſolete*) A herdſman, a ſhepherd. *Chaucer.*

Hierd'eſs (*s. from* hierde, *obſolete*) A ſhepherdeſs. *Chau.*

Hiere (*pron. obſolete*) Her. *Chaucer.*

HIE'ROBOTANE (*s. in botany*) The vervain.

HI'EROGLYPH (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* γλυφω *to carve*) An emblem, a figure by which an idea or word is implied; the art of writing in picture.

Hieroglyph'ic (*s. from* hieroglyph, *and more frequently uſed*) An hieroglyph, the figure by which ſome word or idea is communicated.

Hieroglyph'ic (*adj. from the ſub.*) Emblematical, expreſſive of ſome meaning beyond what immediately appears.

Hieroglyph'ical (*adj. from* hieroglyphic) Emblematical, hieroglyphic.

Hieroglyph'ically (*adv. from* hieroglyphical) Emblematically, with hieroglyphics.

HIEROGRAMMATE'I (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* γραμμα *a letter*) The prieſts among the Egyptians who were to explain the myſteries of religion.

Hierogram'matiſt (*s. from* hierogrammatei) One of the order of the hierogrammatei.

HI'EROGRAMS (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *holy, and* γραμμα *a letter*) Sacred writings. *Scott.*

Hierog'rapher (*s. from* hierography) A writer of divinity.

Hierograph'ic (*adj. from* hierography) Belonging to ſacred writings.

Hierograph'ical (*adj. from* hierographic) Belonging to hierography.

HIEROG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* γραφω *to write*) Sacred writings, writings on divinity.

HIEROM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* μαντεια *divination*) The prediction of future events drawn from the obſervation of the ſeveral circumſtances attending the ſacred rites.

HI'EROME (*s.*) The name of a man, Jerome.

HIEROME'NIA (*s. in ancient chronology*) One of the Athenian months, the Boedromion.

HIEROMNE'MON (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* μναω *to bring to remembrance*) An officer in the Greek church who ſtands behind the partriarch at the ſacrament, and turns to the ſeveral parts of the ſervice in the order in which they are to be rehearſed.

Hierono'mians (*s. in church hiſtory*) An order of Monks ſaid to have been eſtabliſhed by Saint Jerome; an order of hermits founded in the year 1365.

HIERON'YMUS (*s.*) One of the fathers of the church; a man's name, Jerome.

HI'EROPHANT (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* φαινω *to ſhew*) A prieſt, a teacher of religion; a kind of ſexton.

Hierophan'tæ (*s. from* hierophant) The prieſts of the goddeſs Hecate; the perſons appointed to ſuperintend the ſacred rites. *Scott.*

HIEROPHAN'TES (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hierophantæ. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hierophan'tic (*adj. from* hierophant) Belonging to the hierophant.

HIEROPH'YLAX (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* φυλασσω *to keep*) An officer in the Greek church who was to take care of the veſtry.

HIEROS'COPY (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* σκοπεω *to view*) A kind of divination, hieromancy.

HIEROSOL'YMA (*s. from the* Greek) Jeruſalem.

Hieroſoly'mitan (*adj. from* Hieroſolyma) Belonging to Jeruſalem, done at Jeruſalem. *Bailey.*

HIGGA'ION (*s. from the* Heb.) Meditation.

Hig'gle (*v. int. of uncertain etymology*) To chaffer, to make many words to a bargain; to ſell proviſions from door to door.

Hig'gledypig'gledy (*adv. a cant word*) In confuſion, in a confuſed mixture.

Hig'gler (*s. from* higgle) One who hawks proviſions by retail.

Hig'gling (*p. a. from* higgle) Chaffering, making many words to a bargain, ſelling proviſions from door to door.

Hig'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of chaffering, the act of making many words to a bargain, the trade of a higgler.

HIGH (*adj. from the* Sax. heah) Tall, riſing upwards from the ſurface; elevated, raiſed aloft; exalted, far advanced; great, capital; difficult, abſtruſe; full, complete; noble, illuſtrious; proud, arrogant; violent, loud; tumultuous, turbulent; ſtrong taſted, highly palatable; dear, exorbitant. *On high*, aloft, above.

High (*adv. from the adj. chiefly uſed in compoſition*) Highly, with elevation, with eſtimation, with pride.

High (*s. from the adj.*) A high place, an elevation, a ſuperior region.

Hig'ham (*adj. from* Highamferrers) Belonging to Highamferrers, made at Highamferrers.

HIGHAMFER'RERS (*s.*) A borough town in Northamp tonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends one mem ber to parliament, and is 70 miles from London.

Highbear'ing (*adj. with cockfighters*) Courageous, diſ poſed to fight.

Highble'ſt (*adj. from* high, *and* bleſs) Greatly bleſſed ſupremely happy.

High'blown (*adj. from* high, *and* blown) Puffed up wit wind, greatly inflated.

High'born (*adj. from* high, *and* born) Nobly deſcended born of illuſtrious parents.

High'built (*adj. from* high, *and* built) Built high, having lofty buildings.

Highcol'oured (*adj. from* high, *and* colour) Having high colour, having a glaring or deep colour.

Highcreſ'ted (*adj. from* high, *and* creſt) Having a hig creſt, ſhouldered as the head of an arrow.

Highdeſig'ning (*adj. from* high, *and* deſign) Havin great deſigns.

High'ed (*v. int. obſolete, pret. from* hie) Haſtened, d haſten. *Chauce*

High'er (*adj. comp. of* high) High in a greater degree.

High'eſt (*adv. ſup. of* high) High in the greateſt degree.

High'eſt (*s. from the adj.*) The Moſt High.

High'eſt (*s. obſolete*) The height. *Chauc*

High'fed (*adj. from* high, *and* fed) Pampered, fed wi high food.

Highfla'ming (*adj. from* high, *and* flame) Throwin the flame to a great height.

Highfli'er (*s. from* high, *and* fly) One that carries h opinions to an extravagant pitch.

High'flown (*adj. from* high, *and* fly) Elevated, prou turgid, extravagant.

High'flying (*adj. from* high, *and* fly) Extravagant claims, extravagant in opinions.

Highhea'ped (*adj. from* high, *and* heap) Covered wi high heaps, raiſed into high heaps.

Highhee'led (*adj. from* high, *and* heel) Having a hi heel, raiſed high on the heel.

High'hung (*adj. from* high, *and* hang) Hung aloft.

High'land (*s. from* high, *and* land) A mountainous p of a country.

High'lander (*s. from* highland) One that inhabits t mountainous part of a country, an inhabitant of t north part of Scotland.

High'ly (*adv. from* high) With elevation, with amb tion, with eſtimation.

Highmet'tled (*adj. from* high, *and* mettle) High ſ rited, bold, daring.

Highmin'ded (*adj. from* high, *and* mind) Proud, ar gant.

High'moſt (*adj. from* high, *and* moſt) Higheſt. *Shak*

High'neſs (*s. from* high) Elevation above the ſurfa dignity, ſupremacy, the title of prinees and forme of kings.

Highprin'cipled (*adj. from* high, *and* principle) Ext vagant in principles, poſſeſſed with high notions.

High'red (*adj. from* high, *and* red) Having a deep colour.

Highrig'ged (*adj. from* high, *and* rig) Furniſhed w high rigging, formed with a ſhoulder as the head an arrow.

Highſea'ſoned (*adj. from* high, *and* ſeaſon) Piqua taſteful.

Highſight'ed (*adj. from* high, *and* ſight) Looking wards, aſpiring, proud.

Highſpir'ited (*adj. from* high, *and* ſpirit) Bold, dari inſolent.

Highſtom'ached (*adj. from* high, *and* ſtomach) Obſtin proud, lofty.

Hight (*p. obſolete*) Called, named. *Spen*

High'taper (*s. in botany*) The longwort. *Ainſwor*

Hightas'ted (*adj. from* high, *and* taſte) Piquant, taſte

High'ty (*adj. uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle*) Froli ſome, giddy, thoughtleſs, ſpruce.

High'tytighty (*adv. a cant word*) Inconſiderat thoughtleſsly, giddily.

Highvi'ced (*adj. from* high, *and* vice) Notoriouſly wi ed, enormouſly vitious.

Highwa'ter (*s. from* high, *and* water) The higheſt of the tide.

High'way (*s. from* high, *and* way) The common ro the public path.

High'wayman (*s. from* highway, *and* man) A man t robs on the highway.

High'waymen (*s. plu. of* highwayman) Men that rob the highway.

High'wayrobber (*s. from* highway, *and* robber) that robs on the highway.

High'w

High'wayrobbery (s. *from* highwayrobber) A robbery committed on the highway.

HIGH'WORTH (s.) A town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 76 miles from London.

High'worth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Highworth, made at Highworth.

High'wrought (*adj. from* high, *and* wrought) Highly finiſhed, laboured, wrought up to the higheſt pitch.

Hig'ledypigledy (*adv. a cant word*) Pellmell, confuſedly, without order, higgledypiggledy. *Scott.*

Hig'ler (s. *not ſo common a ſpelling*) A higgler, one that hawks about poultry, eggs and other proviſions.

Hi'gra (s. *not much uſed*) A kind of rough contrary tide.

Hi'jen (*v. int. obſolete*) To hie, to haſten. *Chaucer.*

HILA'RIA (s. *in Roman antiquity*) The feaſts which were celebrated annually in honour of the ſuppoſed mother of the gods.

HILAR'ITY (s. *from the* Lat. hilarus *chearful*) Chearfulneſs, happineſs, merriment.

HILA'RIUS (s.) A man's name.

HILARO'DES, HILARO'DI (s. *in antiquity, from the* Greek ἱλαρος *chearful, and* ωδη *a ſong*) A kind of rhapſodiſts.

Hilaro'dia (s. *from* hilarodi) A chearful irregular kind of poem ſung by the hilarodes.

HIL'ARY (s.) A man's name.

Hila'ryterm (s. *a law word*) The term which begins on the 23d of January.

HIL'AROTRAGE'DIA (s. *from the* Greek ἱλαρος *chearful, and* τραγωδια *a tragedy*) A kind of comic or chearful tragedy.

HIL'DEBERT (s. *from the* Sax.) A man's name.

Hild'eth (*v. t. third perſon ſing. obſolete*) Yieldeth, beſtoweth. *Chaucer.*

Hild'ing (s. *ſuppoſed to be from the* Sax. hild *a lord*) A poltroon, a ſorry cowardly fellow. *Shakeſpeare.*

ILKI'AH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Lord is my portion) A man's name.

ILL (s. *from the* Sax. hil) An eminence on the ground, an elevation of the ground ſomething leſs than a mountain.

ill (*v. t. an old word*) To cover. *Cole.*

ill (*adj. from the ſub. moſtly uſed in compoſition*) Full of hills.

illcoun'try (s. *from* hill, *and* country) A diſtrict of any country abounding with hills.

IL'LEL (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that praiſes) A man's name.

l'lock (s. *from* hill) A little hill.

l'locky (*adj. from* hillock) Full of hillocks, abounding with little hills.

LLU'LIM (s. *from the* Heb.) Songs of praiſe, a Jewiſh epithalamium or wedding ſong. *Cole.*

l'ly (*adj. from* hill) Full of hills, conſiſting of hills.

LT (s. *from the* Sax. hildan *to hold*) The handle, the handle of a ſword.

LUM (s. *with botaniſts*) The eye of a bean.

m (*pron. the accuſative caſe of* he) The man, the man ſpoken of before, the male, the male mentioned before.

m (*pron. obſolete*) It, them.

m (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) A hem. *Chaucer.*

MANTO'PUS (s. *in ornithology* The name of a bird.

'ple (*v. int. a local word*) To halt, to go lame. *Ph.*

m'ſelf (*pron. from* him, *and* ſelf) A man in his own perſon, a man emphatically, a near reſemblance to a man's ſelf; a male emphatically, he.

'ſelf (*pron. obſolete*) Itſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

(s. *from the* Heb.) A Jewiſh liquid meaſure containing about five quarts.

CK'LEY (s.) A town in Leiceſterſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 102 miles from London.

ck'ley (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hinckley, made at Hinckley.

D (s. *from the* Sax. hinde) The female of the ſtag, the female of the red deer; a ſervant in the country, peaſant, a boar, a ruſtic.

D (*adj. from the* Sax. hindan) Situate behind, remote from the head, contrary to the face.

d'berry (s. *from* hind, *and* berry) The raſpberry. *Ain.*

d'calf (s. *from* hind, *and* calf) A hart of the firſt ar.

DE'NI (s. *from the* Sax. hedere) A ſociety of men, company, a claſs. *Scott.*

er (*adj. from* hind) Hind, remote from the head, contrary to the face.

DER (*v. t. from the* Sax. hindrian) To ſtop, to obſtruct, to let, to impede.

derance (s. *from* hinder) A ſtop, an obſtruction, an pediment.

dered (*p. from* hinder) Stopped, obſtructed, impeded.

Hin'derer (s. *from* hinder) One that hinders.

Hin'dereſt (*adj. obſolete*) Hindmoſt.

Hin'dering (*p. a. from* hinder) Stopping, obſtructing, impeding.

Hin'derling (s. *from* hinder) One that comes after the reſt, a worthleſs degenerate animal.

Hin'dermoſt (*adj. judged not ſo proper as*) Hindmoſt. *Sh.*

Hin'derſome (*adj. from* hinder, *but not much uſed*) Apt to hinder, troubleſome in the way. *Scott.*

HIND'FARE (s. *obſolete, from the* Sax. hind *a ſervant, and* faran *to go*) The act of running away from a maſter. *Scott.*

Hind'hand (s. *in the manage, from* hind, *and* hand) The hinder parts of a horſe. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hind'moſt (*adj. from* hind) Lying behind the reſt, coming after the reſt.

HIN'DON (s.) A borough town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 96 miles from London.

Hin'don (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hindon, made at Hindon.

HINDOS'TAN (s. *in geography*) The empire of the great Mogul.

Hindos'tan (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hindoſtan, produced in Hindoſtan.

Hine (s. *a different ſpelling*) A hind, a ſervant employed in husbandry.

Hine (*adv. a local word*) Hence, erelong. *Bailey.*

Hing, Hinge (*p. obſolete*) Hung. *Chaucer.*

Hinge (s. *from* hang) The joints upon which a door or gate turns, that upon which any thing turns; the cardinal points of the world, a governing rule or principle.

Hinge (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To turn as upon a hinge, to hang, to ſtick.

Hinge (*v. t.*) To furniſh with hinges, to bend as a hinge.

Hing'ed (*p. from* hinge) Furniſhed with hinges, bent as a hinge.

HING'HAM (s.) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 97 miles from London.

Hing'ham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hingham, made at Hingham.

Hing'ing (*p. a. from* hinge) Furniſhing with hinges, turning as a hinge.

HIN'NA (s. *in zoology*) The female hind, the ſhe mule. *Phillips.*

Hin'nible (*adj. not much uſed*) Able to neigh, apt to neigh. *Cole.*

HIN'NOM (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* riches) The name of a man, the name of a valley.

HINNULA'RIA (s. *in ornithology*) The pygarg, the name of a bird.

HIN'NULUS (s. *in zoology*) A young hind, a fawn, a little mule. *Phillips.*

HIN'NUS (s. *in zoology*) A mule from a horſe and a ſhe aſs, a hind, a little nag. *Phillips.*

HINT (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French enter) To intimate, to give an item, to touch upon, to mention briefly.

Hint (*v. int.*) To allude, to touch ſlightly; *with* at; *as*, "*He* hinted at *what I had ſaid before.*"

Hint (s. *from the verb*) A ſlight notice, a remote alluſion, a ſuggeſtion, an intimation.

Hint'ed (*p. from* hint) Intimated, ſlightly mentioned, alluded to; *with* at; *as*, "*Agriculture ought to be* hinted at."

Hint'ing (*p. a. from* hint) Intimating, ſuggeſting, mentioning ſlightly, alluding to.

Hint'ing (s. *from the part.*) The act of giving a hint. *Ai.*

HIP (s. *from the* Sax. heopa) The fruit of the briar, the fruit of the dogroſe.

HIP (s. *from the* Sax. hipe) The joint of the thigh, the fleſhy part of the thigh. *To have on the hip*, to have an advantage over another; *but this is uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle.*

Hip (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſprain the hip, to put out the joint of the hip.

Hip (*interj.*) An exclamation expreſſive of a call to any one.

Hip (s. *contraction from* hypochondria) A kind of melancholy, low ſpiritedneſs.

Hip (*v. t. in building*) To furniſh with a hip, to ſlope down the corner of a roof.

Hip (s. *in building*) The ſloping corner or return of a roof; the rafter which forms the ſloping corner or column of a roof.

Hip'gout (s. *from* hip, *and* gout) The gout in the hip.

Hip'hop (*adv. a cant word*) In a hopping manner.

Hip'mould (s. *in building*) A kind of moulding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hip'pace (*s,*) A kind of cheeſe made of mare's milk. *Ph.*

HIPPAR'CHUS (*s. from the* Greek) A man's name, the maſter of a horſe.

Hip'ped (*p. from* hip) Diſlocated in the hip. *Shakeſ.*

Hip'ped (*adj. from* hip) Furniſhed with a hip, ſloped off with a hip.

HIPPEL'APHUS (*s. from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe, and* ελαφος *a ſtag*) A beaſt of a mixed breed between a horſe and a ſtag.

HIP'PEUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A kind of comet reſembling a horſe's main.

HIP'PEUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of crab.

HIP'PIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of chickweed.

HIP'PIADES (*s. from the* Greek) Images repreſenting women on horſeback.

HIPPIAT'ICS (*s. from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe*) Books treating of horſes. *Cole.*

HIP'PIATRIC (*s. from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe*) Medicine for horſes. *Cole.*

HIP'PICE (*s. in botany*) An herb, which, if put into a horſe's mouth, is ſaid to prevent hunger and thirſt. *P.*

HIP'PICON (*s. from the* Greek) A meaſure containing four furlongs.

Hip'ping (*p. from* hip) Diſlocating the hip, ſpraining the hip; furniſhing with a hip, ſloping down the corner of a roof.

Hip'pinghand, Hip'pinghold (*s. a local word*) The place at which any one ſtays to chat when ſent on an errand. *Scott.*

Hip'piſh (*adj. from* hip) Afflicted with the hip, hypochondriac.

Hip'piſhneſs (*s. from* hippiſh) The ſtate of being hippiſh.

HIP'PIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names given to Neptune.

Hip'po (*s. from* hip, *but not ſo commonly uſed*) The hip, a lower ſpecies of melancholy.

HIP'PO (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of ſerpents.

HIPPOBOS'CA, HIPPOBOS'CUS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The horſefly.

HIPPOCAME'LUS (*s. in zoology*) A beaſt ſuppoſed to be generated between a horſe and a camel.

HIPPOCAMP'A (*s. in zoology*) The ſea horſe.

HIPPOCAMP'A (*s. in anatomy*) The proceſſes of the foremoſt ventricles of the brain. *Scott.*

HIPPOCASTA'NUM (*s. in botany*) The horſe cheſnut.

HIPPOCEN'TAUR (*s. in heathen mythology*) A fabulous monſter half horſe and half man.

HIPPOCOU'RIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A name given to Neptune.

HIP'POCRAS (*s. from* Hippocrates) A medicated wine.

HIPPOCRA'TEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HIPPOC'RATES (*s.*) A man's name, one of the moſt famous phyſicians in antiquity.

Hippoc'ratesſleeve (*s. from* Hippocrates, *and* ſleeve) A kind of bag made by joining the two oppoſite corners of a piece of cloth for ſtraining liquors.

HIPPOCRA'TIA (*s. in antiquity*) The ſolemn feaſts inſtituted in honour of Neptune.

HIPPOCRAT'ICA (*s. with phyſicians*) The hippocratical countenance, a diſeaſe which has a remarkable effect on the countenance.

Hippocrat'ical (*adj. from* Hippocrates) Belonging to Hippocrates, reſembling Hippocrates. *Scott.*

HIPPO'CRENE (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe, and* κρηνη *a fountain*) A famous fountain ſacred to the muſes, ſo called from Pegaſus or the winged horſe, who, it is ſaid, ſtruck his foot on a ſtone in this place, and thereby opened the fountain the ſtreams of which immediately became vocal.

Hippocren'ides (*s. from* Hippocrene) The Muſes. *Panth.*

HIPPOC'REPIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the horſeſhoe vetch.

HIPPOD'ROME (*s. from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe, and* δρομος *a courſe*) The courſe where horſeraces were performed.

HIPPOD'ROMUS (*s. in ancient chronology*) The hecatombæon. *Dict. of Arts.*

HIPPOGLOS'SA, HIPPOGLOS'SUM (*s. in botany*) The horſe tongue.

HIPPOGLOS'SUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The turbot.

HIPPOGLOT'TION (*s. in botany*) The laurel of Alexandria.

HIP'POGRIFF (*s. from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe, and* γρυψ *a griffon*) The winged horſe, a fabulous animal compounded of a horſe and a griffin. *Milton.*

Hip'pogriph (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hippogriff. *Cole.*

HIPPOLAP'ATHUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of dock.

HIPPOM'ACHY (*s. from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe, and* μαχη *a fight*) A conteſt on horſeback.

HIPPOM'ANES (*s. in botany*) The thornapple, wh if eaten by horſes, it is ſaid, will make them mad.

HIPPOM'ANES (*s. from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe,* μανια *madneſs*) A black fleſhy kernel in the forehead a young colt which the mare bites off as ſoon as has foaled; a noted poiſon among the ancients chief ingredient in love potions. Sc

HIPPOMAR'ATHRUM (*s. in botany*) The wild fennel

HIPPOMYR'MEX (*s. in zoology*) The horſe ants, large ant.

HIP'PONA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs of h ſes and horſe courſes.

HIPPOP'AES (*s. in botany*) The teaſel.

HIP'POPHÆ (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the ſw low thorn.

HIPPOPH'ESTON (*s. in botany*) An herb which gro on the fullers thorn.

HIPPOP'ODES (*s. from the* Greek ιππος *a horſe,* πȣς *a foot*) A people of Scythia who were ſuppoſed have horſe's feet.

HIPPOPO'TAMUS (*s. in zoology, from the* Greek ιππ *horſe, and* ποταμος *a river*) The river horſe, a h animal found in the river Nile.

HIPPOSEL'IMEM (*s. in botany*) The alexanders.

HIP'PURIS (*s. in botany*) The horſetail.

HIP'PURUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of lobſter.

HIP'PUS (*s. in zoology, from the* Greek ιππος) T horſe.

Hip'roof (*s. from* hip, *and* roof) A roof formed w hips inſtead of gable ends.

Hip'ſhot (*adj. from* hip, *and* ſhot) Sprained in the h diſlocated in the hip.

Hip'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ainſ*

HIR (*pron. an obſolete ſpelling*) Her. *Chau*

HI'RAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* exaltation) A m name.

HIRCA'NIA (*s. in geography*) The provinces of Pe which lie on the ſouthern ſhore of the Caſpian ſea.

Hirca'nian (*adj. from* Hircania) Belonging to Hirca

Hircan'ian (*s. from the ſub.*) A native of Hircania, inhabitant of Hircania.

HIRCA'NUS (*s.*) A man's name. 2 M

HIRCIBAR'BA (*s. in botany*) The goatſbeard.

Hir'cine (*adj. from* hircus) Belonging to the goat, ſembling a goat. C

HIRCIP'ILUS (*s. from the* Lat. hircus *a goat, and* p *a hair*) A man who has briſtly hair, a man wh hair reſembles that of a goat. *Phil*

Hirciſcun'da (*s. in old records*) The proper diviſion an eſtate among the heirs. Sc

HIRCOCER'VUS (*s. in zoology*) A ſtag having the be of a goat.

HIRCOLA'TION (*s. in gardening*) The barrenneſs vines.

HIR'CULUS (*s, in botany*) A kind of ſpikenard.

HIR'CUS (*s. in zoology*) A goat.

HIR'CUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A kind of comet; a con lation of the northern hemiſphere.

HIR'CUS (*s. in anatomy and ſurgery*) A part of the ward ear; the canthus, the corner of the eye.

HIRE (*v. t. from the* Sax. hiran) To procure for tem rary uſe at a certain price, to engage to tempo ſervice for wages; to bribe; to engage one's for pay.

Hire (*s. from the verb*) The reward paid for the t porary uſe of any thing, the wages paid for ſerv

Hire (*pron. an obſolete ſpelling*) Her. *Chau*

Hi'red (*p. from* hire) Procured for temporary uſe certain price, engaged to temporary ſervice for wa bribed.

Hi'reling (*s. from* hire) One who ſerves for wa a proſtitute, a mercenary.

Hi'reling (*adj. from the ſub.*) Serving for hire, v mercenary.

Hi'rer (*s. from* hire) One who hires; one who k horſes to let.

Hi'ring (*p. a. from* hire) Procuring for temporary at a certain price, engaging to ſerve for wages.

Hirſe (*s. in botany*) A kind of grain, millet. *Ain*

HIRST (*s. from the* Sax.) A grove, a ſmall wood.

HIR'SUTE (*adj. from the* Lat. hirſutus *rough*) Ro rugged, briſtly.

HIRTEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

HIRU'DO (*s. in zoology*) The leech.

HIRUNDINA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The ſwallowwort.

HIRUN'DO (*s. in ornithology, from the* Lat.) A ſwal

HIRUN'DO (*s. in anatomy*) The hollowneſs of the

HIS (*pron. from the* Sax.) Belonging to the man m tioned before, belonging to a male; its; *but this is now obſolete.* *Car*

ISPAN'IA (*s. in geography*) The Latin name of Spain.

iſpan'ian (*s. from* Hiſpania) Belonging to Spain, Spaniſh.

iſpan'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Spain.

IS'PID (*adj. from the* Lat. hiſpidus *rough*) Rough, briſtly, ſhaggy.

ISS (*v. int. from the* Dutch hiſſen) To utter a noiſe like that of a ſerpent, to utter a ſound like that which is required in the pronunciation of the letter *s*.

iſs (*v.t.*) To explode, to condemn by hiſſing.

iſs (*s. from the verb, and perhaps both from the ſound*) The voice of a ſerpent; cenſure, an expreſſion of contempt by hiſſing.

iſs'ed (*p. from* hiſs) Exploded, condemned by hiſſing; *with* off *and* out of; *as*, "*She was fairly* hiſſed off *the ſtage.*" "Hiſſed out of *all the courts in Europe.*"

iſ'ſelf (*pron. now grown obſolete*) Itſelf, himſelf. *Sidn.*

iſ'ſing (*p. a. from* hiſs) Uttering the noiſe of a ſerpent; exploding, expreſſing contempt by hiſſes.

iſ'ſing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making a noiſe like a ſerpent, an expreſſion of contempt by hiſſes.

IS'SOON (*s. in commerce*) A kind of tea.

iſt (*interj. of uncertain derivation*) An exclamation requiring ſilence.

ISTIODRO'MIA (*s. from the* Greek ιϛιον *a ſail, and* δρομος *a courſe*) The art of navigation, the art of ſailing.

iſto'rial (*adj. obſolete*) Hiſtorical, related in hiſtory. *Ch.*

iſto'rian (*s. from* hiſtory) One ſkilled in hiſtory, a writer of hiſtory.

iſtor'ic (*adj. from* hiſtory) Belonging to hiſtory, containing hiſtory.

iſtor'ical (*adj. from* hiſtoric) Containing hiſtory, pertaining to hiſtory.

iſto'rically (*adv. from* hiſtoric) In the manner of hiſtory, by way of narrative.

iſtor'ice (*s. from* hiſtory) That part of grammar which explains the meaning of authors. *Scott.*

iſtor'ified (*p. from* hiſtorify) Recorded in hiſtory. *Br.*

iſtor'ify (*v. t. from* hiſtory) To relate, to record in hiſtory. *Sidney.*

ISTORIOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek ιϛορια *hiſtory, and* γραφω *to write*) One that writes hiſtory.

ISTORIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek ιϛορια *hiſtory, and* γραφω *to write*) The employment of an hiſtorian, the art of writing hiſtory.

ISTORIOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek ιϛορια *hiſtory, and* λογος *a deſcription*) The knowledge of hiſtory, the art of explaining hiſtorical facts.

IS'TORY (*s. from the* Greek ιϛορια) A narration of facts and events, a record of facts and events in regular ſucceſſion: a relation, a narration; the knowledge of facts and events.

iſ'torypiece (*s. from* hiſtory, *and* piece) A picture repreſenting ſome remarkable event.

IS'TOS (*s. in mechanics*) An engine with a croſs beam and pully to let down a ladder. *Phillips.*

IS'TRIO (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſtage player, an actor. *Ph.*

iſtrion'ic (*adj. from* hiſtrio) Befitting a ſtage player, theatrical.

iſtrion'ical (*adj. from* hiſtrionic) Suited to the ſtage, theatrical.

iſtrion'ically (*adv. from* hiſtrionical) In a manner befitting a ſtage player, theatrically, after the manner of a buffoon.

IS'TRIX (*s. in zoology*) The porcupine, the porcupine fiſh.

IT (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. ictus *a ſtroke*) To ſtrike, to ſtrike the mark, to reach the point, to attain. *To hit off*, to ſtrike out, to determine luckily. *To hit out*, to perform by good luck.

it (*v. int.*) To claſh, to ſtrike one againſt another; to ſucceed, to ſucceed by accident; to light on, to come at by chance; *with* on *or* upon: *as*, "*None of them* hit upon *the art.*"

it (*s. from the verb*) A ſtroke, a lucky chance.

ITCH (*v. int. from the* Sax. hiegan) To catch in moving, to move by jerks. *Pope.*

itch (*v. int. in the manage*) To cut, to ſtrike one foot againſt another.

itch (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of knot, or nooſe by which a rope is faſtened to any thing.

itch (*s. perhaps from the foregoing*) A faſtening by means of a rope, a tie for a horſe at graſs, as much ground as a horſe can reach when tied by the leg at graſs.

itch (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To faſten by a kind of catch, to faſten in a ſlight manner as to a ring or hook.

itch'ed (*p. from* hitch) Faſtened by a kind of nooſe, faſtened in a ſlight manner as to a ring or hook.

itch'el (*v. t. a different ſpelling*) To hatchel, to dreſs hemp or flax.

Hitch'el (*s. a different ſpelling*) An hatchel, an inſtrument with which hemp or flax is dreſſed.

Hitch'eled (*p. from* hitchel) Dreſſed with a hitchel, hatcheled.

Hitchel'ing (*p. a. from* hitchel) Dreſſing with a hitchel.

HITCH'ING (*s.*) A town in Hertfordſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 35 miles from London.

Hitch'ing (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hitching, made at Hitching.

Hitch'ing (*p. a. from* hitch) Catching while in motion, faſtening with a kind of nooſe.

Hite (*adj. obſolete*) Called, named. *Chaucer.*

HITHE (*s.*) A town in Kent; it is one of the Cinque Ports, has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament called Barons of the Cinque Ports, and is 69 miles from London.

Hithe (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hithe, made at Hithe.

HITHE (*s. from the* Sax. *but now grown obſolete*) A ſmall haven, a wharf to land goods on.

HITH'ER (*adv. from the* Sax.) To this place, to this end, to this deſign.

Hith'er (*adj. from the adv.*) Nearer, lying towards this part.

Hith'ermoſt (*adj. from* hither, *and* moſt) Neareſt, lying moſt towards this ſide.

Hith'erto (*adv. from* hither, *and* to) To this time, at any time till now, always till now.

Hith'erward (*adv. from* hither, *and* ward) Towards this place, to this place.

Hith'erwards (*adv. from* hitherwards, *but not ſo much uſed*) Hitherward, to this place.

Hit'ting (*p. a. from* hit) Striking, touching the mark, reaching to, attaining, ſucceeding, lighting on.

Hit'tite (*s. from* Heth) A deſcendant of Heth.

HIVE (*s. from the* Sax. hiſe) The habitation of bees, a kind of dome or box for bees, the colony of bees inhabiting a hive, a company huddled together.

Hive (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To put into hives, to contain in hives; to harbour.

Hive (*v. int.*) To huddle together, to take ſhelter together.

Hi'ved (*p. from* hive) Put into a hive, contained in a hive; huddled together, ſtored up.

Hi'vedroſs (*s. from* hive, *and* droſs) A kind of wax which ſticks at the mouth and edges of a proſperous hive.

Hi'ver (*s. from* hive) One that hives, one that puts bees into a hive.

Hiv'ing (*p. a. from* hive) Putting into a hive, huddling together, ſtoring up.

Hi'ving (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of putting bees into hives.

HI'VITE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* wicked) An inhabitant of a particular diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

HLAF'ORD (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A lord. *Phil.*

HLAFORDSAI'NA (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) The protection of a lord. *Cole.*

HLASOC'NA (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) The protection of the law. *Cole.*

HLEAF'DIAN (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A lady. *Phil.*

Ho (*s. obſolete*) A hill. *Johnſon.*

HO! HOA! (*interj.*) An exclamation expreſſive of a call, an exclamation giving notice of approach.

HOACH (*s. in nat. hiſt.*) A ſort of earth reſembling chalk.

HO'ACTZIN (*s. in ornithology*) A bird about the bigneſs of a common fowl which feeds chiefly on ſerpents, the ſnake eater. *Phillips.*

Hoan (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A hone, a kind of whetſtone. *Phillips.*

HOAR (*s. from the* Sax. har) White, white with froſt, gray, gray with age.

Hoar'froſt (*s. from* hoar, *and* froſt) The ſpangles of dew on the graſs in a froſty morning.

HOARD (*s. from the* Sax. yord) A ſtore laid up in ſecret, a private ſtock, a treaſure.

Hoard (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To lay up in hoards, to ſtore ſecretly.

Hoard'ed (*p. from* hoard) Laid up in ſecret, ſtored in private.

Hoard'er (*s. from* hoard) One that hoards, one that lays up in ſecret.

Hoard'ing (*p. a. from* hoard) Laying up in hoards, ſtoring up in ſecret.

Hoard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of laying up in hoards.

Hoar'hound (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Hoar'ier (*adj. comp. of* hoary) Hoary in a greater degree.

Hoar'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* hoary) Hoary in the greateſt degree. "*The hoarieſt head I ever ſaw.*"

Hoar'ineſs (*s. from* hoary) The ſtate of being hoary.

HOARSE

HOARSE (*adj. from the* Sax. hor) Having the voice rough, having a rough ſound.

Hoar′ſely (*adv. from* hoarſe) With a rough harſh voice.

Hoar′ſeneſs (*s. from* hoarſe) A roughneſs of voice.

Hoarſ′er (*adv. comp. of* hoarſe) Hoarſe in a greater degree.

Hoarſ′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* hoarſe) Hoarſe in the greateſt degree.

Hoar′y (*adj. from* hoar) White, white with age, gray, gray with age; mouldy, ruſty.

Hoaſe (*s. a ſea term*) A long flexible tube for conveying freſh water on board a ſhip.

Hoaſt′men (*s. a local word*) An ancient gild or company who dealt in coal at Newcaſtle upon Tine. *Phil.*

Hoat (*adj. obſolete*) Hot. *Cole.*

Hoay (*interj. a ſea term*) An exclamation expreſſive of a call or notice. *Falconer.*

Hob (*s. a contraction from* Robert) Robbin, a man's name; a country fellow, a clown.

HO′BAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* beloved) A man's name.

HO′BAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* love) The name of a place. *Geneſis* xiv.

Hobble (*v. int. from* hop) To walk lamely, to reſt more on one leg than the other in walking; to move on unevenly.

Hob′ble (*s. from the verb*) An aukward uneven gait, a kind of blunder.

Hob′bler (*s. from* hobble) One that hobbles.

Hob′bler (*s. from* hobby) An Iriſhman mounted on a hobby, an Iriſh ſoldier ſerving on horſeback. *Sir J. D.*

Hob′bling (*p. a. from* hobble) Walking lamely, moving on unevenly.

Hob′bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving unevenly.

Hob′blingly (*adv. from* hobbling) Awkwardly, with a hobbling gait.

HOB′BY (*s. from the* French hobereau) A kind of hawk.

HOB′BY (*s. from the* French hobin *a pacing horſe*) A pad, a garran; a ſtick on which boys get aſtride to ride; a ſtupid fellow.

Hob′byhorſe (*s. from* hobby, *and* horſe) A ſmall horſe, a hobby; a ſtick on which boys ride; a ſtupid fellow, a plaything, any thing of which we are paſſionately fond.

HOB′GOBLIN (*s. of uncertain etymology*) A bugbear, an imaginary apparition, a ſprite.

Hob′goblin (*adj. from the ſub.*) Like a ſprite, reſembling a ghoſt, frightful.

HO′BIT (*s. a military term*) A ſmall mortar to diſcharge little bombs.

Hob′ler (*s. a different ſpelling*) A hobbler, an Iriſh knight ſerving on a hobby, a kind of light horſeman. *Ph.*

Hob′nail (*s. from* hob, *and* nail) A nail with a thick broad head uſed by ſome country people to keep the ſoles of their ſhoes from wearing out.

Hob′nailed (*adj. from* hobnail) Set with hobnails.

Hob′nob (*adv. perhaps corrupted from* habnab) At random, at once.

Ho′boy (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A hautboy, a muſical inſtrument; a kind of ſtrawberry.

Hob′ſonschoice (*s. from* Hobſon, *the name of a man who firſt kept horſes for hire, and obliged every cuſtomer to take the horſe which ſtood next the ſtable door*) A ſingle thing propoſed which you muſt accept or none at all.

HO′CA (*s.*) A particular game at cards. *Phillips.*

Hoc′cus (*s. in doomſday book*) A hole, a ſmall pit.

HOCK (*s. from the* Sax. hok) The joint between the knee and fetlock, the ſmall end of a gammon.

Hock (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To diſable in the hock.

HOCK (*s. from the* French hoc) A particular game at cards.

Hock (*s. from* Hockheim) Rheniſh wine, old ſtrong Rheniſh wine.

Hock′amore (*s. from* hock) Hock, old ſtrong Rheniſh wine.

Hock′day (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The anniverſary of the expulſion of the Danes.

Hock′erly (*adv. not much uſed*) Awkwardly, croſsly. *B.*

Hock′ettor (*s. an old law word*) A decayed ſquire, a ſhifter, a knight of the poſt. *Phillips.*

HOCK′HEIM (*s.*) A village in Germany famous for the beſt growth of Rheniſh wine.

Hock′herb (*s. in botany*) The mallow. *Ainſw.*

Hock′le (*v. t. from* hock) To hamſtring, to cut the ſinews about the hock. *Hanmer.*

Hock′monday (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The ſecond Monday after Eaſter, the eve of the day on which the Danes were finally ſubdued in this kingdom.

HOCK′TIDE (*s. from the* German hock *high, and* tide *time*) The ſecond Tueſday after Eaſter, the day on which the Danes were finally ſubdued in this kingdom.

Hock′tueſday (*s.*) The anniverſary of the expulſi
the Danes.

Hocktues′day money (*s. from* hocktueſday, *and* mo
A tribute anciently paid to the landlord for givin
tenants and vaſſals leave to keep Hocktueſday.

HO′CUSPO′CUS (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A juggl
cheat, one that pretends to the black art.

Hod (*s. perhaps from* hood) A kind of trough in w
the ſerver carries the materials to the maſon.

HOD′DESDON (*s.*) A town in Hertfordſhire; it h
market on Thurſday, and is 17 miles from London

Hod′deſdon (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hodde
made at Hoddeſdon.

Hod′dy (*adj. a local word*) Merry, well diſpoſed,
cund. *S*

HO′DEGOS (*s. from the* Greek) A guide. *S*

Hodge (*s. a kind of barbarous contraction for*) Roger.

HOD′GEE (*s. in Perſia*) A holy man, a prieſt. *Phi*

Hodge′podge (*s. a kind of cant word*) A medley of in
dients all boiled up together, a heterogeneous
ture.

Hodge′pot (*s. a law term*) A mixture of ſeveral ten
together.

HODIER′NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. hodie *to day*) Belo
ing to this day.

Hod′man (*s. from* hod, *and* man) A labourer who
ries a hod, one that is employed in ſerving maſons

Hod′mandod (*s. in ichthyology*) The dodman, the n
of a fiſh.

HODOME′TRICAL (*adj. from the* Greek οδος *a way*,
μετρον *a meaſure*) Belonging to the method of find
the longitude at ſea from the way or courſe of
ſhip. *Sc*

HO′DOY (*s. with the Turks*) God, the ſupreme Bein
Phill

HOE (*s. from the* French houe) An inſtrument to cut
the ſurface of the earth in order to deſtroy weeds or
perfluous plants.

Hoe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dig or cut up by means
hoeing.

Ho′ed (*p. from* hoe) Cut up with a hoe, dug wit
hoe.

HŒ′DUS (*s. in zoology*) A kid, a young goat. *P*

Hoe′ing (*p. a. from* hoe) Digging with a hoe, cutt
up with a hoe.

Hoe′ing (*s. from the part.*) The method or proceſs
clearing ground by cutting up weeds or ſuperflu
plants with a hoe.

HOG (*s. from the* Brit. hwch) A ſwine, a caſtrated bo
a caſtrated ſheep of a year old; a bullock of a year o
a cloſe niggardly fellow.

Hog (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of ſcrubbing broom uſed
cleaning the bottom of a ſhip.

Hoga′cius (*s. in old records*) A hoggeral, a ſheep
year old.

HO′GAN MO′GAN (*s. from the* Dutch hoogan *high*,
moegend *mighty*, *a cant word*) The title given to
States of Holland, a Dutch man.

Hog′cote (*s. from* hog, *and* cote) A hogſty.

Ho′genhine (*s. in our old cuſtoms*) A ſtranger or gu
lodged in a houſe or family for three nights af
which the maſter of the houſe was anſwerable for
good behaviour.

Hog′gaſter (*s. from* hog) A ſheep of the ſecond year. *P*

Hog′geral (*s. from* hog) A ſheep of the ſecond year. *Ai*

Hog′get (*s. from* hog) A hoggeral. *Philli*

Hog′giſh (*adj. from* hog) Brutiſh, greedy, ſelfiſh, like
hog.

Hog′giſhly (*adv. from* hoggiſh) Greedily, ſelfiſhly,
the manner of a hog.

Hog′giſhneſs (*s. from* hoggiſh) Brutality, ſelfiſhne
greedineſs.

Hoggrub′ber (*s. from* hog) A hog, a greedy fellow. *P*

Hogh (*s. obſolete*) A hill, a riſing ground. *Spenſ*

Hog′herd (*s. from* hog, *and* herd) A keeper of hogs.

HO′GI (*s. with the Turks*) Perſons employed in tranſcri
ing books.

HOG′LA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* dame) The name
a woman.

Hog′louſe (*s. from* hog, *and* louſe) A kind of inſect,
millipede.

HO′GO (*s. from the* French haut gout) A high reliſh,
offenſive ſmell. *Sco*

Ho′goe (*s. in cookery*) A meſs ſo called from its high
liſh. *Sco*

Ho′goo (*s. a different ſpelling*) A hogo. *Philli*

Hog′rel (*s. from* hog) A ſheep of the ſecond year. *Ph*

Hogs′beans (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ai*

Hogs′bread (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ai*

Hogs′fennel (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ai*

yhead (*s. from* hog, *and* head) A liquid meaſure
ontaining ſixty three gallons, a large barrel.
muſh'room (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ai.*
gsplum (*s. in botany*) The ſpondius.
ſteer (*s. with hunters*) A wild boar of the third
ear.
g'ſty (*s. from* hog, *and* ſty) A place in which hogs are
ut up to be fed.
gs'waſh (*s. from* hog, *and* waſh) The waſh given to
wine.
gs'weed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *D. of A.*
'waſh (*s. from* hog, *and* waſh) The draught given
ſwine. *Arbuthnot.*
DEN (*s. from the* Brit. hoeden) An awkward coun-
y girl.
den (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To romp indecently.
dening (*p. a. from* hoiden) Romping, romping in-
ecently. *Swift.*
ISE (*v. t. from the* French hoaſſer) To raiſe up, to
ft on high.
ſed (*p. from* hoiſe) Raiſed up, lifted up.
ſing (*p. a. from* hoiſe) Lifting up, raiſing on high.
IST (*v. t. from the* French hoaſſer) To hoiſe, to raiſe
p, to lift up.
ſt (*s. a ſea term*) The perpendicular height of a flag
r enſign.
ſted (*p. from* hoiſt) Lifted up, raiſed on high.
ſting (*p. a. from* hoiſt) Lifting up, raiſing up.
ſting (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of lifting
p, the operation of drawing up any body by the aſ-
ſtance of one or more tackle.
E (*s. from the* low Lat. hoccus) A hole, a pit. *Ph.*
keday (*s. a different ſpelling*) Hockday, the aniverſary
f the expulſion of the Danes. *Scott.*
ker (*s. an old word*) Peeviſhneſs. *Phillips.*
kerly (*adj. obſolete*) Frowardly, peeviſhly. *Chau.*
kir (*s. obſolete*) Peeviſhneſs. *Chaucer.*
/BEACH (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a mar-
et on Thurſday, and is 114 miles from London.
beach (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Holbeach,
ade at Holbeach.
ce (*s. not much uſed*) The weight of a dram. *Phil.*
/CUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
LD (*v. t. from the* Sax. haldan) To graſp in the
and, to gripe; to retain, to poſſeſs; to maintain as
n opinion, to believe; to confine, to detain; to pre-
rve, to keep; to ſolemnize, to celebrate; to offer,
o propoſe; to form, to carry on; to continue. *To*
old forth, to offer, to exhibit. *To hold in*, to reſtrain, to
overn by the bridle. *To hold off*, to keep at a diſtance.
o hold on, to continue, to protract. *To hold out*, to ex-
nd, to continue. *To hold up*, to ſuſtain, to ſupport.
d (*v. int.*) To ſtand, to be right; to laſt, to endure;
o refrain, to withhold; to ſtand up for, to adhere to;
o depend on, to derive from. *To hold forth*, to har-
ngue, to ſet forth in a public manner. *To hold in*,
o reſtrain one's ſelf, to continue in luck. *To hold off*,
o keep at a diſtance. *To hold on*, to continue, to pro-
ed. *To hold out*, to laſt, to endure, to preſerve. *To*
ld together, to be joined, to continue in union. *To*
ld up, to continue the ſame ſpeed, to be in a ſtate
f health; to be dry weather, to keep from raining.
d (*s. from the verb*) The act of holding, a catch, a
ower of ſeizing; that which is held, a ſupport;
ower, influence, cuſtody; a priſon, a fortified place,
lurking place; that part of a ſhip which lies between
e lower deck, and the keelſon.
d (*adj. obſolete*) Beholden, obliged. *Chaucer.*
'en (*p. from* hold) Held.
'er (*s. from* hold) One that holds, one that gripes;
tenant; one that holds under another.
'erforth (*s. from* hold, *and* forth) An haranguer,
e that holds forth.
'ersforth (*s. plu. from* holderforth) More than one that
lds forth. *Hudibras.*
'faſt (*s. from* hold, *and* faſt) Any thing that takes faſt
ld, a catch, a cramp, a particular kind of nail.
'in (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To hold. *Chaucer.*
'in (*p. obſolete*) Hold. *Chaucer.*
'ing (*p. a. from* hold) Graſping in the hand, keep-
g, poſſeſſing, detaining, maintaining, believing, con-
nuing, perſevering.
'ing (*s. from the part.*) A tenure, a farm; the cloſe
burden of a ſong.
'ir (*s. obſolete*) A ſupporter. *Chau.*
E (*s. from the* Sax.) A narrow long cavity, a perfo-
ion, a cave, a hollow place, the cell of an animal, a
ean habitation, a ſhift, a ſubterfuge.
(*adj. obſolete*) Whole. *Chaucer.*
(*adv. obſolete*) Wholly. *Chaucer.*

Ho'lidam (*s. from* holy, *and* dame, *obſolete*) The mother of our Lord, the Virgin Mary.

Ho'lidam (*s. obſolete*) The form of an oath, an oath by the Virgin Mary. *Scott.*

Ho'lier (*adj. comp. of* holy) Holy in a greater degree.

Ho'lieſt (*adj. ſup. from* holy) Holy in the greaſt degree.

Ho'lily (*adv. from* holy) In a holy manner, piouſly, faithfully.

Ho'lineſs (*s. from* holy) Sanctity, religious goodneſs; the ſtate of being conſecrated; the title of the Pope.

HOLIP'PÆ (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of medicated wafers.

HOL'LA (*interj. from the* French hola) An exclamation expreſſive of a call to any one at a diſtance.

Hol'la (*s. from the interj.*) The ſound of the interjection holla. "*I hear ſome far off* holla *break the ſilent air.*" *Milton.*

Hol'la (*v. int. a ſpelling nearly obſolete*) To hollo, to hoot, to ſhout.

HOL'LAND (*s. in geography*) One of the united provinces of the Netherlands; a diſtrict or diviſion of Lincolnſhire.

Hol'land (*s. in commerce, from the foregoing*) A fine ſubſtantial ſort of linen cloth.

Hol'land (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Holland, made of linen imported from Holland.

Hol'lander (*s. from* Holland) A native of Holland, an inhabitant of Holland.

Hol'lidam (*s. obſolete, from* holy, *and* dame) The Virgin Mary. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hol'lo (*v. int. from* holla) To cry out aloud, to hoot, to ſhout.

Hol'low (*s. from* holla, *and now the more common ſpelling*) A call or exclamation to a perſon at a diſtance, the ſound of ſuch an exclamation.

Hol'lo (*interj. from* holla, *and now the more common ſpelling*) An exclamation expreſſive of a call to a perſon at a diſtance.

Hol'loa (*interj. a ſea term*) An exclamation expreſſive of an anſwer to one who has addreſſed you by a call from a diſtance.

Hol'loing (*p. a. from* hollo) Crying out aloud, hooting.

Hol'loing (*s. from the part.*) The act of hooting, the ſound of hooting.

Hol'lour (*s. obſolete*) One who is criminally converſant with women. *Chaucer.*

Hol'low (*adj. from* hole) Excavated, having a void ſpace within, noiſy, ſounding as empty, unfaithful, deceitful.

Hol'low (*s. from the adj.*) A cavity, a hollowneſs, a cavern, a pit, a hole, a canal, a paſſage for water.

Hol'low (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſcope out, to excavate.

Hol'low (*v. int. from* holla, *a different ſpelling*) To hollo, to cry aloud, to ſhout.

Hol'lowed (*p. from* hollow) Made hollow, excavated.

Hol'lowing (*p. a. from* hollow) Making hollow, ſhouting.

Hol'lowly (*adv. from* hollow) With cavities, with deceit.

Hol'lowneſs (*s. from* hollow) The ſtate of being hollow, want of ſolidity, want of faithfulneſs.

Hol'lowroot (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ainſw.*

HOL'LY (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. holeyn) An evergreen well known ſhrub.

Hol'lybuſh (*s. from* holly, *and* buſh) The holly moderately grown.

Hol'lyhock (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling, from the* Sax. helioc) The holyhock, the roſemallow.

Hol'lyroſe (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the male ciſtus. *Ainſworth.*

Hol'lytree (*s. in botany*) The hollyroſe, the aquifolium. *Ainſworth.*

HOLM, HOLME (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 309 miles from London.

Holm, Holme (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Holme, made at Holme.

HOLM, HOLME (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A river, an iſland; a hill, a mountain.

Holm, Holme (*s. in botany*) The ilex, the evergreen oak; the holly; *but this ſenſe is local.*

HO'LOCAUST (*s. from the* Greek ολος *whole, and* καιω *to burn*) A burnt ſacrifice, a ſacrifice the whole of which was to be conſumed by fire.

HOLOFER'NES (*s. but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Olofernes, a man's name. *Apoc.*

HOLOGRAM'MON (*s. from the* Greek ολος *whole, and* γραμμα *a letter*) A will wholly written by the teſtator.

HO'LOGRAPH (*s. from the* Greek ολος *whole, and* γραφω *to write*) A deed written wholly in the granter's own hand writing.

HOLOM'ETER (*s. from the* Greek ολος *whol, and* μετρον *a meaſure*) A mathematical inſtrument of general uſe in menſuration.

HOL'OTEON (*s. in botany*) The ſtitchwort.

HOLOTHU'RIA (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſhellfiſh full of freckles. *Phillips.*

Hol'our (*s. obſolete*) A man criminally converſant with women. *Chaucer.*

Hol'ows (*s. plu. obſolete*) Holy men, ſaints. *Chaucer.*

Hol'owneſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hollowneſs, the height or depth of any concavity. *Chaucer.*

Holp (*v. t. the old pret. of* help) Did help, helped.

Holp (*p. obſolete, from* help) Helped.

Holp'en (*p. obſolete, from* help) Helped.

Hol'ſom (*adj. a ſea term*) Conſtructed in the beſt manner for riding at anchor. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hol'ſtains (*s. obſolete*) Hailſtones. *Chaucer.*

HOL'STER (*s. from the* Sax. heolſter) A caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

HOLT (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax.) A wood.

HOLT (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a market on Saturday, and is 122 miles from London.

Holt (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Holt, made at Holt.

Holt, Holte (*adj. obſolete*) Held, accounted. *Chaucer.*

HO'LY (*adj. from the* Sax. holig) Pure, immaculate; good, pious, religious; ſacred, conſecrated, ſet apart to divine uſe.

Hol'ybut (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh. *Scott.*

Hol'yday (*s. from* holy, *and* day) A feſtival, a day of mirth and gaiety, a day of reſt from labour, a time that comes but ſeldom.

HOL'YHOCK (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the roſemallow.

Ho'lyneſs (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Holineſs. *D. of Arts.*

HO'LYROOD (*s. from the* Sax. holig *holy, and* rode *a croſs*) The croſs of crucifixion.

Ho'lyroodday (*s. from* holyrood, *and* day) A feſtival ſo called from the exaltation of the croſs.

Ho'lyroſe (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Phillips.*

Ho'lythiſtle (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Ho'lythurſday (*s. from* holy, *and* thurſday) The day on which our Saviour's aſcenſion is commemorated.

Ho'lywater (*s. from* holy, *and* water) The water with which the papiſts ſprinkle themſelves when they enter their places of worſhip.

Ho'lyweek (*s. from* holy, *and* week) The laſt week in Lent, the week immediately before Eaſter.

HO'LYWELL (*s.*) A town in Flintſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 199 miles from London.

Ho'lywell (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Holywell, made at Holywell.

Ho'lyyear (*s. from* holy, *and* year) The jubilee.

HOM'AGE (*s. from the* French hommage) Service paid and fealty profeſſed to a ſuperior; an acknowledgement of vaſſalage; obedience, reſpect, worſhip.

Hom'age (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To reſpect, to pay honour, to profeſs fealty.

Hom'ageable (*adj. from* homage) Liable to do homage, belonging to homage. *Scott.*

Hom'ager (*s. from* homage) One that does homage, one who holds by homage of ſome ſuperior lord.

Hom'agejury (*s. from* homage, *and* jury) The jury in a court baron conſiſting of tenants who do homage to the lord of the fee.

HOMA'GIUM (*s. in old records*) Homage.

HOM'BRE (*s. from the* Spaniſh *ſignifying* a man) A particular game at cards. *Cole.*

Home (*s. from the* Sax. ham) A perſon's own houſe, a man's dwelling, a man's own country, the place of conſtant reſidence.

Home (*adj. from the ſub.*) Domeſtic, belonging to one's own country, belonging to one's own houſe; efficacious.

Home (*adv. from the adj.*) To one's own habitation, to one's own country, to one's own breaſt, to the point deſigned with efficacy.

Ho'meborn (*adj. from* home, *and* born) Native, natural, domeſtic.

Ho'mebred (*adj. from* home, *and* bred) Native, natural, domeſtic; plain, honeſt, uncultivated.

Ho'mefelt (*adj. from* home, *and* feel) Felt within, inward, private.

Ho'melier (*adj. comp. of* homely) Homely in a greater degree.

Ho'melieſt (*adj. ſup. of* homely) Homely in the greateſt degree.

Ho'melily (*adv. from* homely) Rudely, inelegantly.

Ho'melineſs (*s. from* homely) Plainneſs, rudeneſs, coarſeneſs.

Ho'mely (*adv. from* home) Plain, coarſe, rude, homeſpun.

Ho'mely (*adv. not much uſed, from the adj.*) Plai coarſely, rudely. *Dry*

Ho'melyn (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

Ho'memade (*adj. from* home, *and* made) Made at ho manufactured in one's own country.

HO'MER (*s.*) A man's name, the greateſt of all Greek poets.

Ho'mer (*s. from the* Heb.) A Jewiſh meaſure contain about three pints.

Home'ric (*adj. from* Homer) Belonging to Homer, w ten by Homer, deſcribed by Homer. *Johnſ*

Home'rical (*adj. from* Homeric) Belonging to Hom deſcribed by Homer.

Ho'meſoken (*s. an old law term*) The privilege whic man has in his own houſe, the ſecurity a man enj in his own houſe which ought not to be invaded; crime of aſſaulting a man in his own dwelling. *D. of*

Ho'meſpun (*adj. from* home, *and* ſpun) Spun at ho wrought at home, plain, coarſe, rude; homely, elegant.

Ho'meſpun (*s. from the adj.*) A ruſtic, a clown.

HO'MESTAL (*s. from the* Sax. hom *home, and* ſt *place*) The place of the houſe, a manſion.

HO'MESTEAD (*s. from the* Sax. *as the foregoing*) A ho ſtal, the place of the houſe, the houſe belonging t farm.

Ho'meward (*adv. from* home, *and* ward) Towa home, towards the place of reſidence.

Ho'mewards (*adv. from* homeward, *but not ſo comm* Homeward.

Homici'dal (*adj. from* homicide) Murderous, bloody.

HOM'ICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. homo *a man, and* cæd *kill*) Murder, deſtruction, manſlaughter; a murder a manſlayer.

HOMILE'TICAL (*adj. from the* Greek ομιλεω *to aſſoci* Social, converſible. *Atterbu*

Hom'iliſt (*s. from* homily) A writer of homilies.

HOM'ILY (*s. from the* Greek ομιλεω *to aſſociate*) A d courſe read to a religious aſſembly, one of the ſerm or diſcourſes appointed to be read in churches.

HOMINI'COLEE (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Lat. mo *a man, and* colo *to worſhip*) An appellation of proach given to thoſe who diſtinguiſhed between t two natures of Chriſt, intimating that they w chargeable, in effect, with paying divine worſhip a mere creature.

Ho'mlick (*adj. obſolete*) Homely. *Chau*

Hom'moc (*s. a ſea term*) A hillock, a ſmall eminence the figure of a cone appearing on the ſea coaſt. *Falc*

HOMOCEN'TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek ομος *the ſa and* κεντρον *a centre*) Having the ſame centre.

HOMODRO'MUS (*s. in mechanics*) A lever having weight between the power and the fulcrum.

HO'MODOX (*adj. not uſed*) Having the ſame opinion.

HOMŒOL'OGY (*s. not uſed, from the* Greek ομοιος *l and* λογος *a word*) Similarity of diction, a ſamen of words. *C*

HOMŒOME'RIA (*s. from the* Greek ομοιος *like,* μερον *a part*) A likeneſs of parts. *Phill*

Homœomer'ical (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Homo merical, having likeneſs of parts. *Phill*

HO'MŒON (*s. from the* Greek, *but not much uſed*) ſimilitude taken from the ſeveral parts of the ſa ſubject.

HOMŒOP'TOTON (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The moioptoton, a figure in rhetoric in which the ſeve parts of a ſentence are ſo conſtructed as to end w like caſes. *Phill*

HOMŒOTE'LEUTON (*s. from the* Greek ομοιος *like,* τελευταω *to end*) A figure in rhetoric, in which the veral parts of a ſentence end alike.

HOMOGE'NEAL (*adj. from the* Greek ομος *like, and* γ *a kind*) Having the ſame nature, ſuited to each oth

Homoge'nealneſs (*s. from* homogeneal) The ſtate of ing homogeneal.

Homogene'ity (*s. from* homogeneal) The ſtate of be homogeneal.

HOMOGEN'EOUS (*adj. from the* Greek ομος *like,* γενος *a kind*) Having the ſame nature, founded on ſame principles, fitted to each other.

Homoge'neouſneſs (*s. from* homogeneous) The ſtate being homogeneous.

HOM'OGENY (*s. from the* Greek ομος *like, and* γενο *kind*) Joint nature, homogeneouſneſs. *Bac*

Homoime'rical (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Homoio rical. *Sc*

Homoi'mery (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The homo mery. *Sc*

HOMOIOME'RICAL (*adj. from* homoiomery) Hav likeneſs of parts.

MOIOM'ERY (*s. from the* Greek ομοιος *like, and* μερον *a* rt) A likeneſs of parts.

MOIOP'TOTON (*s. from the* Gr. ομοιος *like, and* πτωω fall) A figure in rhetoric in which the ſeveral parts a ſentence are ſo conſtructed as to end in like caſes.

MOIU'SIAN (*adj. from the* Greek ομοιος *like, and* ουσια bſtance) Having a ſubſtance reſembling that of ano- er. *Scott.*

oiu'ſian (*s. from the adj. in church hiſtory*) One who ld that the Son was not of the ſame but of a ſubſtance eſembling that of the Father.

ol'ogal (*adj. not much uſed*) Homologous. *Scott.*

MOL'OGOUS (*adj. from the* Greek ομος *like, and* λογος *ratio*) Having the ſame manner, having the ſame oportion.

ol'ogouſneſs (*s. from* homologous) Similarity of nner, ſimilarity of proportion. *Scott.*

MOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek ομος *like, and* λογος *pro-rtion*) Similitude of proportion, likeneſs. *Scott.*

ONYM'IA (*s. from the* Greek ομος *like, and* ονομα *a* me) The equivocalneſs of words, the ſeveral ſenſes the ſame word.

onym'ity (*s. from* homonymia) Homonomy, equivo- lneſs.

ON'YMOUS (*adj. from the* Greek ομος *like, and* μα *a name*) Having different meanings, equivocal, biguous.

ON'YMY (*s. from the* Greek ομος *like, and* ονυμα *a* me) Equivocation, ambiguity, the different meaning the ſame word.

OOU'SIANS (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Greek ς *like, and* ουσια *ſubſtance*) The Chriſtians of the rth and ſucceeding centuries, who held that the ther, Son, and Spirit were of the ſame ſubſtance, or ſeſſed one common nature.

OPH'AGI (*s. from the* Lat. homo *a man, and the* eek φαγω *to eat*) Men eaters; thoſe who feed on w fleſh. *Scott.*

OP'LATA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The ulderblade.

OT'ONA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek ομος *, and* τονος *a tone*) A continued fever, a fever that eps exactly at the ſame height.

ot'onous (*adj. from* homotona) Equable, belonging hoſe diſtempers which keep a conſtant tenor or pro- ſs in their riſe, ſtate and declenſion.

OU'SIAN (*adj. from the* Greek ομος *equal, and* ουσια ſtance) Conſubſtantial, having the ſame ſubſtance. *Sc.*

ou'ſian (*s. from the adj. in church hiſtory*) One who d that the Son was of the ſame ſubſtance with the her.

OU'SION (*s. from the* Greek ομος *like, and* ουσια ance) Conſubſtantiality. *Phillips.*

UN'CIONATES (*s. in church hiſtory*) The Chriſtians he fourth century, ſo called, in reproach, by the ans. *Scott.*

UN'CIONISTS (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Lat. uncio *a little man*) The Arians, ſo called becauſe y held that Chriſt was no more than a mere man. *Sc.*

UN'CIONITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A kind of ans who held that the image of God was impreſſed he body and not on the mind of Chriſt. *Scott.*

UN'CULUS (*s. from the* Lat. *a little man*) A mon- . *Scott.*

(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The hand. *Chaucer.*

berend (*s. an old word*) Handhabend. *Cole.*

an'genethef (*s. an old word*) A thief taken with ſtolen goods in his hand. *Cole.*

fiſh (*s. an old word*) The dog fiſh. *Cole.*

habend (*s. an old law term*) That circumſtance in ch the thief is taken with the ſtolen goods in his .

(*s. from the* Sax. hæn *a ſtone*) A fine kind of whet- , a whetſtone for a razor.

(*v. int. from the* Sax. hongian) To pine, to long ny thing. *Johnſon.*

ST (*adj. from the* Lat. honeſtus *honourable*) Juſt, teous, chaſte, true, ſincere.

e (*adj. obſolete*) Honourable. *Chaucer.*

er (*adj. comp. of* honeſt) Honeſt in a greater degree.

eſt (*adj. ſup. of* honeſt) Honeſt in the greateſt degree.

ie (*s. the old ſpelling*) Honeſty. *Chaucer.*

ly (*adv. from* honeſt) Juſtly, uprightly, modeſtly, fully.

y (*s. from* honeſt) Juſtice, truth, purity, virtue.

EY (*s. from the* Sax. honig) The viſcous and luſ- ſubſtance which is collected and prepared by i ſweetneſs, luſciouſneſs; a name of tenderneſs ndearment.

Hon'ey (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To talk fondly, to make love.

Hon'eybag (*s. from* honey, *and* bag) The bag in which the bee carries the honey, the ſtomach of a bee.

Hon'eycomb (*s. from* honey, *and* comb) The cells of wax in which the bees ſtore their honey.

Hon'eycombed (*adj. from* honeycomb) Having holes like a honeycomb.

Hon'eydew (*s. from* honey, *and* dew) A viſcous matter on plants which reſembles honey.

Hon'eyed (*adj. from* honey) Covered over with honey, ſweet, luſcious. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hon'eyflower (*s. from* honey, *and* flower) The name of a plant, the melanthus.

Hon'eygnat (*s. from* honey, *and* gnat) The name of an inſect.

Hon'eyleſs (*adj. from* honey) Void of honey.

Hon'eying (*p. a. from* honey) Talking fondly, making love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hon'eymoon (*s. from* honey, *and* moon) The firſt month after matrimony ſuppoſed to be all tenderneſs and pleaſure.

HON'EYSUCKLE (*s. in botany*) The woodbine, the flower of the woodbine.

Hon'eywort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the cerinthe.

Hong (*v. int. obſolete*) To hang. *Chaucer.*

Hong'ir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hunger. *Chaucer.*

Hong'it (*p. obſolete, from* hang) Hung, hanged. *Ch.*

Honie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Honey. *Cole.*

Hon'ied (*adj. from* honey) Covered with honey, ſweet, luſcious.

HON'ITON (*s.*) A borough town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 155 miles from London.

Hon'iton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Honiton, made at Honiton.

HON'OR (*s. a modern but correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Honour, dignity, reputation, nobleneſs, reverence, veneration, chaſtity, glory, boaſt, ornament, decoration, a public mark of reſpect, civilities, privilege.

Hon'or (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To reverence, to dignify, to confer honors.

Hon'orable (*adj. from* honor) Deſerving honor, illuſtrious, noble, great, generous; conferring honor; untainted, irreproachable; honeſt, juſt, equitable.

Hon'orableneſs (*s. from* honorable) Eminence, magnificence, generoſity.

Hon'orably (*adv. from* honor) With tokens of honor, with generoſity, with reputation.

Hon'orary (*adj. from* honor) Conferring honor, done in honor.

Hon'ored (*p. from* honor) Reverenced, dignified, made honorable.

Hon'orer (*s. from* honor) One that honors, one that confers honor.

HONORIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. honor *honour, and* fio *to be done*) Bringing honor. *Scott.*

HONORIFICABILITUDIN'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. *but of no uſe*) Honourableneſs. *Bailey.*

Honorif'icency (*s. from* honorific, *but not uſed*) Worſhip. *Bailey.*

Hon'oring (*p. a. from* honor) Reverencing, dignifying, conferring honor.

HON'OUR (*s. the old ſpelling, from the* French honneur) Honor.

Hon'our (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To honor.

Hon'ourable (*adj. the common ſpelling, from* honour) Honorable.

Hon'ourableneſs (*s. from* honourable) Honorableneſs.

Hon'ourably (*adv. from* honourable) Honorably.

Hon'ourary (*adj. from* honour, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Honorary.

Hon'ourary (*s. from the adj.*) A lawyer's fee, a ſalary given to the profeſſors of any art or ſcience; a perſon who enjoys an honourary poſt.

Hon'ourcourt (*s. from* honour, *and* court) A court held within the ſeignories.

Hon'oured (*p. from* honour) Honored.

Hon'ourer (*s. from* honour) One that honours, one that confers honours.

Hon'ouring (*p. a. from* honour) Honoring.

Hon'ourpoint (*s. in heraldry*) The point that divides the upper half of an eſcutcheon into two equal parts.

Hon'ours (*s. plu. of* honour) Dignities, offices, privileges; court cards at whiſt.

Hont (*s. obſolete*) A huntſman. *Chaucer.*

Hontfang'enthef (*s. an old law term*) A thief taken with the ſtolen goods in his hands. *Bailey.*

Ho'ny (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Honey.

Honyſwet'neſſe (*s. obſolete*) Sweetneſs, the ſweetneſs of honey. *Chaucer.*

HOOD (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. hod) State, quality, condition; *it is uſed in compoſition.*

HOOD (*s. from the* Sax. hod) The upper covering of the head, any thing drawn upon the head or wrapped round it, the covering put over the head and eyes of a hawk, an ornamental fold that hangs down the back of a graduate.

Hood (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To put on a hood, to blind as with a hood, to cover as with a hood.

Hooded (*p. from* hood) Dreſſed in a hood, covered as with a hood.

Hood'ing (*p. a. from* hood) Putting on a hood, covering as with a hood.

Hood'manblind (*s. from* hoodman, *and* blind) Blindman's buff. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hood'wink (*v. t. from* hood, *and* wink) To blind with ſomething bound over the eyes; to cover, to hide; to deceive, to impoſe upon.

Hood'winked (*p. from* hoodwink) Blinded with ſomething bound about the eyes, deceived, impoſed upon.

Hood'winking (*p. a. from* hoodwink) Blinding with ſomething bound about the eyes, deceiving, impoſing upon.

HOOF (*s. from the* Sax. hof) The hard horny ſubſtance which compoſes the feet of ſeveral ſorts of animals.

Hoof'bony (*s. from* hoof, *and* bony, *in farriery*) A hard ſwelling like a bone growing on a horſe's hoof.

Hoof'bound (*adj. from* hoof, *and* bound) Having the upper part of the hoof too tight.

Hoof'brittle (*adj. from* hoof, *and* brittle) Having a bad hoof, having a brittle hoof.

Hoof'caſt (*adj. in farriery, from* hoof, *and* caſt) Having the hoof quite ſeparated from the other part of the foot.

Hoof'ed (*adj. from* hoof) Furniſhed with hoofs.

Hoof'looſened (*adj. from* hoof, *and* looſe) Having the hoof looſe.

Hoof'ſwelled (*adj. from* hoof, *and* ſwell) Having the hoof ſwelled.

HOOK (*s. from the* Sax. hoce) Any thing bent ſo as to take hold, the bended wire on which the bait is hung to catch fiſh, an inſtrument to lay hold on the meat in a pot, an inſtrument to cut corn, an inſtrument to cut or cap; a ſnare, a trap; that part of a hinge which is driven into the poſt; a field ſown two years together with the ſame ſort of grain. *Ainſw.* *By* hook, *or by crook*, One way or other. *Off the hooks*, off the hinges, in diſorder.

Hook (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To catch with a hook, to faſten, to draw as with a hook, to intrap, to enſnare.

Hook'ed (*p. from* hook) Catched as with a hook, enſnared, intrapped.

Hook'ed (*adj. from* hook) Bent, incurvated.

Hook'edneſs (*s. from* hook) The ſtate of being bent as a hook.

Hook'ing (*p. a. from* hook) Catching with a hook, intrapping, faſtening with a hook.

Hook'land (*s. from* hook, *and* land) Land ploughed and ſown every year. *Scott.*

Hook'noſe (*s. from* hook, *and* noſe) The aquiline noſe, a noſe riſing in the middle.

Hookno'ſed (*adj. from* hooknoſe) Having a hooked noſe.

Hook'pin (*s. from* hook, *and* pin) An iron pin with a hook at the end.

Hoole (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Whole. *Chaucer.*

Hoo'lich (*adj. obſolete*) Wholly. *Chaucer.*

HOOP (*s. from the* Dutch hoep) The circle of wood with which casks are bound, the whalebone or other materials with which ladies extend their petticoats, any thing circular.

Hoop (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bind with hoops, to encircle, to claſp.

HOOP (*v. int. from the* French houpper) To ſhout, to make an outcry, to whoop.

Hoop (*v. t.*) To drive with a ſhout, to call by a ſhout.

Hoop'ed (*p. from* hoop) Driven with a ſhout. *Sh.*

Hoop'er (*s. in ornithology*) A wild ſwan. *Phillips.*

Hoop'er (*s. from* hoop) One that makes hoops, a cooper.

Hoop'ing (*p. a. from* hoop) Putting on hoops, ſhouting.

Hoop'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſhouting, the noiſe of a ſhout.

Hoop'ingcough (*s. from* hoop, *and* cough) A convulſive cough ſo called from the noiſe which attends it, the chin cough, the whooping cough. *Johnſon.*

Hoop'wheel (*s. in clock work*) The detent wheel.

Hoord (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A horde, a clan, a diſtinct company among the Tartars. *Phillips.*

HOOT (*v. int. from the* Brit. hwt) To ſhout in contempt, to make a noiſe as an owl.

Hoot (*v. t.*) To drive with noiſe and ſhouts.

Hoot (*s. from the v.*) A ſhout in contempt, noiſe, clam

Hoot'ed (*p. from* hoot) Driven with noiſe and mour; *with* at: *as*, " *He was* hooted at *by all boys in the ſtreet.*"

Hoot'ing (*p. a. from* hoot) Shouting in contempt, d ing with noiſe and clamour.

Hoot'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making the n of the owl, the cry of the owl.

HOP (*s. from the* Sax. hoppan) To jump, to skip, to on one leg, to walk lamely, to move, to play.

Hop (*s. from the verb*) A jump, a light leap, a jump one leg, a dance, a dancing bout in the country.

HOP (*s. in botany, from the* Dutch) A well known pl the flowers of a plant much uſed in brewing.

Hop (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To impregnate with hops.

Hop (*adj. from the ſub. frequently uſed in compoſition*) longing to hops, appropriated to the culture of hop

HOPE (*s. from the* Sax. hoppa) The expectation of future good, confidence in ſomething future, cauſe of hope, the object of hope.

HOPE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A dingle in a flo plain between hills. *U*

Hope (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To live in expectatio ſome good, to place confidence in futurity; *with as*, " Hope for *good ſucceſs.*"

Hope (*v. t.*) To expect with deſire.

Ho'ped (*p. from* hope) Expected, expected with deſi

Ho'peful (*adj. from* hope) Promiſing, likely to anſ expectations, full of hope, confident in expectation

Ho'pefully (*adv. from* hopeful) In a hopeful man with hope. *Glan*

Ho'pefulneſs (*s. from* hopeful) The ſtate of being hop

Ho'peleſs (*adj. from* hope) Void of hope, affording no h

Ho'per (*s. from* hope) One that has hope, one that pleaſing expectations.

Hop'garden (*s. from* hop, *and* garden) A garde which hops are cultivated.

Hop'ground (*s. from* hop, *and* ground) Ground ap priated to the culture of hops.

Hop'hill (*s. from* hop, *and* hill) The hillock raiſed r each plant in a hop yard. *Mort*

HOPH'NI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that cove A man's name.

Hop'ing (*p. a. from* hope) Living in hope of ſome t expecting, expecting with deſire.

Ho'pingly (*adv. from* hoping) With hope, with ex tation of good.

HOP'LITES (*s. in antiquity*) The candidates at the O pic games who appeared in armour.

HOP'LOCHRISM (*s. from the* Greek οπλον *a weapon* χρισμα *ointment*) The ſalve fooliſhly applied to a pon in order to cure the wound that had been ma it.

Hoplochris'tical (*adj. from* hoplochriſm) Belongin the hoplochriſm, belonging to that ſalve which plied to the weapon inſtead of the wound.

HOPLOM'ACHI (*s. from the* Greek οπλα *a weapon* μαχη *a fight*) A kind of gladiators who fought i mour.

HOPOMACH'LION (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of inſtrumen

Hop'ped (*p. from* hop) Impregnated with hops.

Hop'pen (*v. int. obſolete*) To hop. *Cha*

Hop'per (*s. from* hop) One that hops; the box or frame of wood into which corn is put to be grou basket for carrying ſeed.

Hop'perarſed (*adj. a very low word*) Protuberant the hips.

Hop'pers (*s. from* hop) A kind of play.

Hop'pet (*s. a local word*) A fruit basket. *B*

Hop'ple (*v. t. in the manage*) To tie the feet w rope.

Hop'pled (*p. from* hopple) Tied by the feet with a *Ch*

Hop'poſteris (*s. obſolete*) Pilots.

Hoq'ueton (*s. an old word*) A ſhort coat without ſl

HOR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that conceiv mountain on the border of the land of Canaan.

HO'RACE (*s.*) A man's name, one of the moſt fam the Latin poets.

HO'RAL (*adj. from the* Lat. hora *an hour*) Belongi an hour, hourly.

Ho'rarineſs (*s. from* horary) The quality of being hor

HO'RARY (*adj. from the* Lat. hora *an hour*) Relati an hour, continuing for an hour, hourly.

HORA'TIO, HORA'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Horcen'trick (*adj. not uſed*) Eccentric.

Hord (*s. more commonly written*) Horde, a clan, a t

Hord (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To hoard.

Hord (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A hoard. *Ph*

Hor'da (*s. in old records*) A cow in calf.

ORDA'CEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. hordeum *barley*) Made of barley. *Scott.*

ORDE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A clan, a tribe, a company of Tartars.

ORDEA'TUM (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat. hordeum *barley*) A decoction of barley.

ordea'tum (*s. in ſurgery*) A ſmall puſh in the eyebrow ſo called from its reſemblance to a barley corn.

orde'rium (*s. in old records*) A hoard, a treaſure, a ſtore.

ORD'EUM (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) Barley, a genus of plants.

ORDICA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feſtival in which cattle were ſacrificed big with young.

ORDICID'IA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The hordicalia. *Sc.*

ore (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hoary. *Chaucer.*

ore (*s. obſolete*) Gray hairs, a whore. *Chaucer.*

O'REB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a deſert) A mountain in Arabia.

o'rehound (*s. in botany, a different ſpelling*) The hoarhound, the name of an herb.

ORHAGID'DAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the hill of pleaſure) A place. *Numbers.*

o'riloge (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An horologe, a clock, a dial.

O'RIMS (*s. from the* Heb.) The ancient inhabitants of Seir. *Deut.* 2.

ORIS'MOS, HORIS'MUS (*s. from the* Greek) A deſcription, a rhetorical figure in which any thing is deſcribed or ſet off to the beſt advantage. *Phillips.*

or'iſons (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Oriſons, prayers. *Cha.*

ORI'ZON (*s. from the* Greek ορiζω *to limit*) The line or circle that terminates the view, the circle which ſeems to divide the heavens and the earth.

orizont'al (*adj. from* horizon) Belonging to the horizon, near to the horizon, parallel to the horizon.

orizont'ally (*adv. from* horizontal) In a direction parallel to the horizon.

OR'MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* deſtruction) The name of a place, the name of a city.

ORMINA'DES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a green colour. *Phillips.*

ORMI'NUM (*s. in botany*) The clary, a genus of plants.

OR'MUS (*s. with the ancients*) A kind of dance. *Ph.*

ORN (*s. from the* Sax.) One of the hard pointed ſubſtances which grow on the heads of ſeveral kinds of quadrupeds, an inſtrument of wind muſic made of horn, a drinking veſſel made of horn, one extremity of the waxing or waning moon, one of the feelers of a ſnail; the badge of cuckoldom. *Horn mad*, raving mad, mad as a cuckold.

orna'gium (*s. in old records*) The horngeld.

orn'beak (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

orn'beam (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree or ſhrub.

orn'book (*s. from* horn, *and* book) The firſt book for children, a ſingle page covered with horn to preſerve it.

orn'coot (*s. in ornithology*) The hornowl.

ORN'BY (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 243 miles from London.

orn'by (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hornby, made at Hornby.

ORN'CASTLE (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 141 miles from London.

orn'caſtle (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Horncaſtle, made at Horncaſtle.

ORN'DON (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Saturday, and is 28 miles from London.

orn'don (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Horndon, made at Horndon.

orn'ed (*adj. from* horn) Furniſhed with horns, wearing horns.

or'ner (*s. from* horn) One that works in horn.

or'net (*s. from* horn, *in the hiſtory of inſects*) A large kind of waſp.

or'netfly (*s. from* hornet, *and* fly) A large fly ſo called from its reſemblance to the hornet.

orn'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) The hornbeak.

orn'foot (*adj. from* horn, *and* foot) Having a hoof on the foot.

orn'geld (*s. from* horn, *and* geld, *now grown obſolete*) The tax paid for feeding horned cattle in the king's foreſt.

or'nicle (*s. a local word*) A hornet. *Bailey.*

ORNOTI'NUS (*s. in zoology*) A fawn, a hindcalf. *Ph.*

orn'owl (*s. in ornithology*) The bubo.

orn'pipe (*s. from* horn, *and* pipe) A country dance commonly performed to the ſound of the horn.

ORN'SEY (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 187 miles from London.

Horn'ſey (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hornſey, made at Hornſey.

Horn'ſtone (*s. from* horn, *and* ſtone) A kind of blue ſtone.

Horn'work (*s. in fortification*) An outwork compoſed of two demi baſtions joined by a curtain.

Horn'y (*adj. from* horn) Conſiſting of horn, reſembling horn.

HO'RODIX (*s. from the* Greek ωρα *an hour, and* δεικνυμι *to ſhew*) Any contrivance to ſhew the hour of the day.

HOROG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek ωρα *an hour, and* γραφω *to write*) A deſcription of the hours, the art of dialing.

HO'ROLOGE (*s. from the* Gr. ωρα *an hour, and* λογος *a deſcription*) An inſtrument that ſhews the hour of the day.

Horolog'ical (*adj. from* horologe) Belonging to any contrivance or inſtrument for ſhewing the hour.

HOROLOGIOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek ωρα *an hour,* λογος, *a word, and* γραφω *to write*) One who conſtructs inſtruments for ſhewing the hour.

HOROLOGIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek ωρα *an hour,* λογος *a word, and* γραφω *to write*) The act of conſtructing inſtruments to ſhew the hour.

HOROLO'GIUM (*s. from the* Greek ωρα *an hour, and* λογος *a deſcription*) An inſtrument to ſhew the hour.

HO'ROLOGY (*s. from* horologe) An inſtrument that ſhews the hour.

HOROM'ETER (*s. from the* Greek ωρα *an hour, and* μετρον *a meaſure*) An inſtrument to meaſure the hours, an inſtrument to meaſure time by hours.

HOROM'ETRY (*s. from the* Greek ωρα *an hour, and* μετρον *a meaſure*) The act of meaſuring time by the hour.

HO'RONAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* anger) A diſtrict in the land of Canaan.

Ho'ronite (*s. from* Horonaim) An inhabitant of Horonaim.

HOROP'TER (*s. in optics*) A right line drawn through the point of concourſe parallel to that which joins the centre of the eye, the line that bounds diſtinct viſion.

Horos'copal (*adj. from* horoſcope) Belonging to the horoſcope.

HO'ROSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek ωρα *an hour, and* σκοπεω *to view*) The configuration of the planets at the hour of one's birth; a ſcheme of the heavens at any particular time; the degrees of aſcendant.

Horoſcop'iſt (*s. from* horoſcope) One who is skilled in horoſcopes. *Scott.*

Ho'row (*adj. obſolete*) Mean, baſe, ſcandalous. *Chau.*

HORREN'DOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. horrendus, *but not much uſed*) Horrible, dreadful. *Scott.*

HOR'RENT (*adj. from the* Lat. horrens, *but not uſed*) Horrible, dreadful. *Bailey.*

Horribil'ity (*s. from* horrible) The ſtate of being horrible. *Scott.*

HOR'RIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. horribilis) Horrid, dreadful, ſhocking, enormous.

Hor'ribleneſs (*s. from* horrible) The ſtate or quality of being horrible.

Hor'riblete (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Horribility. *Chau.*

Hor'ribly (*adv. from* horrible) Dreadfully, horridly.

HOR'RID (*adj. from the* Lat. horreo *to dread*) Hideous, dreadful, ſhocking; offenſive, unpleaſing; rough, briſtly.

Horrid'ity (*s. from* horrid, *but not much uſed*) Horribleneſs. *Bailey.*

Hor'ridly (*adv. from* horrid) Dreadfully, ſhockingly.

Hor'ridneſs (*s. from* horrid) Hideouſneſs, enormity.

HORRIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. horror *dread, and* fero *to bring*) Bringing horror, producing horror. *Sc.*

HORRIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. horror *dread, and* facio *to make*) Cauſing horror.

HORRIPILA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. horreo *to briſtle, and* pilus *hair*) The riſing of the hair on any ſudden fright. *Bailey.*

HORRIS'ONOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. horror *dread, and* ſonus *a ſound, but not much uſed*) Sounding horribly.

HOR'ROR (*s. a modern but correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Horrour, dread.

HOR'ROUR (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* French horreur) Horror, dread, terror; gloom, drearineſs; a cold ſhaking fit.

HOR'SA (*s.*) A man's name, the brother of Hengiſt the Dane.

HORSE (*s. from the* Sax. horſ) One of the moſt generous and uſeful of all quadrupeds; the cavalry of an army; a machine which ſoldiers ride by way of puniſhment; a machine on which any thing is ſupported by laying it acroſs.

Horſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To mount upon a horſe, to put on horſeback, to carry on the back, to ride, to cover a mare.

Horſe (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hoarſe. *Chaucer.*

Horſe (*s. a ſea term*) A rope reaching from the middle to the end of a yard, a rope of a large ſize extended in a perpendicular direction near the ſide of a maſt for the ſail to ride on.

Horſe′back (*s. from* horſe, *and* back) The ſtate of being on a horſe, the ſeat of the rider.

Horſe′ballet (*s. from* horſe, *and* ballet) A horſe dance. *C.*

Horſe′bean (*s. from* horſe, *and* bean) A ſmall kind of bean uſually given to horſes.

Horſe′block (*s. from* horſe, *and* block) A block to aſſiſt in mounting a horſe.

Horſe′boat (*s. from* horſe, *and* boat) A boat for ferrying horſes over a water.

Horſe′boy (*s. from* horſe, *and* boy) A boy employed about horſes.

Horſe′breaker (*s. from* horſe, *and* break) One who breaks colts for the ſaddle.

Horſecheſnut (*s. from* horſe, *and* cheſnut) A tree with digitated leaves, the fruit of the tree.

Horſe′cloth (*s. from* horſe, *and* cloth) A cloth to throw over a horſe.

Horſe′courſer (*s. from* horſe, *and* courſe) One that runs horſes, one that deals in horſes, a jockey.

Horſe′couſer (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A horſecourſer, a jockey. *Johnſon.*

Horſe′crab (*s. from* horſe, *and* crab) The name of a fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Horſecu′cumber (*s. from* horſe, *and* cucumber) The large green cucumber.

Hor′ſed (*p. from* horſe) Mounted on a horſe, covered as a mare.

Horſe′dance (*s. from* horſe, *and* dance) A dance awkwardly performed.

Horſe′dung (*s. from* horſe, *and* dung) The excrements of a horſe.

Horſe′face (*s. from* horſe, *and* face) A face with large features. *Johnſon.*

Horſe′emmet (*s. from* horſe, *and* emmet) A large kind of ant.

Horſe′fleſh (*s. from* horſe, *and* fleſh) The fleſh of a dead horſe.

Horſe′fly (*s. from* horſe, *and* fly) A fly very troubleſome to horſes.

Horſe′foot (*s. in botany*) The coltsfoot.

Horſe′hair (*s. from* horſe, *and* hair) The hair of a horſe.

Horſe′hair (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of horſehair.

Horſe′heal (*s. in botany*) The elicampane.

Horſe′heel (*s. from* horſe, *and* heel) The name of a herb.

Horſe′knobs (*s. in botany*) The knapweed. *Scott.*

Horſe′laugh (*s. from* horſe, *and* laugh) A violent loud laugh.

Horſe′leech (*s. from* horſe, *and* leech) A great leech that bites horſes; a farrier.

Horſe′leechery (*s. from* horſeleech) The art of curing the diſeaſes incident to horſes.

Horſe′litter (*s. from* horſe, *and* litter) A carriage for a ſick perſon hung upon poles between two horſes.

Horſe′man (*s. from* horſe, *and* man) A man on horſeback, one ſkilled in riding, a ſoldier who ſerves on horſeback.

Horſe′manſhip (*s. from* horſeman) The art of riding, the art of managing a horſe.

Horſe′marten (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of large bee. *Ainſworth.*

Horſe′match (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ainſ.*

Horſe′meaſure (*s. from* horſe, *and* meaſure) A rod divided into hands and inches in order to meaſure horſes.

Horſe′meat (*s. from* horſe, *and* meat) Provender, meat for horſes.

Horſe′mint (*s. in botany*) A lage kind of mint.

Horſe′muſcle (*s. from* horſe, *and* muſcle) A large muſcle.

Horſe′play (*s. from* horſe, *and* play) Coarſe rough play.

Horſe′pond (*s. from* horſe, *and* pond) A pond in which horſes are waſhed and watered.

Horſe′race (*s. from* horſe, *and* race) A match of horſes for running.

Horſe′radiſh (*s. from* horſe, *and* radiſh) A ſpecies of ſcurvygraſs, an acrid kind of root.

Horſe′ſhoe (*s. from* horſe, *and* ſhoe) A plate of iron nailed to the foot of a horſe.

Horſe′ſhoehead (*s. from* horſeſhoe, *and* head) A diſeaſe in infants, in which the ſutures of the ſkull are too open. *Scott.*

Horſe′ſtealer (*s. from* horſe, *and* ſteal) One that ſteals horſes.

Horſe′tail (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Horſe′tongue (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Horſe′twitchers (*s. from* horſe, *and* twitchers) An inſtrument to hold an unruly horſe by the noſtrils.

Horſe′way (*s. from* horſe, *and* way) A road for horſes.

HORSH′AM (*s.*) A borough town in Suſſex; it has a ma ket on Saturday, ſends two members to parliamen and is 37 miles from London.

Horſh′am (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Horſhar made at Horſham.

Hors′ing (*p. a. from* horſe) Mounting on horſebac putting on a horſe, covering a mare.

HOR′TA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddeſs among t Romans who was ſuppoſed to have excited perſons great and noble enterprizes.

HOR′TALIGER (*s. among the Turks*) One of the office who are to prepare the tents and lodgings for t Grand Signior and his retinue on any exped tion. *Dict. of Ar*

HORTA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. hortor *to exhort*) An e hortation, the act of exhorting.

HOR′TATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. hortor *to exhort*) B longing to exhortation.

Hor′tative (*s. from the adj.*) An exhortation, a ſpeech excite to ſome great and noble enterprize.

HOR′TATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. hortor *to exhort*) B longing to exhortation, belonging to precept or di courſe, intended to convey an incitement to action.

HORTEN′SIA (*s. from the* Lat.) The name of a woma

HORTEN′SIAN (*adj. from the* Lat. hortus *a garden*) B longing to a garden. *Co*

HORTEN′SIUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The name of a man.

HOR′TICULTURE (*s. from the* Lat. hortus *a garden, a* colo *to cultivate*) The act of cultivating a garden.

Hor′tolan (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The ortolan. *Ph*

HOR′TULAN (*adj. from the* Lat. hortus *a garden*) B longing to a garden.

HORTULA′NUS (*s. in ornithology*) The yellow hamme

Hort′yard (*s. an old word*) An orchard, a garden. *P*

HOSAN′NA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſave we beſee thee) An exclamation of praiſe, a ſhout or ſong praiſe.

HOSE (*s. from the* Sax. hoſa) Stockings, coverings the legs; breeches.

Hoſe (*v. t. a local word*) To carry, to hug in t arms. *Co*

HOSE′A (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſafety) A ma name, one of the prophetical books of ſcripture.

Hoſe′husk (*s. in botany*) A husk, a husk within anothe

Ho′ſen (*s. plu. of* hoſe, *but now grown nearly obſole* Hoſe, ſtockings.

HOSHE′A (*s. a different ſpelling*) Hoſea, a man's name.

Ho′ſier (*s. from* hoſe) One who deals in hoſe.

HOS′PITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. hoſpes *a gueſt*) Ki to ſtrangers, given to hoſpitality.

Hos′pitableneſs (*s. from* hoſpitable) Hoſpitality, kin neſs to ſtrangers.

Hos′pitably (*adv. from* hoſpitable) With kindneſs ſtrangers, in a hoſpitable manner.

HOS′PITAL (*s. from the* Lat. hoſpes *a ſtranger*) A pla for the reception of the poor and the ſick, a place ſhelter or entertainment.

Hos′pitalfever (*s. from* hoſpital, *and* fever) The mali nant catarrhal fever common in hoſpitals.

Hos′pitaliers (*s. obſolete*) Knights templars. *Chauc*

Hoſpital′ity (*s. from* hoſpital) The practice of enterta ing ſtrangers, generoſity to gueſts and ſtrangers.

Hos′pitaller (*s. from* hoſpital) One who reſided at a h pital in order to receive the poor and ſtranger.

HOS′PITATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. hoſpes *a ſtranger*) T reſide under the roof of another. *Gre*

HOS′PITICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. hoſpes *a gueſt, and* cæ *to kill*) One that kills his gueſt, one that kills h hoſt. *Sco*

HOSPIT′IUM (*s. in old records*) An inn, a monaſtery.

HOSPITULA′RIA (*s. in old records*) A room or place religious houſes where ſtrangers are entertained.

Hoſpitula′rius (*s. in old records*) The perſon who had t care of the hoſpitularia.

HOS′PODAR (*s.*) The title of a Dacian prince.

HOST (*s. from the* Lat. hoſpes *a gueſt*) One that recei a gueſt, one that entertains another; the maſter an inn.

HOST (*s. from the* Lat. hoſtis *an enemy*) An army, great number.

HOST (*s. from the* Lat. hoſtia *a ſacrifice*) The conſecrat wafer, the ſacrifice of the maſs in the Roman chur

Hoſt (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To take up entertainment, encounter in battle, to muſter. *Shakeſpear*

HOST′AGE (*s. from the* Lat. hoſpes *a ſtranger*) O given in pledge for the performance of conditions.

Hoſt′el (*s. from* hoſt) An inn, an hotel.

HOSTELA′GIUM (*s. in old records*) The right which t lord of a manor claimed to lodge in the houſe of h tenant.

ſteler (s. from hoſt) An innkeeper. *Scott.*
ſtelrie (s. *obſolete*) An inn. *Chaucer*
ſtelry (s. *from* hoſt) An inn. *Scott.*
ſter (s. *from* hoſt) One that takes in lodgers. *Scott.*
ſterie (s. *obſolete*) An inn. *Chaucer.*
ſtery (s. *from* hoſt) An inn, an office of an inn under
the care of the hoſtler.
ſteſs (s. *from* hoſt) A woman that gives entertain-
ent, the miſtreſs of an inn.
eſsſhip (s. *from* hoſteſs) The character of an hoſteſs.
ſtey (*v. t. obſolete*) To beſiege. *Cole.*
STIA (s. *in Roman antiquity*) A ſacrifice to the gods
for victory over an enemy.
STICIDE (s. *from the* Lat. hoſtis *an enemy*, *and* cædo
to kill) One who kills an enemy.
ſtila'ria (s. *in old records*) The place in a religious
houſe where ſtrangers were to be entertained. *Scott.*
ſtila'rius (s. *from* hoſtilaria) The perſon who had the
care of the hoſtilaria. *Phillips.*
STILE (*adj. from the* Lat. hoſtis *an enemy*) Suitable
to an enemy, warlike, adverſe, oppoſite.
ſtilements (s. *an old word*) Neceſſaries, furniture. *Co.*
ſtileneſs (s. *from* hoſtile) Hoſtility. *Scott.*
ſtilere (s. *obſolete*) A hoſt, an innkeeper. *Chaucer.*
ſtiliments (s. *obſolete*) Furniture, neceſſaries. *Chau.*
STILI'NA (s. *in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who
was ſuppoſed to preſide over the corn while ſhooting
into the ear.
ſtil'ity (s. *from* hoſtile) A ſtate of war, the operations
of an open enemy.
ſting (*p. a. from* hoſt) Entertaining, encountering
in battle, reviewing a body of men. *Johnſon.*
ſting (s. *from the part.*) An encounter in battle, a
nuſter. "*And in fierce* hoſtings *meet.*" *Milton.*
ſtler (s. *from* hoſtel) One that has the care of horſes
at an inn.
treſſe (s. *an obſolete ſpelling*) An hoſteſs. *Chaucer.*
ri'cus (s. *in old records*) A goſhawk, a bird of prey.
ſt'rie (s. *obſolete*) An inn. *Chaucer.*
ry (s. *from* hoſtelry) A place where the horſes of
uеſts are kept, an apartment under the care of an
oſtler.
T (*adj. from the* Sax. hat) Impregnated with fiery
articles, having power to excite heat; ardent, vehe-
ent; eager, keen in deſire; lewd, libidinous; pi-
uant, acrid.
t (*p. obſolete*) Called, named. *Spenſer.*
bath (s. *from* hot, *and* bath) A place filled with hot
water to bathe in.
bed (s. *from* hot, *and* hed) A bed of earth made hot
y the fermentation of dung.
brain'ed (*adj. from* hot, *and* brain) Violent, vehe-
ent, furious.
ch'potch (s. *a kind of cant word*) A mixture, a con-
uſed mixture haſhed or boiled up together.
ch'pot (s. *not ſo frequent a ſpelling*) A hotchpotch.
T'COCKLES (s. *from the* French haut *high*, *and* co-
uilles *ſhells*) A play in which one covers his eyes, lays
is hand on his back and gueſſes who ſtrikes him.
e (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hot. *Chaucer.*
e (*p. obſolete*) Called, named. *Spenſer.*
e (*v. t. obſolete*) To promiſe. *Chaucer.*
headed (*adj. from* hot, *and* head) Vehement, vio-
nt, paſſionate.
houſe (s. *from* hot, *and* houſe) A houſe in which
nder plants are raiſed and preſerved from the incle-
ency of the weather; a bagnio, a brothel.
ln (*v. t. obſolete*) To promiſe, to heat. *Chaucer.*
ly (*adv. from* hot) With heat, with violence, with
en deſire.
mouth'ed (*adj. from* hot, *and* mouth) Headſtrong,
gовernable.
neſs (s. *from* hot) Heat; violence, fury.
ſpur (s. *from* hot, *and* ſpur) A paſſionate raſh vio-
nt man; a kind of early peaſe.
ſpurred (*adj. from* hotſpur) Vehement, raſh, heady.
TENTOT (s. *in geography*) One of the inhabitants
the moſt ſouthern promontory of Africa.
tentotcountry (s. *from* Hottentot, *and* country) The
untry of the Hottentots, the moſt ſouthern promon-
ry of Africa.
ter (*adj. comp. of* hot) Hot in a greater degree.
teſt (*adj. ſup. of* hot) Hot in the greateſt degree.
TTO'NIA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants, the wa-
r violet.
s (s. *with cockfighters*) The ſoft bits of leather faſ-
ned to the ſpurs of fighting cocks to prevent them
m hurting one another in ſparring.
e (*v. t. pret. of* heave) Heaved, did heave.
e (*p. obſolete, from* heave) Heaved, lifted up. *Ch.*

Hove (*v. int. obſolete*) To hover. *Chaucer.*

HOV'EL (s. *from the* Sax. hoſe *a houſe*) A ſhed, a cottage, a mean habitation.

Hov'el (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſhelter in a hovel.

Ho'ven (*p. from* heave, *but nearly obſolete*) Heaved, lifted up.

HOV'ER (*v. int. from the* Brit. hovio) To hang in the air without flying much one way or the other, to ſtand in ſuſpenſe, to wander about one place.

Hov'erground (s. *a local word*) Light ſort of ſoil. *Ph.*

Hov'ering (*p. a. from* hover) Hanging in the air over head, ſtanding in ſuſpenſe, wandering about one place.

Houſe (s. *obſolete*) A gown. *Chaucer.*

Houge (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Huge. *Chaucer.*

HOUGH (s. *from the* Sax. hog) The lower part of the thigh, the principal joint of the hinder leg of a beaſt.

HOUGH (s. *from the* French hue) An hoe, an adz. *Still.*

Hough (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To hamſtring, to diſable the ſinews of the ham; to cut up with a hoe.

Hough (*v. int. not much uſed*) To hawk, to bring up from the ſtomach with a diſagreeable protracted noiſe. *Grew.*

Hough'bony (s. *in farriery*) A diſeaſe incident to horſes, a kind of ſwelling on the hough. *Scott.*

Hough'ed (*p. from* hough) Hamſtringed; cut up with a hoe.

Hough'ing (*p. a. from* hough) Hamſtringing; hoeing, cutting up with a hoe.

Hou'let (s. *a local word*) The owl.

HOULS'WORTHY (s.) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 215 miles from London.

Houls'worthy (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Houlſworthy, made at Houlſworthy.

HOULT (s *from the* Sax. holt, *but now grown obſolete*) A ſmall wood.

HOUND (s. *from the* Sax. hund) A dog uſed in the chace.

Hound (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſet on the chace, to hunt, to purſue as with hounds. *Bramhall.*

Hound'ed (*p. from* hound) Hunted, purſued as with hounds. *L'Eſtrange.*

Hound'fiſh (s. *in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh. *Ainſ.*

Hound'ing (*p. a. from* hound, *not much uſed*) Purſued, hunted as with hounds.

Hounds (s. *a ſea term*) The gradual projection of the maſt head.

Hounds'tongue (s. *in botany*) The name of a plant, the cynogloſſum.

Hound'tree (s. *in botany*) A kind of tree. *Ainſworth.*

HOUNS'LOW (s.) A town in Middleſex; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 9 miles from London.

Houns'low (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hounſlow, made at Hounſlow.

HOUP (s. *from the* Lat. upupa, *in ornithology*) The puet, the lapwing; the hoop.

HOUR (s. *from the* Lat. hora) The twenty-fourth part of a natural day, the ſpace of ſixty minutes; a particular time, the time of the day as marked by a clock.

Hour'circle (s. *from* hour, *and* circle) One of the great circles meeting in the poles of the world.

Hour'glaſs (s. *from* hour, *and* glaſs) An inſtrument for meaſuring the hour by the running of ſand from one part to the other.

Hour'grunters (s. *a cant word*) The watchmen, the men who proclaim the hour of the night about the ſtreets.

Hour'hand (s. *from* hour, *and* hand) That index of a clock which points to the hour.

Hour'line (s. *from* hour, *and* line) One of the lines on a dial which points out the hour.

Hour'ly (*adj. from* hour) Happening every hour, done every hour.

Hour'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) At every hour, frequently.

Hour'plate (s. *from* hour, *and* plate) The dial plate, the plate on which the hours are deſcribed.

Hous'age (s. *from* houſe) The money paid for laying up goods in a houſe.

HOUSE (s. *from the* Sax. hus) The building in which a perſon lives, any place of abode; an edifice, a building; the ſtation of a planet in the heavens; the twelfth part of the heavens; a family of anceſtors, a race; the manner of living, the table, the entertainment of the table; a body of parliament.

Houſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To harbour, to ſhelter, to keep under a roof.

Houſe (*v. int.*) To take ſhelter, to reſide; to have a ſtation in the heavens.

Houſe'bote (s. *from* houſe, *and* bote) The allowance of timber to repair a houſe.

Houſe'breaker (s. *from* houſe, *and* break) One who breaks open a houſe with a deſign to ſteal, a burglar,

Houſe′breaking (*s. from* houſe, *and* breaking) The crime of breaking open a houſe, burglary.

Hous′ed (*p. from* houſe) Sheltered in a houſe, harboured in a houſe.

Houſe′dog (*s. from* houſe, *and* dog) A dog to keep the houſe.

Houſe′hold (*s. from* houſe, *and* hold) A family living together, domeſtic life, family management.

Houſe′hold (*adj. from the ſub.*) Domeſtic, belonging to the houſe.

Houſe′holder (*s. from* houſehold) The maſter of a family.

Houſe′holdſtuff (*s. from* houſehold, *and* ſtuff) The furniture of an houſe, houſehold goods.

Houſe′keeper (*s. from* houſe, *and* keeper) The maſter of a family, one that keeps much at home, one who lives in plenty, a woman ſervant who has the care of the family, a houſedog.

Houſe′keeping (*s. from* houſe, *and* keeping) The management of a family, the proviſions for a family, hoſpitality, a good table.

Houſe′keeping (*adj. from the ſub.*) Domeſtic, uſeful for a family. *Carew.*

HOUS′EL (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. huſel) The Lord's ſupper, the ſacrament.

Hous′el (*v. t. obſolete*) To give the ſacrament, to receive the ſacrament. *Chaucer.*

Houſe′lamb (*s. from* houſe, *and* lamb) A lamb kept up to be fatted; the fleſh of the moſt delicate fat lamb.

Hous′eled (*p. obſolete, from* houſel) Admitted to the ſacrament.

Houſe′leek (*s. from* houſe, *and* leek) An herb growing on the roof of a houſe or on walls, the ſedam.

Houſe′leſs (*adj. from* houſe) Having no houſe, wanting an habitation.

Houſe′maid (*s. from* houſe, *and* maid) A woman ſervant employed to keep the houſe clean.

Houſe′painter (*s. from* houſe, *and* painter) One whoſe buſineſs is to paint houſes, a common painter.

Houſe′room (*s. from* houſe, *and* room) Room in a houſe, a place in a houſe.

Houſe′ſnail (*s. from* houſe, *and* ſnail) A ſnail covered with an incruſtation.

Houſe′warming (*s. from* houſe, *and* warm) A feaſt or merry-making on going into a new houſe.

Houſe′wife (*s. from* houſe, *and* wife) The miſtreſs of a family, a woman of good œconomy, one skilled in female buſineſs.

Houſe′wifely (*adj. from* houſewife) Skilled in the concerns of houſekeeping. *Scott.*

Houſe′wifely (*adv. from the adj.*) With the œconomy of a houſewife. *Scott.*

Houſe′wifery (*s. from* houſewife) Female œconomy; the management which becomes the miſtreſs of a family.

Hous′hold (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An houſehold.

Hous′holder (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An houſeholder.

Hous′holding (*s. obſolete*) Houſekeeping. *Chaucer.*

Hous′il (*v. int. obſolete*) To receive the ſacrament. *Cha.*

Hous′ing (*p. a. from* houſe) Securing in a houſe, putting into a houſe.

Hous′ing (*s. from* houſe) A quantity of building; a ſaddlecloth, a cloth worn under a ſaddle and round about it for ornament; a kind of ſmall line uſed on board a ſhip.

Hous′ling (*adj. from* houſe) Belonging to a houſe-warming. *Spenſer.*

HOUSS (*s. from the* French houſes, *but now grown obſolete*) A ſaddlecloth, a houſing. *Dryden.*

Houſt (*v. int. from the* Sax. heorſtan) To cough. *Scott.*

HOUSTO′NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Hou′ter (*s. a local word*) An owl. *Bailey.*

Hou′ton (*adj. obſolete*) Hollow. *Bailey.*

Hou′zing (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The houſing. *Dict. of Arts.*

HOW (*adv. from the* Sax. hu) In what manner, to what degree, for what reaſon, in what ſtate; ſo, that ſo.

How (*s. obſolete*) A cap, a hood. *Chaucer.*

How (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A hoe. *Bailey.*

How′be (*adv. now grown obſolete*) Nevertheleſs, notwithſtanding, yet, however. *Spenſer.*

Howbe′it (*adv. nearly obſolete*) Howſoever, nevertheleſs. *Hooker.*

HOW′DEN (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 180 miles from London.

How′den (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Howden, made at Howden.

Howdy′e (*v. int. contracted from* how do ye) How do you do.

Howdy′e (*s. from the verb*) A meſſage enquiring the health of a perſon, a meſſage of civility.

HOW′EL (*s.*) A man's name.

Howev′er (*adv. from* how, *and* ever) In any ma in any degree, at all events, nevertheleſs, not ſtanding.

How′gates (*adv. obſolete*) How, after what manner.

How′ker (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall kind of ſhip, a hoy.

HOWL (*v. int. from the* Lat. ululo) To cry as a d wolf, to utter cries in diſtreſs, to make a loud noi

Howl (*s. from the verb*) The cry of a wolf or dog, cry of diſtreſs and horror.

How′let (*s. a local word*) The night bird, the owl.

Howl′ing (*p. a. from* howl) Crying as a wolf or making a noiſe as in diſtreſs and horror.

Howl′ing (*s. from the part.*) The noiſe of a dog or the cry of lamentation and miſery.

How′pede (*adj. obſolete*) Hooped, hollowed. *Cha*

How′ſo (*adv. from* how, *and* ſo) Howſoever. *Cha*

Howſoev′er (*adv. from* how, ſo, *and* ever) In manner ſo ever, although, notwithſtanding.

HOX (*v. t. from the* Sax. hog) To hough, to hamſt to make dirty by ſtriking one leg againſt another.

Hox′ed (*p. from* hox) Hamſtringed, made dirty by king one leg againſt another.

Hox′ing (*p. a. from* hox) Hamſtringing, dirtyin ſtriking one leg againſt the other.

HOY (*s. a ſea term, from the* French hou) A large a ſmall ſhip.

Hoyſe (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To hoiſe. *D.*

Hoze (*v. t.*) To law, to take off the balls of a foot to prevent his running.

Ho′zing (*p. a. from* hoze) Lawing, expediating. *D.*

Hub′blebub′ble (*s. a cant word*) A device for ſmo tobacco through water.

Hub′bub (*s. perhaps a cant word*) An uproar, a tu

HU′BERT (*s.*) A man's name.

Huck′aback (*s. the derivation is not noted*) Linen woven with raiſed figures.

HUCK′LEBACKED (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Ge hacker *a bunch, and* back) Crooked in the ſhould

HUCK′LEBONE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dutch hu *to ſit down, and* bone) The hipbone.

HUCK′STER (*s. from the* German hock *a pedlar*) who ſells ſmall articles retail, a pedlar, a low tri dealer.

Huck′ſter (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To deal in petty gains.

Huck′ſterer (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A huckſter.

Huck′ſtering (*p. a. from* huckſter) Dealing in petty gains.

HUD′DLE (*v. t. probably from* hood) To mobbl dreſs up cloſe, to cover up in haſte, to perform hurry, to throw together in confuſion.

Hud′dle (*v. int.*) To come in a crowd, to come hurry.

Hud′dle (*s. from the verb*) A crowd, a tumult, a ſion.

Hud′dled (*p. from* huddle) Mobbled, dreſſed up cloſe manner, done up in haſte, thrown togeth confuſion.

Hud′dling (*p. a. from* huddle) Mobbling, dreſſin cloſely, clapping up in haſte, throwing togeth confuſion, coming together in a crowd.

HUE (*s. from the* Sax. hiewe) A colour, a dye.

HUE (*s. from the* French huée) An alarm, a clam legal purſuit.

Hu′er (*s. from* hue) One who is to cry out to anoth balker.

Huff (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from* hove) To ſwell, to p hector.

Huff (*v. int.*) To bluſter, to bounce, to ſwell with or anger.

Huff (*s. from the verb*) A ſwell of ſudden pride or p a wretch puffed up with a vain conceit of his ow portance.

Huff′ed (*p. from* huff) Puffed up with pride or p affronted.

Huff′er (*s. from* huff) A bluſterer, a bully.

Huff′ing (*p. a. from* huff) Bluſtering, bouncing, ing with pride or paſſion.

Huff′iſh (*adj. from* huff) Proud, hectoring, arro paſſionate, apt to be offended.

Huff′iſhly (*adv. from* huffiſh) With pride, with p with arrogance.

Huff′iſhneſs (*s. from* huffiſh) Pride, petulance, arro paſſion.

HUG (*v. t. from the* Sax. hugian) To preſs in a embrace, to treat with tenderneſs, to hold faſt.

Hug (*s. from the verb*) A cloſe embrace.

UGE (*adj. from the* Dutch hoogh) Vaſt, immenſe, great, large beyond proportion.

gely (*adv. from* huge) Greatly beyond proportion, enormouſly.

geneſs (*s. from* huge) Greatneſs, bulk beyond proportion.

geous (*adj. not much uſed, from* huge) Great, large, enormous.

geouſly (*adv. from* hugeous, *but not much uſed*) ugely. *Scott.*

g (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To hug. *Scott.*

g (*s. from the verb, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A hug, a fond embrace. *Scott.*

gged (*p. from* hug) Embraced with fondneſs, held faſt in the arms.

gger (*s. from* hug) One that embraces, one that hugs.

ggermug'ger (*s. a cant word*) Secrecy, privacy. *Hud.*

gging (*p. a. from* hug) Embracing with fondneſs, holding faſt.

g'ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of embracing, a fond embrace.

GH (*s.*) A man's name.

GO'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

GUENOT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A French proteſtant ſo called by the papiſts in contempt.

GUENOTE (*s. from the* French) A kind of ſtove to ſet a pot on.

guenotiſm (*s. from* Huguenot) The profeſſion or principles of the Huguenots, proteſtantiſm in France.

gy (*adj. not much uſed, from* huge) Huge, vaſt, large. *Carew.*

ike (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A huke, a cloak. *Ph.*

iſhte (*adj. obſolete*) Silent, ſtill. *Chaucer.*

iſhte (*v. int. obſolete*) Huſh. *Chaucer.*

iſſier (*s. not much uſed*) An uſher, a ſervant. *D. of Arts.*

KE (*s. from the* French haque) A cloak.

L (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* pain) A man's name.

l (*s. obſolete*) The cheek. *Chaucer.*

L'DAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the world) The name of a woman.

lfere (*s. obſolete*) The holly. *Chaucer.*

LK (*s. from the* Sax. hulc) The body of a ſhip, any thing bulky, the hull of a large veſſel uſed in fitting the maſts of ſhips; a bulky fat man.

lk (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To take out the bowels of a hare. *Ainſworth.*

LL (*s. from the* Gothic hulgan *to cover*) The huſk, the outward tegument; the body of a ſhip, the hulk.

ll (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To float on the water as the hulk of a ſhip without maſt or rudder.

ll (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To take off the huſk, to clear from the outward covering.

LL (*s. in geography*) A river in Yorkſhire.

LL (*s.*) A large borough and port town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Tueſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 172 miles from London.

ll (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hull, made at Hull.

lled (*p. from* hull) Stripped of the huſk, cleared from the outward covering.

llid (*adj. obſolete*) Kiſſed. *Chaucer.*

lling (*p. a. from* hull) Floating as a hull without maſt or rudder, ſtripping off the huſk.

llock (*s. a ſea term*) An additional ſail to keep the ſhip's head to the ſea in a ſtorm.

lly (*adj. from* hull) Full of hulls, full of huſks.

lſtrid (*adj. obſolete*) Hidden, retired. *Chaucer.*

lver (*s. a local word*) The holly. *Tuſſer.*

M (*v. int. from the* Dutch hommelen) To make the noiſe of bees, to make a buzzing ſound, to pauſe in ſpeaking, to ſing low; to applaud. *Johnſon.*

m (*s. from the verb*) The noiſe of bees, the noiſe of inſects, the noiſe of buſtling crowds, a low dull continued noiſe, a pauſe with an inarticulate ſound; an expreſſion of applauſe.

m (*interj.*) Expreſſive of doubt and heſitation.

MAN (*adj. from the* Lat. humanus *belonging to a man*) Having the qualities of a man, belonging to the race of man.

ma'ne (*adj. from* human) Kind, civil, benevolent, tender, compaſſionate.

ma'nely (*adv. from* humane) Kindly, tenderly, compaſſionately.

maniſt (*s. from* human) One ſkilled in human literature, a grammarian. *Johnſon.*

man'ity (*s. from* human) The nature of man, human kind; tenderneſs, benevolence; philology, grammatical ſtudies.

Humani'ze (*v. t. from* human) To make humane, to ſoften, to reduce from ſavageneſs.

Humani'zed (*p. from* humanize) Softened, made tender, reduced from ſavageneſs.

Humani'zing (*p. a. from* humanize) Softening, making tender.

Hu'mankind (*s. from* human, *and* kind) The race of man, mankind.

Hu'manly (*adv. from* human) After the manner of man, according to the notions of man; kind, with good diſpoſitions, humanely; *but this is not ſo proper.* *Pope.*

Hu'manneſs (*s. from* human) Humanity. *Scott.*

HUM'BER (*s. in geography*) A large river formed by the conflux of many leſſer ſtreams dividing Yorkſhire and Lincolnſhire, and emptying itſelf into the German ocean.

Hum'bird (*s. in ornithology*) The humming bird.

HUM'BLE (*adj. from the* Lat. humilis *low*) Unaſſuming, modeſt, meek; low, obſcure.

Humble (*v. t. from the adj.*) To ſubdue pride, to make ſubmiſſive, to put on humility, to endue with humility; to bring down, to mortify; to cruſh, to ſubdue; to bring into ſubjection.

Hum'blebee (*s. from* hum, *and* bee) A buzzing kind of wild bee.

Hum'blebee (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Ainſ.*

Hum'blebeeeater (*s. from* humblebee, *and* eater) A fly that feeds on the humble bee.

Hum'bled (*p. from* humble) Made humble, brought into ſubjection, mortified.

Hum'blemouthed (*adj. from* humble, *and* mouth) Mild, meek, uſing ſmooth words.

Hum'bleneſs (*s. from* humble) Humility, the ſtate of being humble.

Hum'bleplant (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of the ſenſitive plant.

Hum'bler (*s. from* humble) One that humbles.

Hum'bler (*adj. comp. of* humble) Humble in a greater degree.

Hum'bles (*s. with hunters*) The intrails of the deer kind.

Hum'bleſs (*s. obſolete*) Humility. *Spenſer.*

Hum'bleſt (*adj. from the ſup.*) Humble in the greateſt degree.

Hum'bling (*p. a. from* humble) Bringing down, ſubduing, mortifying, ſubmitting, condeſcending.

Hum'bling (*s. obſolete, from* humble) A humming noiſe. *Chaucer.*

Hum'bly (*adv. from* humble) In a humble manner.

Hum'drum (*adj. a kind of cant word*) Dull, droniſh, ſtupid. *Hudibras.*

HUME'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. humecto *to moiſten*) To wet, to moiſten. *Wiſeman.*

Humectan'tia (*s. with phyſicians, from* humect) Medicines which have a power to moiſten by inſinuating themſelves into the pores of the body. *Scott.*

Humec'tate (*v. t. from* humect) To wet, to moiſten.

Humec'tated (*p. uſed by ſcientifick writers*) Wetted, moiſtened.

Humec'tating (*p. a. uſed by ſcientifick writers, from* humectate) Wetting, moiſtening.

Humecta'tion (*s. from* humectate) The act of wetting, a moiſtening. *Bacon.*

Humec'ted (*p. from* humect, *a ſcientifick word*) Wetted, moiſtened.

Humec'ting (*p. a. from* humect) Wetting, moiſtening. *Wiſeman.*

Hu'meral (*adj. from* humerus) Belonging to the ſhoulder.

HU'MERUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The ſhoulder, the ſhoulderbone.

HUM'FREY (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Humphry, a man's name.

HUMICUBA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. humus *the ground, and* cubo *to lie down*) The act of lying on the ground. *Bramhall.*

HU'MID (*adj. from the* Lat. humidus *moiſt*) Wet, watery, damp.

Humid'ity (*s. from* humid) Moiſtneſs, dampneſs, wetneſs.

Hu'midneſs (*s. from* humid) Humidity. *Scott.*

HUMIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. humus *the moiſt earth, and* fero *to bring*) Producing moiſture. *Bailey.*

HUMIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. humus *the moiſt ground, and* facio *to make*) Moiſtening, cauſing dampneſs. *Sc.*

Hu'mile (*adj. obſolete*) Humble. *Chaucer.*

HUMILIA'TES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A religious order founded in the year 1166.

HUMILIA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. humilis *humble*) An act of humility; a condeſcenſion; an abatement of pride, a mortification.

HUMIL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. humilis *humble*) The ſtate or quality of being humble, freedom from pride, an act of ſubmiſſion.

Hu'milly (*adv. obſolete*) Humbly. *Chaucer.*

HUMIPE'TA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The humiſuga, the ground fly.

HUMISU'GA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The ground fly. *Phillips.*

Hum'ling (*s. obſolete*) The humble bee. *Bailey.*

Hum'med (*p. from* hum) Performed with a hum, uttered with a hum; applauded.

Hum'mer (*s. from* hum) One that hums, one that applauds. *Ainſworth.*

Hum'merkin (*s. not much uſed*) A veſſel containing about two thirds of a hogſhead. *Scott.*

Hum'ming (*p. a. from* hum) Uttering a hum, making a dull protracted noiſe; applauding.

Hum'ming (*adj. from the part.*) Strong, heady as liquor.

Hum'mingbird (*s. in ornithology*) The trochilus, ſuppoſed to be the ſmalleſt of all birds; it is about the ſize of a hornet, and is ſo called from the humming noiſe which it makes.

Hum'mums (*s.*) A ſweating houſe. *Scott.*

HU'MOR (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Humour.

Hu'mor (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To humour.

Hu'moral (*adj. from* humour) Proceeding from the humours.

Hu'mored (*p. from* humour) Humoured.

Hu'moring (*p. a. from* humor) Humouring.

Hu'moriſt (*s. from* humor) One who is governed by fancy, one who gratifies his own humour, one who is violent in peculiar paſſions; a member of a certain academy of learned men at Rome.

HUMORO'SI (*s.*) The members of an Italian academy different from that of the Humoriſts.

Humoros'ity (*s. not uſed, from* humor) Moiſtneſs, a fulneſs of humours. *Cole.*

Hu'morous (*adj. from* humor) Capricious, irregular, full of odd images; pleaſant, jocular.

Hu'morouſly (*adv. from* humorous) In a whimſical manner, jocoſely, merrily.

Hu'morouſneſs (*s. from* humorous) Capriciouſneſs, fickleneſs.

Hu'morſome (*adj. from* humor) Peeviſh, petulant, odd, humorous.

Hu'morſomely (*adv. from* humorſome) In a humorſome manner.

Hu'morſomeneſs (*s. from* humorſome) The ſtate or quality of being humorſome.

HU'MOUR (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* French humeur) Humor, moiſture, the different kinds of moiſture in animal bodies, a morbid diſpoſition, petulance, peeviſhneſs; a trick, a turn of merriment; whim, caprice.

Hu'mour (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To gratify, to ſooth by compliance, to fit, to comply with.

Hu'moured (*p. from* humour) Gratified, ſoothed by compliance.

Hu'moring (*p. a. from* humour) Gratifying, ſoothing by compliance.

Hump (*s. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* bump) A protuberance, the protuberance formed by a deformed back.

Hump'back (*s. from* hump, *and* back) A crooked back, high ſhoulders.

Hump'backed (*adj. from* humpback) Having a humpback.

Hump'ſhouldered (*adj. from* hump, *and* ſhoulder) Having high ſhoulders. *Scott.*

HU'MULUS (*s. in botany*) The hop.

HU'MUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The common earth, the ground. *Linnæus.*

HUNCH (*v. t. from the* German huſch) To ſtrike, to punch with the fiſt; to cauſe a protuberance on one ſide by ſtriking againſt the other.

Hunch (*s. from the verb*) A protuberance, a pretty large irregular piece.

Hunch'backed (*adj. from* hunch, *and* back) Having a crooked back.

HUND'RED (*adj. from the* Sax.) Ten times ten.

Hund'red (*s. from the adj.*) The number conſiſting of ten times ten, a company conſiſting of ten times ten; a canton or diviſion of a county conſiſting originally of ten tithings.

Hund'redcourt (*s. from* hundred, *and* court) The court of the hundred, the county court.

Hund'reder (*s. from* hundred) The bailiff of a hundred; a man fit to be impannelled on a jury to determine a controverſy of landed property, as reſiding within the hundred in which the lands in queſtion lie.

Hund'redlagh (*s. an old law term*) The hundredcour

Hund'redlaw (*s. an old law term*) The hundredcour

Hund'redpenny (*s. from* hundred, *and* penny) A formerly raiſed in the hundred by the ſheriff.

Hund'redſecta (*s. an old law term*) The performanc ſuit and ſervice at the hundredcourt.

Hundredſeten'a (*s. an old law term*) The conſtitution hundred, the inhabitants of a hundred.

Hund'redth (*adj. from* hundred) Next to the ninety-nin

Hund'redth (*s. from the adj.*) The next to the nine ninth.

Hun'dredus (*s. in old records*) A hundred, a diviſion a county.

Hund'redweight (*s. from* hundred, *and* weight) A wei conſiſting of one hundred and twelve pounds.

Hung (*v. t. pret. of* hang) Hanged, did hang.

Hung (*p. from* hang) Hanged.

Hunga'rian (*s. from* Hungary) Belonging to the ki dom of Hungary.

Hunga'rian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of the kingd of Hungary.

HUN'GARY (*s. in geography*) A kingdom of Europe ſi ate between the German and Ottoman empires.

Hun'garywater (*s. from* Hungary, *and* water) A parti lar kind of diſtilled water.

HUN'GER (*s. from the* Sax.) The deſire of food, a p ariſing from the want of food; any violent deſire.

Hun'ger (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To feel the pain of empty ſtomach, to have a deſire after food; to de with great eagerneſs.

Hun'gerbit (*adj. from* hunger, *and* bit) Pained w hunger, weakened with hunger. *Milt*

Hun'gerbitten (*adj. from* hunger, *and* bitten) Pai with hunger, weakened with hunger. *J*

HUN'GERFORD (*s.*) A town in Berkſhire; it has market on Wedneſday, and is 64 miles from Londo

Hun'gerford (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hung ford, made at Hungerford.

Hun'gering (*p. a. from* hunger) Deſiring food, cravi after food.

Hun'gering (*s. from the part.*) The act of craving af food.

Hun'gerly (*adj. from* hunger) Hungry, wanting n riſhment.

Hun'gerly (*adv. from the adj.*) With keen appetite.

Hun'gerſtarved (*adj. from* hunger, *and* ſtarve) Pinch with hunger, famiſhed.

Hun'gred (*adj. from* hunger) Pinched with hung wanting food.

Hun'grier (*adj. comp. of* hungry) Hungry in a grea degree.

Hun'grieſt (*adj. ſup. of* Hungry) Hungry in the grea degree.

Hun'grily (*adv. from* hunger) With keen appetite.

Hun'grineſs (*s. from* hungry) The want of food, ke neſs of deſire.

Hun'gry (*adj. from* hungry) Wanting food, pinch with hunger; unfruitful, unthrifty; greedy, cov ous.

Hun'gryevil (*s. from* hunger, *and* evil) A diſeaſe incid to horſes, a greedineſs to devour without chewing.

HUNCKS (*s. from the* Iſlandick hunskur *ſordid*) A cov ous wretch, a miſer, a curmudgeon.

HUN'MANBY (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a m ket on Tueſday, and is 200 miles from London.

Hun'manby (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hunmanb made at Hunmanby.

HUNS (*s. in ancient geography*) The old inhabitants Scythia.

HUNT (*v. t. from the* Sax. huntian) To chaſe with dog to purſue, to follow cloſely; to ſearch for, to ſeek ter; to manage a pack of dogs.

Hunt (*v. int.*) To follow the chace, to purſue in ſear

Hunt (*s. from the verb*) A chace, a purſuit, a pack hounds.

Hunt'ed (*p. from* hunt) Purſued, followed, cloſely pu ſued.

Hunt'er (*s. from* hunt) A man that uſes the diverſion the chace; a dog that ſcents game or beaſts of prey.

Hunt'ing (*p. a. from* hunt) Purſuing in the cha ſearching, ſeeking after, managing a pack of dogs.

Hunt'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Belonging to the cha uſed in the chace.

Hunt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chaſing with do the act of purſuing cloſely.

HUNT'INGDON (*s.*) The capital town of Huntingd ſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two me bers to parliament, and is 57 miles from London.

Hunt'ingdon (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hunti don, made at Huntingdon.

Hunt'ingdonſhi

t'ingdonſhire (*s. from* Huntingdon, *and* ſhire) A ſmall inland county of England; it is divided into four hundreds, contains ſix market towns and ſeventy-nine pariſhes, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the borough of Huntingdon.

t'ingdonſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Huntingdon, produced in the county of Huntingdon.

t'inghorn (*s. from* hunting, *and* horn) A horn uſed to cheer the hounds, a bugle.

t'ingmoon (*s. from* hunting, *and* moon) The lunation in which the moon about the full riſes nearly at the ſame time for ſeveral nights together, the harveſt moon.

nt'reſs (*s. from* hunter) A woman that follows the chace.

nts'man (*s. from* hunt, *and* man) One who delights in the chace; a ſervant who hunts a pack of dogs.

ts'manſhip (*s. from* huntſman) The office of a huntſman, the character or skill of a huntſman.

PHAM (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

phamite (*s. from* Hupham) A deſcendant of Hupham.

R (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* liberty) A man's name.

RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſandbox-tree.

'dys (*v. int. obſolete*) Sits as a hare. *Cole.*

RD'LE (*s. from the* Sax. hyrdel) A texture of ſticks woven together, a light kind of gate, a cradle.

ds (*s. perhaps from* hards) The refuſe of flax or hemp.

RE (*s. in heraldry*) Tne head of a wild beaſt inferior to that of the lion kind. *Swift.*

e (*s. obſolete*) Hire. *Chaucer.*

e (*s. a local word*) Hair. *Cole.*

RL (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To throw with violence, to utter with vehemence, to play at a kind of game.

(*s. from the verb*) A tumult, a noiſe, a commotion.

'bat (*s. from* hurl, *and* bat) A whirlbat. *Ainſworth.*

'bone (*s. in farriery*) A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horſe very apt to be diſlocated.

RLE (*s. a local word*) The hair or filaments of flax.

'ed (*p. from* hurl) Thrown with violence, uttered with vehemence.

len (*v. int. obſolete*) To ruſh. *Spenſer.*

ler (*s. from* hurl) One that hurls, one that plays at hurling.

'ing (*p. a. from* hurl) Throwing with violence, uttering with vehemence.

'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwing with violence; a kind of play.

'wind (*s. from* hurl, *and* wind, *but not uſed*) A whirlwind, a violent guſt. *Sandys.*

ly (*s. probably from* hurl) A tumult, a commotion.

lybur'ly (*s. perhaps a cant word*) A tumult, a burly, commotion.

ythrum'bo (*s. a cant word*) A bawling noiſy tor.

(*s. obſolete*) A corner. *Cole.*

RICANE (*s. from the* Spaniſh huracan) A violent storm, a dreadful tempeſt.

ica'no (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A hurricane.

ried (*p. from* hurry) Haſtened, driven on with confuſion, moved with precipitation.

RY (*v. t. from the* Sax. hergian) To haſten, to move confuſedly.

y (*v. int.*) To move on with precipitation.

y (*s. from the verb*) A haſty motion, a tumult, a commotion.

ying (*p. a. from* hurry) Haſtening, driving on with confuſion, moving with precipitation.

ST (*s. from the* Sax. hyrſt, *but now grown obſolete*) A wood, a thicket of trees. *Ainſworth.*

STLY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

T (*v. t. from the* Sax. hyrt) To harm, to miſchief, to put to pain, to injure, to wound.

(*s. from the verb*) Harm, miſchief, injury, a wound, bruiſe.

(*v. t. pret.*) Did hurt.

(*p. from* hurt) Injured, wounded, bruiſed.

'dus (*s. in old records*) A ram.

el (*v. int. obſolete*) To skirmiſh. *Cole.*

elen (*v. int. obſolete*) To skirmiſh, to provoke. *Ch.*

er (*s. from* hurt) One that hurts.

ful (*adj. from* hurt) Injurious, pernicious.

fully (*adv. from* hurtful) Injuriouſly, perniciouſly.

fulneſs (*s. from* hurtful) Injuriouſneſs, pernicineſs.

HUR'TLE (*v. int. from the* French heurter) To claſh, to skirmiſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hur'tle (*v. t.*) To move with violence, to move with impetuoſity. *Spenſer.*

Hur'tle (*s. a local word*) A pimple.

Hur'tleberry (*s.*) The bilberry. *Johnſon.*

Hurt'leſs (*adj. from* hurt) Innocent, harmleſs; receiving no hurt.

Hurt'leſsly (*adv. from* hurtleſs) Without hurt.

Hurt'leſsneſs (*s. from* hurtleſs) Harmleſsneſs. *Johnſon.*

Hurt'lin (*v. int. obſolete*) To skirmiſh, to daſh againſt, to provoke. *Chaucer.*

Hurt'ling (*p. a. from* hurtle) Claſhing, skirmiſhing, moving with violence.

Hurt'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of skirmiſhing. *Sh.*

Hurts (*s.*) A ſmall blue berry, a kind of bilberry; the repreſentation of bilberries in a coat armorial.

Hart'ſickle (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *Scott.*

HUS'BAND (*s. from the* Sax.) A married man, the male of animals, a tiller of the ground, a farmer, an œconomiſt.

Hus'band (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſupply with a huſband, to cultivate the ground, to manage with frugality.

Hus'banded (*p. from* husband) Managed with frugality, provided with a husband.

Hus'banding (*p. a. from* husband) Managing with frugality, cultivating the ground.

Hus'bandleſs (*adj. from* husband) Having no husband, deprived of a husband.

Hus'bandly (*adj. from* husband) Frugal, thrifty.

Hus'bandman (*s. from* husband, *and* man) One who is employed in husbandry.

Hus'bandry (*s. from* husband) The culture of land, frugality, care of domeſtic affairs.

Hus'brece (*s. an old law term*) The crime of breaking open a houſe, burglary. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hus'carle (*s. from the* Sax. *obſolete*) An houſehold ſervant. *Scott.*

HUSE (*s. in ichthyology*) The huſo. *Scott.*

HU'SEANS (*s. from the* French huſeaux) A kind of boot, ſpatterdaſhers. *Scott.*

Huſepos'tene (*s. an old word, from the* Sax.) One that holds houſe and land. *Scott.*

Hus'gable (*s. in old records*) Houſerent, a tax on a houſe. *Dict. of Arts.*

HUSH (*v. t. perhaps from the ſound*) To ſtill, to ſilence, to appeaſe.

Huſh (*v. int.*) To keep ſilence. *Shakeſpeare.*

Huſh (*adj. from the verb*) Still, ſilent.

Huſh (*v. imper. of* huſh) Be ſilent, be ſtill.

HU'SHAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſilence) A man's name.

Huſh'ed (*p. from* huſh) Appeaſed, quieted.

Huſh'ing (*p. a. from* huſh) Quieting, appeaſing.

Huſh'money (*s. from* huſh, *and* money) A bribe to prevent a diſcovery, money given to keep any one quiet.

Huſht (*p. from* huſh) Huſhed, quieted. *Shakeſp.*

HUSK (*s. from the* Dutch huys) The outward covering of ſome ſorts of fruit; the refuſe of grain.

Husk (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſtrip off the outward covering.

HUSKAN'NAWING (*s. with the Indians of Virginia*) An inſtitution or diſcipline which their young men muſt paſs through before they are permitted to hold any important office in their ſtate. *Scott.*

Husk'ed (*adj. from* husk) Covered with a husk.

Husk'ing (*p. a. from* husk) Stripping off the husks.

Husk'y (*adj. from* husk) Full of husks.

HU'SO (*s. in ichthyology*) The iſinglaſsfiſh.

HUSSA'R (*s. from* huzza) One of the Hungarian horſemen ſo called from the ſhout they generally make at the firſt onſet.

Huſſa'r (*s. from the foregoing*) A kind of coat or cloke ſuch as is worn by the irregular horſe of the Hungarian army.

Hus'ſel (*s. obſolete*) The Sacrament. *Bailey.*

Hus'ſeling (*adj. from* huſſel, *obſolete*) Going to the ſacrament, receiving the ſacrament. *Scott.*

Hus'ſites (*s. in church hiſtory*) The followers of John Huſs one of the firſt reformers.

Hus'ſy (*s. corrupted from* houſewife) A ſorry woman, a worthleſs wench; a young woman in droll ſtyle; a kind of work bag, a contrivance to keep needles and thread.

Huſt (*v. imp. mode, obſolete*) Be ſtill, be ſilent. *Chaucer.*

HUST'INGS (*s. from the* Sax. huſting) A council, the ſupreme court of the city of London; the place where the court is held.

Hus'tle (*v. t. perhaps from* hurtle) To ſhake together.

Hus'tled (*p. from* huſtle) Shook together.

Hus'tling (*p. a. from* huſtle) Shaking together.

Hus'wife (*s. corrupted from* houſewife, *and generally uſed in a bad ſenſe*) A huſſy, a bad woman, a worthleſs wench; an œconomiſt, a thrifty woman.

Hus'wife (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To manage with œconomy.

Hus'wifed (*p. from* huſwife) Managed with œconomy.

Hus'wifing (*p. a. from* huſwife) Managing with œconomy.

Hus'wifry (*s. from* huſwife) Frugal management, the management of a family, the management of country buſineſs committed to a woman.

HUT (*s. from the* Sax. hutte) A poor cottage, a mean abode.

HUTCH (*s. from the* Sax. hwæcca) A corn cheſt, a long kind of box.

Hute'ſium (*s. an old law term*) A hue-and cry.

HUTH'ERSFIELD (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 194 miles from London.

Huth'ersfield (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hutherſfield, made at Hutherſfield.

Hux (*v. t. with anglers*) To catch a pike by means of a line faſtened to a bladder.

Hux'ed (*p. from* hux) Caught by a line fixed to a bladder.

Hux'ing (*p. a. from* hux) Catching a pike by means of a line faſtened to a bladder.

Hux'ing (*s. from the part.*) The diverting method of catching pike by a line faſtened to a bladder. *D. of A.*

Huzz (*v. t. from the ſound*) To hum, to buzz, to murmur.

Huzza' (*interj.*) Expreſſive of applauſe, expreſſive of joy and triumph.

Huzza' (*s. from the interj.*) A ſhout, an exclamation of joy and triumph.

Huzza' (*v. int. from the interj.*) To utter exclamation.

Huzza' (*v. t.*) To receive with exclamation.

HUZ'ZAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* molten) The name of a place, the name of a people. *Nahum.*

Huzza'ed (*p. from* huzza) Received with exclamation.

Huzza'ing (*p. a. from* huzza) Uttering exclamation.

Hy (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To hie, to make haſte. *Scott.*

HY'ACINTH (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of precious ſtone.

HY'ACINTH (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Hy'acinth (*s. in heraldry*) The tawny colour in the coats armorial of the nobility.

HYACIN'THIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A feſtival in honour of Apollo.

Hyacin'thian (*adj. from* hyacinth) Having the colour of the hyacinth, reſembling the hyacinth.

Hyacin'thine (*adj. from* hyacinth) Made of hyacinths, belonging to the hyacinth.

HYACINTHIZON'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of emeralds.

HY'ADES (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek υαδες υω *to rain*) The ſtars in the bull's head, famous with the poets for producing rain.

Hy'ads (*s. from* hyades) The hyades.

HYÆ'NA (*s. in zoology*) A wild beaſt very fierce, much like a wolf.

HY'ALINE (*adj. from the* Greek υαλος *glaſs*) Glaſſy, cryſtalline, made of glaſs.

HYALOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The vitreous humour of the eye.

Hybena'gium (*s. in old records*) The ſeaſon for ſowing winter corn.

HYBER'NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. hybernus *winter*) Belonging to winter. *Scott.*

Hyber'nial (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Hybernal. *Co.*

HYBIS'TRICA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A feſtival in honour of Venus in which the men appeared in women's cloaths, and the women in men's.

HYB'LA (*s. in ancient geography*) A mountain in Sicily famous for thyme and bees.

Hyblæ'an (*adj. from* Hybla) Belonging to Hybla, produced on mount Hybla.

HYBO'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A curvature of the back bone.

Hy'brid (*adj. from* hybrida) Begotten between animals of a different ſpecies, produced from plants of different kinds.

HY'BRIDA (*s. from the* Greek υβρις) An animal whoſe ſire is of one kind and dam of another.

Hy'bridous (*adj. from* hybrida) Begotten between animals of different ſpecies.

HYDAR'THRON (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* αρθρον *a joint*) The thin matter iſſuing a wounded joint.

HYDAS'PES (*s.*) The name of a place.

HYDA'TIDES (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water*) Small ders of water in dropſical ſubjects ſuppoſed to from the rupture of the lymphatic veſſels.

HYDA'TIS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek υδωρ *water* diſeaſe of the eye, a kind of watery puſtle on the per eyelid.

HYDATOI'DES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek υδωρ *ter, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) The aqueous or watery hum of the eye.

HYDATOSCO'PIA (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water,* σκοπεω *to view*) A kind of hydromancy.

Hyde (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The hide, the ski quantity of land.

Hy'degeld (*s. an old word*) A ranſom or fine in li a whipping.

HY'DEROS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek υδωρ *ter*) The hydrops, the dropſy.

HYD'NOM (*s. in botany*) A genus of fungi, a ki fungus.

HY'DRA (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water*) A monſ kind of water ſerpent with many heads ſuppoſ have been ſlain by Hercules; a complicated miſc

HYDRÆ'LON (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* *oil*) A compoſition of water and oil.

HYDRAG'OGA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek *water, and* αγω *to lead*) Medicines to purge off hum

HYDRAGOG'ICAL (*adj. from* hydragogy) Conve water.

HY'DRAGOGUES (*s. from* hydragoga) Medicines charge watry humours.

HY'DRAGOGY (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* *to lead*) The art of conveying water, the convey of water from one place to another.

HYDRAN'GÆA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Hydrar'gyral (*adj. from* hydrargyrum) Belongi quickſilver.

HYDRAR'GYRUM (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water* αργυριον *ſilver*) Quickſilver.

HYDRAU'LIC (*adj. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* *a pipe*) Conveying water, belonging to the meth conveying water by pipes.

Hydrau'lical (*adj. from* hydraulic) Hydraulic, belo to the method of conveying water through pip

Hydrau'lics (*s. from* hydraulic) The art or meth conveying water through pipes, a treatiſe of works, the ſcience of conveying water by pipes

HYDRAU'LOPNEUMA'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek *water,* αυλος *a pipe, and* πνευμα *wind*) Belongi the method of forcing water by the elaſticity of

HYDRAU'LUS (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* *a pipe*) An organ played by the motion of water.

HYDRE'LÆUM (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* *oil*) A mixture of water and oil. *Dict. of*

HYDRENTEROC'ELE (*s. in ſurgery, from the* υδωρ *water,* εντερον *the entrails, and* κηλη *a tum* kind of rupture in which the inteſtines, togethe a quantity of water, deſcend into the ſcrotum.

HY'DROA (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek υδωρ *wa* kind of watery pimples which makes the skin

HYDROCAR'DIA (*s. in ſurgery*) The dropſy of ricardium.

HYDROCANISTE'RIUM (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *and* κανιςρον *a caniſter*) An engine which ſpouts in great quantities.

HYDROC'ELE (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water,* *a tumour*) A kind of watery rupture.

HYDROCEPH'ALUS (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *wat* κεφαλη *the head*) A dropſy in the head.

HYDROCERATOPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) Th tophillum.

HY'DROCHARIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of pla water lily.

HYDROCO'RAX (*s. in ornithology*) The water ra

HYDRO'COTYLE (*s. in botany*) A genus of pla marſh pennywort.

HYDROCRI'TICS (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water,* *to judge*) A judgment formed of a diſeaſe from charge of ſweat.

HYDROENTEROC'ELE (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ εντερον *the entrails, and* κηλη *a tumour*) That rupture in which the inteſtines, together with tity of water, falls into the ſcrotum.

HYDROG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *wat* γραφω *to write*) One who deſcribes or draws the ſea.

Hydrograph'ic (*adj. from* hydrography) Belon hydrography.

ydrograph'ical (*adj. from* hydrographic) Belonging to hyd.ography, belonging to a deſcription or map of the ſeas.

YDROG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* γραφω *to write*) A deſcription of the ſeas.

YDROLAP'ATHUM (*s. in botany*) The waterdock.

ydromancer (*s. from* hydromancy) One that practices hydromancy. *Cole.*

Y'DROMANCY (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* μαντια *magic*) A kind of divination by means of water.

ydroman'tic (*adj. from* hydromancy) Belonging to hydromancy. *Cole.*

Y'DROMEL (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* μελι *honey*) Mead, a decoction of water and honey.

YDROM'ETER (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) An inſtrument to meaſure water.

YDROME'TRIA (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* μετρον *a meaſure*) The art of meaſuring water and other fluids. *Scott.*

ydrom'etry (*s. from* hydrometria) The art of meaſuring the extent and other properties of water.

YDROM'FHALUS (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* ομφαλος *the navel*) A tumour of the navel ariſing from a collection of watery humour.

Y'DROMYSTES (*s. in the Greek church*) Certain officers whoſe buſineſs it is to make holy water and ſprinkle it on the people.

YDRONO'SUS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* νοσος *a diſtemper*) A fever in which the patient ſweats profuſely, the ſweating ſickneſs.

YDROPAROSTA'TÆ (*s. in church hiſtory*) A branch of the Manichees who held that water and not wine ought to be uſed in the ſacrament.

Y'DROPEGE (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* πηγη *a fountain*) Spring water.

Y'DROPHACE (*s. in botany*) The lemna.

YDROPHA'NÆ (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of ſemipellucid gems.

YDROPHO'BIA (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* φοβια *fear*) The dread of water, a ſpecies of madneſs, the inſanity occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog.

y'drophoby (*s. from* hydrophobia) The hydrophobia. *Cole.*

YDROPHO'RIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A feſtival in memory of thoſe who periſhed in the deluge.

YDROPHTHAL'MION (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* οφθαλμος *the eye*) That part under the eyes which uſually ſwells in thoſe that have the dropſy.

y'drophthalmy (*s. from* hydrophthalmion) The ſwelling of the part under the eye.

YDROPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ydrop'ic (*adj. from* hydrops) Dropſical, diſeaſed with extravaſated water.

ydrop'ica (*s. from* hydropic) Medicines to diſcharge the watery humour in a dropſy. *Scott.*

ydrop'ical (*adj. from* hydropic) Dropſical, belonging to the dropſy.

ydrop'ics (*s. from* hydropic) Medicines to diſcharge the watery humour in a dropſy. *Scott.*

Y'DROPIPER (*s. in botany*) The water pepper.

YDROPO'TA (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* ποω *to drink*) One that drinks nothing but water. *D. of A.*

y'dropote (*s. from* hydropota) A water drinker. *Scott.*

ydropo'tæ (*s. plu. of* hydropota) Water drinkers. *Dict. of Arts.*

y'dropotiſt (*s. from* hydropota) One that drinks water. *Cole.*

Y'DROPS (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* ωψ *an appearance*) The dropſy.

YDROPY'RETOS (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* πυρ *fire*) The hydronoſus, the ſweating ſickneſs. *Ph.*

Y'DROS (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, but not much uſed*) Sweat. *Phillips.*

YDROSACCH'ARUM (*s. in pharmacy*) A ſyrup made of water and ſugar. *Phillips.*

Y'DROSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water, and* σκοπεω *to view*) An inſtrument for meaſuring time by water, a kind of water clock.

YDROSE'LINUM (*s. in botany*) The water parſley.

YDROSTAT'IC (*adj. from the* Gr. υδωρ *water, and* ϛατικη *the ſcience of weights*) Belonging to the art of weighing in water, uſed in hydroſtatics. *Dict. of Arts.*

ydroſtat'ical (*adj. from* hydroſtatic) Belonging to hydroſtatics, uſed in hydroſtatics.

ydroſtat'ically (*adv. from* hydroſtatical) According to the laws of hydroſtatics.

ydroſtat'ics (*s. from* hydroſtatic) The ſcience of weighing fluids, the act of weighing bodies in fluids, the doctrine of fluids.

YDROT'IC (*adj. from the* Greek υδωρ *water*) Having a power or quality of purging watery humours.

Hydrot'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to purge off water or phlegm.

HY'DRUS (*s. from the* Greek υδωρ *water*) A water ſnake.

Hye (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To hie, to haſte. *Ch.*

Hye (*s. obſolete*) Haſte. *Chaucer.*

HY'EMAL (*adj. from the* Lat. hyems *winter*) Belonging to winter.

HYEMA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. hyems *winter, but not much uſed*) The act of wintering. *Cole.*

Hy'en (*s. in zoology*) The hyæna. *Shakeſpeare.*

Hye'na (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hyæna. *Thomſon.*

Hyerds (*s. an old word*) Guides. *Cole.*

Hygh (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To hie, to make haſte. *Chaucer.*

Hygh'in (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) High. *Chaucer.*

Hygias'tic (*adj. from* hygiea) Tending to the preſervation of health.

HY'GIEA (*s. from the* Greek υγιεια) Health, a good temperament of the ſeveral conſtituent parts of the body. *Scott.*

HYGIEI'NA (*s. from the* Greek υγιεινος *ſound*) That part of medicine which preſcribes rules of health. *Scott.*

HY'GIEINE (*s. from the* Greek υγιεια *health*) That part of medicine which preſcribes rules for the preſervation of health. *Dict. of Arts.*

HYGRAU'LIC (*adj. from the* Greek υγρος *moiſt, and* αυλος *a pipe*) Belonging to a method of conveying water or moiſture in pipes.

HYGROCIRSOC'ELE (*s. with the ſurgeons*) The branch of a vein diſtended with bad blood or other humours. *Scott.*

HYGROCOLLY'RIUM (*s. from the* Greek υγρος *moiſt, and* κολλυριον *a medicine for the eyes*) A liquid medicine for the eyes.

HYGROM'ETER (*s. from the* Greek υγρος *moiſt, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) An inſtrument to meaſure ſeveral degrees of moiſture in the air.

HY'GROORGAN'ICAL (*adj. from the* Greek υγρος *moiſt, and* οργανον *an inſtrument*) Belonging to any contrivance for conveying water.

HY'GROSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek υγρος *moiſt, and* σκοπεω *to view*) An inſtrument to ſhew the different degrees of moiſture in the air.

Hygroſcop'ic (*adj. from* hygroſcope) Belonging to the hygroſcope.

Hygroſcop'ical (*adj. from* hygroſcopic) Belonging to the hygroſcope.

HYGROSTAT'IC (*adj. from the* Greek υγρος *moiſt, and* ϛατικη *the ſcience of weights*) Belonging to the art of determining the ſpecific weight of moiſt bodies.

Hygroſtat'ical (*adj. from* hygroſtatic) Pertaining to hygroſtatics.

Hygroſtat'ics (*s. from* hygroſtatic) The art of determining the ſpecific weight of moiſt bodies.

Hy'id (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Haſted, did haſte. *Chau.*

HYLARCH'IAL (*adj. from the* Greek υλη *matter, and* αρχη *the beginning*) Preſiding over matter, belonging to the origin of matter.

Hylde (*v. t. obſolete*) To pour out. *Chaucer.*

HYLE (*s. from the* Greek υλη *matter*) The firſt matter, the original chaos.

HY'LEC (*s. with alchymiſts*) The hyle, the origin of matter. *Dict. of Arts.*

HY'LECH (*s. in aſtrology*) The planet or point in the heavens which is conſidered as the ſignificator of life.

HY'LEG (*s. in aſtrology*) The hylech.

Hylegi'acal (*adj. from* hyleg) Belonging to the hyleg.

Hyl'led (*p. obſolete*) Healed, covered. *Chaucer.*

HYLO'BII (*s. from the* Greek υλη *wood, and* βιος *life*) Philoſophers who retired into woods and deſert places for the purpoſes of contemplation.

Hy'lye (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Highly. *Chaucer.*

Hym (*s. of unknown etymology*) A ſpecies of dog. *Sh.*

HY'MEN (*s. from the* Greek υμην, *in heathen mythology*) The god of marriage.

HY'MEN (*s. in anatomy*) The virginal membrane.

HYMENÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Hymene'al (*adj from* hymen) Belonging to marriage.

Hymene'al (*s. from the adj.*) A marriage ſong.

Hymene'an (*adj. from* hymen) Belonging to marriage.

Hymene'an (*s. from the adj.*) A wedding ſong.

HYMENE'US (*s.*) A man's name.

HYMN (*s. from the* Greek υμνος) An encomiaſtic ſong, a divine ſong, a ſong of praiſe.

Hymn (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To praiſe in ſongs, to worſhip with hymns.

Hymn (*v. int.*) To ſing hymns.

Hymn'ick (*adj. from* hymn, *but not much uſed*) Relating to hymns.

HYMNIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Greek υμνος *a hymn, and* φεϱω *to bear*) Bringing hymns. *Cole.*

HYMNIG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek υμνος *a hymn, and* γϱαφω *to write*) A writer of hymns.

Hymn'ing (*p. a. from* hymn) Celebrating in hymns.

Hymn'iſt (*s. from* hymn) One that ſings hymns. *Cole.*

HYMNOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek υμνος *a hymn, and* λογος *a word*) The act of ſinging ſpiritual ſongs, pſalmody.

HYMNOP'OLIST (*s. from the* Greek υμνος *a hymn, and* πωλεω *to ſell*) A ſeller of hymns.

Hyn'gin (*p. obſolete*) Hung, hanged. *Chaucer.*

HY'OIDES (*s. from the* Greek υ *upſilon, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) A bone at the root of the tongue reſembling the Greek upſilon.

HYOSCY'AMUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, henbane.

HY'OSERIS (*s. in botany*) The yellow ſuccory.

HYOTHYROI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The two muſcles of the larynx which proceed from the hyoides.

Hyp (*v. t. from* hypochondria) To diſpirit, to make melancholy.

Hyp (*s. from* hypochondria) The hypochondria, a kind of melancholy, lowneſs of ſpirits.

HYPÆ'THRON, HYPÆ'THROS (*s. from the* Greek υπερ *under, and* αιθηρ *the air*) A kind of temple expoſed to the air, a temple open at the top.

HYPAL'LAGE (*s. from the* Greek υπερ *under, and* αλλαγη *an exchange*) A figure in rhetoric in which the caſes or the order of the words are exchanged.

HYPAN'TE, HY'PAPANTE (*s. in the Greek church*) The feaſt of the purification.

HY'PATE (*s. in old muſic*) The loweſt note of a tetrachord, the loweſt note of a third.

Hy'pate (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the loweſt note of the hypaton.

HY'PATON (*s. in old muſic*) The loweſt third in the ſcale of muſic.

Hy'paton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the loweſt tetrachord. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hype (*v. int. a local word*) To diſpleaſe, to do miſchief, to put the mouth awry, to puſh. *Bailey.*

HYPE'COUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the wild cumin.

HY'PELATE (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.

Hy'per (*s. a contraction of* hypercritic) A hypercritic, one over critical. *Prior.*

HYPER'BATON (*s. from the* Greek υπεϱ *over, and* βαινω *to paſs*) A figure of ſpeech in which there is a confuſed arrangement of the thoughts expreſſive of ſome ſtrong or violent paſſion of the ſpeaker.

HYPER'BOLA (*s. in geometry*) One of the curvilineal ſpaces formed by the ſection of a cone.

HYPERBO'LÆON (*s. in ancient muſic*) The higheſt tetrachord in the ſcale of muſic.

HYPER'BOLE (*s. from the* Greek υπερ *over, and* βαλλω *to throw*) A figure in rhetoric in which the expreſſion is heightened beyond the truth.

Hyperbol'ic (*adj. from* hyperbole) Belonging to the hyperbola, having the nature of the hyperbola.

Hyperbol'ic (*adj. from* hyperbole) Exaggerated, extenuated beyond the truth.

Hyperbol'ical (*adj. from* hyperbolic) Belonging to the hyperbola, having the nature of the hyperbola, belonging to that mode of expreſſion in which any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth.

Hyperbol'ically (*adv. from* hyperbolical) In the form of an hyperbola; with the exaggeration or extenuation of an hyperbole.

Hyperbol'iform (*adj. from* hyperbola, *and* form) Having the form of an hyperbola, reſembling the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'LIUM (*s. with civilians*) That which is given by the husband to the wife over and above the dowry.

Hyper'bolize (*v. int. from* hyperbole) To uſe hyperboles.

Hyper'bolizing (*p. a. from* hyperbolize) Uſing hyperboles.

HYPERBOLOI'DES (*s. in geometry*) Hyperbolas of the higher kinds.

HYPERBO'REAN (*adj. from the* Greek υπεϱ *above, and* βοϱεας *the north wind*) Northern, coming from the north.

Hyperbo'rean (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of a northern region, one of the people who inhabit far north.

HYPERCATALEC'TIC (*adj. in poetry, from the* Greek υπεϱ *above, and* καταληγω *to number*) Having one or two ſyllables too much.

HYPERCATHAR'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek υπεϱ *above, and* καθαιϱω *to purge*) Purging too violently, purging too long.

Hypercathar'tics (*s. from* hypercathartic) Medicines that purge too violently, medicines that purge too

HY'PERCRISIS (*s. from the* Greek υπεϱ *above, and*
a turn) An immoderate critical exertion, a ſudden
dangerous turn of a diſeaſe.

HYPERCRIT'IC (*s. from the* Greek υπεϱ *above, and*
to judge) Overcritical, too much given to cenſure.

Hypercrit'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A too captious critic,
too much diſpoſed to find fault.

Hypercrit'ical (*adj. from* hypercritic) Critical be
neceſſity or reaſon.

Hypercrit'iciſm (*s. from* hypercritic) A criticiſm fe
beyond neceſſity or reaſon.

HYPERDISSYL'LABLE (*s. from the* Greek υπεϱ *ab*
δις *twice, and* συλλαβον *a ſyllable*) A word of
than two ſyllables.

HYPERDU'LIA (*s. in the Roman church, from the* G
υπεϱ *above, and* δȣλια *worſhip*) A kind of wo
paid to the Virgin Mary, a middle kind of adora
between the dulia and latria.

HYPEREPHID'OSIS, HYPEREPHID'ROSIS (*s. with*
ſicians, from the Greek υπεϱ *above, and* εφιδϱοω *to ſw*
A profuſe and dangerous ſweat.

HYPERICOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The aſcyrum.

HYPER'ICON (*s. in botany*) St. John's wort. *S*

HYPER'ICUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, St. Jo
wort. *Dict. of*

HYPER'METER (*s. from the* Greek υπεϱ *above, and* μ
a meaſure) Any thing greater than the ſtandard
quires.

HYPERŒ'A (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The
of the mouth.

HYPEROO'N (*s. in anatomy*) The palate of the mou

HYPERPHYS'ICAL (*adj. from the* Greek υπεϱ *above,*
φυσις *nature*) Metaphyſical, ſuperior to phyſics.

HYPERSAR'COSIS (*s. from the* Greek υπεϱ *above,*
σαϱκος *fleſh*) The growth of fungous or proud fleſ
continued growth of protuberant fleſh.

HYPERTHY'RON (*s. in ancient architecture, from*
Greek υπερ *above, and* θυϱος *a door*) A kind of ta
or frize over a door or window.

HY'PETHRE (*s. in architecture*) Two rows of pillars
round and ten on each ſide with a periſtyle withi
ſix columns. *Sc*

HY'PHEN (*s. from the* Greek υφεν) A note (-) which jo
the parts of a word together.

HYPNOT'IC (*adj. from the* Greek υπνος *ſleep*) Belong
to ſleep, producing ſleep.

Hypnot'ic (*s. from the adj.*) An opiate, a medicine
cauſe ſleep.

HYP'NUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of moſſes.

HYPOB'OLE (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* βαλλ
throw) A figure in rhetoric by which the oppon
is anſwered before he has made his objection. *Sc*

HYPOB'OLUM (*s. an old law term*) That which is gi
by the husband to the wife at his death above
dowry. *Phill*

HYPOCATHAR'SIS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under,*
καθαιϱω *to purge*) A weak purge, a feeble purgation

HY'POCAUST (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and*
to burn, but not much uſed) A ſtove, a hot houſe. *C*

HYPOCAUS'TRIA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) Public fe
in honor of Minerva who was ſuppoſed to reſcue p
ple from caſual fire.

HYPOCAUS'TRUM (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under,*
καιω *to burn*) A kind of ſubterraneous funnel or ſto
uſed by the ancients to warm their baths.

HYPO'CHÆRIS (*s. in botany*) The ſow thiſtle, a gen
of plants.

HYPOCHON'DRES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek
under, and χονδϱος *a grumous concretion*) That part
the body which lies under the falſe ribs comprehen
ing the internal viſcera.

HYPOCHON'DRIA (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hy
chondriac region; the hypochondriac paſſion; a ki
of melancholy ariſing from a languid motion of
blood and vital juices in the coats of the viſcera.

Hypochon'driac (*adj. from* hypochondria) Belonging
the hypochondria; diſordered in the imaginatio
producing melancholy.

Hypochon'driac (*s. from the adj.*) One affected with m
lancholy, one diſordered in the hypochondria.

Hypochondri'acal (*adj. from* hypochondriac) Belongi
to the hypochondria, diſordered in the imaginatio
producing melancholy.

HYPOCH'YMA (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* χυ
an effuſion) A ſuffuſion of the ſight which occaſions
appearance of threads and ſtraws before the eyes.

HYPOCH'YSIS (*s. from the* Greek) The hypochyma.

HY'POCIST, HYPOCIS'TIS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *unde*
and κιςος *a kind of fruit*) The inſpiſſated juice of t
aſarum.

OCŒ'LON (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek υπο *under*, κοιλος *hollow*) The hollow part of the eye.

OCOPH'OSIS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* *deaf*) A ſmall degree of deafneſs.

OC'RISIS (*s. from the* Greek) A figure in rhetoric ich the Latins call pronuncatio, a kind of diſſimu- ion.

OC'RISY (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* κρινω *to*) A diſſimulation in matters of religion and mo- ty, the practice of an hypocrite.

OCRITE (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* κριτης *a*) A diſſembler in morality or religion.

crit'ic (*adj. from* hypocrite) Belonging to an hypo- e, inſincere.

crit'ical (*adj. from* hypocritic) Belonging to an pocrite, diſſembling, putting on a cloak of morality religion.

crit'ically (*adv. from* hypocritical) After the man- r of an hypocrite, with inſincerity.

ODESIS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek υπο *under*, δεσις *a band*) A bandage under the bolſter, the deſmus.

OGÆ'UM (*s. in aſtrology*) The fourth houſe of the vens.

OGAS'TRIC (*adj. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* *the belly*) Seated in the lower part of the belly.

OGAS'TRIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek υπο r, *and* γαςηρ *the belly*) The lower part of the y.

OGE (*s. from the* Greek, *but not uſed*) A vault, a r under ground. *Cole.*

OGE'SUM (*s. in botany*) The ſeagreen, the houſe- k. *Scott.*

OGE'UM (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek υπο *un-* , *and* γη *the earth*) That part of the building ich is under the ground floor, the cellarage.

O'GION (*s. not much uſed*) A violent inflammation ſwelling of the eyes. *Cole.*

OGLOS'SIS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* γλωσσα *tongue*) A tumour under the tongue.

OGLOS'SUM (*s. in botany*) The horſe tongue.

glot'tian (*adj. from* hypoglottis) Lying under the gue. *Cole.*

OGLOT'TIDES (*s. in anatomy*) The two large glands te under the tongue.

OGLOT'TIS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* ττα *the tongue*) An inflammation and ulceration un- the tongue.

OGLU'TIS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek υπο *un-* , *and* γλουτος *the buttock*) The fleſhy part under the tocks.

OGRAM (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* γραμμα tter, *but not much uſed*) A ſubſcription, an under- ting. *Cole.*

OLAIS (*s. in ornithology*) The hedgeſparrow. *Ph.*

MOCH'LION (*s. in mechanics, from the* Greek υπο r, *and* μοχλιον *a lever*) A kind of fulcrum, ſome- g to be ſet under a lever.

M'ONE (*s. from the* Greek) A figure in rhetoric, a d of paradox. *Phillips.*

N'OMON (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* νεμω *to* de) An ulcer with ſeveral ſinuſes.

PHAU'LUM (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* *eaſy*) A moderate diet between plain and ex- te.

PH'ORA (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* φερω ry) A rhetorical figure producing the objection.

PH'ORÆ (*s. in ſurgery*) Deep ulcers tending nwards. *Scott.*

PHTHAL'MIA (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* μος *the eye*) A pain under the horny coat of the

PHYLLOCARPODEN'DRON (*s. in botany, from* Greek υπο *under*, φυλλον *a leaf*, καρπος *fruit, and* *a tree*) A tree that bears fruit on the back of its es, the leucodendron.

PHYLLOSPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* k υπο *under* φυλλον *a leaf, and* σπερμα, *a ſeed*) ing ſeeds on the backſide of the leaf.

PH'YSIS (*s. from the* Greek) The hypochyma.

PITYS (*s. in botany*) The monotropa.

PO'DIUM (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* πυς) A plaiſter to be applied to the bottoms of the

PY'ON (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* πυον *pus*) llection of matter under the horny coat of the

RCHE'MA (*s. in Greek poetry*) An irregular kind mpoſition abounding with Pyrrhic feet.

SPADLÆ'AS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* σπαδων *an eunuch*) One whoſe urethra is ſituate behind the glands.

HYPOSPATHIS'MUS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek υπο *under, and* σπαθη *the ſpatula*) An inciſion made by three lines or diviſions on the forehead in ſuch a manner that the ſpatula may be thruſt under quite to the pericranium.

HYPOSAR'CA (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* σαρξ *the fleſh*) A kind of dropſy, the anaſarca.

HYPOSARCI'DIUM (*s. a different ſpelling*) The hypoſarca.

HYPOSPHAG'MA (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* σφαττω *to hurt*) The extravaſation of blood in the eye occaſioned by a blow.

HYPOS'TASIS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* ςασις *a ſtanding*) A diſtinct ſubſtance, a diſtinct perſonality.

Hypoſtat'ic (*adj. from* hypoſtaſis) Belonging to an hypoſtaſis; conſtituting a diſtinct ſubſtance, having diſtinct perſonality, conſtituting a diſtinct perſon.

Hypoſta'tical (*adj. from* hypoſtatic) Hypoſtatic, belonging to the hypoſtaſis.

Hypoſtat'ically (*adv. from* hypoſtatical) In an hypoſtatical manner.

HYPOTHE'CA (*s. in civil law*) An obligation to ſecure the payment of a debt.

Hypothe'cary (*adj. from* hypotheca) Belonging to a pledge. *Cole.*

HYPOTHE'NAR (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek υπο *under, and* θεναρ *the hollow of the hand*) The muſcle that draws the little finger from the reſt; the ſpace between the fore finger and the little finger.

Hypothenu'ſal (*adj. from* hypothenuſe) Belonging to the hypothenuſe.

HYPOTH'ENUSE (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek υπο *under, and* τεινω *to ſtretch out*) The longeſt ſide of a right angled triangle.

HYPOTH'ESIS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* θεσις *a poſition*) A ſuppoſition, a ſyſtem formed on principles not abſolutely certain.

Hypothet'ic (*adj. from* hypotheſis) Belonging to an hypotheſis, put by way of ſuppoſition.

Hypothet'ical (*adj. from* hypothetic) Belonging to an hypotheſis, conditional, including a ſuppoſition.

Hypothet'ically (*adv. from* hypothetical) Upon ſuppoſition, conditionally.

HYPOTRACHE'LION (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek υπο *under, and* τραχηλιον *the neck*) That part of the column which is next to the capital.

HYPOTRACHE'LIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The lower part of the neck.

HYPOTRIOR'CHIS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of buzzard. *Phillips.*

HYPOTYP'OSIS (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* τυπος *a type*) A figure in rhetoric, a ſtriking and lively deſcription.

HYPOZEUG'MA (*s. from the* Greek υπο *under, and* ζευγμα *a joining*) A kind of zeugma, a figure in grammar, in which ſeveral ſubjects are joined to one predicate.

HYPOZO'MA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek υπο *under, and* ζωμα *a bandage*) A membrane dividing two cavities of the body, the midriff.

HYPSILOGLOS'SUM (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſcles that draw the tongue downwards. *Scott.*

HYPSILOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The hyoides.

HYPSISTRA'RIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect in the fourth century who ſeem to have held the medium between Judaiſm and Paganiſm.

HYRCAN'IA (*s. in geography*) A country in Aſia bordering on Armenia.

Hyrcan'ian (*adj. from* Hyrcania) Belonging to Hyrcania, produced in Hyrcania.

Hyrcan'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Hyrcania, an inhabitant of Hyrcania.

Hyrn (*s. obſolete*) A corner. *Cole.*

Hyrſe (*s. in botany*) The millet. *Cole.*

Hyrſt (*s. obſolete*) A grove, a ſmall wood. *Gibſon.*

HYSGI'NUM (*s. in botany*) A plant which dyes a kind of ſcarlet. *Phillips.*

HY'SON (*s. in commerce*) A kind of fine tea.

Hy'ſon (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a fine kind of tea.

HYS'SOP (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. hyſſopus) The name of a plant.

Hyſſop'ic (*adj. from* hyſſop) Belonging to hyſſop, belonging to the act of chymiſtry, chymical. *Scott.*

HYSSO'PUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) Hyſſop.

HYS'TERA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) The womb.

HYSTERAL'GIA (*s. from the* Greek υςερα *the womb, and* αλγος *pain*) A pain in the womb.

Hyſter'ic (*adj. from* hyſteric) Troubled with fits, diſordered

dered in the regions of the womb, proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

Hyſter′ica (*s. from* hyſteric) Medicines to cure diſorders of the womb, medicines good in hyſterical complaints.

Hyſter′ical (*adj. from* hyſteric) Belonging to the womb, troubled with fits, proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

Hyſter′ics (*s. from* hyſteric) The fits of women ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſorders in the womb; the hyſteric paſſion; remedies againſt hyſterical affections.

HYSTEROC′ELE (*s. from the* Greek υϛερα *the womb, and* κηλη *a rupture*) The prolapſion of the womb.

HYSTEROL′OGY (*s. from the* Greek υϛερον *the laſt, and* λογος *a word*) The hyſteronproteron, a prepoſterous inverſion of words.

HYSTEROL′ITHOS (*s. from the* Greek υϛερα *the womb, and* λιθος *a ſtone*) A ſtone having ſome reſemblance to the womb.

HYS′TERONPROT′ERON (*s. from the* Greek υϛερος *the laſt, and* προτερος *the firſt*) A prepoſterous inverſion of words, the act of putting that firſt which ſhould have been laſt.

HYSTOPH′ORUS (*s. in botany*) The parthenium.

HYSTEROPOT′MOI (*s. from the* Greek υϛερον *after, and* ποτμος *death*) Thoſe perſons who return home after they have been thought dead in ſome foreign country.

HYSTEROTO′MIA (*s. from the* Greek υϛερα *the womb, and* τεμνω *to cut*) The operation in which the child is cut out of the womb.

HYSTEROTOMATO′CIA (*s. from the* Greek υϛερα *the womb,* τομη *a cutting, and* τοκος *a birth*) The Cæſarian operation, the operation in which the child is cut out of the womb.

HYS′TRIX (*s. in zoology, a different ſpelling*) The hiſtrix, the porcupine.

HYTH, HYTHE (*s. in old writers*) A port, a ſmall haven, a wharf. *Dict. of Arts.*

Hyuſt (*v. imp. mode, obſolete*) Huſh, be ſilent. *Ch.*

I.

I. (*S.*) The third vowel and ninth letter in the Engliſh alphabet; *it has, at leaſt, three different ſounds; the* broad, *the* narrow, *and the* intermediate; "Fire, fir, fin." *As a numeral it ſtands for* one.

I (*pron. from the* Sax. ic) Myſelf, I myſelf.

I (*adv. but now grown obſolete*) Yes, ay, verily. *Shake.*

J (*s.*) The ja; properly the tenth letter of the Engliſh alphabet; *it is a conſonant, and has invariably the ſound of the ſoft* g.

Ja (*s.*) The I conſonant, ſo called by ſome grammarians to diſtinguiſh it from the vowel.

JA′ALAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a young man) The ſon of Eſau, a man's name.

JAAZANI′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who is attentive to the Lord) A man's name.

JABA′JAHITES (*s.*) A ſect of the Mahometans who deny the preſcience of the Divine Being. *Dict. of Arts.*

JA′BAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* that which glides away) A man's name.

JABA′RII (*s.*) A ſect among the Muſſelmen who hold that God may deal with good and bad in the day of judgement without any regard to their moral character. *Sc.*

JAB′BER (*v. int. from the* Dutch gabberen) To prate, to chatter, to talk without meaning.

Jab′ber (*s. from the verb*) Prate, idle talk.

Jab′berer (*s. from* jabber) One who jabbers, one who talks unintelligibly.

Jab′bering (*p. a. from* jabber) Talking unintelligibly.

Jab′ble (*v. t. in the Scotch dialect*) To ſoil or beſpatter with travelling. *Scott.*

JAB′BOK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* diſſipation) A river on the border of the land of Iſrael.

JA′BESH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* dryneſs) The name of a man, the name of a place.

JA′BESHGIL′EAD (*s. from the* Heb.) A city in the land of Iſrael.

JA′BEZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſorrow) A man's name.

JA′BIN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a builder) A man's name.

JABINEE′L (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the building of God) The name of a city. *Joſhua* 19.

JABOTAP′ITA (*s. in botany*) The ochna.

JA′CEA (*s. in botany*) The knapweed.

JA′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. jaceo *to lie along*) Ly
length.

JA′CHIN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that ſtreng
A man's name.

Ja′chinite (*s. from* Jachin) A deſcendant of Jachin.

IACI′NTH (*s. from* hyacinth) The hyacinth, a
the hyacinth, a precious ſtone.

JACK (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* French Jaques) A
name, the diminutive of John, a ſaucy fello
inſtrument to pull off boots; an engine to tu
ſpit, that part of a muſical inſtrument which
the ſtring and then falls back to its natural poſi
ſupport to ſaw wood on; a young pike; the
animals; a kind of leather cup, a large jug for
the colours; the enſign of a ſhip; a ſmall bowl
out as a mark for bowlers; a coat of mail; a c
dexterous fellow.

JACK′AL (*s. in zoology, from the* French chacal)
animal of the dog kind ſuppoſed to ſtart prey
lion.

Jack′alent (*s. from* Jack, *and* lent) A poor ſtarved
fellow. *Shak*

Jack′anapes (*s. from* Jack, and ape) A monkey, a
a coxcomb, an impertinent fellow. *Shak*

Jack′boots (*s. from* Jack, *and* boots) Strong boots
ſerve as armour for the legs.

Jack′daw (*s. from* Jack, *and* daw) A daw, a ſpe
corvus; it is reckoned the ſmalleſt of the crow

JACK′ET (*s. from the* French jaquet) A ſhort coat,
waiſtcat.

Jack′flag (*s. from* Jack, *and* flag) The flag which i
ed at the top maſt head of the ſprit ſail.

Jack′ketch (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* John Ketch *a*
hangman) The common hangman in the city
don.

Jack′pan (*s. from* Jack, *and* pan) A device with
to heat water.

Jackpud′ding (*s. from* Jack, *and* pudding) A buf
merry andrew, a zani.

Jack′ey (*s. from* Jack) A man's name, the diminu
John.

JA′COB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſupplanter) A
name.

JACOBÆ′A (*s. in botany*) The ragwort.

JACOBÆAS′TRUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a
the othonna.

Ja′cobine (*s. in church hiſtory*) A monk of a par
order.

Ja′cobine (*s. in ornithology*) A pigeon with
tuft. *Ainſ*

Ja′cobine (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pottage.

JA′COBITE (*s. from* Jacobus *James*) One who in t
revolution adhered to the abdicated king Jam
his family, one who vindicates the doctrine of
obedience and non-reſiſtance, one who holds hi
tions of the king's prerogative.

JA′COBITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A branch of t
tychians.

Jacobi′tiſh (*adj. from* Jacobite) Attached to the
ples of the Jacobites, leaning to the intereſt o
the ſecond.

Jac′obitiſm (*s. not much uſed, from* Jacobite) The
or principles of the Jacobites.

JACOBOI′DES (*s. in botany*) The comfrey, the co

Ja′cobſladder (*s. in botany*) The valerian.

Ja′cobſtaff (*s. from* Jacob, *and* ſtaff) A pilgrim's
ſtaff concealing a dagger; a croſsſtaff, a kind o
labe.

JACO′BUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A gold coin of
the firſt.

Jacta′tion (*s. from the* Lat. jacto *to throw, but n*
A vain boaſt.

Jacta′tor (*s. from the* Lat. *but not uſed*) A vai
er.

JACTITA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. jactito *to toſs*) A
a reſtleſſneſs, a heaving.

Jacti′vus (*adj. an old law term*) Loſing by default

Jac′ulable (*adj. from the* Lat. jaculabilis,
uſed) Capable of being darted.

JACULA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. jaculor *to thro*
act of throwing miſſive weapons.

JAC′ULATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. jaculor
Thrown ſuddenly, thrown like a dart.

JADE (*s. the derivation is uncertain*) A horſe of n
a horſe apt to tire; a ſorry woman; a young
in droll ſtyle; a ſpecies of ſtone, a kind of jaſp

Jade (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To tire, to haraſs, to
to overbear, to employ in vile offices, to ride,
with tyranny.

Jade (*v. int.*) To ſink, to become diſpirited.

d (p. *from* jade) Tired, diſpirited, overborn, rid- too hard.

one (s. *from* jade, *and* ſtone) A kind of jaſper.

g (p. a. *from* jade) Tiring, diſpiriting, over- ing.

h (adj. *from* jade) Dull, vitious, bad; unchaſte, in- tinent.

(s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a kid) The name of a man.

a local *word*) A ſmall load. *Bailey.*

(v. t. *from the* Brit. gagaw) To cut into inden- s, to cut into teeth like a ſaw.

(s. *from the verb*) A ragged kind of cut, a ragged uberance, a denticulation; a ſmall load. *Bailey.*

ed (p. *from* jagg) Cut in notches, indented, uneven the edge.

eneſs (s. *from* jagged) Unevenneſs on the edge, ſtate of being denticulated.

ing (p. a. *from* jagg) Cutting in notches, indent-

ing (s. *from the part.*) The act of cutting with in- ulities, the inequality of the edge, a denticula- n. *Bacon,*

ingiron (s. *from* jagg, *and* iron) An inſtrument d by paſtry cooks.

y (adj. *from* jagg) Uneven, indented.

(s. *a local word*) A ditch. *Bailey.*

(s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* everlaſting) One of the nes of the true God.

AZ (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a diſpute) The name a place in the land of Canaan.

AZA (s. *from the* Heb.) Jahaz.

LEEL (s. *from the* Heb.) A man's name.

eelite (s. *from* Jahleel) A deſcendant of Jahleel.

eel (s. *from the* Heb.) A man's name.

eelite (s. *from* Jahzeel) A deſcendant of Jahzeel.

(s. *a modern ſpelling*) A gaol, a priſon, a place ere criminals are confined.

bird (s. *from* jail, *and* bird) One who has been con- ed in a jail.

er (s. *from* jail) A gaoler, the keeper of a priſon.

(s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my light) A man's me.

RUS (s. *from the* Heb.) A man's name.

ES (s. *the etymology is uncertain*) A houſe of office, ſmall houſe accommodated with a place to receive e excrements.

AP (s. *in pharmacy*) A purgative root brought from merica.

(s. *of uncertain derivation*) A conſerve of fruits oiled with ſugar and water; a kind of frock for ildren.

(s. *with builders, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A mb.

(s. *with miners*) A thick bed of ſtone ſeparating the ein of ore.

(v. t. *a ſea term*) To incloſe any thing between two odies ſo as to render it immoveable. *Falkner.*

AI'CA (s. *in geography*) One of the ſugar iſlands in merica ſubject to Great Britain.

ai'ca (adj. *from the ſub.*) Belonging to Jamaica, pro- uced in Jamaica, imported from Jamaica.

IB (s. *from the* French jambe *a leg*) A ſupporter on ther ſide, the poſt of a door, the ſide of a window ame; the poſt or pier on one ſide of a fire place; the ed of ſtone that ſeparates a vein of ore.

b (v. t. *a local word*) To confine as between two oſts.

'BE (s. *with the poets*) The daughter of Pan and cho who was ſuppoſed to have been the inventreſs iambic verſe.

bed (p. *from* jamb, *a local word*) Confined or edged in as between two poſts.

beu'x (s. *obſolete*) Jackboots, armour for the legs. *Ch.*

bic (s. *from the adj.*) A verſe conſiſting of iambuſes.

BIE'R (s. *from the* French jambe *a leg*) A greave, a ece of armour for the leg.

BOLIFE'RA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

'BRES (s. *from the* Heb.) A man's name.

'BRI (s.) A man's name. *1 Mac.*

'BUS (s. *in poetry, from* Iambe) A foot conſiſting of o ſyllables the firſt ſhort and the laſt long.

'ed (p. *from* jam) Incloſed between two bodies ſo as be immoveable. *Falconer.*

ES (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſupplanter) The me of a man, the title of one of the books of the ew Teſtament.

MIN (s. *from the* Heb.) A man's name.

minite (s. *from* Jamin) A deſcendant of Jamin.

ing (s. *a ſea term*) The act of incloſing any thing between two bodies ſo as to render it immoveable. *Fa.*

JAM'NIA (s.) The name of a place. *1 Mac.*

Jam'nite (s. *from* Jamnia) A native of Jamnia, an inhabitant of Jamnia. *2 Mac.*

Jamp'num (s. *in old records*) Furze, ground overrun with furze.

Jan'ack (s. *a local word*) An oatcake. *Bailey.*

JAN'DEU (s. *in ornithology*) The great oſtridge, the yanden, a fowl that exceeds the ſtature of a man. *Ph.*

Jan'eton (s.) A kind of early apple. *Johnſon.*

JANE (s. *from* John) The name of a woman.

JAN'GLE (v. int. *from the* French jangler) To quarrel, to bicker in words, to altercate.

Jan'gle (v. t.) To make to ſound in a confuſed manner.

Jang'led (p. *from* jangle) Made to ſound in a confuſed manner.

Jang'ler (s. *from* jangle) One that jangles, a wrangler.

Jang'lereſs (s. *obſolete*) A woman that talks much. *Chau.*

Jang'lin (v. int. *obſolete*) To jangle, to prate, to make an empty noiſe. *Chaucer.*

Jang'ling (p. a. *from* jangle) Quarrelling, bickering, wrangling.

Jang'ling (s. *from the adj.*) A quarrel, an altercation.

JAN'ITER (s. *in anatomy, but not much uſed*) The pylorus, the lower orifice of the ſtomach.

JAN'ITRIX (s. *in anatomy*) The vena porta.

JAN'IZARY (s. *with the Turks*) One of the guards of the Grand Signior.

JAN'IZARY (s. *in the church of Rome*) One of the officers whoſe buſineſs it is to reviſe and correct the pope's bulls. *Scott.*

JAN'NA (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who anſwers) A man's name.

JAN'NES (s. *from the* Heb.) A man's name.

Jan'nock (s. *a local word*) Oatbread. *Johnſon.*

Jan'ſeniſm (s. *in church hiſtory, from* Janſenius) The tenets or principles of the Janſeniſts.

Jan'ſeniſt (s. *in the Gallican church, from* Janſenius) A follower of Janſenius, a French Calviniſt.

JANSE'NIUS (s.) A noted biſhop of the Gallican church in the laſt century, who vindicated the doctrine of grace, as held by St. Auguſtin, in oppoſition to that of the Jeſuits.

JAN'TY (adj. *ſuppoſed to be corrupted from the* French gentil) Showy, fluttering. *Spectator.*

JAN'UARY (s. *from* Janus, *to whom it was dedicated by the Romans*) The firſt month in the year.

Jan'uary (adj. *from the ſub.*) Belonging to January, produced in January.

JA'NUS (s. *in heathen mythology*) Suppoſed to be the firſt king of Italy, deified at his death, and depicted with two faces. The temple dedicated to him at Rome was alway kept ſhut in time of peace and open in time of war.

JAPA'N (s. *in geography*) The largeſt of a cluſter of iſlands in the eaſtern ocean which are ſaid to conſtitute a very powerful kingdom.

Japa'n (adj. *from the ſub.*) Japanned, belonging to Japan, brought from Japan.

Japa'n (s. *from the foregoing*) Varniſhed work, work raiſed in colours after the manner of the Japaneſe.

Japa'n (v. t. *from the ſub.*) To varniſh, to embelliſh with gold and raiſed figures; to black ſhoes. *Gray.*

Japan'earth (s. *in medicine*) The catechu.

Japan'ed (p. *not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Japanned. *Swift.*

Ja'paneſe (s. *from* Japan) The natives of Japan, a native of Japan.

Jap'aneſe (adj. *from the ſub.*) Belonging to Japan, produced in Japan.

Japan'ned (p. *from* japan) Varniſhed, raiſed in gold and figures.

Japan'ner (s. *from* japan) One that japans; a ſhoeblacker.

Japan'ning (p. a. *from* japan) Varniſhing; raiſing with gold and figures; blacking ſhoes.

Japan'ning (s. *from the part.*) The act of varniſhing, the act of drawing figures as done by the natives of Japan.

Jape (s. *obſolete*) A tale, a jeſt. *Chaucer.*

Jape (v. int. *from the ſub. obſolete*) To jeſt, to make ſport, to cheat.

Ja'ped (p. *obſolete, from* jape) Cheated, deceived.

Ja'per (s. *obſ. from* jape) A deceiver, a cheat, a buffoon. *Ch.*

Ja'perie (s. *obſolete, from* jape) Jeſting, buffoonery. *Ch.*

Ja'peworthy (adj. *obſolete*) Ridiculous. *Chaucer.*

JA'PHETH (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* handſome) A man's name.

JA'PHIA (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* that which enlightens) A man's name.

Ja'pin (v. int. *obſolete*) To jeſt, to mock, to cheat. *Cha.*

JAQUE'T (s.) The name of a woman.

JAR (v. int. *from the old* Teut. garren) To ſtrike together

ther with a ſhort rattling ſound, to claſh, to quarrel, to ſound untuneably.

Jar (*s. from the verb*). A kind of rattling ſound, a claſh, a debate, a diſcord; the ſtate of being partly open.

JAR (*s. from the* Italian giarro) An earthen veſſel.

JARCK (*s. a cant word*) A ſeal. *Bailey.*

JARDES (*s. from the* French) A diſeaſe in horſes, tumours a little below the bending of the ham on the outſide.

Jar'dons (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The jardes. *Scott.*

JAR'EB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a revenger) A man's name.

JAR'ED (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ruler) A man's name.

JAR'GON (*s. from the* French) Unintelligible talk, gabble, gibberiſh.

JARGONEL'LE (*s.*) A kind of pear.

Jarr (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To jar. *Phillips.*

Jarr (*s. from the verb, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A jar.

JARRETIE'R (*s. in the manage, from the old* French) A horſe bound in the hoof. *Scott.*

Jar'ring (*p. a. from* jar) Striking together with a ſhort rattle, claſhing, quarrelling, ſounding untuneably.

Jar'ring (*s. from the part.*) A claſh, a diſcord, a quarrel.

Jar'rock (*s. not much uſed*) A kind of cork. *Phillips.*

Jas'hawk (*s. in falconry*) A young hawk. *Ainſw.*

JA'SHER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* righteous) The name of a book, a chronicle mentioned *Joſhua* x. 13.

JA'SHUB (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

Ja'ſhubite (*s. from* Jaſhub) A deſcendant of Jaſhub.

JAS'IONE (*s. in botany*) An herb, a kind of withwind. *Phillips.*

JAS'MINE (*s. in botany, from the* French jaſmin) A ſhrub which bears very fragrant flowers; a genus of plants.

Jas'mine (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to jaſmine, conſiſting of jaſmine. *Thomſon.*

JAS'MINEPER'SIAN (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of lilac. *Jo.*

JASMINOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The lycium.

JA'SON (*s. from the* Greek ιασις *health*) A man's name.

JAS'PACHITES (*s. with ancient naturaliſts*) A kind of agate.

JAS'PER (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a beautiful green colour; a genus of ſcrupi.

JAS'PER (*s.*) A man's name.

JASPICAMÆ'A (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of camæa, a ſpecies of gems.

JASPO'NYX (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of onyx.

Jaſs'hawk (*s. a different ſpelling*) The jaſhawk. *Scott.*

IATRALIP'TA, IATRALIP'TES (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) The officer of the gymnaſium who was to anoint the athletæ; a phyſician who pretended to cure all diſeaſes by external unctions. *Dict. of Arts.*

IATROCHY'MIST (*s. from the* Greek ιατρος *a phyſician, and* χυμια *chymiſtry*) A chymical phyſician. *Sc.*

IATROLEP'TES (*s. a different ſpelling*) The iatraliptes. *Sc.*

IATROLEP'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek ιατρος *a phyſician, and* αλειφω *to anoint*) Curing by unction, belonging to the method of cure by anointing.

IATROMATHEMATIC'IAN (*s. from the* Greek ιατρος *a phyſician, and* μαθηματικος *a mathematician*) A phyſician who conſiders diſeaſes and preſcribes mathematically. *Scott.*

IATRO'PHA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the caſſada.

JA'VAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a deceiver) A man's name.

JAVA'RIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of wild ſwine found in America.

Jav'el (*v. t. in the northern dialect*) To bemire, to draggle, to ſoil by travelling in the dirt.

Jav'el (*s. from the verb*) A wandering fellow. *Sp.*

Jav'eled (*p. from* javel) Bemired, daggled.

JAV'ELIN (*s. from the* French javeline) A kind of ſpear, a half pike.

Jav'eling (*p. a. a local word, from* javel) Bemiring, daggling.

Jaumb (*s. an unuſual ſpelling*) A jamb. *Bailey.*

JAUND'ICE (*s. from the* French jaune *yellow*) A diſeaſe ariſing from obſtructions in the glands of the liver.

Jaund'iced (*adj. from the* jaundice) Infected with the jaundice.

JAUNT (*v. t. from the* French janter) To wander here and there, to gad about.

Jaunt (*s. from the verb*) A ramble, an excurſion; the felly of a wheel. *Scott.*

Jaunt'ineſs (*s. from* jaunty) The ſtate of being janty. *Ad.*

Jaunt'y (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Janty, ſhowy, fluttering. *Johnſon.*

JAUR'AIA (*s. in botany*) The rajania.

JAW (*s. from the* French joue *a cheek*) The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed, the

Jaw'lap (*s. from* jaw, *and* lap) One of the bits of that hangs under the jaws of a cock.

JAY (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

JA'ZAR (*s.*) The name of a place.

JA'ZEL (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone azure colour.

JA'ZER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* help) A diſtrict land of Iſrael.

Ibar'rid (*adj. obſolete*) Fortified with bars. *Ch*

Iba'thid (*adj. obſolete*) Bathed. *Ch*

Ibe' (*v. neut. obſolete*) To be.

Ibe' (*p. obſolete*) Been. *Ch*

IBE'RIA (*s. in old geography*) Spain.

IBE'RIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind tercreſs.

Iberna'gium (*s. in old records*) The ſeaſon for winter corn.

IBE'RUS (*s. in botany*) A kind of watercreſs.

Ibe'te (*adj. obſolete*) Beaten. *Ch*

Ibe'tte (*adj. obſolete*) Set forth, ſtamped. *Ch*

I'BEX (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the goat kind.

I'BHAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* election) The a man.

IBIBO'CA (*s. in zoology*) A ſerpent found in th zils.

I'BIS (*s. in ornithology*) A tall bird in Egypt, ſaid eaten up the ſerpents which infeſted that countr therefore worſhiped by the inhabitants.

IBIS'CUS (*s. in botany*) The marſhmallow.

Iblow'e (*adj. obſolete*) Blown, publiſhed. *Ch*

Ibo're (*adj. obſolete*) Born. *Ch*

ICA'DES (*s. from the* Greek εικοσι *twenty*) A feſti lebrated on the twentieth day of every month nour of Epicurus.

ICE (*s. from the* Sax. is) Water or other liquor ed by froſt; concreted ſugar. "*To break th* To open a matter.

Ice (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To turn to ice, to cover ice, to cover with concreted ſugar.

I'cebird (*s. from* ice, *and* bird) A bird in Green called from its running on the ice.

I'ced (*p. from* ice) Turned into ice, covered wi covered with concreted ſugar.

Ice'houſe (*s. from* ice, *and* houſe) A houſe in wh is kept.

ICE'LAND (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Nor ſubject to Denmark.

Ice'lander (*s. from* Iceland) A native of Iceland.

Ice'landick (*adj. from* Iceland) Belonging to Iceland taining to the language of the Icelanders.

ICE'NI (*s. in the ancient geography of England*) Th ple who formerly inhabited the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon.

Ich (*pron. obſolete*) I. *Ch*

ICH'ABOD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* where glory) The name of a man.

ICH'DIEN (*s. from the* Sax. ich *I, and* dien *ſerv* motto belonging to the arms of the prince of W

Iche (*pron. obſolete*) I, myſelf. *Ch*

ICHNEU'MON (*s. in zoology*) A ſmall animal that the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNEU'MONFLY (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A fly generated in the body of a caterpillar.

Ichnograph'ical (*adj. from* ichnography) Repre the ground plot.

ICHNOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek ιχνος *a ma* γραφω *to write*) The ground plat; a platform.

ICH'OGLAN (*s. in Turkey*) One of the pages that the ſeraglio, a white eunuch.

I'CHOR (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A thi tery humour.

ICHOROI'DES (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Gre *a thin matter, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) A moiſture re an ichor.

Ich'orous (*adj. from* ichor) Thin, undigeſted,

ICHTHYACOL'LA (*s. from the* Greek ιχθυς *a* κολλα *glue*) Iſinglaſs, glue made of the ſkin of

ICHTHYOG'RAPHY (*s. not much uſed, from the* ιχθυς *a fiſh, and* γραφω *to write*) A deſcription of

Ichthyol'ogiſt (*s. from* ichthyology) One skilled thyology.

ICHTHYOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek ιχθυς *a* λογος *a deſcription*) A minute deſcription of doctrine of the nature and properties of fiſhes.

ICHTHYOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek ιχθυς *a* μαντεια *divination*) The art of divination by in the intrails of fiſhes.

Ichthyoph'agiſt (*s. from* ichthyophagy) A fiſh ea that lives on fiſh.

HYOPH'AGY (*s. from the* Greek ιχθυς *a fiſh, and*
ω to eat) The practice of eating fiſh, fiſh diet.
HYPE'RIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The foſſile bony
tes and mouths of fiſhes. *Dr. Hill.*
HYS (*s. in antiquity*) The celebrated acroſtic of the
thræan Sibyl ſo called from its initials.
(*s. from* ice) A ſhoot of ice hanging down from
part to which it adheres.
s (*s. from* icy) The ſtate of being icy.
(*p. a. from* ice) Turning to ice, covering with
covering with concreted ſugar.
(*adj. obſolete*) Clad, cloathed. *Chaucer.*
d (*adj. obſolete*) Called, named. *Chaucer.*
'id (*adj. obſolete*) Coined. *Chaucer.*
id (*adj. obſolete*) Coloured. *Chaucer.*
n (*p. obſolete*) Come. *Chaucer.*
(*s. from the* Greek εικων *an image*) A picture, a
eſentation.
(*p. obſolete*) Known. *Chaucer.*
n (*s. from* icon) A true and lively deſcription. *Sc.*
UM (*s. from the* Greek ικω *to come*) A city in the
r Aſia.
CLAST (*s. from the* Greek εικων *an image, and*
to break) A breaker of images.
as'tes (*s. from* iconoclaſt) The title of the empe-
who were zealous againſt the worſhip of images
vould not ſuffer them to be kept in the churches.
GRA'PHIA (*s. from the* Greek εικων *an image, and*
ω to write) A deſcription of ſtatues and images. *Sc.*
raphy (*s. from* iconographia) The art of deſcrip-
y images or pictures. *Phillips.*
L'ATER (*s. from the* Greek εικων *an image, and*
ω to worſhip) A worſhiper of images. *Scott.*
L'OGY (*s. from the* Greek εικων *an image, and*
a word) A deſcription of pictures and ſtatues,
ctrine of repreſentation by ſtatues or pictures.
(*p. obſolete*) Carved. *Chaucer.*
'DRON (*s. in geometry, from the* Greek εικοσι
y, *and* εδρα *a baſe*) A regular ſolid conſiſting of
y equal triangular ſides. *Scott.*
dron (*s. a different ſpelling*) The icoſaedron.
Dict. of Arts.
'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A claſs of plants compre-
g all plants with more than twelve ſtamina, and
uch exceeding twenty.
(*p. obſolete*) Caught. *Chaucer.*
AS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone ſup-
o be a remedy for the yellow jaundice.
(*adj. from* icterus) Afflicted with the jaundice,
gainſt the jaundice.
(*adj. from* icteric) Afflicted with the jaundice,
n the jaundice.
S (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek ικτερος)
undice.
(*s. in Turkey*) An officer who has gone through
ſteps requiſite to entitle him to a ſeat in the
Dict. of Arts.
. *in zoology*) The white weeſel, a ferret.
(*s. in old writings*) A blow, a ſtroke, a puff, a

from ice) Full of ice, covered with ice, fro-
ld, backward, frigid, void of paſſion.
in ancient geography) A mountain of the Leſſer
ebrated by the poets for the judgement of Paris
beauty of the three goddeſſes Minerva, Juno,
us.
(*s. from* Ida, *with the poets*) One of the names
er.
dj. from Ida) Belonging to the mount Ida, be-
to Venus who was there declared by the judg-
Paris to be the faireſt of all the goddeſſes.
(*adj. obſolete*) Condemned. *Chaucer.*
adj. obſolete) Shot as an arrow. *Chaucer.*
from the Heb. *ſignifying* power) A man's name.
from the Greek) Mental repreſentation, the
f any thing in the mind.
. from idea) Mental, formed in the mind,
y.
dv. from ideal) Mentally, intellectually. *Br.*
an obſolete ſpelling) Vain, futile. *Chaucer.*
(*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. idem *the ſame*)
ing the ſame perſon, compriſing the ſame
ne.
(*adj. from* identic) Conſtituting ſameneſs.
(*adv. from* identical) With ſameneſs, in an
manner.
ſs (*s. from* identical) Sameneſs.
s. from identic) Sameneſs.
ot ſo correct a ſpelling) An idiot. *Scott.*

IDES (*s. from the* Lat. idus, *in the Roman kalendar*) The fifteenth day of May, July, and October; the thirteenth day of every other month in the year.

I'dilneſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Vanity, want of effect. *Ch.*

IDIOC'RACY (*s. from the* Greek ιδιος *peculiar, and* κρασις *a conſtitution*) A peculiar conſtitution.

Idiocrat'ical (*adj. from* idiocracy) Peculiar to a conſtitution, belonging to idiocracy.

I'diocy (*s. from* idiot) The want of underſtanding.

I'DIOM (*s. from the* Greek ιδιωμα) A mode of expreſſion peculiar to a language, the peculiar caſt of a language, phraſeology.

Idiomat'ic (*adj. from* idiom) Peculiar to a language, phraſeological.

Idiomat'ical (*adj. from* idiomatic) Compriſing an idiom, phraſeological.

Idiomat'ically (*adv. from* idiomatical) In the manner of an idiom.

Idiopathet'ical (*adj. from* idiopathy) Primary, peculiar to itſelf.

IDIOP'ATHY (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek ιδιος *peculiar, and* παθος *a paſſion*) A primary diſeaſe, a diſeaſe which neither depends upon nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYN'CRASY (*s. from the* Greek ιδιος *peculiar,* συν *with, and* κρασις *a conſtitution*) A peculiar temper, a peculiar diſpoſition, a temper common to no other.

Idioſyncrat'ical (*adj. from* idioſyncraſy) Peculiar in temper or conſtitution.

I'DIOT (*s. from the* Greek ιδιωτης) A fool, a perſon void of underſtanding.

I'diotiſm (*s. from* idiot) A natural imbecillity of mind, the ſtate of an idiot; a peculiar mode of expreſſion, the peculiar phraſeology of a language.

I'DLE (*adj. from the* Sax. ydel) Lazy, indiſpoſed for labour; unactive, having leiſure; trifling, uſeleſs, worthleſs, unimportant.

I'dle (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To waſte time in uſeleſs purſuits, to loſe time in lazineſs.

Idlehead'ed (*adj. from* idle, *and* head) Fooliſh, unreaſonable.

I'dleneſs (*s. from* idle) Lazineſs, ſloth; omiſſion of buſineſs, want of employment; trivialneſs, barrenneſs, vacancy, want of underſtanding.

I'dler (*s. from* idle) A ſluggard, an idle fellow, one that ſpends his time to little purpoſe.

I'dler (*adj. comp. of* idle) Idle in a greater degree.

I'dleſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Idleneſs. *Spenſer.*

I'dleſt (*adj. ſup. of* idle) Idle in the greateſt degree.

I'dly (*adv. from* idle) Lazily, careleſsly, ineffectually, vainly, fooliſhly.

Ido', Ido'e (*v. t. obſolete*) To do, to cauſe. *Chau.*

Ido'en (*p. obſolete*) Done, undone, ſpoiled. *Chaucer.*

I'DOL (*s. from the* Greek ειδωλον) An image worſhipped as God, an image, a repreſentation, a counterfeit; any thing loved or honoured to adoration.

Idol'aſter (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An idolater. *Chaucer.*

IDOL'ATER (*s. from the* Greek ειδωλον *an idol, and* λατρευω *to worſhip*) The worſhipper of an idol, one that pays that homage to a creature which is due to the Creator.

Idol'atreſs (*s. from* idolater) A woman that worſhips an idol, a female who practiſes idolatry.

Idol'atrize (*v. t. from* idolater) To worſhip idols. *Ainſ.*

Idol'atrizing (*p. a. from* idolatrize) Committing idolatry, worſhipping idols. *Scott.*

Idol'atrous (*adj. from* idolater) Tending to idolatry, compriſing idolatry.

Idol'atrouſly (*adv. from* idolatrous) In an idolatrous manner.

Idol'atry (*s. from* idolater) The worſhip of images, that worſhip paid to the creature which is only due to the Creator, the worſhip of a falſe god.

I'dolet (*s. not much uſed*) A little idol. *Bailey.*

I'doliſt (*s. from* idol) A worſhipper of idols. *Shakeſp.*

I'dolize (*v. t. from* idol) To love or honour to adoration, to make an idol of any thing.

I'dolized (*p. from* idolize) Loved or honoured to adoration, converted into an idol.

I'dolizing (*p. a. from* idolize) Reverencing to adoration, making an idol of any thing.

IDO'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. idoneus, *but rather bombaſtic*) Fit, proper, adequate. *Ayliffe.*

Idraw'e (*p. obſolete*) Drawn, extracted. *Chaucer.*

Id're (*s. obſolete*) The hydra. *Chaucer.*

IDUME'A (*s. in geography*) A diſtrict of Arabia.

Idume'an (*adj. from* Idumea) Belonging to Idumea.

Idume'an (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Idumea.

I'dyl (*s. from* Idyllion) A ſhort poem, a kind of eclogue. *C.*

IDYL'LION (*s. from the* Greek) A poem of moderate length, a paſtoral.

Idyl'lion (*s. a different ſpelling*) An idyllion. *Scott.*

JEAL'OUS (*adj. from the* French jaloux) Suſpicious in love, emulous, ſuſpiciouſly fearful, ſuſpiciouſly cautious.

Jeal'ouſly (*adv. from* jealous) Suſpiciouſly, emulouſly.

Jeal'ouſneſs (*s. from* jealous) The ſtate of being jealous.

Jeal'ouſy (*s. from* jealous) Suſpicion in love, ſuſpicious fear, ſuſpicious caution.

Jear (*s. a ſea term*) An aſſemblage of tackle.

Jear'block (*s. a ſea term*) A block faſtened at the maſt head, a block laſhed to the yard. *Falconer.*

Jear'rope (*s. a ſea term*) The rope by which the jear-blocks are laſhed.

JEAT (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A foſſil ſtone of a beautiful black colour.

JE'BUS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a contemner) The ancient name of Jeruſalem. *Judges.*

Je'buſite (*s. from* Jebus) An inhabitant of Jebus, a native of Jebus.

JECONI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the faithfulneſs of God) A man's name.

JECORA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The liverwort, woodrow.

JECORI'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The hepatus.

JECTIGA'TION (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat. jacto *to toſs, but not much uſed*) The trembling of the pulſe which in ſome diſorders indicates a convulſion of the brain. *Scott.*

JE'CUR (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The liver.

JED'BURGH (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland; the capital of the county of Roxburgh.

JEDI'DAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* amiable) The name of a woman.

JEDIDI'AH (*s. from the the* Heb. *ſignifying* beloved of the Lord) A name given to Solomon. *2 Sam.*

JEDU'THAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that praiſes) A man's name.

JEER (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To ſcoff, to flout, to make mirth.

Jeer (*v. t.*) To ſcoff at, to treat with ſcoffs.

Jeer (*s. from the verb*) A ſcoff, a taunt, a biting jeſt.

JEER (*s. a ſea term*) An aſſemblage of tackle ſo contrived as to hoiſt up the yard to the maſt. "*To bring to the* jeers." To puniſh.

Jeer'block (*s. a ſea term, from* jeer, *and* block) One of the blocks belonging to the jeer.

Jeercap'ſton (*s. a ſea term, from* jeer, *and* capſton) The capſton employed in working the jeers.

JEER'ET (*s.*) A ſort of combat on horſeback, an exerciſe in Turkey. *Scott.*

Jeer'ed (*p. from* jeer) Scoffed at, treated with ſcoffs.

Jeer'er (*s. from* jeer) One that jeers, a ſcoffer.

Jeer'ing (*p. a. from* jeer) Scoffing, mocking, ſcorning.

Jeer'ingly (*adv. from* jeering) In a jeering manner, ſcornfully.

Jeer'rope (*s. a ſea term*) The rope with which the jeer-blocks are laſhed.

JE'EZER (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

Je'ezerite (*s. from* Jeezer) A deſcendant of Jeezer.

JEF'FRY (*s.*) The name of a man.

JE'GARSAHAD'UTHA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the houſe of witneſs) The name given to a place. *Gen.* 31.

JEG'GET (*s. in cookery*) A kind of ſauſage. *Ainſw.*

JEHO'AHAZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the prize) A man's name.

JEHO'ASH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fire of the Lord) A man's name.

JEHOI'ACHIN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſtrength of the Lord) A man's name.

JEHOI'ADA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the knowledge of the Lord) A man's name.

JEHOI'AKIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the confirmation of the Lord) A man's name.

JEHON'ADAB (*s.*) Jonadab, a man's name.

JEHO'RAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the exaltation of the Lord) A man's name.

JEHOS'HAPHAT (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the judgement of the Lord) A man's name.

JEHO'VAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſelf ſubſiſting) The proper name of God, the Lord.

JEHO'VAHJI'RETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Lord will ſee) The name given to a place. *Gen.* 22.

JEHO'VAHNIS'SI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Lord is my banner) The name given to an altar. *Exod.* 17.

JEHO'VAHSHA'LOM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Lord ſend peace) The name given to an altar. *Judg.* 6.

JEHO'VAHSHAM'MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Lord is there) The name given to a city. *Ezek.* 48.

JEHO'VAHTSID'KENU (*s. from the* H. *ſignifying* the Lord our righteouſneſs) A name given to the Meſſiah. *Jer.*

JE'HU (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who exiſts) man's name.

JEHU'DAH (*s. from* Judah) A man's name.

JEHU'DIJAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the praiſe the Lord) The name of a woman.

JEJU'NE (*adj. from the* Lat. jejunus) Empty, vac hungry, dry, unaffected.

Jeju'neneſs (*s. from* jejune) Dryneſs, poverty.

JEJU'NUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The ſecon the ſmall inteſtines ſo called becauſe often fo empty.

Jel'lied (*adj. from* jelly) Formed into a jelly, gl nous. *Clevel*

Jel'ly (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gelly.

Jeman (*s. in old records*) A yeoman.

JEMI'MA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Jem'mard (*s. obſolete*) The peculiar attachment or a tion which we have for any thing. *Dr.*

Jem'mard (*adj. obſolete*) Creaſed and ſcolloped.

Jemme (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A gem, a jewel. *Cha*

JE'NESCAYQUOI' (*s. from the* French je *I*, ne *not*, voir *to know, and* quoi *what*) Something which not be explained, ſomething we feel but cannot preſs.

JENK'INS (*s. the diminutive of* John) A man's name.

JENKS (*s. from* Jenkins) A man's name.

JEN'NET (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Jen'net (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A gennet, a Sp horſe.

Jen'neting (*s. ſuppoſed to be corrupted from* juneting ſpecies of apple.

JEN'NY (*s. the diminutive of* Jane) The name of a man.

Jen'nywren (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a fine ing bird, the wren.

JENT'LING (*s. in ichthyology*) The blue chub. *D.*

Jeof'ail (*s. an old law term*) An overſight in pleadin

JEOP'ARD (*v. t. of uncertain derivation, and now gr obſolete*) To hazard, to put in danger. *Judg*

Jeop'arded (*p. from* jeopard, *but not much uſed*) Bro into danger.

Jeop'ardin (*v. t. obſolete*) To put in jeopardy, to zard. *Cha*

Jeopa'rdiſe (*s. obſolete*) Jeopardy. *Cha*

Jeop'ardouſlie (*adv. obſolete*) With hazard.

Jeop'ardous (*adj. from* jeopard) Hazardous, dange

Jeop'ardouſneſs (*s. from* jeopardous, *but little uſed*) zardouſneſs.

Jeop'ardy (*s. from* jeopard) Hazard, danger.

JEPH'THAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that o A man's name.

JEPHUN'NAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one tha holds) A man's name.

JE'RAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a mouth) A man's

JEREME'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the merc God) A man's name.

JEREMI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the exaltati the Lord) A man's name; the title of one of the phetic books of ſcripture.

JEREMI'AS (*s. a different ſpelling*) A man's name.

JE'REMY (*s.*) A man's name.

Jer'guer (*s.*) An officer of the cuſtomhouſe who ſu tends the waiters.

JER'ICHO (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the moon) name of a city in the land of Canaan.

JER'IMOTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* eminenc man's name.

JERK (*v. t. from the* Sax. gereccan) To ſtrike w quick ſharp blow, to laſh.

Jerk (*v. int. but little uſed*) To accoſt with ſome of eagerneſs.

Jerk (*s. from the verb*) A ſmart quick laſh, a ſ ſpring, a jolt.

Jerk'ed (*p. from* jerk) Struck with a quick blow miſſed with a ſudden motion.

JERK'EN (*s. from the* Sax. cyſtelkin) A jacket, a ſhort

Jerk'in (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A gyrkin, a ki hawk. *Ainſw*

Jerk'ing (*p. a. from* jerk) Striking with a ſudden diſmiſſing with a ſudden motion.

Jerk'ing (*s. a different ſpelling*) A jirkin, a ſhort co

JEROBO'AM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a rejecter people) A man's name.

IEROM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, and* μ A divination by ſacrifice.

IEROMONARCH'IES (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred* μοναρχης *a chief*) The regular prieſts among Greeks.

IEROSCOP'IST (*s. from the* Greek ιερος *ſacred, an* to *view*) The prieſt who was to obſerve any evil men that might occur at the time of ſacrificing, and ay that the miſfortune portended might fall on the ad of the victim.

SEY (*s. in geography*) An iſland on the coaſt of ance ſubject to Great Britain.

ey (*s. from the foregoing*) Combed wool prepared for inning, yarn ſpun from combed wool.

ey (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Jerſey; made Jerſey.

UBBA'AL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a diſputer) A n's name.

UB'BESHETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* let the idol confuſion defend itſelf) A man's name. 2 *Sam.*

U'SALEM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the viſion of ace) The chief city in the land of Iſrael.

ſalem artichoke (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ſunflower.

U'SHA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* rejected) The name a woman.

EGER'DIC (*s. in the Perſian chronology*) Belonging to epocha which commenced at the time when the ſians were conquered by the Saracens, which was the year of Chriſt 633.

MON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying*) ſolitude) The ne of a deſert. 1 *Sam.*

UA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſaviour) A n's name.

URUN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* upright) A given to the people of Iſrael.

(*s. in falconry*) A ſhort ſtrap of leather tied about leg of a hawk.

min (*s. a different ſpelling*) The jaſmine. *Scott.*

min (*adj. in heraldry*) Argent, white. *Scott.*

ANT (*adj. in heraldry*) Budding, ſhooting forth.

(*s.*) A ſconce, a branched candleſtick. *Dict. of A.*

E (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* to be) A man's name.

min (*s. a different ſpelling*) The jaſmine. *Phil.*

(*v. int. from the* Lat. geſticulor *to make jeſtures*) To ert, to make merry by words or actions.

s. from the verb) An expreſſion or action intended to raiſe mirth; the object of mirth or laughter.

(*s. from* jeſt) One given to merriment, a buffoon.

g (*p. a. from* jeſt) Diverting, making mirth, do- any thing in jeſt.

g (*s. from the part.*) The act of talking in order to mirth. *Eph.* 5.

gly (*adv. from* jeſting) In a jeſting manner.

(*s.*) The name of a man. 1 *Eſd.*

(*s. from* Jeſus) Jeſus. *Weſtley.*

A'TI (*s. in church hiſtory*) An order of monks.

I (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an equal) A man's name.

t (*s. from* Jeſus, *in church hiſtory*) One of the order eſus; a member of a numerous and powerful ſo- y in the Roman church, famous for equivocation attachment to the intereſt of the Pope.

e (*s. from* Jeſui) A deſcendant of Jeſui.

ed (*adj. from* Jeſuit) Made like a Jeſuit, admitted the ſociety of Jeſus. *Scott.*

ical (*adj. from* Jeſuit) Belonging to the Jeſuits, n to equivocation.

ically (*adv. from* Jeſuitical) After the manner of the its, equivocally.

tsbark (*s. in medicine*) The bark of Peru, the virtues hich were firſt diſcovered by the Jeſuits.

tspowder (*s. in medicine*) The bark of Peru reduced owder.

(*s. of Hebrew origin, ſignifying* a ſaviour) One of names of Chriſt, the Saviour.

s. from the Sax. gagat) A foſſil of a beautiful deep k colour.

s. from the French) A ſpout, a ſhoot of water.

obſolete) A yard or court. *Tuſſer.*

v. int. from the French jetter) To ſhoot forward, ut out, to intrude; to ſtrut, to jolt; *with* on, *or* n: “*To* jet upon *a prince's right.*”

EAU' (*s. from the* French jet *a ſhoot*, de *of*, *and* eau *er*) A fountain which throws the water to a con- able height in the air.

ER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that excells) an's name.

RO (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* excellence) A man's e.

AM, JET'SON (*s. a law term*) Any kind of wreck wn on ſhore and claimed by the lord of the manor.

(*s. a different ſpelling*) Jetſam. *Dict. of Arts.*

(*adj. from* jet) Made of jet, black as jet.

ead (*s. a ſea term*) That part of a wharf which ects beyond the reſt, the front of a wharf.

R (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſucceſſion) A man's e.

Jeu'iſe (*s. obſolete*) Judgment, legal trial. *Britton.*

Jeuſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Juice. *Chaucer.*

JE'USH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* aſſembled) A man's name.

JEW (*s. from* Judah) An Hebrew, one who profeſſes Judaiſm.

JEW'EL (*s. from the* French joyau) A precious ſtone, a gem, an ornament of great value; a word of tenderneſs. “*My* jewel.”

Jew'elblock (*s. a ſea term*) One of the little blocks ſuſpended at the extremity of the main top ſail yard.

Jew'elhouſe (*s. from* jewel, *and* houſe) The office where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

Jew'eller (*s. from* jewel) One who deals in precious ſtones.

Jew'eloffice (*s. from* jewel, *and* office) The office where the regal ornaments are repoſited.

Jew'elry (*s. from* jewel) The place or office where jewels are kept; the art or trade of a jeweller.

Jew'eſs (*s. from* Jew) A Hebrew woman, a woman profeſſing Judaiſm.

Jew'iſe (*s. obſolete*) An act of revenge, a gibbet. *Chau.*

Jew'iſh (*adj. from* Jew) Belonging to the Jews, pertaining to the Hebrews.

Jew'ry (*s. from* Jew) The country of the Jews, a place where Jews are permitted to reſide.

Jews'ears (*s. in botany*) The auricular, a ſpongy ſubſtance growing about the root of the eldertree.

Jews'harp (*s. from* Jew, *and* harp) A kind of muſical inſtrument held in the teeth and played with the hand.

Jews'mallow (*s. in botany*) An edible plant.

Jew'ſtone (*s. in medicine*) The petrified ſpine of the echinus.

Jews'trump (*s.*) The Jewsharp. *Scott.*

JEZ'EBEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a dunghill) The name of a woman.

Je'zer (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

Je'zerite (*s. from* Jezer) A deſcendant of Jezer.

Jezi'des (*s.*) A ſect among the Mahometans reputed heretical.

JEZRAHI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the brightneſs of the Lord) A man's name.

JEZREE'L (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſeed of God) The name of a man, the name of a diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

Jez'reelite (*s. from* Jezreel) An inhabitant of Jezreel.

IF (*conj. from the* Sax. gif) Suppoſe that, allowing that, whether, whether or no.

Ifa're (*v. int. obſolete*) To fare, to go. *Chaucer.*

Ifa're (*p. obſolete*) Gone. *Chaucer.*

Ifel'lowſhipped (*adj. obſolete*) Joined in company. *Chau.*

Ife'tte (*s. obſolete*) An effect. *Chaucer.*

Ife'tte (*p. obſolete*) Fetched. *Chaucer.*

Ifi'ched (*adj. obſolete*) Fixed. *Bailey.*

Ifli'tte (*adj. obſolete*) Fleeting, paſſing away. *Chaucer.*

Ifound'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Sunk, foundered. *Bailey.*

Ifre'ten (*adj. obſolete*) Devoured. *Bailey.*

IGDA'LIA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the greatneſs of the Lord) A man's name.

Iglos'ſed (*p. obſolete*) Flattered. *Chaucer.*

Igna'ro (*s. not uſed*) A fooliſh fellow. *Phillips.*

IGNA'VUS (*s. in zoology*) The ſloth, the ſluggard.

Ig'neſfa'tui (*s. plu. of* ignisfatuus) Vapours ſuppoſed to ariſe from ſtagnant water, reſembling the light of a candle blown about in the air. *Newton.*

IG'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. igneus) Fiery, containing fire, emitting fire, having the nature of fire.

IGNIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ignis *fire*, *and* fero *to bring*) Producing fire, bringing fire.

Ignif'luous (*adj. from the* Lat. ignis *fire*, *and* fluo *to flow*) Flowing with fire. *Scott.*

Ignig'enous (*adj. from the* Lat. ignis *fire*, *and* gigno *to beget*) Ingendered in the fire, produced by fire. *Sc.*

IGNIP'OTENCE (*s. from the* Lat. ignis *fire*, *and* potentia *power*) Efficacy againſt fire, power over fire.

IGNIP'OTENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ignis *fire*, *and* potens *able*) Preſiding over fire. *Pope.*

IG'NIS (*s. from the* Lat.) Fire.

IG'NISA'QUA (*s. from the* Lat. ignis *fire*, *and* aqua *water*) The alkaheſt. *Helmount.*

IG'NISFAT'UUS (*s. in meteorology*, *from the* Lat. ignis *fire*, *and* fatuus *fooliſh*) A vapor, as ſome ſuppoſe, reſembling the light of a lanthorn blown about by the wind; a flying inſect, as others ſuppoſe, which gives light in the night; Jack with a lanthorn, Will with the wiſp.

IG'NISGEHEN'NÆ (*s. with the chymiſts*) The alkaheſt. *Dict. of Arts.*

IG'NISJUDI'CII (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The fire ordeal, judgment by fire.

IG'NISPIC'IUM (*s. in antiquity*) A ſpecies of divination by fire.

IG′NITE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ignis *fire*) To kindle, to ſet on fire.

Ig′nited (*p. from* ignite) Kindled, ſet on fire.

IGNITE′GIUM (*s. from the* Lat ignis *fire, and* tego *to cover*) The curfew, the bell which rings at eight o′clock.

Ig′nitible (*adj. from* ignite) Capable of being ignited. *Br.*

Ig′niting (*p. a. from* ignite) Kindling, ſetting on fire.

IGNI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. ignis *fire*) The act of ſetting on fire, the act of kindling.

IGNIV′OMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ignis *fire, and* vomo *to vomit*) Vomiting fire.

Ignobil′ity (*s. from* ignoble, *but not uſed*) Meanneſs of birth. *Bailey.*

IGNO′BLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ignobilis) Mean of birth, born of obſcure parents; worthleſs, degenerate.

Igno′bly (*adv. from* ignoble) Meanly, diſhonourably.

Ignomin′ious (*adj. from* ignominy) Mean, diſhonourable, reproachful.

Ignomin′iouſly (*adv. from* ignominious) Meanly, reproachfully.

IG′NOMINY (*s. from the* Lat. in *againſt, and* nomen *a name*) Meanneſs, reproach, diſhonour, infamy.

IGNORA′MUS (*s. from the* Lat. ignoro *to be ignorant*) An ignorant fellow; the indorſement of the grand jury on a bill of indictment when they apprehend there is not ſufficient foundation for the proſecution.

Ig′norance (*s. from* ignorant) Unskilfulneſs, want of knowledge, want of information, a defect of knowledge diſcovered in external effects.

Ig′norances (*s. plu. of* ignorance, *but not much uſed*) Defects in duty, faults ariſing from ignorance. *Com. Pray.*

IG′NORANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* gnarus *skilful*) Unskillful, wanting knowledge, unlearned, uninformed; unknown, undiſcovered; unacquainted with, void of; done ignorantly.

Ig′norantly (*adv. from* ignorant) Unskillfully, without knowledge, without information.

IGNO′RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ignoro, *but not ſufficiently authorized*) To be ignorant of. *Boyle:*

IGNOS′CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ignoſco *to pardon, but not much uſed*) Capable of pardon.

Ig′nusfa′tuus (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The ignisfatuus. *Sc.*

Igra′ve (*p. obſolete*) Dug. *Chaucer.*

IGU′NA (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of American lizard.

Igu′rde (*v. t. obſolete*) To fly round, to fly in a circle. *Ch.*

Iher′ied (*p. obſolete*) Praiſed. *Chaucer.*

Iho′lpe (*p. obſolete*) Helped. *Chaucer.*

JIB (*s. a ſea term*) The foremoſt ſail of a ſhip.

Jib (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſhift the boom ſail from one ſide of the maſt to the other.

Jib′bing (*p. a. from* jib, *the analogical ſpelling*) Shifting the boom ſail.

Jib′bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſhifting the boom ſail.

Jib′boom (*s. from* jib, *and* boom) A boom run out from the extremity of the bowſprit.

Jib′ing (*p. a. from* jib) Shifting the boom ſail from one ſide of the maſt to the other. *Falconer.*

Jib′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſhifting the boom ſail. *Falconer.*

JID′LAPH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that diſtils) A man's name.

Jiff (*v. t. not uſed*) To laugh at, to jeſt. *Bailey.*

JIG (*s. from the* Italian giga *a fiddle*) A light careleſs dance, a light careleſs tune.

Jig (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To dance, to dance careleſsly, a dance in contempt.

Jig′ger (*s. from* jig) One that jigs.

Jig′ger (*s. a. ſea term*) A machine to hold on the cable when heaved into the ſhip.

Jig′gertackle (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall light tackle conſiſting of a double and ſingle block.

Jig′ging (*p. a. from* jig) Dancing, dancing careleſsly.

Jig′ging (*s. from the part.*) The act of dancing in a careleſs manner.

Jig′gumbob (*s. a cant word*) A trinket, a knick-knack. *Hudibras.*

Jig′maker (*s. from* jig, *and* make) One who makes jigs, one who dances or plays merrily. *Shakeſpeare.*

I′JON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fountain) The name of a city.

Jill (*s. a different ſpelling*) A gill, a quarter of a pint.

JILL (*s. from* Julia) The name of a woman, a doxy, a woman of ill fame. *Scott.*

Jill′flirt (*s. from* jill, *and* flirt) A ſorry wench, an idle baggage. *Scott.*

JILT (*v. t. from the* Iſlandick gilia *to entrap in love*) To trick a man by flattering his love with hopes and then leaving him for another.

Jilt (*s. from the verb*) A woman who deceives a m love, a woman ſo called in contempt.

Jilt′ed (*p. from* jilt) Deceived in love by a woman

Jilt′ing (*p. a. from* jilt) Deceiving a man in love.

Jim′mers (*s. a local word*) Jointed hinges.

JIM′NA (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a man.

Jim′nite (*s. from* Jimna) A deſcendant of Jimna.

Jin′gle (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from* jangle) To clin correſpond in ſound.

Jin′gle (*s. from the verb*) A correſpondence in ſoun rattle, ſomething that ſounds.

Jing′ling (*p. a. from* jingle) Clinking, correſpon in ſounds.

Jing′ling (*s. from the part.*) A clinking ſound, corre dence of ſounds.

Jip′po (*s. not ſufficiently authorized*) A ſhabby fellow.

Iki′nde (*p. obſolete*) Known. *Cha*

Ikni′tt (*p. obſolete*) Knitt, bound. *Cha*

Iknow′e (*p. obſolete*) Known. *Cha*

Ila′d (*p. obſolete*) Led, carried, layed. *Cha*

Ila′tt (*p. obſolete*) Left. *Cha*

Ilche (*adj. obſolete*) Same, having ſameneſs. *Cha*

IL′CHESTER (*s.*) The county town of Somerſetſhir has a market on Wedneſday, ſends two membe parliament, and is 128 miles from London.

Il′cheſter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ilch made at Ilcheſter.

Ile (*s. corrupted from* aile) A walk or alley in a ch a walk in a public building.

ILE (*s. from the* French aile) An ear of corn, the on the ears of corn. *Ainſw*

ILE (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek ειλεος *an invol* The cavity from the cheſt to the thighbones.

I′let (*s. from* iſle) A little iſland.

I′lethole (*s. from* ilet, *and* hole) A hole wrought garment to receive a point; a kind of needlewor

I′LEUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek ειλεος *an lution*) The third of the ſmall inteſtines ſo called its various windings.

I′LEUS (*s. in ſurgery*) The iliac paſſion, the twiſti the guts.

I′LEX (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the everg oak.

IL′FRACOMB (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a ket on Saturday, and is 186 miles from London.

Il′fracomb (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ilfrac made at Ilfracomb.

I′LIA (*s. in anatomy*) The flanks, the ſmaller inte

I′liac (*adj. from* ilia) Belonging to the ſmaller inte affecting the ſmaller inteſtines.

Ili′acal (*adj. from* iliac) Iliac, belonging to the bowels.

ILI′ACUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the thigh.

Il′iad (*s. from* Ilium) The title of one of Homer roic poems.

Ili′che (*adj. obſolete*) Like, reſembling. *Ch*

Ili′ke (*adj. obſolete*) Like, alike. *Ch*

Ili′med (*p. obſolete*) Taken.

IL′ION (*s. in ancient geography*) Troy.

IL′OS (*s. with phyſicians*) The iliac paſſion, a conv of the bowels.

IL′IUM (*s. with phyſicians*) The iliac paſſion, the ing of the ſmaller inteſtines.

IL′IUM (*s. in ancient geography*) Troy.

ILK (*adv. from the* Sax. ealc, *ſtill retained in* Scot Likewiſe, alſo.

Ilke (*adj. obſolete*) Same, like. *Ch*

Ill (*adj. contracted from* evil) Bad, evil; ſick, diſord

Ill (*s. from the adj.*) Harm, injury, wickedneſs, mi tune, miſery.

Ill (*adv. from the adj.*) Unfavourably, wickedly; eaſily, with difficulty. *It is ſometimes uſed in co tion: as,* ill-deſigning, ill-choſen: *but for the mo it may be as well to make it a diſtinct word.* "Ill *ed.*" "Ill *ordered.*" "Ill *organed.*"

Illab′orate (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Elaborate.

ILLAC′ERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *againſt, a* cero *to tear*) Incapable of diviſion.

ILLACH′RYMABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *again* lachryma *a tear, but not much uſed*) Incapable of ing.

ILLACRYMA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. lacryma *a te not much uſed*) The act of weeping.

ILLA′PSE (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* lapſus *a f* gradual enterance of any one thing into another, den attack, a caſual coming.

Illap′ſed (*adj. from* illapſe) Fallen upon, caſually co

ILLAQ′UEATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* la *a ſnare*) To enſnare, to entangle.

Illaq′ueated (*p. from* illaqueate) Enſnared, entangled

Illaque

quea′tion (*s. from* illaqueate) A ſnare, the act of en- aring.

ATEBRA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. latebra *a hiding ace, but not uſed*) The act of hiding in ſecret places, e act of ſeeking in ſecret places. *Bailey.*

A′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* latus *brought*) n inference, a concluſion drawn from premiſes.

ATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* latus *brought*) elating to inference, compriſing an inference.

tively (*adv. from* illative) By way of inference. *Sc.*

AU′DIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *againſt*, *and* laus *aiſe*) Unworthy of praiſe, unworthy of commenda- on.

ECE′BRA (*s. in botany*) The wallpepper, the ſtone crop.

EC′TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. illiceo *to allure, but not ed*) Alluring, enticing.

′tive (*s. from the adj. but not much uſed*) An allure- ent. *Scott.*

E′GAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *againſt*, *and* lex *law*) ntrary to law.

a′lity (*s. from* illegal) The ſtate or quality of being egal, contrariety to law.

gally (*adv. from* illegal) In an illegal manner, in a anner contrary to law.

galneſs (*s. from* illegal) The ſtate of being illegal, egality. *Scott.*

E′GIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *againſt*, *and* lego *to ad*) Incapable of being read.

it′imacy (*s. from* illegitimate) The ſtate of being egitimate, the ſtate of baſtardy.

EGIT′IMATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* gitimus *lawful*) Unlawfully begotten, born of un- rried parents.

it′imately (*adv. from* illegitimate) Out of wedlock.

itima′tion (*s. from* illegitimate) The ſtate of one rn out of wedlock.

EP′ID (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* lepidus *aſant, but not uſed*) Unpleaſant, dull in converſa- n. *Bailey.*

′VIABLE (*adj. from the* French lever) Incapable of ing levied, incapable of being exacted. *Hale.*

voured (*adj. from* ill, *and* favoured) Deformed.

vouredly (*adv. from* illfavoured) With deformity.

vouredneſs (*s. from* illfavoured) Deformity.

B′ERAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* liber) Contracted, ſparing, diſingenuous, ungenerous.

eral′ity (*s. from* illiberal) The want of generoſity, ſimony, meanneſs of ſpirit.

erally (*adv. from* illiberal) Meanly, diſingenuouſly.

C′IT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* licitus *wful*) Unlawful, contraband.

t′en (*v. t. from* in, *and* lighten, *but not ſufficiently borized*) To enlighten.

t′ened (*p. from* illighten, *but little uſed*) Enlighten- illuminated. *Raleigh.*

M′ITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and es a limit*) Boundleſs, incapable of being limited.

itably (*adv. from* illimitable) Without bounds, in anner that cannot be limited.

M′ITED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* limes *ound*) Unbounded, having no limits.

itedneſs (*s. from* illimited) Boundleſſneſs. *Claren.*

NC′TUS (*s. in medicine*) A thin kind of electuary.

QUATED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* liqueo *to*) Melted down. *Scott.*

QUA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* liqueo *to*) The act of melting one thing into the other. *Sc.*

′ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ratus *learned*) Unlearned, untaught, unenlightened ſcience.

rately (*adv. from* illiterate) Without learning.

rateneſs (*s. from* illiterate) The want of learn-

rature (*s. from* illiterate) The want of learning, erateneſs.

ure (*s. from* ill, *and* nature) Malevolence, want of anity.

ured (*adj. from* illnature) Habitually malevolent, chievous; untractable, unfriendly.

uredly (*adv. from* illnatured) In an illnatured ner, with illnature.

uredneſs (*s. from* illnatured) The want of kind- , the ſtate or quality of being illnatured.

(*s. from* ill) Sickneſs, badneſs, wickedneſs.

CABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* lo- *a place*) Incapable of being placed out, incapable eing hired. *Bailey.*

G′ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and the* k λογος *reaſon*) Contrary to the rules of reaſon, ig- nt of the art of reaſoning, unacquainted with logic.

Illog′ically (*adv. from* illogical) In a manner contrary to logic.

ILLU′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ludo *to play*) To play upon, to mock, to deceive.

Illu′ded (*p. from* illude) Played upon, mocked, deceived.

Illu′ding (*p. a. from* illude) Playing upon, mocking, deceiving.

ILLU′ME (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *upon*, *and* lumen *light*) To illuminate, to enlighten, to brighten, to adorn.

Illu′med (*p. from* illume) Enlightened, adorned; *with* with: *as*, "Illumed with *fluid gold.*"

Illu′minable (*adj. from* illume) Capable of being illuminated.

Illu′minary (*adj. from* illume) Pertaining to illumination. *Scott.*

ILLU′MINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *upon*, *and* lumen *light*) To enlighten, to ſupply with light; to adorn, to decorate with pictures, to inform the underſtanding, to illuſtrate.

Illu′minated (*p. from* illuminate) Enlightened, adorned, decorated with pictures, illuſtrated, informed; *with* by: *as*, "*All nature is* illuminated by *a ſingle light.*"

Illu′minating (*p. a. from* illuminate) Enlightening, adorning, informing, illuſtrating, decorating with pictures.

Illumina′tion (*s. from* illuminate) The act of ſupplying with light, brightneſs, ſplendour, that which gives light; the act of putting up lights as an expreſſion of joy; the infuſion of intellectual light.

Illu′minative (*adj. from* illuminate) Having power to give light, illuſtrative.

Illu′minator (*s. from* illuminate) One who gives light, one who decorates books with pictures at the beginning of the chapters.

ILLU′MINE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *upon*, *and* lumen *light*) To illuminate, to ſupply with light; to decorate, to adorn.

Illu′mined (*p. from* illumine) Supplied with light, decorated, adorned; baptized, admitted to the ordinance of baptiſm; *from an old ſuperſtitious cuſtom of putting a lighted taper into the hand of the baptized perſon in token of that grace and faith which was ſuppoſed to have been received in that ordinance.*

Illu′miner (*s. from* illumine) An illuminator, one who paints or adorns the frontiſpieces and capital letters of a book or manuſcript. *Scott.*

ILLU′SION (*s. the* s *is ſounded ſoft, from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ludo *to play*) A deception, a counterfeit appearance, an error.

ILLU′SIVE (*s. the* s *is ſounded hard, from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ludo *to play*) Deceiving, impoſing upon, tending to deceive.

Illu′ſiveneſs (*s. from* illuſive) Deception, falſe appearance.

ILLU′SORY (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ludo *to play*) Fraudulent, deceiving.

ILLUS′TRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* luſtro *to view*) To explain, to clear, to elucidate, to brighten with honour.

Illus′trated (*p. from* illuſtrate) Explained, elucidated, expounded.

Illus′trating (*p. a. from* illuſtrate) Explaining, elucidating.

Illuſtra′tion (*s. from* illuſtrate) An expoſition, an explanation.

Illus′trative (*adj. from* illuſtrate) Having the power of elucidating, tending to explanation.

Illus′tratively (*adv. from* illuſtrative) By way of illuſtration.

ILLUS′TRIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *upon*, *and* luſtro *to view*) Conſpicuous, obvious to view, noble, eminent in honour or excellence.

Illus′triouſly (*adv. from* illuſtrious) Conſpicuouſly, nobly, eminently.

Illus′triouſneſs (*s. from* illuſtrious) Eminence, nobility, grandeur.

ILLUTAMEN′TUM (*s. in medicine, from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* lutum *clay*) The caroma, an ointment.

ILLYR′ICUM (*s. in ancient geography*) A province ſituate on the eaſtern ſide of the gulph of Venice now chiefly ſubject to the Grand Signior.

ILLYR′ICUS (*adj. in botany, from* Illyricum) Growing in Dalmatia.

IL′MINSTER (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 142 miles from London.

Il′minſter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ilminſter, made at Ilminſter.

Ilog′id (*p. obſolete*) Lodged. *Chaucer.*

Ilo′rn (*p. obſolete*) Loſt. *Chaucer.*

ILS′LEY (*s.*) A town in Berkſhire; it has a market on on Wedneſday, and is 53 miles from London.

Ilſ'ley (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ilſley, made at Ilſley.

IM'AGE (*s. from the* Lat. imago) A ſtatue, a picture, a corporeal repreſentation; a reſemblance, an appearance; an idea, a repreſentation in the mind; an idol, a falſe god.

Im'age (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To copy, to imagine; *with* to; *as*, "Image to *thy mind*."

Im'aged (*p. from* image) Formed in the mind, imagined.

Im'agery (*s. from* image) Pictures, ſtatues, ſenſible repreſentations; ſhallow appearances, falſe ideas.

Imag'inable (*adj. from* imagine) Capable of being imagined, capable of being conceived.

Imag'inableneſs (*s. from* imaginable) The ſtate of being imaginable.

Imag'inant (*adj. from* imagine) Forming ideas, imagining. *Bacon.*

Imag'inarineſs (*s. from* imaginary) The ſtate of being imaginary. *Scott.*

Imag'inary (*adj. from* imagine) Exiſting only in the imagination, viſionary.

Imag'inatiſe (*adj. obſolete*) Suſpicious, jealous. *Chau.*

Imagina'tion (*s. from* imagine) The power of repreſentation in the mind, the fancy, a conception in the mind; a contrivance, a ſcheme.

Imag'inative (*adj. from* imagine) Full of imagination, fanciful.

Imag'inativeneſs (*s. from* imaginative) Fantaſticalneſs; ſuſpiciouſneſs, jealouſy. *Scott.*

Imag'ine (*v. t. from* image) To fancy, to repreſent in the mind; to ſcheme, to contrive.

Imag'ined (*p. from* imagine) Repreſented in the mind, fancied; ſchemed, contrived.

Imag'iner (*s. from* imagine) One that imagines.

IMAG'INES (*s. plu. with the Romans*) The images of anceſtors. *Scott.*

Imag'ining (*p. a. from* imagine) Repreſenting in the mind, contriving, ſcheming.

I'MAN (*s. with the Mahometans*) The head man or preſident in their religious aſſemblies.

Imaſ'kid (*p. obſolete*) Maſked. *Chaucer.*

Imba'lm (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To embalm.

Imba'nk (*v. t. from* in, *and* bank) To incloſe with a bank, to keep up with banks.

Imbank'ed (*p. from* imbank) Incloſed with banks, kept up with banks.

Imbank'ing (*p. a. from* imbank) Incloſing with banks, keeping up with banks.

Imbank'ment (*s. from* imbank) That which is incloſed with a bank, the bank that incloſes.

Imbar'go (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An embargo. *Scott.*

Imba'rk (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To embark. *Sc.*

Imbarka'tion (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An embarkation. *Scott.*

Imba'ſe (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To embaſe.

Imba'ſed (*p. from* imbaſe, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Embaſed.

Imbat'tle (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To embattle. *Sc.*

IMBE'CILE (*adj. from the* Lat. imbecilis) Weak, ſlender, feeble.

Imbe'cile (*v. t. from the adj.*) To weaken, to embezzle. *Taylor.*

Imbe'ciled (*p. from* imbecile) Weakened, embezzled. *Taylor.*

Imbe'cileneſs (*s. from* imbecile) Imbecility, weakneſs. *Sc.*

Imbecil'ity (*s. from* imbecile) Weakneſs, feebleneſs of body or mind.

Imbel'lick (*adj. not uſed*) Unwarlike, cowardly. *Cole.*

Imbel'liſh (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To embelliſh.

Imbel'liſhed (*p. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Embelliſhed.

Imbel'liſhing (*p. a. from* embelliſh, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Embelliſhing.

Imbel'liſhing (*s. from the part.*) An embelliſhment. *Sc.*

Imbel'liſhment (*s. from* imbelliſh) An embelliſhment. *Sc.*

Im'ber (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Ember. *Cole.*

Imbe'ſil (*v. t. an incorrect ſpelling*) To imbecile. *Bailey.*

Imbez'zle (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To embezzle.

Imbez'zled (*p. from* imbezzle) Embezzled.

Imbez'zlement (*s. from* imbezzle) Embezzlement.

Imbez'zling (*p. a. from* imbezzle) Embezzling.

IMBI'BE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* bibo *to drink*) To drink in, to receive into the mind, to drench, to ſoak; *but this ſenſe is uncommon.*

Imbi'bed (*p. from* imbibe) Drank in, received into the mind; imbued. *Newton.*

Imbi'bement (*s. from* imbibe) The act of imbibing. *Ph.*

Imbi'ber (*s. from* imbibe) One that imbibes, any thing that drinks or ſucks in.

Imbi'bing (*p. a. from* imbibe) Drinking in, receiv into the mind.

Imbibi'tion (*s. from* imbibe) The act of imbibing.

Imbit'ter (*v. t. from* bitter) To make bitter, to m unhappy, to exaſperate, to make illnatured.

Imbit'tered (*p. from* imbitter) Made bitter, made happy, exaſperated.

Imbit'tering (*p. a. from* imbitter) Making bitter, m ing unhappy, exaſperating.

Imbla'ze (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To emblaze, blazon.

Imbla'zed (*p. from* imblaze, *but not ſo common a ſpelli* Emblazed, blazoned.

Imbla'zonary, Imbla'zonry (*s. not much uſed*) A coat morial. *Milt*

Imbo'died (*p. from* imbody) Formed into a body, veſted with matter.

Imbo'dy (*v. t. from* body) To form into a body, to veſt with matter.

Imbo'dy (*v. int.*) To coaleſce, to unite into one maſs.

Imbod'ying (*p. a. from* imbody) Forming into a bo inveſting with matter, coaleſcing.

Imboi'l (*v. int. from* boil) To boil, to boil with rage

Imboi'ling (*p. a. from* boil) Boiling, boiling w rage. *Spen*

Imbold'en (*v. t. from* bold) To encourage, to make bo to raiſe to confidence.

Imbold'ened (*p. from* imbolden) Encouraged, made c fident.

Imbold'ening (*p. a. from* imbolden) Encouraging, m ing confident.

Imbor'der (*v. t. from* border) To border, to furniſh w borders, to embroider.

Imbor'dered (*p. from* imborder) Bordered, furniſ with borders. *Milt*

Imbor'dure (*v. t. from* bordure) To encompaſs wit border.

Imbor'during (*p. a. from* imbordure) Furniſhing a b dure.

Imbor'during (*s. in heraldry, from the part.*) A bord of the ſame tincture with the field.

Imbo'ſom (*v. t. from* boſom) To hold on the boſom, admit to the heart, to treat with tenderneſs and a tion.

Imbo'ſomed (*p. from* imboſom) Received on the boſ received into the boſom, incloſed in the boſom, mitted to the heart; treated with tenderneſs and fection.

Imbo'ſs (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To emboſs.

Imbo'ſs (*v. t. with hunters*) To chaſe into a thicket.

Imboſ'ſed (*p. from* imboſs, *but not ſo common a ſpel* Emboſſed, raiſed with emboſſiments.

Imboſ'ſement (*s. from* imboſs, *but not ſo common a ling*) An emboſſment.

Imboſ'ſing (*p. a. from* imboſs, *but not ſo common a ling*) Emboſſing.

Imboſ'ſing (*s. from the part.*) An emboſſment, emb ed work.

Imbo'ſt (*adj. a hunting term*) Hunted hard ſo as to f at the mouth; ſwelled on the knees with hard r ning. *Shakeſpe*

Imbou'nd (*v. t. from* bound) To cloſe, to ſhut in.

Imbound'ed (*p. from* imbound) Incloſed, ſhut in.

Imbow' (*v. t. from* bow) To arch, to vault.

Imbow'ed (*p. from* imbow) Arched, vaulted; with: *as*, "Imbowed with *gold*."

Imbow'el (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To embowel.

Imbow'elled (*p. from* embowel, *but not ſo common a ling*) Embowelled.

Imbow'er (*v. t. from* bower) To cover with a bower, ſhelter with trees.

Imbow'ered (*p. from* imbower) Covered with a bow ſheltered with trees.

Imbow'ering (*p. a. from* imbower) Covering wit bower, ſheltering with trees.

Imbow'ing (*p. a. from* imbow) Arching, vaulting.

Imbow'ment (*s. from* imbow) An arch, a vault.

Imbra'cery (*s. a law term*) The crime of tamper with a jury.

Imbran'gle (*v. t. a low word, from* brangle) To intan

Imbran'gled (*p. from* imbrangle) Intangled.

IM'BRICATED (*adj. from the* Lat. imbrex *a tile*) Ind ed, bent and hollowed like a gutter tile.

IMBRICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. imbrex *a tile*) A c cave indenture.

IMBROCA'DO (*s. from the* Spaniſh) Cloth of gol ſilver.

Imbro'cus (*s. in old records*) A brook, a drain, a w courſe.

Imbroi'der (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To embroi

Imbroi'd

roi'dered (*p. from* imbroider, *but not ſo common a* lling) Embroidered.

roi'derer (*s. from* imbroider, *but not ſo common a* lling) An embroiderer.

roi'dering (*p. a. from* imbroider, *but not ſo common* ſpelling) Embroidering.

roi'dery (*s. from* imbroider, *but not ſo common a ſpel*g) Embroidery.

roi'l (*v. t. but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To em- oil. *Scott.*

roil'ed (*p. from* imbroil, *but not ſo common a ſpel*g) Embroiled, diſturbed.

roil'ing (*p. a. from* imbroil, *but not ſo common a ſpel*g) Embroiling, diſturbing.

row'n (*v. t. from* brown) To make brown, to dark- to obſcure, to cloud.

rown'ed (*p. from* imbrown) Made brown, darken- obſcured; *with* with: *as*, "Imbrowned with *na*e *bronze.*"

rown'ing (*p. a. not much uſed, from* imbrown) king brown, obſcuring, clouding.

RUE' (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* buo inuſit. *to co*) To ſteep, to ſoak, to wet to a certain degree.

u'ed (*p. from* imbrue) Steeped, ſoaked, wetted; *th* in *and* with: *as*, "*The mercileſs Turks* imbrued th *the Chriſtians blood.*" "*His hands* imbrued in d." To pour, to emit moiſture; *but this ſenſe is w grown obſolete.* *Spenſer.*

u'ing (*p. a. from* imbrue) Steeping, ſoaking, wet- g.

u'te (*v. t. from* brute) To degrade to brutality, to ke a brute of. *Milton.*

u'te (*v. int.*) To ſink down to brutality, to become ute. *Milton.*

E' (*v. t. from the* Lat. imbuo, *but little uſed*) To ture deep, to infuſe a tincture or dye.

'ed (*p. from* imbue) Deeply tinctured, imbrued.

'RSE (*v. t. a correct, but not ſo common a ſpelling, the* French embourſer) To emburſe, to ſtock h money, to lay out, to lay to a ſtock.

'ſement (*s. from* imburſe) Money laid out, money up in ſtock.

t, Ime'nte (*p. obſolete*) Mixed, mingled. *Ch.*

t (*p. obſolete*) Meant. *Chaucer.*

il'ity (*s. from* imitable) The quality of being imi- e.

ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. imitabilis) Capable of ation, fit to be imitated; *with* by; *as*, "*As being* able by *greater numbers.*"

bleneſs (*s. from* imitable) The ſtate or quality of g imitable.

y (*adj. obſolete*) Belonging to imitation. *Shakeſ.*

ATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. imitor) To copy, to en- our to reſemble, to counterfeit, to purſue a pa- l.

ed (*p. from* imitate) Copied, counterfeited.

ing (*p. a. from* imitate) Copying, counterfeiting.

ion (*s. from* imitate) The act of copying, an at- t to reſemble, that which is produced as a copy, a tranſlation.

ive (*adj. from* imitate) Inclined to copy, diſpoſed low an example, tending to imitation.

ives (*s. in grammar*) Verbs expreſſing imitation.

or (*s. from* imitate) One that imitates, one that s another.

rix (*s. from* imitator) A woman that imitates, a le copieſt.

Z'ZIONE (*s. in muſic*) That kind of compoſition hich one part is made to imitate the other.

H (*s. from the* Greek *ſignifying* plenitude) A man's .

'ULATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* la *a ſpot*) Pure, ſpotleſs, undefiled; clear, limpid; *is ſenſe is judged improper.* *Shakeſp.*

ulateneſs (*s. from* immaculate) The ſtate of be- mmaculate, purity. *Scott.*

acle (*v. t. from* manacle) To fetter, to confine.

NE (*adj. from the* Lat. immanis *huge*) Vaſt, pro- us in bulk.

NENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* maneo *to tar*- herent, internal, intrinſick.

IFEST (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ma- s *manifeſt*) Far from being manifeſt, dark, ob- *Brown.*

ity (*s. from* immane) Savageneſs, barbarity.

'SUETE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* etus *tractable, but not much uſed*) Wild, untract- *Cole.*

'UEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God with us) ame given to Chriſt, the Son of God incarnate.

IMMARCES'CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* marceſco *to fade*) Unfading.

IMMAR'TIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* martialis *warlike*) Indiſpoſed for war, having no power in war. *Chapman.*

Imma'sk (*v. t. from* mask) To cover, to diſguiſe. *Sh.*

IMMATE'RIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* materia *matter*) Void of matter, incorporeal; unimportant, impertinent.

Immaterial'ity (*s. from* imma'terial) The ſtate of being void of matter.

Immate'rialize (*v. t. from* immaterial, *not much uſed*) To make void of matter, to make incorporeal.

Immate'rialized (*p. from* immaterialize) Made void of matter, made incorporeal. *Glanville.*

Immate'rially (*adv. from* immaterial) In a manner not depending on matter.

Immate'rialneſs (*s. from* immaterial) The ſtate of being diſtinct from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* materia *matter*) Incorporeal, void of matter. *Bacon.*

IMMATU'RE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* maturus *ripe*) Unripe, imperfect, haſty, too early.

Immatu'rely (*adv. from* immature) Too ſoon, too early, before ripeneſs.

Immatu'reneſs (*s. from* immature) The ſtate of being immature.

Immatur'ity (*s. from* immature) Unripeneſs, a ſtate ſhort of completion.

IMMEABIL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* meo *to paſs*) The want of power to paſs, obſtruction in the circulation of animal juices. *Arbuthnot.*

IMMEAS'URABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* menſura *a meaſure*) Incapable of being meaſured, boundleſs, immenſe.

Immeas'urably (*adv. from* immeaſurable) Beyond a poſſibility of meaſuring, immenſely.

IMMECHAN'ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* mechanicus *an engineer*) Contrary to the laws of mechanics. *Cheyne.*

Imme'diacy (*s. from* immediate, *but not ſufficiently authorized*) A power of acting without dependance, perſonal greatneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMME'DIATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* medium *a means*) Acting without the intervention of any cauſe, inſtant, preſent, proximate, having nothing between.

Imme'diately (*adv. from* immediate) Inſtantly, at the preſent time; without the intervention of any cauſe.

Imme'diateneſs (*s. from* immediate) The ſtate or quality of being immediate.

IMMED'ICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* medicabilis *curable*) Incurable, incapable of being healed.

IMMEM'ORABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* memorabilis *memorable*) Incapable of being remembered, unworthy of remembrance.

IMMEMO'RIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* memoria *memory*) Paſt the time of memory, too ancient to be remembered.

Immemo'rialneſs (*s. from* immemorial) The ſtate of being immemorial. *Scott.*

Immen'ged (*adj. obſolete*) Mingled. *Chaucer.*

IMMEN'SE (*adv. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* menſus *meaſured*) Unlimited, unbounded, infinite.

Immen'ſely (*adj. from* immenſe) Infinitely, immeaſurably.

Immen'ſeneſs (*s. from* immenſe) Immenſity.

Immen'ſity (*s. from* immenſe) Infinity, unboundedneſs.

Immenſurabil'ity (*s. from* immenſurable) The impoſſibility of being meaſured.

IMMENS'URABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* menſura *a meaſure*) Incapable of being meaſured.

IMME'RGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* mergo *to plunge*) To put under water.

Immerg'ed (*p. from* immerge) Put under water.

Immer'ging (*p. a. from* immerge) Putting under water.

IMMER'IT (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* meritum *merit*) The want of merit, unworthineſs. *Suckling.*

IMME'RSE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* merſus *plunged*) To put under the water, to cover, to depreſs.

Imme'rſe (*adj. from the verb*) Immerſed, plunged, ſunk. *Bacon.*

Immers'ed (*p. from* immerſe) Plunged, put into water, ſunk, depreſſed; *with* in: *as*, "Immerſed in *the enjoyments of this life.*"

Immers'ing (*p. a. from* immerſe) Putting under water, ſinking deep, depreſſing.

Immers'ion (*s. from* immerſe) The act of putting under water, the ſtate of being ſunk below the ſurface

of

of any fluid, the ſtate of being overwhelmed; *with* in: *as*, "*Too deep an* immerſion in *the affairs of life.*"

IMMETHOD'ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* methodus *a method*) Confuſed, void of method.

Immethod'ically (*adv. from* immethodical) Confuſedly, without method.

Immethod'icalneſs (*s. from* immethodical, *not much uſed*) The want of method, the ſtate or quality of being immethodical.

IMMI'GRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* migro *to wander*) To paſs into, to come into. *Scott.*

Immi'grating (*p. a. from* immigrate) Paſſing into, coming into.

Im'minence (*s. from* imminent, *but now grown obſolete*) Immediate danger, an impending evil.

IM'MINENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *upon, and* minor *to threaten*) Threatning, impending.

Im'minentneſs (*s. from* imminent) The ſtate of being imminent. *Scott.*

IMMIN'GLE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* miſceo *to mix*) To mingle, to mix together, to unite. *Thomſ.*

IMMINU'TION (*s. from the* Lat. imminuo *to leſſen*) A diminution, a decreaſe. *Ray.*

Immiſcibil'ity (*s. from* immiſcible) An incapability of being mingled.

IMMIS'CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* miſceo *to mingle*) Incapable of being mingled. *Clar.*

IMMIS'ERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* miſerabilis *pitiable, but not uſed*) Void of pity, unworthy to be pitied. *Bailey.*

Immiſ'ſion (*s. from* immit) The act of ſending in, an injection.

IMMI'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* mitto *to ſend*) To ſend into, to inject.

Immitt'ed (*p. from* immit) Sent into, injected.

Immitt'ing (*p. a. from* immit) Sending in, injecting.

IMMI'X (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* miſceo *to mingle*) To mix, to mingle.

Immix'able (*adj. from* immix) Incapable of being mixed. *Wilkins.*

Immix'ed (*p. from* immix, *but not much uſed*) Mingled, mixed.

Immix'ing (*p. a. from* immix, *but not much uſed*) Mingling, mixing.

Immi'xt (*p. from* immix) Mingled, mixed. *Milton.*

IMMOBIL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* mobilis *moveable*) The ſtate of being immoveable. *Arb.*

IMMOD'ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* moderatus *moderate*) Wanting in moderation, exceſſive, exceeding due bounds.

Immod'erately (*adv. from* immoderate) Without moderation, exceſſively.

Immod'erateneſs (*s. from* immoderate) Exceſs, the ſtate or quality of being immoderate. *Scott.*

Immodera'tion (*s. from* immoderate) The want of moderation, exceſs.

IMMOD'EST (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* modeſtus *modeſt*) Deficient in modeſty, impure, unchaſte, obſcene; unreaſonable, exorbitant.

Immod'eſtly (*adv. from* immodeſt) Without modeſty, impudently, obſcenely.

Immod'eſty (*s. from* immodeſt) The want of modeſty, indecency.

IMMOD'ULATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* modulatus *modulated, but not much uſed*) Wanting proportion. *Bailey.*

IM'MOLATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. immolo) To ſacrifice, to kill in ſacrifice. *Pope.*

Immola'tion (*s. from* immolate) The act of ſacrificing, the thing ſacrificed.

IMMO'MENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* momentum *force, but little uſed*) Trifling, having no importance. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMMOR'AL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* moralis *moral*) Void of morality, diſhoneſt, wicked.

Immoral'ity (*s. from* immoral) The want of virtue, diſhoneſty, wickedneſs.

Immor'ally (*adv. from* immoral) In a manner contrary to morality, diſhoneſtly, wickedly.

IMMORIG'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* morigerus *obedient, but little uſed*) Diſobedient. *Scott.*

IMMOR'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* mors *death*) Exempt from death, perpetual.

Immortal'ity (*s. from* immortal) Exemption from death, the ſtate of being immortal, life that ſhall never end, perpetuity.

Immor'talize (*v. t. from* immortal) To exempt from death, to make immortal, to perpetuate.

Immor'talized (*p. from* immortalize) Exempted from death, made immortal, perpetuated.

Immor'talizing (*p. a. from* immortalize) Exemp from death, making immortal, perpetuating.

Immor'tally (*adv. from* immortal) With exemp from death, with perpetuity.

IMMO'VEABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* moveo *to move*) Incapable of being moved, unſha unaffected.

Immo'veableneſs (*s. from* immoveable) The ſtate quality of being immoveable.

Immo'veably (*adv. from* immoveable) In a manner to be moved, firmly.

IMMU'NITY (*s. from the* Lat. immunitas *exemption* diſcharge from obligation, freedom, privilege, exe tion.

IMMU'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* murus *a w* To incloſe with a wall, to confine, to ſhut up.

Immu're (*s. from the verb*) A wall, an incloſure.

Immu'red (*p. from* immure) Incloſed with a wall, fined, ſhut up.

Immu'ring (*p. a. from* immure) Incloſing with a confining, ſhutting up.

IMMU'SICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* muſica *the art of muſic*) Inharmonious, formed trary to the rules of muſic.

Immutabil'ity (*s. from* immutable) The ſtate of b immutable, unchangeableneſs.

IMMU'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* muto *to change*) Incapable of being changed, unmo unalterable.

Immu'tably (*adv. from* immutable) Unalterably, changeably.

IMMUTA'TION (*s. in rhetoric*) The hypallage, a fig in which the caſes or order of words in a ſentence changed.

Imo'ved (*p. obſolete*) Moved. *Chau*

IMP (*s. from the* Brit. *but now grown obſolete*) A the offſpring, a progeny. "*That noble* imp *your ſo*

Imp (*s. from the foregoing*) A little devil, a ſubaltern vil, a demon, an evil ſpirit.

Imp (*s. with grafters*) A kind of ſhoot or graft to b in a tree.

Imp (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To lengthen out, to enlarg joining a piece.

IMPA'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* pactus *pl* To drive cloſe together.

Impac'ted (*p. from* impact) Driven cloſe together.

Impai'nt (*v. t. from* paint, *but not uſed at preſent*) paint, to decorate. *Shakeſp*

IMPAI'R (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pa *prepare*) To diminiſh, to injure, to make worſe.

Impai'r (*v, int.*) To grow worſe, to become leſs.

Impai'r (*s. from the verb, but little uſed*) A diminutio decreaſe. *Bro*

Impair'ed (*p. from* impair) Diminiſhed, injured, gro worſe.

Impair'ing (*p. a. from* impair, *but not much uſed*) Di niſhing, injuring, growing worſe.

Impair'ing (*s. from the part. but little uſed*) A diminut an injury. *S*

Impair'ment (*s. from* impair, *but not much uſed*) Di nution, injury. *Bro*

Impa'le (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To empale, to cloſe with pales, to puniſh by driving a ſtake thro the body. *S*

Impa'led (*p. from* impale, *but not ſo correct a ſpe* Empaled.

Impa'led (*adj. obſolete*) Undaunted. *Mi*

Impa'led (*adj. in heraldry*) Marſhalled in pale, bor the arms of a man and his wife one on the right the other on the left ſide of the eſcutcheon.

Impa'lement (*s. from* impale, *but not ſo correct a ſpel* An empalement, an ancient and barbarous cuſto puniſhing malefactors by driving a ſtake through t bodies.

IMPAL'PABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* palpo *to touch gently*) Imperceptible to the touch.

IMPANA'TION (*s. in the Lutheran church, from the* in *into, and* panis *bread*) The ſuppoſed ſubſiſtenc the body of Chriſt with the ſpecies of bread in Lord's Supper.

Impan'neled (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Empanne ſworn to ſerve on a jury. *S*

Impannula're (*v. t. an old law term*) To empann jury.

IMPAR'ADISE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* parad *paradiſe*) To put into a ſtate reſembling paradiſe make happy.

Impar'adiſed (*p. from* imparadiſe) Put into a ſtate ſembling paradiſe, made happy; *with* in; *as*, " paradiſed in *one another's arms.*"

adiſing (*p. a. from* imparadiſe, *but not much uſed*) ting into a ſtate reſembling paradiſe, making ppy.

RASYLLAB'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. impar *unequal,* ſyllabus *a ſyllable*) Having unequal ſyllables.

gamen'tum (*s. in old records*) The right of impound- cattle.

R'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. impar *unlike*) Inequality, roportion, oddneſs; the impoſſibility of being di- ed into equal parts.

rk (*v. t. from* in, *and* park) To incloſe for a park, eparate from a common.

k'ed (*p. from* impark) Incloſed for a park.

k'ing (*p. a. from* impark) Incloſing for a park.

R'LANCE (*s. a law term*) A motion for a reſpite nother day to put in an anſwer; an emparlance. *Sc.*

ſonne' (*adj. a law term*) Inducted, inducted into a efice.

'RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. impartior) To grant, to e, to communicate.

t'ance (*s. from* impart, *but now grown obſolete*) A t, a communication. *Shakeſpeare.*

t'ed (*p. from* impart) Granted, given, communi- d; *with* to: *as,* "*My image not* imparted to *the* e."

R'TIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* partes *rty*) Free from any undue regard to party, equi- e, juſt, diſintereſted.

tial'ity (*s. from* impartial) Equitableneſs, diſinter- dneſs, juſtice.

'tially (*adv. from* impartial) Without regard to y, equitably, juſtly.

'ible (*adj. from* impart) Capable of being im- ed. *Digby.*

t'ing (*p. a. from* impart) Granting, giving, com- icating.

SS'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and the* ch paſſe *a paſs*) Incapable of being paſſed, imper- s.

ibil'ity (*s. from* impaſſible) The impoſſibility of ring, an incapacity of receiving injury from ex- al cauſes.

SS'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* or paſſus *to ſuffer*) Incapable of ſuffering, exempt the agency of external cauſes.

'ibleneſs (*s. from* impaſſible) The ſtate of being pt from ſuffering.

'ioned (*adj. from* in, *and* paſſion) Seized with on. *Milton.*

SS'IVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pa- paſſus *to ſuffer*) Exempt from ſuffering, exempt the agency of external cauſes.

STA'TION (*s. in maſonry, from* in, *and* paſte) The ation of any thing from a kind of paſte or mortar, which is formed from a kind of paſte or mortar.

'ed (*adj. from* in, *and* paſte) Covered as with *Shakeſpeare.*

ience (*s. from* impatient) Uneaſineſs of mind, fret- ſs in ſuffering, vehemence of temper, eagerneſs, of paſſion.

iency (*s. from* impatience, *but not uſed*) Impa- e. *Phillips.*

TIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* patior *ar*) Incapable of bearing, fretful under affliction, ſy in mind, vehement, eager, paſſionate.

iently (*adv. from* impatient) Eagerly, ardently, nately, with impatience.

ientneſs (*s. from* impatient) The ſtate of being tient. *Scott.*

oniza'tion (*s. from* impatronize) The act of put- into the full poſſeſſion of a benefice.

onize (*v. t. from* in, *and* patronize, *but not uſed*) To put into the poſſeſſion of a benefice. *Ba.*

onized (*p. from* impatronize) Put into poſſeſſion benefice. *Scott.*

'n (*v. t. from* in, *and* pawn) To pledge, to pawn, ve as a pawn.

n'ed (*p. from* impawn) Pledged, given as a *Shakeſpeare.*

'CH (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *againſt, and* pecco *to*) To accuſe, to accuſe by public authority; to r, to impede; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſo- Sir John Davies.*

h (*s. from the verb, now grown obſolete*) A hin- ce, an impediment. *Shakeſpeare.*

'able (*adj. from* impeach) Accuſable, capable of impeached.

'ed (*p. from* impeach) Accuſed, accuſed by authority.

Impeach'er (*s. from* impeach) One that impeaches, one that accuſes.

Impeach'ing (*p. a. from* impeach) Accuſing, accuſing in a public manner.

Impeach'ment (*s. from* impeach) A public charge of ſomething criminal, an accuſation.

Impear'l (*v. t. from* in, *and* pearl) To form in reſemblance of pearls, to decorate as with pearls.

Impearl'ed (*p. from* impearl) Ornamented with pearls, formed in reſemblance of pearls.

Impeccabil'ity (*s. from* impeccable) Exemption from ſin, exemption from fault.

IMPEC'CABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pecco *to ſin*) Incapable of ſin.

IMPEC'CANCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pecco *to ſin*) Impeccability. *Scott.*

Imp'ed (*p. from* imp) Lengthened out, enlarged by having ſomething added; *with* with: *as,* "*Till ſhooting out with legs and* imped with *wings.*"

IMPE'DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pes pedis *a foot*) To hinder, to obſtruct.

Impe'ded (*p. from* impede) Hindered, obſtructed.

Imped'iment (*s. from* impede) A hindrance, an obſtruction.

Impe'ding (*p. a. from* impede) Hindering, obſtructing.

IMPE'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* pello *to drive*) To drive on, to urge forward, to preſs on.

Impel'led (*p. from* impel) Driven on, urged forward, preſſed on; *with* with *reſpecting the means, and* to *reſpecting the end*: *as,* "Impelled by *hunger.*" "Impelled to *different purſuits.*"

Impel'lent (*adj. from* impel) Impulſive, driving forward.

Impel'lent (*s. from the adj.*) An impulſive power, a power that drives forward.

Impel'ling (*p. a. from* impel) Driving forward, urging on.

IMPE'ND (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *on, and* pendeo *to hang*) To hang over, to preſs nearly.

Impend'ence (*s. from* impend) The ſtate of being impendent. *Hale.*

Impend'ent (*adj. from* impend) Hanging over, preſſing cloſely.

Impend'ing (*p. a. from* impend) Hanging over, preſſing cloſely.

Impenetrabil'ity (*s. from* impenetrable) Hardneſs, inſuſceptibility, the ſtate of being impenetrable.

IMPEN'ETRABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* penetrabilis *penetrable*) Incapable of being penetrated, impervious, hard, unaffected.

Impen'etrableneſs (*s. from* impenetrable) The ſtate of being impenetrable.

Impen'etrably (*adv. from* impenetrable) With hardneſs, in a manner not to be penetrated.

Impen'itence (*s. from* impenitent) Obduracy, want of remorſe for crimes, the ſtate of being impenitent.

Impen'itency (*s. from* impenitence, *but not ſo commonly uſed*) Impenitence.

IMPEN'ITENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* penitus *inwardly affected*) Void of remorſe, obdurate, unaffected with a ſenſe of guilt.

Impen'itently (*adv. from* impenitent) Obdurately, without repentance.

Impen'itentneſs (*s. from* impenitent) The ſtate of impenitence. *Scott.*

IMPEN'NOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* penna *a wing*) Wanting wings, void of wings. *Br.*

IMPENS'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* penſum *expence, but not much uſed*) Free from expence, having no reward. *Bailey.*

IM'PERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. impero *to command*) Done by direction of the mind, done with conſciouſneſs.

IMPER'ATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. impero *to command*) Commanding, expreſſive of command, belonging to that mode of a verb which expreſſes a command or intreaty.

Imper'atively (*adv. from* imperative) In a commanding manner, in the imperative mode.

IMPERA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A title of honour among the Romans.

IMPERATO'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the maſterwort.

IMPERATO'RIUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A Roman gold coin in value about fifteen ſhillings.

IMPER'ATRIX (*s. in botany*) The meum, the ſpignel.

Imperceptibil'ity (*s. from* imperceptible) Imperceptibleneſs. *Scott.*

Impercep'tible (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* percipio *to perceive*) Incapable of being perceived, evading the ſight, ſmall, ſubtile.

Impercep′tibleneſs (*s. from* imperceptible) The ſtate of being imperceptible.

Impercep′tibly (*adv. from* imperceptible) In a manner not to be perceived.

Imper′ciable (*adj. obſolete*) Impenetrable. *Chaucer.*

IMPER′FECT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* perfectus *perfect*) Incompleat, unfiniſhed, defective; frail, deficient in virtue.

Imperfec′tion (*s. from* imperfect) A defect, a failure, a fault.

Imper′fectly (*adv. from* imperfect) In an imperfect manner.

Imper′fectneſs (*s. from* imperfect) The ſtate of being imperfect. *Scott.*

IMPER′FORABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* perforo *to bore through*) Incapable of being bored through.

IMPER′FORATE (*adj. from the* Lat. *contrary to, and* perforo *to bore through*) Wanting a vent, not pierced quite through. "*Some children are born* imperforate."

IMPE′RIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. impero *to command*) Royal, poſſeſſing royalty, belonging to an emperor, regal, monarchical.

Imper′ialiſt (*s. from* imperial) A ſubject, a ſoldier or partizan of an emperor.

Impe′rial lily (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower.

Impe′rial ta′ble (*s. in mathematics*) An inſtrument for meaſuring land.

Im′perie (*s. obſolete*) Rule, government. *Chaucer.*

Imper′il (*v. t. from* in, *and* peril, *but not uſed*) To endanger. *Cole.*

IMPE′RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. impero *to command*) Commanding, powerful, overbearing, haughty, aſſuming, tyrannical.

Impe′riouſly (*adv. from* imperious) In an imperious manner.

Impe′riouſneſs (*s. from* imperious) The ſtate of being imperious.

IMPER′ISHABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pereo *to periſh*) Incapable of periſhing, having no tendency to decay.

IMPER′SONAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* perſona *a perſon*) Having no diſtinction of perſons, void of perſonality.

Imper′ſonally (*adv. from* imperſonal) Without diſtinction of perſons, in the manner of an imperſonal verb.

IMPERSPIC′UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* perſpicuus *clear*) Wanting clearneſs. *Bailey.*

Imper′tinence (*s. from* impertinent) Something not at all to the purpoſe, that which has no relation to the matter in hand, folly, intruſion.

Imper′tinency (*s. from* impertinence, *but not ſo commonly uſed*) Impertinence, folly, intruſion.

IMPER′TINENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pertineo *to tend to*) Having no relation to the matter in hand, having no weight; fooliſh, trifling, intruſive, importunate.

Imper′tinent (*s. from the adj.*) An intruder, a meddler, a trifler.

Imper′tinently (*adv. from* impertinent) Without any relation to the matter in hand, triflingly, officiouſly.

Imper′tinentneſs (*s. from* impertinent) The ſtate of being impertinent, nonſenſe, extravagance. *Scott.*

IMPERTRANSIBIL′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* per *through, and* tranſeo *to paſs over*) The impoſſibility of being paſſed through. *Hale.*

IMPERTUR′BABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* per *through, and* turbo *to diſturb*) Impoſſible to be diſturbed, incapable of being diſturbed. *Dict. of Arts.*

IMPERTUR′BED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* per *through, and* turbo *to diſturb*) Undiſturbed, calm. *Ba.*

IMPERVES′TIGABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* per *through, and* veſtigo *to trace, but not much uſed*) Incapable of being found out, unſearchable. *Cole.*

IMPER′VIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* per *through, and* via *a way*) Impaſſible, impenetrable; *with* to, *and* by: *as,* "Impervious to *the air.*" "Impervious by *the fluids.*" *Arbuthnot.*

Imper′viouſneſs (*s. from* impervious) The ſtate of being impervious.

Impes (*s. obſolete*) Young ſhoots, twigs. *Chaucer.*

IMPE′TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* peto *to fetch*) Incapable of being come at. *Scott.*

Impetiginoſ′ity (*s. from* impetigo) The ſtate of being impetigenous.

Impetig′inous (*adj. from* impetigo) Affected with a kind of ringworm, affected with an itching ſcab.

IMPET′IGO (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat.) A kind of ringworm, a cutaneous foulneſs, the ſcurvey, itch.

IM′PETRABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into, and* pe *intreat, but not much uſed*) Poſſible to be obtained

IM′PETRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* pe *intreat, but little uſed*) To obtain by intreaty.

Impetra′tion (*s. from* impetrate) The act of obta by intreaty. *T*

Impe′tren (*v. t. obſolete*) To intreat. *Ch*

Impetuoſ′ity (*s. from* impetuous) Violence, fury, vehemence.

IMPET′UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. impetus *force*) Vi forcible, fierce, vehement.

Impet′uouſly (*adv. from* impetuous) Violently, mently.

Impet′uouſneſs (*s. from* impetuous) Violence, fury hemence.

IM′PETUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A violent tendency to point, a violent effort.

Im′piated (*adj. not uſed*) Defiled, not purged from f

Im′picate (*v. t. not uſed*) To cover with pitch.

Im′pid (*p. obſolete*) Grafted, ſet. *Ch*

Impie′rceable (*adj. from* pierce) Incapable of pierced, impenetrable.

Impier′ment (*s. in old ſtatutes*) The act of impairin mage done to any thing.

IMPI′ETY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pius Irreverence to the Divine Being, contempt o gion, an act of wickedneſs.

IMPIG′NORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* p *a pledge*) To pawn.

Impig′norated (*p. from* impignorate) Pawned.

Impig′norating (*p. a. from* impignorate) Pawning

Impignora′tion (*s. from* impignorate) The act of ing.

IMPIG′RITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* *ſlow, but not much uſed*) Quickneſs, alertneſs.

IMPIG′ROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary t* piger *ſlow*) Diligent, ready.

Imp′ing (*p. a. from* imp) Grafting, lengthening o

IMPIN′GE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *upon, and* pi *ſtrike*) To ſtrike againſt, to claſh with.

Imping′ing (*p. a. from* impinge) Striking againſt, ing with.

IMPIN′GUATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *upon, a* guis *fat*) To fatten, to make fat.

Impin′guated (*p. from* impinguate, *but not much* Fattened, made fat.

IM′PIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, a* *godly*) Irreligious, wicked, profane.

Im′piouſly (*adv. from* impious) Profanely, wicke

Im′piouſneſs (*s. from* impious) Profaneneſs, w neſs.

Implacabil′ity (*s. from* implacable) The ſtate or of being implacable.

IMPLA′CABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* placabilis *eaſy to be pleaſed*) Incapable of bein fied, inexorable, conſtant in malice.

Impla′cableneſs (*s. from* implacable) The ſtate of implacable.

Impla′cably (*adv. from* implacable) With ſettl lice, inexorably.

Impla′nt (*v. t. from* in, *and* plant) To infix, to to place, to engraft, to ſet, to ſow.

Implanta′tion (*s. from* implant) The act of planti act of infixing.

Implant′ed (*p. from* implant) Infixed, inſerted, p placed.

Implant′ing (*p. a. from* implant) Infixing, in planting, placing.

IMPLAU′SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* plaudo *to applaud*) Unlikely to ſucceed, hav ſhew of probability.

Implea′d (*v. t. from the* French plaider *to plead*) to proſecute by a courſe of law.

Implead′ed (*p. from* implead) Sued, proſecuted courſe of law.

Im′pleſie (*v. t. not uſed*) To fill.

IM′PLEMENT (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* pleo ſupplement, that which fills up a vacancy, a inſtrument, an utenſil.

IMPLE′TION (*s. from the* Lat. impleo *to fill*) Th filling, the ſtate of being full.

IMPLE′X (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* plico Complicated, entangled.

IM′PLICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* *fold*) To infold, to involve, to entangle.

Im′plicated (*p. from* implicate) Involved, ent

Implica′tion (*s. from* implicate) An involution, tanglement, an inference not clearly expreſſed

IMP

C′IT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into, and* plico *to fold*) ded, entangled, complicated, inferred, compriſed, clearly expreſſed, reſting upon another, connected another.

′itly (*adv. from* implicit) By inference not clearly eſſed, by connection, with dependance on ano- .

itneſs (*s. from* implicit) The ſtate of being im- t, implication, dependance on the judgment or ority of another. *Scott.*

ed (*p. from* imply) Involved, compriſed.

O′RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* ploro *to ſuppli-* To aſk, to beg, to ſupplicate.

re (*s. obſolete, from the verb*) The act of imploring, itation. *Spenſer.*

red (*p. from* implore) Intreated, ſupplicated.

rer (*s. from* implore) One that implores, one that its.

ring (*p. a. from* implore) Aſking, begging, ſo- ng.

′ (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To employ. *Sc.*

′ (*s. from the verb, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An loy, an employment.

′ment (*s. from* imploy, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) mployment. *Scott.*

U′MED (*adj. from the* Lat. implumis, *but not much* Deprived of feathers, having no feathers.

U′VIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* pluo *to rain, ot much uſed*) Wet with rain.

Y′ (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* plico *to fold*) To d, to entangle, to involve, to compriſe.

ing (*p. a. from* imply) Involving, compriſing.

ſon (*v. t. a different ſpelling*) To empoiſon, to cor- with poiſon.

ſoned (*p. from* impoiſon) Corrupted with poiſon. *Shakeſpeare.*

ſoning (*p. a. from* impoiſon) Corrupted with on.

LARILY (*adv. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ris *polar*) In a direction contrary to that of the s. *Brown.*

LI′TE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* poli- *oliſhed*) Unpoliſhed, rude, coarſe. *Scott.*

′tely (*adv. from* impolite) In an unpoliſhed man- rudely, coarſely. *Scott.*

I′ITIC (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* poli- *politic*) Indiſcreet, void of forecaſt.

t′ical (*adj. from* impolitic) Imprudent, void of caſt.

t′ically (*adv. from* impolitical) In an impolitic ner.

iticklv (*adv. a different ſpelling*) Impoliticly. *Jo.*

t′icly (*adv. the modern ſpelling*) In an impolitic ner.

iticneſs (*s. from* impolitic) The ſtate or quality of impolitic. *Scott.*

N′DEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* us *a weight*) Void of weight, having no per- ble weight.

CA′TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. imporco *ake a baulk*) The act of making a baulk or falſe in ploughing. *Scott.*

ſ′ity (*s. from* imporous) Compactneſs, cloſeneſs, ontrary to poroſity.

ROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* po- *porous*) Void of pores, cloſe, completely ſolid.

ouſneſs (*s. from* imporous) Cloſeneſs of texture, im- ity. *Scott.*

RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* porto *to carry*) To into a country, to bring in from a foreign coun- to imply, to infer.

RT (*v. t. from the* French importer *uſed only in ird perſ. ſing.*) To be of moment, to be of conſe- ce to. " *It* importeth *thee to know.*"

(*s. from the verb*) Any thing imported from abroad, ning, a tendency, a matter of moment.

′able (*adj. from* import, *but not ſufficiently autho-*) Capable of being imported.

able (*adj. obſolete*) Incapable of being endured, pportable. *Spenſer.*

ance (*s. from* import) Weight, moment, conſe- e; a matter, a ſubject, a thing implied, impor- ; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete.*

ant (*adj. from* import) Momentous, weighty, for- efficacious; importunate; *but this ſenſe is judged per.* *Shakeſpeare.*

antly (*adv. from* important) With importance, ſhew of importance.

′tion (*s. from* import) The act of importing, the imported.

Import′ed (*p. from* import) Brought from abroad.

Impor′ter (*s. from* import) One that brings in commodities from a foreign country.

Impo′rting (*p. a. from* import) Bringing in commodities from abroad; implying, conveying a meaning.

Import′leſs (*adj. from* import, *but now out of uſe*) Having no weight, trifling. *Shakeſpeare.*

IMPOR′TUNATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* portus *a place of quiet*) Solicitous, earneſt in application, admitting of no denial.

Impor′tunately (*adv. from* importunate) With inceſſant ſolicitation, in a manner not admitting denial.

Impor′tunateneſs (*s. from* importunate) Inceſſant ſolicitation.

IMPORTU′NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* portus *a place of reſt*) To teize, to haraſs with inceſſant ſolicitation.

Importu′ne (*adj. from the verb*) Inceſſant in ſolicitation, troubleſome, aſking at a wrong time.

Importu′ned (*p. from* importune) Teized, haraſſed with inceſſant ſolicitation.

Importu′nely (*adv. from* importune) Inceſſantly, unſeaſonably, improperly.

Importu′ning (*p. a. from* importune) Teizing, haraſſing with inceſſant ſolicitation.

Importu′nity (*s. from* importune) Inceſſant ſolicitation.

IMPOR′TUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* portus *a harbour*) Void of ports, having no harbours. *Scott.*

IMPO′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* pono *to lay down*) To lay on as a burden or penalty, to enjoin as a duty or law, to fix on, to impute, to obtrude; to prepare the pages for the preſs. " *To* impoſe *on.*" To deceive, to cheat.

Impoſe (*s. from the verb, but not now in uſe*) A command, an injunction. *Shakeſpeare.*

Impo′ſeable (*adj. from* impoſe) Capable of being impoſed, fit to be impoſed.

Impo′ſed (*p. from* impoſe) Laid on as a burden or penalty, enjoined, obtruded; *with* on, *or* upon: *as,* " *It was neither* impoſed on *me nor ſo much as the ſubject given me by any man.*"

Impo′ſer (*s. from* impoſe) One that impoſes, one who lays a burden on another.

Impo′ſing (*p. a. from* impoſe) Laying on, obtruding, enjoining.

Impoſi′tion (*s. from* impoſe) The act of laying any thing on another, the act of giving a note of diſtinction, an injunction, an obtruſion, an act of oppreſſion, a cheat, an impoſtor.

Impoſiti′tious (*adj. from* impoſe) Firſt impoſed, radical, primitive. *Bailey.*

Impos′itive (*adj. from* impoſe, *but not much uſed*) Impoſed, unnatural. *Cole.*

Impos′itor (*s. from* impoſe) One who puts the pages into proper form for the preſs.

Impoſſibil′ity (*s. from* impoſſible) The ſtate of being impoſſible, the ſtate of being impracticable.

IMPOSS′IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* poſſum *to be able*) Impracticable, incapable of being effected.

Impoſs′ible (*s. from the adj. obſolete*) An impoſſibility. *Ch.*

Impoſs′ibly (*adv. from* impoſſible) In an impoſſible manner.

IM′POST (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* pono *to put*) A tax, a toll, a cuſtom paid.

IM′POST (*s. in architecture*) The capital of a pillar, the cornice which crowns the pier and ſupports the firſt ſtone or part of an arch.

Impos′tem (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) An impoſthume. *So.*

Impos′thumate (*v. int. from* impoſthume) To form an abſceſs, to form a cyſt containing matter.

Impos′thumate (*v. t.*) To afflict with an impoſthume.

Impos′thumated (*p. from* impoſthumate) Afflicted with an impoſthume.

Impos′thumating (*p. a. from* impoſthumate) Forming into an abſceſs, afflicting with an impoſthume.

Impoſthuma′tion (*s. from* impoſthumate) The act of forming an impoſthume, the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

IMPOS′THUME (*s. a different ſpelling, from the* Greek αποςημα) An apoſteme, an abſceſs, an hollow ſwelling filled with purulent matter.

Impoſt′thume (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An impoſthume. *B.*

Impos′tor (*s. from* impoſe) One who impoſes on another, one who aſſumes a fictitious character, a cheat.

Impoſt′tume (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) An impoſthume. *Ba.*

Impoſtuma′tion (*s. a different ſpelling*) An impoſthumation. *Bailey.*

Impos′ture (*s. from* impoſe) The trick of an impoſtor, cheat, impoſition by the aſſumption of a fictitious character.

Im′potence (*s. from* impotent) The want of power, weakneſs, incapacity.

Im′potency (*s. from* impotence, *but not ſo commonly uſed*) Impotence, weakneſs, incapacity.

IM′POTENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* potens *powerful*) Weak, feeble, diſabled, having no power of reſtraint, having no power of propagation.

Im′potently (*adv. from* impotent) Without power.

Impov′eriſh (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To empoveriſh, to make poor.

Impov′eriſhment (*s. from* impoveriſh) Empoveriſhment, the ſtate of being made poor. *Scott.*

Impou′nd (*v. t. from* in, *and* pound) To incloſe in a pound, to confine, to ſhut up in a pinfold.

Impound′age (*s. from* impound) The act of impounding cattle.

Impound′ed (*p. from* impound) Shut up as in a pound, confined.

Impound′ing (*p. a. from* impound) Shutting up in a pound.

Impound′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſhutting up in a pound.

Impow′er (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To empower, to put into power. *Johnſon.*

IMPRAC′TICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* practicus *practical*) Incapable of being performed, impoſſible; untractable, unmanageable.

Imprac′ticableneſs (*s. from* impracticable) The ſtate of being impracticable, impoſſibility.

IM′PRECATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* precor *to pray*) To call for evil, to call for a curſe on one's ſelf or another.

Im′precated (*p. from* imprecate) Called for as an evil.

Im′precating (*p. a. from* imprecate) Calling for evil.

Impreca′tion (*s. from* imprecate) A prayer for evil, a curſe.

Im′precatory (*adj. from* imprecate) Compriſing a prayer for evil, belonging to imprecation.

IMPRE′CIABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pretium *a prize, but not uſed*) Having no value. *Cole.*

IMPRE′GN (*v. t. from the* Lat. imprægno *to fill with young*) To impregnate, to make fruitful, to fill.

IMPREG′NABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* prehendo *to take*) Incapable of being taken, unmoved, unaffected, invincible.

Impreg′nableneſs (*s. from* impregnable) The ſtate of being impregnable.

Impreg′nably (*adv. from* impregnable) So as to defy the utmoſt effort of an enemy.

Impreg′nate (*v. t. from* impregn) To fill with young, to make prolific; to fill, to ſaturate, to tincture.

Impreg′nate (*p. from the verb*) Impregnated. *Dryden.*

Impreg′nated (*p. from* impregnate) Filled with young, filled, ſaturated.

Impreg′nating (*p. a. from* impregnate) Filling with young, making prolific, filling, ſaturating.

Impregna′tion (*s. from* impregnate) The act of making prolific, a fecundation, that with which any thing is impregnated, a ſaturation.

Impregn′ed (*p. from* impregn) Made prolific, filled with young.

Impregn′ing (*p. a. from* impregn) Making fruitful, fecundating.

IMPREJU′DICATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* præ *before, and* judico *to judge*) Unprejudiced, impartial. *Brown.*

IMPREPARA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* præparo *to prepare*) Unpreparedneſs, the want of preparation. *Hooker.*

IMPRESCRIP′TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* præſcribo *to preſcribe*) Surpaſſing the bounds of preſcription. *Cole.*

IMPRE′SS (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* premo preſſus *to preſs*) To print by preſſure, to ſtamp; to fix deep; to force into ſervice.

Impre′ſs (*s. from the verb*) A mark made by preſſure, a ſtamp, a mark of diſtinction; a motto or device; the act of forcing into ſervice, a compulſion, a ſeizure. *Sh.*

Impreſs′ed (*p. from* impreſs) Marked by preſſure, deeply fixed, forced into ſervice.

Impreſs′ible (*adj. from* impreſs) Capable of being impreſſed.

Impreſs′ing (*p. a. from* impreſs) Making a mark by preſſure, fixing deep.

Impreſs′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of forcing into the public ſervice. *Clarendon.*

Impreſs′ion (*s. from* impreſs) The act of preſſing one body upon another, the mark made by preſſure, an image fixed in the mind, an operation, an influence, an edition, the number of copies printed off at time.

Impreſs′ive (*adj. from* impreſs) Suited to make imp ſion, making impreſſion.

Impreſs′money (*s. from* impreſs, *and* money) The ney paid to a man who is preſſed into the public vice.

Impreſs′ure (*s. from* impreſs) The mark made by ſure, an impreſſion.

Impre′ſt (*v. t. pret. of* impreſs) Did impreſs, impre

Impre′ſt (*p. from* impreſs) Impreſſed. *Shakeſpe*

Impreſt′money (*s. from* impreſs, *and* money) The ney given to one who is forced into the public vice. *S*

Impri′mery (*s. not much uſed*) A print, an impreſſio printing office, the act of printing.

Impri′ming (*s. with hunters*) The rouſing or diſlodg of a wild beaſt; a ſeparation from the herd.

Impri′ming (*s. from* in, *and* prime) An eſſay, a be ning.

IM′PRIMIS (*adv. from the* Lat.) In the firſt place, fore the reſt.

Impri′nt (*v. t. from* in, *and* print) To mark by preſ to fix on the mind.

Imprint′ed (*p. from* imprint) Marked by preſſure, p ed, impreſſed; *with* in, *or* upon: *as,* "Imprinte *our minds.*" "*Diſtinctly* imprinted on *his mind.*"

Imprint′ing (*p. a. from* imprint) Printing, impreſ

Imprint′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of impreſſion impreſſion. *L*

Impris′on (*v. t. from* in, *and* priſon) To ſhut up confine, to confine in a priſon.

Impris′oned (*p. from* impriſon) Shut up, confine priſon.

Impris′oning (*p. a. from* impriſon) Shutting up, fining, confining in priſon.

Impris′onment (*s. from* impriſon) The ſtate of being priſoned, a confinement, a privation of liberty.

Improbabil′ity (*s. from* improbable) The ſtate of b improbable.

IMPROB′ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* probabilis *allowable*) Unlikely, incredible.

Improb′ably (*adv. from* improbable) Without likelih in a manner not to be approved; *but this ſenſe is obſolete.* *B*

IMPRO′BATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* probo *to approve*) To diſapprove. *Ainſw*

Improba′tion (*s. from* improbate) Diſapprobation.

IMPROB′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* bus *boneſt*) The want of honeſty, baſeneſs.

IMPRO′CEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* procerus *tall, but not ſufficiently authorized*) Low ſtature.

Improcreabil′ity (*s. from* improcreable, *but not much* Incapacity for procreation. *B*

IMPRO′CREABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* procreo *to procreate, but not much uſed*) Incapab being produced by procreation. *B*

IMPRO′CREATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* procreo *to procreate, but little uſed*) Unbegotten.

Impro′created (*adj. from* improcreate) Unbegotten.

IMPROLIF′ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* proles *an offspring, but not much uſed*) Barren, un ful.

Improlif′icate (*v. t. from* in, *and* prolific, *but not* To impregnate, to fecundate. *Bro*

IMPROMIS′CUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary and* promiſcuus *confuſed, but not uſed*) Unmixed, of confuſion.

IMPROP′ER (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* prius *proper*) Unfit, unqualified, ill adapted, in rate.

IMPROP′ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* pro *to do quickly, but not uſed*) To upbraid, to nick to haſten.

Improp′erly (*adv. from* improper) Unfitly, inco ouſly, inaccurately.

IMPRO′PRIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* prop *proper to any one*) To convert to private uſe, to to one's ſelf; to alienate the poſſeſſions of the churc put the poſſeſſions of the clergy into the hands o laity.

Impro′priated (*p. from* impropriate) Converted to vate uſe, alienated from the church, put into hands of the laity.

Impro′priating (*p. a. from* impropriate) Converti private uſe, alienating from the church, putting the hands of the laity.

Impropria′tion (*s. from* impropriate) An alienation of poſſeſſions of the church, the lands of the churc e poſſeſſion of a layman, a church living in the hands a private perſon who is obliged to provide a vicar to rve the cure.

ropri'ator (*s. from* impropriate) A layman who is oſſeſſed of a church living and, for the moſt part, bliged to provide a vicar to ſerve the cure.

PROPRI'ETY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* roprius *proper*) Unfitneſs, unſuitableneſs, inaccuracy.

PROS'PEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* roſper *ſucceſsful*) Unſucceſsful, unfortunate, unhap- y.

roſ'perouſly (*adv. from* improſperous) Unſucceſs- lly, unfortunately.

rov'able (*adj. from* improve) Capable of being im- oved.

rov'ableneſs (*s. from* improvable) The ſtate of being nprovable.

rov'ably (*adv. from* improvable) In a manner ad- itting improvement.

PRO'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* probus *honeſt*) o make better, to advance nearer to perfection.

ro've (*v. int.*) To advance in goodneſs.

PRO'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. improbo, *but not uſed*) o diſprove. *Whitgift.*

rov'ed (*p. from* improve) Made better, advanced in oodneſs.

rov'ement (*s. from* improve) The act of improving, advancing from good to better; inſtruction, edifica- on.

rov'er (*s. from* improve) One that improves.

PROVI'DED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* pro *fore, and* video *to ſee*) Unforeſeen, unexpected, un- ovided.

rov'idence (*s. from* improvident) The want of fore- ght, the want of caution.

ROV'IDENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* pro *fore, and* video *to ſee*) Wanting foreſight, wanting ution, wanting care to provide.

rov'idently (*adv. from* improvident) Without fore- ought, without care.

rov'ing (*p. a. from* improve) Making better, ad- ncing in goodneſs.

rov'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making better.

ROVIS'ION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* pro *be- e, and* video viſus *to ſee*) The want of foreſight, im- ovidence. *Brown.*

ru'dence (*s. from* imprudent) The want of prudence, diſcretion, inattention to intereſt.

ru'dency (*s. from* imprudence, *but not ſo common a ord*) Imprudence. *Scott.*

RU'DENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* udens *wiſe*) Injudicious, wanting prudence, negli- nt, indiſcreet.

ru'dently (*adv. from* imprudent) Without prudence, udiciouſly, negligently.

ru'dentneſs (*s. from* imprudent) The ſtate of being prudent. *Scott.*

udiamen'tum (*s. in old records*) The improvement lands by culture.

(*v. t. pret. of* imp) Did imp, imped.

(*p. from* imp) Imped, lengthened out, graft- *Southern.*

udence (*s. from* impudent) Immodeſty, ſhameleſs- s.

udency (*s. from* impudent, *but not ſo common a rd*) Impudence, immodeſty.

UDENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pu- s *baſhful*) Wanting modeſty, ſhameleſs.

udently (*adv. from* impudent) Without modeſty, meleſsly.

udentneſs (*s. from* impudent) The ſtate or quality of ng impudent.

UDIC'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pu- s *baſhful, but little uſed*) Lewdneſs, obſcenity. *B.*

'GN (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *againſt, and* pugno *to t*) To attack, to aſſault.

g'ned (*p. from* impugn) Attacked, aſſaulted.

gn'er (*s. from* impugn) One that attacks, one that oſes.

IS'SANCE (*s. from the* French) Impotence, inabi- , weakneſs.

ULSE (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* pello *to force*) A mmunicated force, the agency or influence of one y on another, an impreſſion, a motion, an idea.

ls'ed (*adj. from* impulſe) Driven on, forced for- d. *Scott.*

'ſion (*s. from* impulſe) The agency of one body in ion on another; an influence on the mind.

'ſive (*adj. from* impulſe) Having the power of im- ion, impelling.

Impul'ſiveneſs (*s. from* impulſive) The power of impelling.

IMPU'NITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* punio *to puniſh, but not much uſed*) Unpuniſhable.

Impu'nitively (*adv. from* impunitive) Without puniſhment. *Cole.*

IMPU'NITY (*s. from the* Lat, in *contrary to, and* punio *to puniſh*) Exemption from puniſhment, freedom from penalty.

IMPU'RE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* purus *pure*) Void of purity, unholy, unchaſte, obſcene, foul, droſſy.

Impu'rely (*adv. from* impure) With impurity.

Impu'reneſs (*s. from* impure) Impurity.

Impu'rity (*s. from* impure) The want of purity, an act of impurity, a foulneſs, a feculency.

Impur'ple (*v. t. from* purple) To make of a purple colour, to make red.

Impurpled (*p. from* impurple) Made of a purple colour, made red; *with* with; *as,* "Empurpled with *celeſtial roſes.*"

Impur'pling (*p. a. from* impurple) Making of a purple colour, dying red.

IMPU'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* puto *to account*) Chargeable to any one, capable of being imputed; accuſable, chargeable; *but this ſenſe is judged improper.* *Ayliffe.*

Impu'tableneſs (*s. from* imputable) The quality of being imputable.

Imputa'tion (*s. from* impute) The act of imputing, that which is imputed; a cenſure, a reproach; a hint, a reflection. *Shakeſp.*

Impu'tative (*adj. from* impute) Belonging to imputation, capable of being imputed. *Ainſworth.*

IMPU'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* puto *to account*) To charge upon, to attribute to, to reckon to one that which does not properly belong to him.

Impu'ted (*p. from* impute) Charged upon, attributed to, ſet to a man's account though it does not properly belong to him.

Impu'ter (*s. from* impute) One that imputes.

Impu'ting (*p. a. from* impute) Charging upon, attributing to, ſetting that to the account of another which does not properly belong to him.

Imputreſcibil'ity (*s. from* imputreſcible) The ſtate or quality of being incorruptible. *Scott.*

IMPUTRES'CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* putreſco *to grow rotten*) Incorruptible. *Bailey.*

IMPU'TRIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* putridus *rotten, but not uſed*) Free from putrefaction, incorruptible. *Bailey.*

I'MUM (*s. in aſtrology, from the* Lat.) The fourth or loweſt houſe in the figure of the heavens.

IN (*prep. from the* Lat.) Within, within the compaſs of, in the time of, in the ſtate of, at, by, before, in preſence of, for, concerning. "In *that,*" becauſe.

In (*adv. from the prep.*) Within ſome place, into ſome place, in ſome ſtate, in cloſe connection with.

INABIL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* habilis *able*) Weakneſs, incapacity, want of power.

Ina'ble (*v. t. but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enable. *Sc.*

INAB'STINENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ab *from, and* teneo *to hold*) Intemperance, the want of power to abſtain.

INACCES'SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ad *to, and* cedo *to go*) Unapproachable, incapable of being approached; *with* to: *as,* "*Many other hidden parts of nature are* inacceſſible to *us.*"

Inacces'ſibleneſs (*s. from* inacceſſible) The ſtate of being inacceſſible.

Inac'curacy (*s. from* inaccurate) The want of exactneſs.

INAC'CURATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ad *to, and* curo *to take care*) Wanting exactneſs.

INAC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ago actus *to do*) The want of action, idleneſs.

INAC'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ago actus *to do*) Void of action, idle, indolent.

Inac'tively (*adv. from* inactive) Without action, idly, indolently.

Inac'tiveneſs (*s. from* inactive) The ſtate of inaction. *Sc.*

Inactiv'ity (*s. from* inactive) Idleneſs, ſluggiſhneſs.

INAD'EQUATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ad *to, and* æquus *equal*) Unequal to the purpoſe, defective, falling below the due proportion.

Inad'equately (*adv. from* inadequate) Defectively, below due proportion.

Inad'equateneſs (*s. from* inadequate) The ſtate of being inadequate.

Inadver'tence (*s. from* inadvertent) Inattention, careleſſneſs, an act of negligence.

Inadver'tency (*s. from* inadvertence, *but not ſo common a word*) An inadvertence, an act of inattention.

INADVER'TENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, ad *to*, *and* verto *to turn*) Inattentive, negligent, careleſs.

Inadver'tently (*adv. from* inadvertent) Careleſsly, inattentively.

Inadver'tentneſs (*s. from* inadvertent) The ſtate or quality of being inadvertent. *Scott.*

INAD'ULABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* adulor *to flatter*, *but not uſed*) Incapable of being flattered. *Cole.*

Inaffabil'ity (*s. from* inaffable) Reſervedneſs in converſation. *Cole.*

INAFF'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* affabilis *affable*) Reſerved, ſour, unpleaſant in converſation. *Scott.*

INAFFECTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, ad *to*, *and* facio *to make*) The ſtate of being void of affectation. *Scott.*

INAL'IENABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* alieno *to eſtrange*) Incapable of being alienated.

Inal'ienableneſs (*s. from* inalienable) The ſtate of being inalienable. *Scott.*

INALIMEN'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* alimentum *nouriſhment*) Affording no nouriſhment.

INAM'BULATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* ambulo *to walk*, *but not uſed*) To walk up and down. *Cole.*

Inam'elling (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An enameling, the art of laying on enamel. *Dict. of Arts.*

INA'MIABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* amiabilis *lovely*) Unlovely, unworthy of love. *Scott.*

Ina'miableneſs (*s. from* inamiable) Unlovelineſs, the want of amiable qualities. *Scott.*

Inamiſſibil'ity (*s. from* inamiſſible) The ſtate of being inamiſſible. *Scott.*

INAMIS'SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* amiſſum *loſt*) Incapable of being loſt. *Hammond.*

Inamis'ſibleneſs (*s. from* inamiſſible) The ſtate of being inamiſſible. *Scott.*

INAMORA'TO (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* amor *love*) A lover, one who is enamoured.

INAM'OUR (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* amor *love*, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enamour, to engage in love. *Scott.*

Inam'oured (*p. from* inamour) Enamoured, captivated with love. *Scott.*

INA'NE (*adj. from the* Lat. inanis *empty*) Empty, void.

INANIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inanis *vain*, *and* loquor *to ſpeak*, *but not uſed*) Speaking to no purpoſe. *Bailey.*

INANIL'OQUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. inanis *vain*, *and* loquor *to ſpeak*, *but not uſed*) Speaking to no purpoſe, babbling. *Bailey.*

INAN'IMATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* animo *to give life*, *but now grown obſolete*) To animate, to quicken. *Donne.*

INAN'IMATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* animo *to give life*) Void of life, void of ſpirit.

Inan'imated (*adj. from* inanimate) Lifeleſs, dead, void of ſpirit.

Inani'tion (*s. from* inane) Emptineſs, the want of fulneſs in the veſſels of an animal body.

Inan'ity (*s. from* inane) Emptineſs, void ſpace.

INAP'PETENCY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* appeto *to deſire*) Want of ſtomach, want of appetite.

INAP'PLICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* applico *to apply*) Incapable of being applied.

Inap'plicableneſs (*s. from* inapplicable) The ſtate or quality of being inapplicable. *Scott.*

INAPPLICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* applico *to apply*) Indolence, inactivity, negligence.

INAR'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* aro *to plough*, *but little uſed*) Incapable of tillage.

Ina'rch (*v. t. from* in, *and* arch) To graft by approach.

Inarch'ed (*p. from* inarch) Grafted by approach.

Inarch'ing (*p. a. from* inarch) Grafting by approach.

Inarch'ing (*s. from the part.*) The method of grafting by approach.

INARGENTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* argentum *ſilver*) The act or proceſs of gilding with ſilver.

INARTIC'ULATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* articulus *a joint*) Indiſtinct, uttered without that diſtinctneſs which is obſerved in ſpeaking.

Inartic'ulately (*adv. from* inarticulate) Indiſtinctly, without the diſtinctneſs of the human voice.

Inartic'ulateneſs (*s. from* inarticulate) A confuſion of ſounds, the want of diſtinction in pronunciation.

INARTIFIC'IAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, ars *art*, *and* facio *to do*) Done contrary to art.

Inartific'ially (*adv. from* inartificial) Without art, trary to art.

Inartific'ialneſs (*s. from* inartificial) The want of art.

INATTEN'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* tendo *to bend the mind to*) Diſregard, neglect, carel neſs.

INATTEN'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, attendo *to attend*) Careleſs, negligent.

Inattent'ively (*adv. from* inattentive) Careleſsly, inattention.

INAU'DIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* dio *to hear*) Incapable of being heard, void of ſoun

INAU'GURATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inauguro *to co crate*) To ſet apart to ſacred uſe, to inveſt with by ſolemn rites, to ſet about, to begin. *Wo*

Inaugura'tion (*s. from* inaugurate) Inveſtiture by ſol rites.

INAU'RATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* aurum To gild with gold.

Inaura'tion (*s. from* inaurate) The act or proceſs of ing with gold.

INAUSPI'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, auſpex *an augur*) Having ill omens, unlucky, un tunate.

Inauſpic'iouſly (*adv. from* inauſpicious) With ill om with bad ſucceſs.

Inauſpic'iouſneſs (*s. from* inauſpicious) The ſtate or lity of being inauſpicious.

Inbe'ing (*s. from* in, *and* being) Inherence, inſepara neſs.

Inblau'ra (*s. in old records*) The produce of land.

Inbo'rh (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The obſervation form made of all that came into England from Scotland.

Inbo'rn (*s. from* in, *and* born) Innate, implanted by na

Inbor'ow (*s. a different ſpelling*) The inborh, the obſe tion of thoſe that paſſed between the two kingdom England and Scotland.

Inbreath'ed (*adj. from* in, *and* breath) Inſpired, in by inſpiration.

Inbre'd (*adj. from* in, *and* breed) Produced within, nerated within.

IN'CA (*s. in Peru*) A king, a prince of the blood.

Inca'ge (*v. t. from* in, *and* cage) To ſhut up in a to confine.

Incag'ed (*p. from* incage) Shut up in a cage, confin

Incag'ing (*p. a. from* incage) Shutting up in a cage, fining.

INCALES'CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* caleſc *grow warm*) The ſtate of growing warm, warm

Incales'cency (*s. from* incaleſcence, *but not ſo comm word*) Incaleſcence, warmth.

INCALES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* caleſc *grow warm*) Growing hot by ſome inteſtine mo growing warm by fermentation.

INCAMERA'TION (*s. in the Roman chancery*) An mentation to the dominion or revenue of the pope

Inca'mp (*v. int. from* in, *and* camp, *but not ſo comm ſpelling*) To encamp, to pitch tents for the accom dation of an army.

Incamp'ment (*s. from* incamp, *but not ſo common a ling*) An encampment.

INCANTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* canto A charm uttered by ſinging, an enchantment.

INCANTA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One that uſes inc tion.

Incan'tatory (*adj. from* incantator) Belonging to inc tion, magical.

Incan'ton (*v. t. from* in, *and* canton) To unite to a ca

Incan'toned (*p. from* incanton) United to a canton, ed to a ſeparate community.

Incan'toning (*p. a. from* incanton) Uniting to a ton, forming into a ſeparate community.

Incan'toning (*s. from the part.*) The act of unitin a canton.

Incapabil'ity (*s. from* incapable) A natural inabilit legal diſqualification.

INCA'PABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *an* pax *containing*) Wanting power, unable to receive, qualified; *with* of: *as*, "Incapable of *purchaſing*.

Inca'pableneſs (*s. from* incapable) Incapacity.

INCAPA'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, capax *containing*) Narrow, containing little.

Incapa'ciouſneſs (*s. from* incapacious) Narrowneſs, of room.

INCAPAC'ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to* capax *able to contain*) To diſable, to weaken, to qualify.

Incapac'itated (*p. from* incapacitate) Diſabled, we ed, diſqualified.

apac′itating (*p. a. from* incapacitate) Diſabling, eakening, diſqualifying.

APAC′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ca- ax *able*) Inability, want of natural powers.

AR′CERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* carcer *a iſon*) To impriſon, to confine, to confine in priſon.

ar′cerated (*p. from* incarcerate) Impriſoned, confined, ut up in priſon.

ar′cerating (*p. a. from* incarcerate) Impriſoning, con- ning, ſhutting up in priſon.

arcera′tion (*s. from* incarcerate) An impriſonment, a onfinement.

A′RN (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* caro *fleſh*) To over with fleſh.

′rn (*v. int.*) To breed fleſh.

ar′nadine (*v. t. from* incarn) To die red, to die of a eſh colour. *Shakeſpeare.*

ARNAN′TIA (*s. in ſurgery*, *from the* Lat.) Medica- ents ſuited to incarn wounds.

r′nate (*v. t. from* incarn) To clothe with fleſh, to mbody with fleſh.

r′nate (*p. from the verb*) Clothed with fleſh, embo- ed in fleſh; tinged with a deep red, having a fleſh lour. *Scotch dialect.*

r′nated (*p. from* incarnate) Embodied in fleſh; filled with new fleſh. *Scott.*

r′native (*s. from* incarnate) A medicine ſuited to in- rn.

rn′ed (*p. from* incarn) Covered with fleſh.

r′ning (*p. a. from* incarn) Covering with fleſh, fill- g up with new fleſh.

rta′tion (*s. in chymiſtry*) The depart, a method of parating gold from ſilver.

′ſe (*v. t. from* in, *and* caſe) To cover with a caſe, incloſe. *Pope.*

′ſed (*p. from* incaſe) Covered with a caſe, incloſed.

′ſing (*p. a. from* incaſe) Covering with a caſe, in- oſing.

AS′TELLED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* caſtellum *caſtle*) Built round with ſtone work in the form of a tle caſtle. *Scott.*

A′VATED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* cavo *to hol- w*) Made hollow. *Scott.*

AU′TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* utus *wary*) Unwary, negligent.

u′tiouſly (*adv. from* incautious) Unwarily, negli- ntly.

END′IARY (*s. from the* Lat. incendo *to burn*) One o ſets a houſe on fire; one who promotes quar- s.

ENSE (*s. from the* Lat. incendo *to burn*) An odorife- s exhalation made by fire to ſome deity; a kind of ering.

EN′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. incendo incenſus *to burn*) enrage, to provoke, to exaſperate.

ns′ed (*p. from* incenſe) Enraged, provoked, exaſpe- ed.

′ſement (*s. from* incenſe) Rage, heat, fury.

′ſing (*p. a. from* incenſe) Enraging, provoking, aſperating.

′ſion (*s. from* incenſe) The act of kindling, the ſtate being on fire.

′ſor (*s. from* incenſe) One who kindles anger, one o inflames the paſſions.

′ſory (*s. from* incenſe) A cenſer, a veſſel in which enſe is burned.

N′TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. incendo *to burn*) Incit- , encouraging.

′tive (*s. from the adj.*) A motive, an incitement.

P′TION (*s. from the* Lat. incepto *to begin*) A begin- g. *Bacon.*

P′TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. incepto *to begin*) Noting eginning.

P′TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One who begins.

′tour (*s. an old ſpelling*) An inceptor, one that be- s. *Cole.*

R′ATED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* cera *wax*) ered with wax. *Scott.*

RA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* cera *wax*, *not much uſed*) The act of covering with wax; the ceſs of reducing any thing to the conſiſtence of x. *Scott.*

R′NING (*s. from the* Lat. incerno *to ſift*, *but not*) The act of ſifting. *Cole.*

R′TITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* itudo *certainty*) Uncertainty, doubtfulneſs.

S′SANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* cedo *aſe*) Unceaſing, uninterrupted, continual.

ſantly (*adv. from* inceſſant) Without intermiſſion, inually.

Inceſſant′neſs (*s. from* inceſſant) The ſtate or quality of being inceſſant. *Scott.*

IN′CEST (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* caſtus *chaſte*) Marriage with one too near akin, cohabitation with one too near of kin.

Inces′tuous (*adj. from* inceſt) Living in inceſt, chargeable with inceſt.

Inces′tuouſly (*adv. from* inceſtuous) With inceſt, in an inceſtuous manner.

Inces′tuouſneſs (*s. from* inceſtuous) The ſtate of being inceſtuous.

INCH (*s. from the* Sax. ince) A meaſure of length, the ſuppoſed length of three barley corns; a ſmall length, a point of time.

Inch (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To drive by ſlow degrees, to deal out ſparingly.

Inch (*v. int.*) To advance a little at a time, to retire by little and little.

Inch (*adj. from the ſub.*) Having the meaſure of an inch, having the thickneſs of an inch. “*An* inch *board.*”

Inchai′n (*v. t. from* in, *and* chain, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enchain. *Scott.*

Incha′nt (*v. t. from* in, *and* chant, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enchant. *Scott.*

Inchant′ed (*p. from* inchant, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enchanted.

Inchant′er (*s. from* inchant, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An enchanter.

Inchant′ing (*p. a. from* inchant, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enchanting.

Inchant′ment (*s. from* inchant, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An enchantment. *Scott.*

Inchant′reſs (*s. from* inchant, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An enchantreſs. *Scott.*

Incha′ſe (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enchaſe; to ſet work in gold or ſilver.

Inch′ed (*p. from* inch) Meaſured by inches, dealt out ſparingly.

Inch′ed (*adj. from* inch) Containing inches, having the thickneſs of inches. “*A two* inched *plank.*”

Inch′ing (*p. a. from* inch) Meaſuring by inches, dealing out by inches.

IN′CHIPIN (*s. with hunters*) The loweſt gut of a deer, part of the inſide of a deer. *Ainſworth.*

Inch′meal (*s. from* inch, *and* meal) A piece an inch long. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inch′meal (*adv. from the ſub. a colloquial word*) By ſmall quantities, in ſmall portions.

IN′CHOATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inchoo *to begin*) To commence, to begin.

In′choate (*p. from the verb*) Begun. *Raleigh.*

In′choated (*p. from* inchoate) Begun. *Scott.*

Inchoa′tion (*s. from* inchoate) A beginning, a commencement.

In′choative (*adj. from* inchoate) Inceptive, noting a beginning.

In′choative (*s. in grammar*, *from the adj.*) A word which notes the beginning of action, an inceptive.

INCIC′URABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* cicur *tame*) Incapable of being tamed. *Scott.*

INCI′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* cædo *to cut*) To cut, to cut into.

Inci′ded (*p. from* incide, *by medical writers*) Cut into, divided.

In′cidence (*s. from* incident) The direction with which one body ſtrikes on another; the act of falling in with, a meeting together; an accident, a caſualty.

In′cidency (*s. from* incidence, *but not ſo common a word*) An incidence.

IN′CIDENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* cado *to fall*) Happening, falling in by accident, caſual, fortuitous.

In′cident (*s. from the adj.*) A caſualty, that which falls in beſide the main deſign.

Inciden′tal (*adj. from* incident) Incident, caſual, fortuitous.

Incident′ally (*adv. from* incidental) Occaſionally, caſually, beſides the main deſign.

Incident′alneſs (*s. from* incidental) Caſualty, the ſtate of being incidental.

In′cidently (*adv. from* incident) Caſually, occaſionally, by the way.

In′cidentneſs (*s. from* incident) A liableneſs to happen. *Scott.*

Inci′ding (*p. a. from* incide) Cutting, ſeparating.

INCIN′ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* cineres *aſhes*) To reduce to aſhes.

Incin′erated (*p. from* incinerate) Reduced to aſhes.

Incin′erating (*p. a. from* incinerate) Reducing to aſhes.

Incinera′tion (*s. from* incinerate) The act of burning to aſhes.

INCIPA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* cœpio *to begin*, *but not much uſed*) The act of beginning, a beginning. *Cole.*

Incir′cle (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To encircle.

Incir′cled (*p. from* incircle) Encircled.

Incir′cling (*p. a. from* incircle) Encircling.

INCIRCUMSPEC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, circum *about*, *and* ſpecio *to look*) The want of circumſpection, the want of caution.

INCI′SED (*adj. from the* Lat. inciſus *cut*) Cut, made by cutting. *Wiſeman.*

INCIS′ION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* cædo *to cut*) A cut, a wound made with a ſharp inſtrument, the ſeparation of the viſcid humours by medicine.

INCI′SIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* cædo *to cut*) Having the quality of cutting, having the power of dividing.

INCI′SIVI (*s. in anatomy*, *from the* Lat.) The inciſores, the four foremoſt teeth in each jaw.

INCI′SOR (*s. in anatomy*) One of the inciſores, one of the fore teeth in each jaw.

INCISO′RES (*s. plu. of* inciſor, *from the* Lat.) The inciſivi, the four foremoſt teeth in the fore part of each jaw.

Inci′ſory (*adj. from* inciſor) Having the power to cut.

INCI′SURE (*s. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* cædo *to cut*) A cut, an aperture. *Derham.*

Incita′tion (*s. from* incite) An incitement, an incentive, a motive.

INCI′TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *upon*, *and* cito *to call*) To animate, to puſh forward, to ſtir up, to urge on.

Inci′ted (*p. from* incite) Stirred up, urged on.

Inci′tement (*s. from* incite) An incentive, a motive.

Inci′ting (*p. a. from* incite) Stirring up, urging on.

INCIV′IL (*adj. from the* Lat. incivilis, *but not ſo commonly uſed*) Uncivil.

Incivil′ity (*s from* incivil) The want of courteſy, an act of rudeneſs.

Inciv′ily (*adv. from* incivil, *but not ſo commonly uſed*) Uncivilly, rudely. *Scott.*

INCLAMA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *upon*, *and* clamo *to call*, *but not much uſed*) The act of calling upon. *Bail.*

INCLAMITA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *upon*, *and* clamito *to cry out*, *but not uſed*) The act of calling upon frequently, a repeated call. *Cole.*

Inclau′ſa (*s. in old records*) An incloſure near a houſe.

In′cle (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Inkle, a kind of tape.

Inclem′ency (*s. from* inclement) Roughneſs, ſeverity, cruelty.

INCLE′MENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* clemens *mild*) Unmerciful, void of tenderneſs, harſh, rugged.

Incli′nable (*adj. from* incline) Having an inclination, having a tendency.

Inclina′tion (*s. from* incline) A tendency towards any point, a natural aptitude, a propenſion of mind, an affection; the variation of the magnetic needle from the north; a direction to any point below the plane of the horizon; the act of pouring off liquors from the ſediment, by inclining the veſſel.

Incli′natorily (*adv. from* inclinatory) With inclination to one ſide or other, with ſome deviation from north or ſouth, obliquely.

Incli′natory (*adj. from* incline) Bending, having a power of inclining.

INCLI′NE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* clino *to bend*) To bend, to lean, to tend towards any part; to begin to have an inclination, to feel the beginning of deſire.

Incli′ne (*v. t.*) To bend, to incurvate, to give a direction or tendency, to turn the deſires.

Incli′ned (*p. from* incline) Bent, directed to ſome point, leaning from a perpendicular direction; favourably diſpoſed to any thing.

Incli′ner (*s. from* incline) An inclined dial. *D. of Arts.*

Incli′ning (*p. a. from* incline) Bending, ſloping, bending downwards, leaning from a perpendicular direction; feeling an inclination, turning the deſires.

Incli′p (*v. t. from* in, *and* clip) To incloſe, to ſurround. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inclip′ped (*p. from* inclip) Incloſed, ſurrounded.

Inclip′ping (*p. a. from* inclip) Incloſing, ſurrounding.

Inclois′ter (*v. t. from* in, *and* cloiſter) To ſhut up in a cloiſter.

Inclois′tered (*p. from* incloiſter) Shut up in a cloiſter.

Inclois′tering (*p. a. from* incloiſter) Shutting up in a cloiſter.

Inclo′ſe (*v. t. from* in, *and* cloſe) To encloſe, to ſhut in, to fence about, to ſurround.

Inclo′ſed (*p. from* incloſe) Encloſed, ſhut in, fe about.

Inclo′ſing (*p. a. from* incloſe) Shutting in, fencing ab ſurrounding.

Inclo′ſure (*s. from* incloſe) An encloſure, a place incl a piece of ground fenced in.

Inclou′d (*v. t. from* in, *and* cloud) To darken, to ſcure.

Incloud′ed (*p. from* incloud) Darkened, obſcured.

Incloud′ing (*p. a. from* incloud) Darkening, obſcuri

INCLU′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* cludo *to ſ* To incloſe, to ſhut in; to comprize, to comprehen

Inclu′ded (*p. from* include) Incloſed, comprized, ta in.

Inclu′ding (*p. a. from* include) Incloſing, comprizi taking in.

Inclu′ſion (*s. from* include) The act of including; a r torical figure in which the ſame word is repeate give it the greater force.

Inclu′ſive (*adj. from* include) Incloſing, encircling, co prehending.

Inclu′ſively (*adv. from* incluſive) In a manner that ta in the whole of what has been mentioned.

INCOA′CT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* coa *driven together*, *but not uſed*) Uncompelled.

Incoac′ted (*adj. from* incoact, *but not uſed*) Unconfin ed.

INCOAG′ULABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, coagulo *to coagulate*) Incapable of coagulation.

INCOEXIS′TENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, exiſto *to exiſt*) The ſtate or quality of not exiſting gether.

Inco′g (*adv. contracted from* incognito) In a ſtate concealment, in private.

Incog′itancy (*s. from* incogitant) The want of thou

INCOG′ITANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, cogito *to think often*) Void of thought.

Incog′itantneſs (*s. from* incogitant) Incogitancy.

INCOG′ITATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, cogito *to think*) Wanting the power of thought.

INCOG′NITO (*adv. from the* Lat.) In a ſtate of conc ment, in private.

INCOGNOS′CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, cognoſco *to know*) Incapable of being known.

Incohe′rence (*s. from* incoherent) The want of connex the want of coherence.

Incoher′ency (*s. from* incoherence, *but not ſo comm word*) Incoherence.

INCOHE′RENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, cohæreo *to ſtick together*) Wanting connexion, w ing coherence, inconſiſtent, looſe, unconnected.

Incohe′rently (*adv. from* incoherent) Without cohe inconſiſtently.

Incohe′rentneſs (*s. from* incoherent) Inconſiſtency, w of coheſion.

INCO′HIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* hibeo *to reſtrain*, *but not uſed*) Incapable of bein ſtrained.

INCOLU′MITY (*s. from the* Lat. incolumitas *ſafety little uſed*) Safety, ſecurity.

Incom′brous (*adj. obſolete*) Cumberſome, troubleſome

Incombuſtibil′ity (*s. from* incombuſtible) The ſtat quality of being incombuſtible.

INCOMBUS′TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contra and* comburo *to burn*) Incapable of being burned.

Incombus′tibleneſs (*s. from* incombuſtible) The ſta quality of being incombuſtible.

In′come (*s. from* in, *and* come) A revenue, that w comes in as a yearly rent, the produce of any thi

INCOM′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* co *companion*, *but not much uſed*) Unſociableneſs, the of civility.

Incommenſurabil′ity (*s. from* incommenſurable) ſtate of being incommenſurable.

INCOMMEN′SURABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in co *to*, con *with*, *and* menſura *a meaſure*) Incapable o ing reduced to any fixed ſtandard, incapable of meaſured together.

Incommen′ſurableneſs (*s. from* incommenſurable) ſtate or quality of being incommenſurable, incom ſurability.

INCOMMEN′SURATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in contra con *with*, *and* menſura *a meaſure*) Incapable of reduced to one common meaſure; *with* to: *as*, commenſurate to *one another*."

Incommen′ſurateneſs (*s. from* incommenſurate) Th or quality of being incommenſurate.

Incommiſcibil′ity (*s. from* incommiſcible, *but not uſed*) The ſtate or quality of being incom ble.

OMMIS′CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *nd* commiſceo *to mix, but not much uſed*) Incapable f being mixed. *Cole.*

om′modate (*v. t. from* incommode) To put to incon- enience, to diſturb.

OMMO′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *ith, and* modus *a form*) To put to inconvenience, diſturb the order without doing much injury.

mmo′ded (*p. from* incommode) Put to inconveni- ce, diſturbed.

mmo′ding (*p. a. from* incommode) Putting to ſome convenience.

mmo′dious (*adj. from* incommode) Inconvenient, ubleſome rather than injurious.

mmo′diouſly (*adv. from* incommodious) With in- nvenience.

mmo′diouſneſs (*s. from* incommodious) Inconve- ence.

mmod′ity (*s. from* incommode) Inconvenience, uble.

mmunicabil′ity (*s. from* incommunicable) The ſtate quality of being incommunicable.

MMU′NICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, communis *common*) Incapable of communication, xpreſſible, incapable of being imparted to another.

mmu′nicableneſs (*s. from* incommunicable) The ſtate quality of being incommunicable. *Scott.*

mmu′nicably (*adv. from* incommunicable) In a nner not to be communicated.

MMU′NICATING (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* *and* communis *common*) Having no intercourſe.

MMU′TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, commuto *to exchange*) Incapable of being ex- nged. *Scott.*

MPA′CT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pactus *compact*) Disjointed, looſe, wanting cohe- ce.

pact′ed (*adj. from* incompact) Incompact, looſe, nting coherence.

M′PARABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *b, and* paro *to compare*) Excellent above compa- n, excellent beyond all competition.

′parableneſs (*s. from* incomparable) Excellence be- d compariſon, the ſtate or quality of being incom- ble. *Scott.*

′parably (*adv. from* incomparable) Beyond com- ſon, without competition; in the higheſt degree, llently.

′paſs (*v. t. but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To encom- , to incloſe on every ſide, to ſurround.

′paſſed (*p. from* incompaſs) Encompaſſed, ſur- ded.

′paſſing (*p. a. from* incompaſs) Encompaſſing, ſur- ding.

PAS′SIONATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *with, and* patior *to ſuffer*) Void of pity, void of pathy.

patibil′ity (*s. a common, but not ſo correct a ſpel- from* incompatible) Incompetibility, the incon- cy of one thing with another.

PAT′IBLE (*adj. a common but not ſo analogical a g, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* competo *to*) Inconſiſtent, wanting agreement; *with* with: Incompatible with *the love of God.*"

at′ibly (*adv. from* incompatible) Incompetibly, ſiſtently, without proper agreement.

PENS′ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, ompenſo *to recompenſe*) Incapable of being com- ted, incapable of recompenſe.

etency (*s. from* incompetent) The want of com- cy, inability.

′PETENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* eto *to agree*) Unſuitable, inadequate, wanting rtion; *with* for: *as*, "*An* incompetent *cauſe* for *mation of the world.*"

etently (*adv. from* incompetent) Unſuitably, in- ately.

etibil′ity (*s. a correct but not ſo common a ſpelling*, incompetible) Incompatibility, inconſiſtence.

PET′IBLE (*adj. a correct ſpelling, from the* Lat. in *ry to, and* competo *to agree*) Unſuitable, incom- e.

t′ibleneſs (*s. from* incompetible) Incompatibi- nconſiſtence. *Scott.*

t′ibly (*adv. from* incompetible) Incompatibly, ably.

ea′t (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Incomplete.

PLE′TE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *and* pleo *to fill up*) Imperfect, unfiniſhed.

Incomple′tely (*adv. from* incomplete) Imperfectly.

Incomple′teneſs (*s. from* incomplete) Imperfection, the ſtate of being unfiniſhed.

INCOMPLE′X (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* complexus *involved*) Uncompounded, ſimple. *Phil.*

Incompli′ance (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* compliance) Untractableneſs, refuſal, uncomplaiſance.

INCOMPO′SED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* compono *to compoſe*) Diſcompoſed, diſturbed, diſordered.

Incompo′ſedly (*adv. from* incompoſed) With diſcompoſure. *Scott.*

Incompo′ſedneſs (*s. from* incompoſed) The ſtate of being put out of order, diſcompoſure. *Scott.*

INCOMPOS′ITE (*adj. in arithmetic, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* compono *to compoſe*) Uncompounded, ſimple, prime.

Incompoſſibil′ity (*s. from* incompoſſible) The quality of being incompoſſible, the impoſſibility of ſubſiſting together.

INCOMPOS′SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* poſſum *to be able*) Incapable of ſubſiſting together.

Incomprehenſibil′ity (*s. from* incomprehenſible) The ſtate or quality of being incomprehenſible.

INCOMPREHEN′SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* comprehendo *to comprehend*) Incapable of being comprehended, inconceivable; incapable of being contained; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete. Hooker.*

Incomprehen′ſibleneſs (*s. from* incomprehenſible) The ſtate or quality of being incomprehenſible. *Scott.*

Incomprehen′ſibly (*adv. from* incomprehenſible) In a manner not to be comprehended. *Locke.*

Incompreſſibil′ity (*s. from* incompreſſible) An incapacity of being preſſed into leſs room.

INCOMPRES′SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* premo *to preſs*) Incapable of being preſſed into leſs room.

Incompres′ſibleneſs (*s. from* incompreſſible) The ſtate or quality of being incompreſſible.

Incompu′trible (*adj. not ſufficiently authorized*) Incapable of putrifaction. *Cole.*

INCONCEAL′ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* celo *to hide*) Incapable of being concealed. *Brown.*

INCONCEIV′ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* capio *to take*) Incapable of being conceived.

Inconceiv′ableneſs (*s. from* inconceivable) The ſtate or quality of being inconceivable.

Inconceiv′ably (*adv. from* inconceivable) In a manner not to be conceived of.

INCONCEP′TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* capio *to take, but now grown obſolete*) Inconceivable, incomprehenſible. *Hale.*

INCONCIN′NITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* concinnus *fit*) Unfitneſs, incompetibility. *Scott.*

INCONCLU′DENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* concludo *to conclude*) Having no conſequence, inconcluſive. *Ayliffe.*

INCONCLU′SIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* concludo *to conclude*) Having no conſequence, wanting in argument, defective in evidence.

Inconclu′ſively (*adv. from* inconcluſive) Without juſt concluſion, without evidence ſufficient to determine the underſtanding.

Inconclu′ſiveneſs (*s. from* inconcluſive) The ſtate or quality of being inconcluſive.

INCONCO′CT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* concoquo *to concoct*) Immature, unripened, undigeſted.

Inconcoct′ed (*adj. from* inconcoct) Immature, unripened, undigeſted.

Inconcoc′tion (*s. from* inconcoct) Immaturity, unripeneſs, a ſtate of indigeſtion.

INCONCUR′RING (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* concurro *to run together*) Wanting concurrence. *Br.*

INCONCU′SS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cuſſus *ſhaken, but not uſed*) Unſhaken. *Bailey.*

Inconcus′ſable (*adj. from* inconcuſs, *but not uſed*) Incapable of being ſhaken. *Bailey.*

INCON′DITE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* condo *to build*) Unpoliſhed, rude, irregular. *Phillips.*

INCONDI′TIONAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* do *to give*) Having no exception, having no condition, void of ſtipulation.

Incondi′tionate (*adj. from* inconditional) Unlimited, unreſtrained by conditions, abſolute. *Boyle.*

INCONFOR′MITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* forma *a form*) The want of compliance with the forms or practices of others.

INCONFU′SION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* confundo conſundo conſuſus *to confound*) Diſtinctneſs. *Bacon.*

INCONGEA'LABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* congelo *to congeal*) Incapable of being congealed. *S.*

Incongea'lableneſs (*s. from* incongealable) The impoſſibility of being congealed. *Scott.*

INCON'GRUENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* congruo *to come together*) Unſuitableneſs, inconſiſtence, diſagreemennt.

INCONGRU'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* congruo *to come together*) Unſuitableneſs, impropriety, diſagreement of parts, want of ſymmetry.

INCON'GRUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* congruo *to come together*) Unſuitable, unfit, inconſiſtent, abſurd.

Incon'gruouſly (*adv. from* incongruous) Improperly, unfitly.

INCONNEX'EDLY (*adv. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* connecto *to knit together, but little uſed*) Without any connexion. *Brown.*

INCONNEX'ION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* connecto *to join together*) The want of connexion, the want of coherence. *In rhetoric*, the aſyndeton.

INCON'SCIONABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* conſcientia *conſcience*) Void of conſcience, unreaſonable.

Incon'ſequence (*s. from* inconſequent) The want of conſequence, inconcluſiveneſs.

Incon'ſequency (*s. from* inconſequence, *but little uſed*) Inconſequence.

INCON'SEQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* ſequor *to follow*) Having no juſt conſequence, void of juſt concluſion.

Incon'ſequently (*adv. from* inconſequent) Without conſequence, inconcluſively, without force of argument.

Incon'ſequentneſs (*s. from* inconſequent) Inconſequence, incluſiveneſs. *Scott.*

INCONSID'ERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* conſidero *to conſider*) Unimportant, unworthy of conſideration.

Inconſid'erableneſs (*s. from* inconſiderable) The ſtate of being unimportant. *Scott.*

INCONSID'ERANCY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* conſidero *to conſider*) Inconſiderateneſs. *Scott.*

INCONSID'ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* conſidero *to conſider*) Inattentive, thoughtleſs, raſh.

Inconſid'erately (*adv. from* inconſiderate) Inattentively, careleſsly, without conſideration.

Inconſid'erateneſs (*s. from* inconſiderate) Inattention, want of thought, raſhneſs.

Inconſidera'tion (*s. from* inconſiderate) Inattention, the want of thought, raſhneſs.

Inconſis'tence (*s. from* inconſiſtent) The oppoſition of one thing to another, incongruity, abſurdity, unſteadineſs.

Inconſis'tency (*s. from* inconſiſtence) Inconſiſtence, abſurdity, unſteadineſs; *with* with: *as*, "Inconſiſtency with *ourſelves is the greateſt weakneſs of human nature.*"

INCONSIS'TENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* ſto *to ſtand*) Unſuitable, incongruous, contrary, abſurd; *with* with: *as*, "Inconſiſtent with *politeneſs, and good humour.*"

Inconſis'tently (*adv. from* inconſiſtent) Abſurdly, incongruouſly, with ſelf contradiction.

Inconſis'tentneſs (*s. from* inconſiſtent) Inconſiſtence, incongruity, abſurdity, unſteadineſs.

INCONSO'LABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* conſolor *to comfort*) Incapable of comfort, ſorrowful beyond a poſſibility of receiving comfort.

Inconſo'lableneſs (*s. from* inconſolable) The ſtate of being inconſolable. *Scott.*

Inconſo'lably (*adv. from* inconſolable) In an inconſolable manner.

INCON'SONANCY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* conſono *to ſound together*) Inconſiſtency, diſagreement with itſelf.

INCONSPIC'UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* ſpecio *to look*) Indiſcernible, imperceptible by the ſight.

Incon'ſtancy (*s. from* inconſtant) Unſteadineſs, mutability of temper.

INCON'STANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, con *with, and* ſto *to ſtand*) Unſteady, mutable, irreſolute, unſteady in affection.

Incon'ſtantly (*adv. from* inconſtant) Without conſtancy. *Scott.*

INCONSU'MABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* conſumo *to ſpend*) Incapable of being conſumed: *with* by; *as*, "Inconſumable by *fire.*" *Brown.*

INCONSUMP'TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* *and* conſumo *to conſume*) Incapable of being ſpent, capable of being conſumed. *Dig*

INCONTES'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* *and* conteſtor *to be proved*) Indiſputable, admittin no debate.

Incontes'tableneſs (*s. from* inconteſtable) The ſtate quality of being inconteſtable. *S*

Incontes'tably (*adv. from* inconteſtable) Without pute, in a manner that admits of no debate.

INCONTIG'UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* contiguus *very near*) Separated, placed ſo as no touch.

Incon'tinence (*s. from* incontinent) An incapacity o ſtraining the appetites; unchaſtity.

Incon'tinency (*s. from* incontinent) Incontinence.

INCON'TINENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* contineo *to contain*) Incapable of reſtraining the petites: unchaſte, indulging to unlawful pleaſu immediate, admitting no delay; *but this ſenſe is grown obſolete.* *Shakeſp*

Incon'tinently (*adv. from* incontinent) Without du ſtraint of the appetites, unchaſte; immediately, out delay; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

Incon'tinentneſs (*s. from* incontinent) Incontinence.

Incontrovertibil'ity (*s. perhaps not ſufficiently author* *from* incontrovertible) The ſtate of being inco vertible.

INCONTROVER'TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *con* *to, and* controverſus *controverted*) Indiſputable, i teſtible.

Incontrover'tibly (*adv. from* incontrovertible) Be controverſy, without diſpute.

Inconve'nience (*s. from* inconvenient) Unfitneſs, pedience, diſadvantage, difficulty.

Inconve'niency (*s. from* inconvenience) Inconven

INCONVE'NIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary t* convenio *to come together*) Unfit, inexpedient, i modious, diſadvantageous; *with* to, *or* for: *as* *was very* inconvenient to *him.*" "Inconvenie *the common people.*" *S*

Inconve'niently (*adv. from* inconvenient) Unfitly ſeaſonably.

Inconve'nientneſs (*s. from* inconvenient) The being inconvenient.

INCONVER'SABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contra* *and* converſor *to converſe*) Unſociable, incomm tive.

Inconvers'ableneſs (*s. from* inconverſable) The quality of being inconverſable.

INCONVER'TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* converto *to turn about*) Incapable of being con to any other uſe.

Inconver'tibleneſs (*s. from* inconvertible) The quality of being inconvertible.

INCONVINC'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* convinco *to convince*) Incapable of being con admitting of no conviction.

Inconvinc'ibly (*adv. from* inconvincible) In a not admitting conviction.

INCO'NY (*adj. in the Scotch dialect, of uncertain* *tion*) Untutored, artleſs; unlucky, miſchievous

INCOR'DIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* dis *the heart, but not uſed*) To fix in the heart.

Incord'ing (*s. with farriers*) A diſeaſe incident to a kind of rupture in which the inteſtines fall ſheath.

INCOR'PORAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* corpus *a body*) Diſtinct from body, immaterial

Incorporal'ity (*s. from* incorporal) Diſtinctneſs dy, immateriality.

Incor'porally (*adv. from* incorporal) Immaterially out matter.

Incor'poralneſs (*s. from* incorporal) Immaterial tinctneſs from body.

INCOR'PORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into,* pus *a body*) To form ſeveral ingredients into to embody, to form a corporation, to unite, ciate.

Incor'porate (*v. int.*) To unite as a body.

INCOR'PORATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* corpus *a body*) Unbodied, immaterial.

Incor'porated (*p. from* incorporate) Mingled make one maſs, formed into a body, united, *with* with *reſpecting the ingredients, and* in *ſpecting the maſs*: *as* "*It was* incorporated *ral other ingredients* into *one ſolid body.*"

Incor'poratedneſs (*s. from* incorporated) The condition of being incorporated.

Incor'porating (*p. a. from* incorporate) Uniti

ſs, forming into a corporation, uniting, aſſociat-
g.

rpora′tion (s. *from* incorporate) The union of divers gredients in one maſs, the formation of a body po- tic, an aſſociation; a perfect or uniform mixture of veral ingredients.

ORPO′REAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* rpus *a body*) Unbodied, immaterial.

rpo′really (*adv. from* incorporeal) Without a body, ithout matter.

ORPORE′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* rpus *a body*) Diſtinctneſs from body, immateriality.

r′ps (*v. t. from* in, *and* corps) To unite into one dy, to incorporate.

rps′ed (*p. from* incorps) United into one body, in- rporated. *Shakeſpeare.*

ORRE′CT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cor- go *to correct*) Defective, inaccurate, unfiniſhed, full faults.

rrect′ly (*adv. from* incorrect) Inaccurately, with any defects.

rrect′neſs (*s. from* incorrect) Inaccuracy, the want exactneſs.

rrigibil′ity (*s. from* incorrigible) Incorrigibleneſs, the te of being incorrigible.

OR′RIGIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* rrigo *to correct*) Incapable of being corrected, bad yond correction, depraved beyond amendment.

r′rigibleneſs (*s. from* incorrigible) Depravity beyond pe of amendment, badneſs beyond all means of re- rmation.

r′rigibly (*adv. from* incorrigible) In a ſtate of de- avity beyond all means or hopes of reformation.

ORRU′PT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* rrumpo *to corrupt*) Free from corruption, pure, un- nted, honeſt, good.

rrupt′ed (*adj. from* incorrupt) Incorrupt, pure, un- nted, upright, honeſt.

ruptibil′ity (*s. from* incorruptible) The ſtate of be- incorruptible.

rrup′tible (*adj. from* incorrupt) Incapable of corrup- n, admitting of no decay.

rrup′tibleneſs (*s. from* incorruptible) The ſtate or ality of being incorruptible.

RRUP′TIBLES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A branch of Eutychians who held that the body of Chriſt was orruptible.

rrup′tibly (*adv. from* incorruptible) In a manner to be corrupted.

rrup′tion (*s. from* incorrupt) An exemption from cay, a ſtate not admitting corruption.

rrupt′neſs (*s. from* incorrupt) Purity, honeſty, in- grity; exemption from decay.

un′ter (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To encounter, contend with, to meet with hoſtile intention.

un′ter (*s. from the verb, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) encounter, a ſkirmiſh.

r′age (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To encou- e. *Scott.*

ASSAN′TIA (*s. plu. with phyſicians*) Medicines pted to improve or thicken the blood and ces. *Scott.*

AS′SATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* craſſus k) To thicken, to thicken the blood or juices.

ſ′ated (*p. from* incraſſate) Thickened, made thick- *with* with: *as,* "*It may be* incraſſated with *ſalt.*"

ſ′ating (*p. a. from* incraſſate) Making thick.

ſ′ating (*s. from the part.*) The act of making thick, raſſation. *Dict. of Arts.*

ſa′tion (*s. from* incraſſate) The act of thickening, ſtate of growing thick.

′ſative (*adj. from* incraſſate) Having the power of kening.

′ſative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine which has the er of thickening the blood and juices.

EA′SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* creſco *to grow*) make more, to make greater.

′ſe (*v. int.*) To grow, to become more, to become ater.

′ſe (*s. from the verb*) A growth, an augmentation, ncrement, a produce, a generation, a progeny, a of waxing greater.

′ſed (*p. from* increaſe) Grown, become larger, mented.

′ſer (*s. from* increaſe) One that increaſes.

′ſing (*p. a. from* increaſe) Growing, making great- becoming greater.

EA′TE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* crea- *created*) Uncreated.

′ted (*adj. from* increate) Uncreated.

Incredibil′ity (*s. from* incredible) The ſtate or quality of being incredible.

INCRED′IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* credo *to believe*) Unfit to be credited, ſurpaſſing belief.

Incred′ibleneſs (*s. from* incredible) The ſtate or quality of being incredible.

Incred′ibly (*adv. from* incredible) In a manner not to be credited.

Incredu′lity (*s. from* incredulous) Hardneſs of belief, an inaptitude to believe.

INCRED′ULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* credulus *apt to believe*) Unapt to believe, hard of belief.

Incred′ulouſneſs (*s. from* incredulous) Incredulity, hardneſs of belief.

INCRE′MABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cremo *to burn*) Incapable of being conſumed by fire. *Br.*

IN′CREMENT (*s. from the* Lat. incrementum *an increaſe*) An increaſe, a produce, the act of increaſing; an exceedingly ſmall quantity, a fluxion.

INCREMEN′TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A figure in rhetoric in which the ſenſe riſes in every member of a ſentence.

INCREMEN′TUM (*s. in old records*) An improvement of land, an advanced rent, a piece of land taken in from the common.

IN′CREPATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. increpo *to chide*) To reprove, to reprehend.

In′crepated (*p. from* increpate, *not much uſed*) Reproved, reprehended.

In′crepating (*p. a. from* increpate, *but little uſed*) Chiding, reprehending.

Increpa′tion (*s. from* increpate) A reprehenſion. *Ham.*

INCRES′CENT (*adj. in heraldry, from the* Lat. increſco *to increaſe*) Increaſing as the moon before the full.

INCRES′SANT (*adj. in in heraldry, from the* Lat. increſco *to increaſe*) Increaſing as the moon before the full.

INCRIM′INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* criminor *to accuſe*) To recriminate. *Scott.*

Incroa′ch (*v. int. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To encroach.

Incroach′ing (*p. a. from* incroach, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Encroaching. *Scott.*

Incroach′ingneſs (*s. from* incroaching) The act of encroaching, a diſpoſition to encroach. *Scott.*

Incroach′ment (*s. from* incroach, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An encroachment. *Scott.*

INCRU′ENTOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cruentus *bloody*) Void of blood, untainted with blood. *Scott.*

INCRU′ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* cruſta *a cruſt*) To cover with a cruſt, to cover with an additional coat.

Incruſ′tate (*v. t. from* incruſt) To incruſt, to cover with an additional coat.

Incruſ′tate (*p. from the verb*) Incruſtated. *Bacon.*

Incruſ′tated (*p. from* incruſtate) Incruſted, covered with an additional coat.

Incruſ′tating (*p. a. from* incruſtate) Incruſting, covering with a kind of cruſt.

Incruſta′tion (*s. from* incruſtate) An additional covering, a kind of outward cruſt, a kind of plaiſter.

Incruſt′ed (*p. from* incruſt) Covered with a cruſt, covered with an additional coat.

Incruſt′ing (*p. a. from* incruſt) Covering with a cruſt, covering with an additional coat.

IN′CUBATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. incubo *to ſit on*) To ſit upon eggs.

In′cubated (*p. from* incubate) Brooded, ſat on in order to be hatched. *Scott.*

In′cubating (*p. a. from* incubate) Sitting on eggs.

Incuba′tion (*s. from* incubate) The act of the hen in ſitting upon eggs.

INCU′BITURE (*s. from the* Lat. incubo *to ſit on*) Incubation. *Scott.*

IN′CUBUS (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat.) An inflation of the ſtomach, attended with the ſenſation of a great weight on the breaſt, which obſtructs the motion of the heart and lungs, and renders the whole body motionleſs; it commonly ſeizes a perſon between ſleeping and waking.

IN′CUBUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A ſuppoſed demon or evil ſpirit, in the form of a man, haunting a woman in the night, and producing the ſenſation deſcribed in the foregoing article.

INCUL′CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* culco *to tread*) To impreſs by frequent admonitions, to enforce by conſtant repetitions.

Incul′cated (*p. from* inculcate) Enforced by frequent repetitions, urged by repeated admonitions.

Incul′cating (*p. a. from* inculcate) Enforcing by repeated admonitions.

Inculca′tion (*s. from* inculcate) The act of enforcing by repeated admonitions.

INCUL′PABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* culpa *a fault*) Unblameable, free from blame, free from fault.

Inculp′ableneſs (*s. from* inculpable) The ſtate of being blameleſs.

Incul′pably (*adv. from* inculpable) Unblameably, without fault.

INCU′LT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cultus *cultivated*) Uncultivated, untilled. *Thomſon.*

Incum′bency (*s. from* incumbent) The act of lying upon another, the ſtate of holding a benefice.

INCUM′BENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *on, and* cumbo *to lie*) Lying upon, reſting upon; impoſed as a duty.

Incum′bent (*s. from the adj.*) He that holds a benefice.

INCUM′BER (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* cumbo *to lie down*) To embarraſs, to lie upon.

Incum′berance (*s. from* incumber) A cloy, an embarraſſment.

Incum′bered (*p. from* incumber) Embarraſſed, hindered; *with* with: *as,* "Incumbered with *ſome new delay.*"

Incum′bering (*p. a. from* incumber) Embarraſſing, hindering.

INCUNEA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* cuneus *a wedge, but not uſed*) The act of forcing in like a wedge. *Bailey.*

INCU′R (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* curro *to run*) To run upon, to deſerve, to become liable to; to occur, to preſs on the ſenſes. *Bacon.*

Incurabil′ity (*s. from* incurable) The ſtate of being incurable.

INCU′RABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* curo *to cure*) Incapable of being cured, admitting of no cure.

Incu′rableneſs (*s. from* incurable) The ſtate of being incurable.

Incu′rably (*adv. from* incurable) Without cure, without remedy.

INCU′RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cura *care*) Void of care, inattentive, negligent.

Incu′riouſneſs (*s. from* incurious) Want of care, negligence.

Incur′red (*p. from* incur) Deſerved, procured, run upon.

Incur′ring (*p. a. from* incur) Running upon, deſerving, becoming liable to.

Incur′ſion (*s. from* incur) The act of running in, an inroad, a ravage.

INCUR′VATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* curvo *to bend*) To bend, to make crooked.

Incur′vated (*p. from* incurvate) Bent, made crooked.

Incur′vating (*p. a. from* incurvate) Bending, making crooked.

Incurva′tion (*s. from* incurvate) The act of bending, a flexion, the bending of the body in token of reverence.

INCUR′VITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* curvo *to bend*) Crookedneſs, incurvation.

IN′CUS (*s. from the* Lat.) An anvil, the block of iron on which the ſmith forges his work.

IN′CUS (*s. in anatomy*) A bone of the inner part of the ear.

INCUS′SION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* quatio cuſſus *to ſhake*) The act of ſhaking with ſome degree of violence. *Scott.*

INDA′GABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. indago *to ſearch*) Capable of being ſearched. *Cole.*

INDA′GATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. indago *to ſearch*) To ſearch, to beat out.

Inda′gated (*p. from* indagate) Searched, beaten out.

Inda′gating (*p. a. from* indagate) Searching, beating out.

Indaga′tion (*s. from* indagate) A diligent ſearch, an enquiry, an examination.

Indaga′tor (*s. from* indagate) One that ſearches, one that examines. *Boyle.*

Indamm′age (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To endamage.

Indamm′agement (*s. from* indammage, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An endamagement. *Scott.*

Indan′ger (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To endanger.

Inda′rt (*v. t. from* in, *and* dart) To dart in, to ſtrike in.

Indart′ed (*p. from* indart) Darted in.

Indart′ing (*p. a. from* indart) Striking in, darting in.

INDE (*s. an old ſpelling*) India. *Chaucer.*

In′de (*s. obſolete*) Indigo, blew. *Cole.*

Inde (*adj. obſolete*) Azure blew. *Lidgate.*

Indea′r (*v. t. from* in, *and* dear, *but not ſo comm* *ſpelling*) To endear, to render dear to.

Indear′ment (*s. from* indear, *but not ſo common a ſpell* An endearment, the act of rendering dear.

Indeav′our (*v. int. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To endeav

Inde′bt (*v. t. from* in, *and* debt) To put into debt oblige, to lay under obligation.

Indebt′ed (*p. from* indebt) Obliged, under obligat charged as a debtor; *with* to *reſpecting the perſon,* for *reſpecting the thing: as,* "*We are wholly* indeb for *them* to *our anceſtors.*"

Inde′cency (*s. from* indecent) That which is unbec ing, that which is not conſiſtent with good mann ſomething more improper than criminal.

INDE′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat in *contrary to, and* de *to become*) Unbecoming, unfit to be ſeen or heard.

Inde′cently (*adv. from* indecent) In an indecent man

Inde′centneſs (*s. from* indecent) Indecency.

INDECID′UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* *from, and* cado *to fall*) Not liable to fall off, not li to be ſhed. *Bro*

INDEC′IMABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* decimo *to tithe*) Exempt from tithes, not liable to tithes. *S*

INDECLI′NABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* declino *to decline*) Undeclined, not varied by ter nations.

INDEC′OROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* decorus *decent*) Indecent, unbecoming.

Indec′orouſneſs (*s. from* indecorous) Indecency. *S*

INDECO′RUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Indecency, ſometh contrary to good manners.

Indee′d (*adv. from* in, *and* deed) In truth, in real above the common run.

INDEFAT′IGABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* *and* defatigo *to weary*) Unwearied, untired.

Indefat′igableneſs (*s. from* indefatigable) The ſtate quality of being indefatigable.

Indefat′igably (*adv. from* indefatigable) Without rineſs, with unremitted diligence.

INDEFEA′SIBLE (*adj. a law term*) Incapable of b defeated, irreverſible.

Indefea′zible (*adj. a law term, but not ſo correct a* *ling*) Indefeaſible.

Indefectibil′ity (*s. from* indefectible) The ſtate of b indefectible.

INDEFEC′TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* deficio *to fail*) Unfailing, incapable of decay.

Indefei′ſible (*adj. a law term*) Incapable of being feated, irreverſible.

INDEFEN′SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* defendo *to defend*) Incapable of being defended.

INDEFEN′SUS (*s. in old records*) One who is imple and refuſes to anſwer.

INDEF′INITE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* def *and* finis *an end*) Indeterminate, unlimited, u fined; large beyond comprehenſion.

Indef′initely (*adv. from* indefinite) Without limitat without definition, to an indefinite degree.

Indef′initeneſs (*s. from* indefinite) The ſtate or qu of being indefinite.

Indefin′itude (*s. from* indefinite) A number or quan not to be limited by the underſtanding. *B*

INDELIB′ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* delibero *to deliberate*) Done without conſideration, premeditated.

Indelib′erated (*adj. from* indeliberate) Unpremedita

INDEL′IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* leo *to blot out*) Incapable of being blotted out, i pable of being annulled.

Indel′ibleneſs (*s. from* indelible) The ſtate or qua of being indelible.

Indel′icacy (*s. from* indelicate) The want of eleganc

INDEL′ICATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* licatus *delicate*) Wanting delicacy, void of ref taſte; unrefined.

Indemnifica′tion (*s. from* indemnify) A ſecurity ag loſs or puniſhment, a recompence for loſs or pena

Indem′nified (*p. from* indemnify) Secured againſt kept unhurt.

INDEM′NIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* damno *to hurt*) To ſecure from loſs, to keep unhur

Indem′nifying (*p. a. from* indemnify) Securing f loſs, keeping unhurt.

INDEM′NITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* da *to hurt*) Security from loſs, exemption from pun ment.

INDEMONS′TRABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary* *and* demonſtro *to demonſtrate*) Incapable of being monſtrated, incapable of clear proof.

emon′ſtrableneſs (*s. from* indemonſtrable) The ſtate r quality of being indemonſtrable. *Scott.*

eniza′tion (*s. from* indenize, *but not much uſed*) The ct of making free. *Cole.*

en′ize (*v. t. from* in, *and* denizen) To make free. *Co.*

DE′NT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* dens *a tooth*) To mark with inequalities like a row of teeth, to cut n and out.

e′nt (*v. int. from the foregoing*) To contract by inden- ure, to bargain, to make an agreement by indenture.

e′nt (*s. from the verb*) An indentation. *Shakeſp.*

enta′tion (*s. from* indent) The act of indenting, the dge or part indented.

ent′ed (*p. from* indent) Cut with inequalities like eeth; ſtipulated by indenture.

ent′ing (*p. a. from* indent) Cutting with inequali- es like a row of teeth; ſtipulating by indenture.

ent′ure (*s. from* indent) A deed or covenant ſo called ecauſe the counter parts are indented or cut one by e other.

pen′dence (*s. from* independent) The ſtate of being dependent, freedom from undue reſtraint, exemption om controul.

pen′dency (*s. from* independence) Independence.

EPEND′ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* pendo *to depend*) Having no dependence on another, e from undue influence, free from controul; *with* *or* upon: *as*, “*A being* independent upon *him in at reſpect.*” *Leſs properly*, *with* of *and* from: *as*, “*A teſtant government* independent of *the abbot.*” *Ad- on.* “*An incorporeal ſubſtance* independent from *tter.*” *Bentley.*

pend′ent (*s. from the adj.*) A diſſenter who holds the dependency of congregational churches and ſtill ad- es to the doctrinal articles of the Church of Eng- d, one who holds the independency of congrega- nal churches without any reſpect of doctrine. *In s ſenſe almoſt all the diſſenters in England are now be- e Independents.*

pend′entiſm (*s. from* independent) The doctrine of Independents; the ſtate or condition of being in- pendent.

pend′ently (*adv. from* independent) Without de- dence.

′PRECABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* recatus *intreated*) Incapable of being intreated. *Sc.*

SE′RT (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* deſervio *eſerve*) The want of merit. *Addiſon.*

′SINENTLY (*adv. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, deſino *to finiſh*) Without ceaſing, inceſſantly.

STRUCT′IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, deſtruo *to deſtroy*) Incapable of being deſtroyed.

TER′MINABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, determino *to determine*) Incapable of being deter- ed, indefinite.

TER′MINATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, determino *to determine*) Incapable of being deter- ed, indefinite.

r′minately (*adv. from* indeterminate) Indefinitely, manner not to be determined.

rmina′tion (*s. from* indeterminate) The want of rmination, the want of a ſtated direction.

TER′MINED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* mino *to determine*) Undetermined, unfixed. *Locke.*

O′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* de- *to devote*) The want of devotion.

O′UT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* de- *to devote*) Deſtitute of devotion, irreligious.

X (*s. from the* Lat.) That which points out, the or part that points to any thing, the table of con- to a book.

s (*s. the plu. of* index) The things which point

TER′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* *r dexterous*) The want of dexterity, the want of eſs.

(*s. in geography*) A large country in Aſia.

adj. from the ſub.) Belonging to India, produced ia, imported from India.

(*adj. from* India) Belonging to India.

(*s. from the adj.*) A native of India, a native can.

r′rowroot (*s. in botany*) An American plant.

eſs (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

g (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

ouſe (*s. in zoology*) A little animal which, it is reeps into the mouth of the crocodile and preys entrails.

d (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of mineral earth painters.

IN′DICANT (*adj. from the* Lat. indico *to ſhew*) Shewing, pointing out, ſhewing what is to be done.

IN′DICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. indico *to ſhew*) To point out, to point out a remedy.

In′dicated (*p. from* indicate) Pointed out.

INDIC′ATIF (*s. a law term*) A writ by which a proſecution in ſome caſes is recovered from the court Chriſtian to that of the King's Bench.

In′dicating (*p. a. from* indicate) Pointing out, ſhewing.

Indica′tion (*s. from* indicate) A mark, a token, a ſign, a ſymptom; a diſcovery, a piece of intelligence.

Indic′ative (*adj. from* indicate) Shewing, pointing out, belonging to that mode of a verb which points out the action with the greateſt preciſion.

Indic′atively (*adj. from* indicative) With indication, with preciſion.

IN′DICATOR (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſcles which extend the fore finger.

INDICA′TUM (*s. with phyſicians*) That which is pointed out in any particular diſorder for the reſtoration of health.

In′dices (*s. plu. of* index) Indexes.

INDICID′UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, de *from*, *and* cado *to fall*, *but not much uſed*) Unapt to fall; detecling, diſcovering. *Cole.*

In′dico (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Indigo. *Cole.*

INDI′CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* dico *to ſay*, *a correct and formal ſpelling, but now grown nearly obſolete*) To indite, to accuſe, to impeach, to prefer a bill againſt an offender in due courſe of law.

Indict′able (*adj. not much uſed*, *from* indict) Capable of being indicted.

Indict′ed (*p. from* indict) Indited, accuſed, proſecuted for a crime by due courſe of law.

Indictee′ (*s. from* indict, *but not much uſed*) The perſon indicted. *Cole.*

Indict′ing (*p. a. from* indict) Inditing, accuſing, proſecuting by due courſe of law.

INDIC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* dico *to ſay*) A declaration, a proclamation.

INDIC′TION (*s. in chronology*) A table of tributes for fifteen years inſtituted by Conſtantine the Great; an epocha of the Roman calendar in commemoration of the complete victory obtained by Conſtantine over Maxentius; it commenced January the firſt in the year of Chriſt 313.

INDIC′TION (*s. in the Roman church*) The convocation of an eccleſiaſtical aſſembly.

Indic′tive (*adj. from* indict, *but not much uſed*) Pointing out, belonging to that which is pointed out.

Indict′ment (*s. from* indict) An accuſation or impeachment preſented in a court of juſtice.

In′dies (*s. from* India) India; the Eaſt Indies, the Weſt Indies.

Indif′ference (*s. from* indifferent) Negligence, unconcernedneſs; impartiality, diſintereſtedneſs; that ſtate in which there is no difference.

Indif′ferency (*s. from* indifference) Indifference.

INDIF′FERENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, de *from*, *and* fero *to bear*) Undetermined, unconcerned, regardleſs; impartial, diſintereſted; paſſable, having mediocrity.

Indif′ferent (*adv. from the adj. but improperly ſo uſed*) Indifferently. “Indifferent *honeſt.*” *Shak.*

Indif′ferently (*adv. from* indifferent) Without diſtinction, without preference; paſſably, tolerably.

Indif′ferentneſs (*s. from* indifferent) The ſtate of being indifferent, indifference.

In′digence (*s. from* indigent) Want, poverty.

In′digency (*s. from* indigence, *but not ſo common a word*) Indigence, want, penury.

Indigen′ital (*adj. not uſed*) Indigenous, native, produced in a country, born in a country. *Cole.*

INDIG′ENOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. indigena *a native*) Native, born in a country, produced in the ſame country.

IN′DIGENT (*adj. from the* Lat. indigeo *to want*) Poor, needy, wanting, void, empty; *with* of: *as*, “Indigent of *moiſture.*”

In′digentneſs (*s. from* indigent) The ſtate of being indigent, poverty. *Scott.*

INDIGE′ST (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* digeſtus *digeſted*) Indigeſted.

Indigeſt′ed (*adj. from* indigeſt, *but more commonly uſed*) Wanting diſtinct order, wanting regular diſpoſition, unfiniſhed, unformed, deficient in method, unconcocted, not brought to ſuppuration.

Indigeſt′edneſs (*s. from* indigeſted) The ſtate of being indigeſted. *Scott.*

Indigeſt′ible (*adj. from* indigeſt) Incapable of being concocted coſted in the ſtomach, incapable of being converted to proper nouriſhment.

Indigeſt'ibleneſs (*s. from* indigeſtible) The ſtate or quality of being indigeſtible.

Indigeſt'ion (*s. from* indigeſt) The want of digeſtion, the ſtate of meat unconcocted in the ſtomach.

INDIG'ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *with, and* digitus *the finger*) To point out, to ſhew as with the finger. *Brown.*

Indig'itated (*p. from* indigitate, *but not much uſed*) Pointed out.

Indig'itating (*p. a. from* indigitate, *but not much uſed*) Pointing out.

Indigita'tion (*s. from* indigitate) The act of pointing out. *More.*

INDIG'ITES (*s. in hea'then mythology*) The demigods, the heroes of antiquity.

INDI'GN (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* dignus *worthy*) Unworthy, undeſerving.

INDIGNABUN'DUS (*s. in anatomy*) The muſcle which draws off the eye from the noſe.

INDIG'NANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* dignor *to eſteem worthy*) Scornful, angry, inflamed with anger and diſdain.

Indigna'tion (*s. from* indignant) Anger mingled with contempt, the anger of a ſuperior, the effect of anger.

Indi'gne (*adj. the old ſpelling*) Indign, unfit, unworthy. *Ch.*

Indig'nity (*s. from* indign) An inſult, contumely, an injury done with contempt.

IN'DIGO (*s. from the* Lat. indecum) An American plant, the anil; the produce of the plant uſed in dying blue.

INDIRE'CT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* de *from, and* directus *ſtraight*) Deviating from a right line, not tending directly to the point; unfair, diſhoneſt.

Indirec'tion (*s. from* indirect) Oblique direction, diſhoneſt practice.

Indirect'ly (*adv. from* indirect) In an indirect manner, obliquely, unfairly.

Indirect'neſs (*s. from* indirect) Obliquity, unfairneſs.

INDISCER'NIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* diſcerno *to diſcern*) Incapable of being diſcerned.

Indiſcern'ibleneſs (*s. from* indiſcernible) The ſtate or quality of being indiſcernible. *Scott.*

Indiſcern'ibly (*adv. from* indiſcernible) In a manner not to be diſcerned.

Indiſcerptibil'ity (*s. from* indiſcerptible) The ſtate of being indiſſoluble.

INDISCERPT'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* diſcerpo *to divide*) Incapable of being divided, incapable of being ſeparated by a diſſolution of parts.

Indiſcerpt'ibleneſs (*s. from* indiſcerptible) The ſtate or quality of being indiſcerptible.

Indiſco'very (*s. not much uſed*) The ſtate of being concealed. *Brown.*

INDISCREE'T (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* diſcerno *to diſcern*) Incapable of diſcernment, imprudent, incautious.

Indiſcreet'ly (*adv. from* indiſcreet) Without diſcernment, without conſideration, imprudently, injudiciouſly.

Indiſcreet'neſs (*s. from* indiſcreet) Indiſcretion. *Scott.*

Indiſcret'ion (*s. from* indiſcreet) Imprudence, inconſideration, raſhneſs.

INDISCRIM'INATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* diſcrimino *to divide*) Wanting diſtinction, undiſtinguiſhable.

Indiſcrim'inately (*adv. from* indiſcriminate) Without diſtinction.

INDISPENS'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* diſpenſo *to diſpoſe*) Incapable of being remitted, not to be diſpenſed with, neceſſary.

Indiſpens'ableneſs (*s. from* indiſpenſable) The ſtate of being indiſpenſable, neceſſity.

Indiſpens'ably (*adv. from* indiſpenſable) Without diſpenſation, neceſſarily.

Indiſpens'ible (*adj. not ſo common or correct a ſpelling*) Indiſpenſable. *Scott.*

INDISPO'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* de *from, and* pono *to put*) To diſorder; to diſqualify, to make unfit; *with* for: *as,* "*It will* indiſpoſe *you* for *the enjoyments of a better world.*" To diſincline, to render unfavourable; *with* to *or* towards: *as,* "*To* indiſpoſe *the heart* to *religion.*" *South.*

Indiſpo'ſed (*p. from* indiſpoſe) Diſordered, diſqualified, unfitted; *with* for: *as,* "*She was* indiſpoſed for *that buſineſs.*" Diſinclined, averſe, rendered unfavourable; *with* to *or* towards: *as,* "*The king was ſufficiently* indiſpoſed towards *the principles of Calvin's diſcip'es.*"

Indiſpo'ſedneſs (*s. from* indiſpoſed) The ſtate of being indiſpoſed.

Indiſpo'ſing (*p. a. from* indiſpoſe) Diſordering, unfitti diſinclining.

Indiſpoſi'tion (*s. from* indiſpoſe) A diſorder, a tende to ſickneſs, diſinclination, diſlike.

INDISPU'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* diſputo *to diſpute*) Incapable of being diſputed, in teſtable.

Indiſpu'tableneſs (*s. from* indiſputable) The ſtate of be indiſputable, certainty.

Indiſpu'tably (*adv. from* indiſputable) In a manner to be diſputed.

INDISSOL'VABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* diſſolvo *to diſſolve*) Incapable of being diſſolved, i pable of being broken.

Indiſſol'vableneſs (*s. from* indiſſolvable) The ſtate of ing indiſſoluble.

Indiſſolubil'ity (*s. from* indiſſoluble) The ſtate of be indiſſoluble.

INDIS'SOLUBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* diſſolubilis *diſſoluble*) Incapable of beiug diſſolved.

Indis'ſolubleneſs (*s. from* indiſſoluble) The ſtate of be indiſſoluble.

Indis'ſolubly (*adv. from* indiſſoluble) In a manner n be diſſolved.

INDISTI'NCT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* diſtinctus *diſtinct*) Void of proper diſtinction, conf

Indiſtinc'tion (*s. from* indiſtinct) Confuſion, want of per diſtinctneſs.

Indiſtinct'ly (*adv. from* indiſtinct) Confuſedly, wit proper diſtinction.

Indiſtinct'neſs (*s. from* indiſtinct) Confuſion, uncertai obſcurity.

INDISTING'UISHABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *cont to, and* diſtinguo *to diſtinguiſh*) Incapable of being tinguiſhed.

INDISTUR'BANCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* diſturbo *to diſturb*) Calmneſs, freedom from di bance. *Te*

In'ditch (*s. from* in, *and* ditch) An inner ditch.

INDI'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* do *to give* dictate, to compoſe, to draw up in writing; to ac to indict.

Indi'ted (*p. from* indite) Dictated, compoſed, draw in writing; indicted.

Indi'tement (*s. from* indite, *but not ſo common a ſpe* An indictment.

Indi'tiate (*v. from* indite, *but not uſed*) To give a to give a mark.

Indi'ting (*p. a. from* indite) Dictating, compoſing, d ing up in writing; indicting.

INDIVID'UAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* divido *to divide*) Undivided, incapable of farther ſion; ſeparate, ſingle, ſtanding alone.

Individ'ual (*s. from the adj.*) A ſingle perſon, a thing.

Individual'ity (*s. from* individual) The ſtate of individual.

Individ'ually (*adv. from* individual) In the manner individual.

INDIVID'UATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to* divido *to divide*) To make individual, to make ſi *Dr*

Individ'uated (*p. from* individuate) Made indiv made ſingle.

Individ'uating (*p. a. from* individuate, *but little* Making individual, making ſingle.

Individua'tion (*s. from* individuate) The act of m ſingle, that which conſtitutes an individual.

Individu'ity (*s. from* individuate) The ſtate of bei dividual, the ſtate of ſeparate exiſtence. *Jo*

INDIVID'UUM (*s. from the* Lat. *with logicians*) A cular being of any ſpecies; that which is incapa being divided into two beings of a like kind.

INDIVIN'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* nus *divine, but not uſed*) The want of divine p the want of proper divinity. *Br*

Indiviſibil'ity (*s. from* indiviſible) The ſtate or qua being indiviſible.

INDIVIS'IBLE (*adj. from the* L. in *contrary to, and d divided*) Incapable of diviſion, too ſmall to be f divided.

Indivis'ibleneſs (*s. from* indiviſible) The ſtate of indiviſible.

Indivis'ibly (*adv. from* indiviſible) In a manner be further divided.

INDIVI'SUM (*s. a law term, from the* Lat.) That is held by two perſons without being divided.

INDO'CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and to teach*) Incapable of being taught, untractable.

'cibleneſs (*s. from* indocible) Indocility, unaptneſs learn.

O'CIL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* doceo *teach*) Incapable of being taught, untractable.

'cile (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Indocil. *Sc.*

cil'ity (*s. from* indocil) Unaptneſs to receive inſtruc- on, unteachableneſs.

'cilneſs (*s. from* indocil) Indocility, unaptneſs to arn. *Scott.*

ck'ed (*adj. a ſea term, from* in, *and* dock) Put into dock. *Cole.*

OC'TRINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* doctrina *ctrine*) To inſtruct, to tincture with any particular ience or opinion.

c'trinated (*p. from* indoctrinate) Inſtructed, tinc- red with ſome particular ſcience or opinion. *Glan.*

c'trinating (*p. a. from* indoctrinate) Inſtructing, in- ſing ſome particular doctrine or opinion. *Cla.*

ctrina'tion (*s. from* indoctrinate) Inſtruction, infor- ation. *Brown.*

olence (*s. from* indolent) Inattention, lazineſs; free- m from pain. *Burnet.*

olency (*s. from* indolence, *but not ſo much uſed*) Indo- nce.

OLENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* doleo *be in pain*) Careleſs, lazy, liſtleſs; free from pain.

olently (*adv. from* indolent) Inattentively, care- ſly, lazily; without pain, without labour.

olentneſs (*s. from* indolent) Indolence. *Scott.*

O'MABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrdry to, and* omo *to tame*) Incapable of being tamed.

'mableneſs (*s. from* indomable) Untameableneſs. *Sc.*

OR'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* dorſum *the ck*) To endorſe, to write on the back.

rs'ed (*p. from* indorſe) Endorſed, written on the ck.

rs'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the backs turned to- ards each other.

rs'ement (*s. from* indorſe) A writing on the back.

rs'ing (*p. a. from* indorſe) Writing on the back.

OS'TAN (*s. in geography*) Hindoſtan, the empire of e Great Mogul.

s'tan (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Hindoſtan.

O'W (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* do *to give*) To rtion, to enrich with gifts, to endow.

w'ed (*p. from* indow) Portioned, enriched with fts; *with* with: *as,* "*She was* indowed with *large ſſeſſions.*"

w'ing (*p. a. from* indow) Portioning, enriching ith gifts.

w'ment (*s. from* indow) A portion, a gift.

au'ght (*s. from* in, *and* draught) An inlet, an open- g in the lands into which the ſea flows. *Raleigh.*

e'nch (*v. t. from* in, *and* drench) To ſoak, to own.

ench'ed (*p. from* indrench) Soaked, drowned.

ench'ing (*p. a. from* indrench) Soaking, drowning.

U'BIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* du- to *to doubt*) Void of doubt, free from ſuſpicion, clear, rtain.

U'BITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* bito *to doubt*) Undoubted, unqueſtionable.

'bitableneſs (*s. from* indubitable) The ſtate of being dubitable.

'bitably (*adv. from* indubitable) Undoubtedly, un- eſtionably.

U'BITATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* bito *to doubt*) Undoubted, certain, apparent, evi- nt. *Bacon.*

'bitately (*adv. from* indubitate) Undoubtedly. *Sc.*

U'CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* duco *to lead*) influence, to perſuade, to introduce, to bring into ew, to offer, to inculcate, to inforce, to bring on, to oduce.

'ced (*p. from* induce) Influenced, perſuaded, offered way of argument, inculcated, enforced, produced.

'cement (*s. from* induce) A motive, an incitement.

'cer (*s. from* induce) One that induces.

U'CIARY (*adj. from the* Lat. induciæ *a truce*) Be- ging to a truce.

U'CIATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into, and* duco *to d, but not much uſed*) Next, immediate, preſump- e. "Induciate *heir.*"

'ciate (*adj. from* induſium, *but not uſed*) Furniſhed th a ſhirt or under garment. *Cole.*

c'ing (*p. a. from* induce) Influencing, perſuading, ering by way of argument, producing.

U'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* duco *to lead*) bring in, to introduce; to put into the actual poſ- ion of a benefice.

Induct'ed (*p. from* induct) Introduced, put into the actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

Induc'tile (*adj. from* induct, *but not uſed*) Perſuadable, tractable. *Col.*

Induct'ing (*p. a. from* induct) Introducing, putting into the actual poſſeſſion of a benefice.

Induc'tion (*s. from* induct) An introduction, an entrance, a general propoſition drawn from ſeveral particular ones, the act or ceremony of taking poſſeſſion of a benefice.

Induc'tive (*adj. from* induct) Leading, perſuading; *with* to: *as,* "Inductive *mainly* to *the ſin of Eve.*" Capable of producing; *with* of: *as,* "*Yet they may be* inductive of *credibility though not of ſcience.*"

INDUE' (*v. t. from the* Lat. induo *to put on*) To inveſt, to indow: *but this ſenſe is judged not ſo proper.* *Hooker.*

Indu'ed (*p. from* indue) Inveſted; *with* with: *as,* "Indued with *various forms.*"

Indu'ing (*p. a. from* indue) Inveſting.

INDUL'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. indulco *to ſweeten, but not uſed*) To make ſweet. *Cole.*

INDUL'CIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. indulco *to make ſweet, but not uſed*) To ſweeten. *Cole.*

INDU'LGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* dulgeo *to follow*) To fondle, to gratify, to foſter, to give into.

Indu'lge (*v. int.*) To be favourable, to give indulgence; *with* to; *as,* "*We frequently* indulge to *vice before we are aware of it.*" *But this conſtruction is judged rather improper.*

Indulg'ed (*p. from* indulge) Fondled, gratified, foſtered.

Indulg'ence (*s. from* indulge) Fondneſs, tenderneſs, forbearance; a grant from the church of Rome to be exempt from rigorous virtue; *with* to: *as,* "Indulgences to *ſin.*"

Indulg'ence (*s. from the foregoing, but now grown obſolete*) Forgiveneſs. *Chaucer.*

Indulg'ency (*s. from* indulgence, *but not ſo common a word*) Indulgence.

Indulg'ent (*adj. from* indulge) Mild, favourable, kind, gentle, gratifying; *with* to: *as,* "*She was exceedingly* indulgent to *that boy.*" Sometimes, *with* of: *as,* "*The feeble old* indulgent of *their eaſe.*"

Indulg'ently (*adv. from* indulgent) With indulgence, without ſeverity.

Indulg'entneſs (*s. from* indulgent) The quality of being indulgent.

Indulg'iate (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To indulge. *Cole.*

Indulg'ing (*p. a. from* indulge) Fondling, gratifying, giving way to.

INDU'LT (*s. from the* French) An exemption, a privilege.

INDUL'TO (*s. from the* Italian) An exemption, a privilege, a duty.

Indu'ment (*s. from* indue, *but not uſed*) A garment, a veſture. *Cole.*

INDU'RABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* duro *to ſuffer*) Capable of being endured, ſupportable.

Indu'rableneſs (*s. from* indure) Durableneſs, tolerableneſs. *Scott.*

Indu'rance (*s. from* indure) The act of induring, continuance. *Scott.*

INDURAN'TIA (*s. from the* Lat. *with phyſicians*) Medicines which have a tendency to conſolidate.

INDU'RATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* duro *to harden*) To make hard, to render obdurate.

Indu'rate (*v. int.*) To grow hard.

Indu'rated (*p. from* indurate) Hardened, made hard.

Indu'rating (*p. a. from* indurate) Hardening, making obdurate.

Indura'tion (*s. from* indurate) The act of hardening, the ſtate of growing hard; obduracy, hardneſs of heart.

INDU'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* duro *to bear*) To ſuffer, to bear.

INDU'RE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *in, and* duro *to continue*) To laſt, to continue.

Indu'red (*p. from* indure) Suffered, born.

Indu'ring (*p. a. from* indure) Suffering, bearing; laſting, durable.

INDU'SIUM (*s. from the* L.) A ſhirt, an under garment.

Indus'trious (*adj. from* induſtry) Diligent, laborious; deſigned, done for the purpoſe.

Indus'triouſly (*adv. from* induſtrious) Diligently, laboriouſly; with deſign, for the purpoſe.

IN'DUSTRY (*s. from the* Lat. in *on, and* ſtruo *to build up*) Diligence, aſſiduity.

INE'BRIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inebrio *to intoxicate*) To make drunk, to intoxicate with liquor.

Ine'briate (*v. int.*) To get drunk, to be intoxicated.

Ine'briated (*p. from* inebriate) Intoxicated, drunken.

Ine'briating (*p. a. from* inebriate) Intoxicating, making drunk.

Inebria′tion (*s. from* inebriate) Drunkenneſs, intoxication.

Inech′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Inſerted, put in. *Chaucer.*

INE′DIA (*s. in medicine, from the* Lat.) Abſtinence, the want of food.

INE′DITED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* edo *to publiſh*) Unpubliſhed. *Swindon.*

Ineffabil′ity (*s. from* ineffable) The ſtate or quality of being ineffable.

INEF′FABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* effari *to be ſpoken*) Unfit to be ſpoken, unſpeakable, inexpreſſible.

Inef′fableneſs (*s. from* ineffable) Unſpeakableneſs. *Scott.*

Inef′fably (*adv. from* ineffable) In a manner not to be expreſſed.

INEFFEC′TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ex *out of, and* facio *to do*) Ineffectual, producing no effect.

INEFFEC′TUAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ex *out of, and* facio *to do*) Incapable of producing its proper effect, weak, inefficacious.

Ineffec′tually (*adv. from* ineffectual) Without effect.

Ineffec′tualneſs (*s. from* ineffectual) The want of power to produce the proper effect, inefficacy.

INEFFICA′CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ex *out of, and* facio *to do*) Weak, feeble, unable to produce its proper effect.

Inefficа′ciouſly (*adv. from* inefficacious) Without effect.

Ineffica′ciouſneſs (*s. from* inefficacious) Inefficacy. *Sc.*

Inefficac′ity (*s. from* inefficacy) Inefficacy. *Scott.*

INEF′FICACY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ex *out of, and* facio *to effect*) The want of power, the want of effect.

INEF′FUGIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ex *out of, and* fugo *to fly, but not uſed*) Inevitable, unavoidable. *Cole.*

INELAB′ORATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ex *out of, and* laboro *to labour, but not much uſed*) Negligent, done without much care or labour. *Scott.*

Inel′egance (*s. from* inelegant) The want of elegance.

Inel′egancy (*s. from* inelegance, *but not ſo common a word*) The want of elegance.

INEL′EGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ex *out of, and* lego *to collect*) Void of elegance, mean, deſpicable.

Inel′egantly (*adv. from* inelegant) Without elegance.

Inel′egantneſs (*s. from* inelegant) The want of elegance, the want of neatneſs.

INEL′OQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ex *out of, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Void of eloquence.

INELUC′TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* elucto *to break through, but not uſed*) Incapable of being conquered or broken through. *Cole.*

INEMEN′DABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* emendo *to amend*) Incapable of being mended; incapable of being expiated by fine.

Inemend′ableneſs (*s. from* inemendable) The ſtate or quality of being inemendable. *Scott.*

INENAR′RABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* enarro *to declare*) Incapable of being related; inexpreſſible.

Inenar′rableneſs (*s. from* inenarrable) Inexpreſſibleneſs. *Sc.*

INENO′DABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* enodo *to untie*) Incapable of being explained, incapable of being untied.

Ineno′dableneſs (*s. from* inenodable) The ſtate of being inexplicable. *Scott.*

INE′PT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* apto *to fit*) Unfit, uſeleſs, trifling, fooliſh.

Inept′ly (*adv. from* inept) Unfitly, fooliſhly.

Inept′itude (*s. from* inept) Unfitneſs.

INE′QUABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* æquus *equal*) Unequal, uneven.

INEQUAL′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* æquus *equal*) Unevenneſs, difference, diſproportion, unlikeneſs.

Ine′qualneſs (*s. not much uſed*) Inequality. *Scott.*

INERGET′ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* energia *power*) Unactive, void of energy. *Scott.*

Inerget′ically (*adv. from* inergetical) Without energy. *S.*

Inerrabil′ity (*s. from* inerrable) Exemption from error, infallibility. *King Charles.*

INER′RABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* erro *to err*) Exempt from error, infallible.

Iner′rableneſs (*s. from* inerrable) Exemption from error. *Hammond.*

Iner′rably (*adv. from* inerrable) Without error, infallibly.

Iner′ringly (*adv. not much uſed*) Without error, without miſtake. *Glanville.*

INE′RT (*adj. from the* Lat. iners *dull*) Sluggiſh, void of motion.

INER′TIA (*s. from the* Lat. *a philoſophical term*) In vity, ſluggiſhneſs, the dead weight of matter, power in matter which diſpoſes it to continue in ſame ſtate whether of motion or reſt.

INERTIC′ULA (*s. in botany*) A kind of vine ſaid to duce wine too weak to intoxicate. *Ph*

Iner′titude (*s. from* inert) Slothfulneſs, ſluggiſhneſs

Inert′ly (*adv. from* inert) Dully, ſluggiſhly.

INES′CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *with, and* e *bait*) To deceive, to catch as with a bait. *B*

Ineſca′tion (*s. from* ineſcate) The act of baiting, th of deceiving. *Job*

Ineſca′tion (*s.*) A method uſed by ſome pretende phyſic to transfer a diſeaſe from a human body to of an animal.

Ineſcutch′eon (*s. from* in, *and* eſcutcheon) A ſma cutcheon born within the ſhield.

INES′TIMABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, an* timo *to value*) Valuable beyond eſtimation, tranſc ing all price.

INES′TUATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *in, and* æſtu *boil, but not much uſed*) To boil, to become hot.

INEV′IDENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* dens *evident, but little uſed*) Wanting plainneſs ſcure. *Br*

Inevitabil′ity (*s. from* inevitable) The ſtate or qu of being unavoidable.

INEV′ITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* evito *to ſhun*) Unavoidable, incapable of being avo

Inev′itableneſs (*s. from* inevitable) Inevitability.

Inev′itably (*adv. from* inevitable) Unavoidably.

INEXCOG′ITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrar and* excogito *to find out by thinking*) Incapable o ing ſound out by thought.

INEXAT′URABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to* exaturo *to ſatisfy, but not much uſed*) Incapable o ing ſatisfied.

Inexat′urated (*adj. not much uſed*) Unſatisfied.

INEXCU′SABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* excuſo *to excuſe*) Admitting of no excuſe.

Inexcu′ſableneſs (*s. from* inexcuſable) The ſtate or qu of being inexcuſable.

Inexcu′ſably (*adv. from* inexcuſable) Without ex beyond excuſe or palliation.

INEXHA′LABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* exhalo *to exhale*) Incapable of being exhaled.

Inexhauribil′ity (*s. from* inexhaurible, *but not uſed*) quality of being inexhauſtible.

INEXHAUR′IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to* exhaurio *to draw out, but not uſed*) Inexhauſtible.

INEXHAUS′TED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* exhaurio *to draw out*) Unemptied, inexhauſtible

INEXHAUST′IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to* exhaurio *to draw out*) Incapable of being drawn incapable of being emptied.

Inexhauſt′ibleneſs (*s. from* inexhauſtible) The ſtat quality of being inexhauſtible.

Inexiſt′ence (*s. from* inexiſtent) The want of being want of exiſtence. *Br*

INEXIST′ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* exiſto *to exiſt*) Wanting exiſtence, exiſting no wher

Inexiſt′ing (*adj. not much uſed*) Inexiſtent, no w exiſting.

INEX′ORABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* exoro *to get by intreaty*) Incapable of being move intreaty; *with* to: *as,* "Inexorable to *all his in tions.*"

Inex′orableneſs (*s. from* inexorable) The ſtate or qu of being inexorable.

INEXPAN′SUS (*adj. with botanic writers*) Wanting panſion, not expanded in the bloſſom.

INEXPECT′ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. *contrary to,* expecto *to look for, but not much uſed*) Unexpe not to be looked for.

INEXPE′DIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* expedio *to free from, but not much uſed*) Incapab being ſhaken off, cumberſome. *B*

Inexpe′dience (*s. from* inexpedient) The want of fit unſuitableneſs, inconvenience.

Inexpe′diency (*s. from* inexpedience) Inexpedience

INEXPE′DIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* expedio *to get ready*) Unſuitable, inconvenient, proper.

INEXPE′RIENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* experior *to try*) The want of experience.

Inexpe′rienced (*adj. from* inexperience) Wanting rience, void of experience.

XPE'RT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ex- ertus *expert*) Unskilful, unready.

X'PIABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ex- io *to expiate*) Admitting of no atonement, incapa- le of being expiated.

'piablenefs (*s. from* inexpiable) The ſtate or quality being inexpiable.

'piably (*adv. from* inexpiable, *but little uſed*) In a anner not to be expiated. *Roſcommon.*

XPLA'NABLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in ntrary *to, and* explano *to explain*) Incapable of be- g explained. *Scott.*

XPLE'ABLY (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary and* expleo *to fill*) Inſatiably. *Sandys.*

X'PLEBLE (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary and* expleo *to fill*) Incapable of being filled. *Cole.*

X'PLICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* plico *to explain*) Incapable of being explained, un- telligible.

'plicablenefs (*s. from* inexplicable) The ſtate or ality of being inexplicable.

'plicably (*adv. from* inexplicable) In a manner not be explained.

XPRES'SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* primo *to expreſs*) Incapable of being expreſſed; un- terable.

pres'ſibly (*adv. from* inexpreſſible) In a manner not be expreſſed, unutterably, beyond expreſſion.

XPUG'NABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pugno *to conquer*) Incapable of being ſubdued, im- egnable.

TING'UISHABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* d extinguo *to extinguiſh*) Incapable of being extin- iſhed, unquenchable.

'TRICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* trico *to extricate*) Incapable of being extricated, in- able of being ſet free.

'tricablenefs (*s. from* inextricable) The ſtate of be- inextricable, perplexedneſs.

'tricably (*adv. from* inextricable) To ſuch a de- e of perplexity as not to be diſentangled.

U'PERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* exupero *to exceed, but not much uſed*) Incapable of ng ſurpaſſed. *Scott.*

e (*v. t. from* in, *and* eye) To inoculate, to inſert ds into a foreign ſtock.

ed (*p. from* ineye) Inoculated, budded.

ing (*p. a. from* ineye) Inoculating, budding.

ng (*s. from the part.*) The method of propagating by inoculation.

RICATED (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. in *con-* ry *to, and* fabrico *to make*) Slightly put together. *Ba.*

ibil'itiſhip (*s. in droll ſtyle, from* infallibility) The of being infallible, the title of one who pretends infallibility.

ibil'ity (*s. from* infallible) The ſtate or quality of ng infallible.

L'LIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fallo il) Incapable of failure, exempt from error.

libleneſs (*s. from* infallible) The ſtate of being infal- e.

ibly (*adv. from* infallible) Without fail, certainly.

ME (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fama) To defame, to repreſent to diſadvantage. *Bacon.*

' (*adj. in heraldry*) Diſgraced, marked with in- y.

ned (*p. from* infame) Defamed, repreſented to diſ- antage. *Milton.*

MOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fa- *fame*) Void of reputation, marked with infamy, ded with guilt, notoriouſly wicked.

ouſly (*adv. from* infamous) With infamy, with reproach, ſhamefully, ſcandalouſly.

ouſneſs (*s. from* infamous) Infamy, the ſtate of g infamous. *Scott.*

y (*s. from* infame) Public reproach, the ſtate of g infamous.

NCY (*s. from* infant) The ſtate of being an infant, firſt part of life, the firſt age of any thing, the inning, the origin.

N'DOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fan- *to be told, but not uſed*) Wicked beyond deſcrip- *Cole.*

G'THEFE (*s. from the* Sax. *a law term*) A privi- allowed in the Saxon governments to the Lords ertain manors to paſs judgment on any theft com- ted within the fee.

NT (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fari *to*) A child that cannot ſpeak, a child from the birth to the ſeventh year. *In law,* a young perſon under the age of twenty one.

INFAN'TA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A daughter of the king of Spain or Portugal.

INFAN'TE (*s.*) A ſon of the king of Spain, a ſon of the king of Portugal.

INFANT'ICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. infans *an infant, and* cædo *to kill*) The act of ſlaughtering infants, one who kills an infant.

Infan'tile (*adj. from* infant) Belonging to an infant, pertaining to infancy.

In'fantry (*s. from* infant) The foot ſoldiers of an army.

INFARC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* farcio *to ſtuff*) A kind of obſtruction ariſing from the fulneſs of the veſſels. *Harvey.*

INFAT'IGABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fatigo *to weary*) Indefatigable. *Phillips.*

INFAT'UATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. infatuo *to make fooliſh*) To ſtrike with folly, to deprive of underſtanding.

Infat'uate (*p. from the verb*) Infatuated. *Bentley.*

Infat'uated (*p. from* infatuate) Struck with folly, deprived of underſtanding.

Infat'uating (*p. a. from* infatuate) Struck with folly, deprived of underſtanding.

Infatua'tion (*s. from* infatuate) The act of ſtriking with folly, a deprivation of reaſon.

INFA'VOURABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* faveo *to favour, but not uſed*) Incapable of receiving favour. *Bailey.*

INFAU'ST (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fauſtus *lucky, but not uſed*) Unlucky. *Cole.*

Infaus'ting (*s. from* infauſt, *but not uſed*) The act of making unlucky. *Bacon.*

INFAUS'TOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fauſtus *lucky, but not much uſed*) Unfortunate, unlucky. *Scott.*

Infea'ſible (*adj. not much uſed*) Impracticable. *Glanville.*

INFEC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* facio *to do*) To act upon by contagion, to hurt by contagion, to taint, to poiſon, to pollute.

Infec'ted (*p. from* infect) Hurt by contagion, tainted, poiſoned, polluted.

Infec'ting (*p. a. from* infect) Hurting by contagion, tainting, polluting, poiſoning.

Infec'tion (*s. from* infect) The communication of a diſeaſe by contagion, a taint, a pollution.

Infec'tious (*adj. from* infect) Contagious, communicated by infection.

Infec'tiouſly (*adv. from* infectious) In the manner of contagion, by infection.

Infec'tiouſneſs (*s. from* infectious) The ſtate of being infectious, the quality of communicating contagion.

Infec'tive (*adj. from* infect) Having the quality of infection.

INFECU'ND (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fœcundus *fruitful*) Unfruitful, barren.

Infecund'ity (*s. from* infecund) Unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

Infee'ble (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To enfeeble. *Sc.*

INFELIC'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* felix *happy*) Unhappineſs, calamity, miſery.

Infeoda'tion (*s. a law term*) The act of granting in fee, a grant in fee.

INFE'OFF (*v. t. a law term*) To enfeoff, to unite to the fee. *Scott.*

Infe'offment (*s. from* infeoff) A ſettlement in fee.

INFE'R (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* fero *to bear*) To draw in, to induce, to conclude from foregoing premiſes.

In'ference (*s. from* infer) A concluſion drawn from previous arguments.

Infer'ible (*adj. from* infer) Capable of being inferred.

INFE'RIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. inferiæ *ſacrifices to the dead, but not much uſed*) Belonging to funeral rites. *Co.*

INFE'RIOR (*adj. a modern, but correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Inferiour, ſubordinate.

Infe'rior (*s. from the adj.*) An inferiour, one in a low rank.

Inferior'ity (*s. from* inferior) A ſtate of ſubordination, the ſtate of being inferior.

Infe'riorneſs (*s. from* inferior) Inferiority. *Scott.*

INFE'RIOUR (*adj. the old ſpelling, from the* French inferieur) Inferior, ſubordinate.

Infe'riour (*s. from the adj.*) An inferior, one in a lower ſtation.

INFER'NAL (*adj. from the* Lat. infra *beneath*) Helliſh, belonging to hell.

Infer'nal (*s. from the adj.*) One that comes from hell, one exceedingly wicked.

Infer'nalneſs (*s. from* infernal) The ſtate of being infernal. *Scott.*

Infer'nalſtone (*s. from* infernal, *and* ſtone) A perpetual cauſtic or burning compoſition.

Infer'red (*p. from* infer) Drawn from previous arguments, induced.

Infer'ring (*p. a. from* infer) Drawing from previous arguments, inducing.

Infer'til (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Infertile.

INFER'TILE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* fertilis *fruitful*) Unfruitful, barren.

Infer'tileneſs (*s. from* infertile) Infertility. *Scott.*

Infertil'ity (*s. from* infertile) Unfruitfulneſs, barrenneſs.

INFE'ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. infeſto *to trouble*) To haraſs, to diſturb.

Infeſt'ed (*p. from* infeſt) Haraſſed; continually diſturbed.

Infeſt'ing (*p. a. from* infeſt) Haraſſing, diſturbing.

INFES'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* feſtus *feſtive*, *but not much uſed*) Unpleaſant, gloomy, mournful. *Cole.*

Infeſtiv'ity (*s. from* infeſtive) The want of chearfulneſs, mournfulneſs.

Infeſt'red (*adj. from* in, *and* feſter) Rankling, inveterate.

INFEUDA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* feudum *a copyhold*) The act of putting into the poſſeſſion of an eſtate.

INFIB'ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* fibulo *a claſp*, *but not much uſed*) To button, to claſp. *Bailey.*

Infibula'tion (*s. from* infibulate) The act of buttoning, the act of claſping together. *Scott.*

INFIC'IAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* facio *to do*, *but not uſed*) Belonging to denial. *Cole.*

INFIC'IATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* facio *to do*, *but not uſed*) To deny, to diſavow. *Bailey.*

Inficia'tion (*s. from* inficiate, *but not uſed*) A denial. *Cole.*

Infic'iatory (*adj. from* inficiate, *but not uſed*) Belonging to denial. *Cole.*

IN'FIDEL (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* fido *to believe*) A pagan; an unbeliever, one who rejects chriſtianity.

In'fidel (*adj. from the ſub.*) Void of faith, unbelieving.

Infidel'ity (*s. from* infidel) The want of faith, a diſbelief of chriſtianity; treachery, deceit.

INFID'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* fidus *faithful*, *but not uſed*) Falſe, unfaithful. *Bailey.*

IN'FIMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. infimus *loweſt*, *but not uſed*) Loweſt, meaneſt. *Cole.*

IN'FINITE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* finis *an end*) Unbounded, unlimited, immenſe; great, large.

In'finitely (*adv. from* infinite) Without bounds, without limits.

In'finiteneſs (*s. from* infinite) Infinity, immenſity.

Infinite'ſimal (*adj. from* infinite) Infinitely divided.

Infinite'ſimal (*s. from the adj.*) An exceedingly ſmall quantity, a fluxion.

Infin'itive (*adj. from* infinite) Unconfined, belonging to that mode of a verb which expreſſes the action or being indeterminately.

Infin'itude (*s. from* infinite) Infinity, an infinite number.

Infin'ity (*s. from* infinite) The ſtate of being infinite, immenſity; an infinite number. *Brown.*

INFI'RM (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* firmus *firm*) Weak, feeble; unſtable, irreſolute.

Infi'rm (*v. t. from the adj. but not uſed*) To enfeeble. *Br.*

Infir'mary (*s. from* infirm) A kind of hoſpital for ſick people.

Infirm'er (*adj. comp. of* infirm) Infirm in a greater degree. *Milton.*

Infirm'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* infirm) Infirm in the greateſt degree.

Infir'mity (*s. from* infirm) Weakneſs, a failing, a diſeaſe.

Infirm'neſs (*s. from* infirm) Weakneſs, feebleneſs.

Infiſ'tulated (*adj. from* in, *and* fiſtulated) Fiſtulous, afflicted with a fiſtula. *Scott.*

INFI'X (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* figo *to fix*) To drive in, to faſten.

Infix'ed (*p. from* infix) Driven in, faſtened.

Infix'ing (*p. a. from* infix) Driving in, faſtening.

Infla'me (*v. t. from* in, *and* flame) To kindle, to ſet on fire, to irritate, to provoke, to fire with paſſion.

Infla'me (*v. int.*) To grow hot, to grow painful by obſtructed matter.

Infla'med (*p. from* inflame) Kindled, ſet on fire, irritated, provoked, fired with paſſion.

Infla'mer (*s. from* inflame) One who inflames, any
that inflames.

Infla'ming (*p. a. from* inflame) Kindling, ſetting on
irritating, provoking.

Inflammabil'ity (*s. from* inflammable) The ſtate o
ing inflammable.

Inflam'mable (*adj. from* inflame) Eaſy to be ſet on
having the quality of flaming.

Inflam'mableneſs (*s. from* inflammable) Inflammabil

Inflamma'tion (*s. from* inflame) The act of inflam
the heat of any morbid part occaſioned by obſtru

Inflam'mative (*adj. from* inflame) Tending to inflam
tion.

Inflam'matory (*adj. from* inflame) Having the pow
inflaming.

INFLA'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* flo *to*
To ſwell with wind, to fill with the breath.

Infla'te (*p. obſolete*, *from the verb*) Swollen,
up.

Infla'ted (*p. from* inflate) Swelled up with wind,
with the breath.

Infla'ting (*p. a. from* inflate) Swelling with wind;
with the breath.

Infla'tion (*s. from* inflate) The ſtate of being ſwelled
wind, flatulence.

INFLEC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* flecto *to*
To bend, to turn, to change, to vary, to dec
verb or noun.

Inflect'ed (*p. a. from* inflect) Bent, turned, varie
termination.

Inflect'ing (*p. a. from* inflect) Bending, turning,
ing the termination.

Inflec'tion (*s. from* inflect) The act of bending, a
a modulation of the voice, the variation of a
in its termination according to the rules of gram

Inflec'tive (*adj. from* inflect) Having the power
flecting.

Inflexibil'ity (*s. from* inflexible) The ſtate of bein
flexible.

INFLEX'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*
flecto *to bend*) Incapable of being bent, immov
ſtiff, unalterable.

Inflex'ibleneſs (*s. from* inflexible) Inflexibility.

Inflex'ibly (*adv. from* inflexible) Inexorably, in
bly, without relaxation.

Inflex'ion (*s. from* inflect, *but not ſo common a word*
inflection.

INFLIC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* fligo
To impoſe as a puniſhment, to puniſh.

Inflict'ed (*p. from* inflict) Impoſed as a puniſhment
niſhed.

Inflict'er (*s. from* inflict) One that inflicts a puniſh

Inflict'ing (*p. a. from* inflict) Impoſing as a puniſh

Inflic'tion (*s. from* inflict) The act of inflicting
niſhment inflicted.

Inflic'tive (*adj. from* inflict) Laid on as a puniſhme

In'fluence (*s. from* influent) An impulſive pow
power giving a bias to the temper or conduct.

In'fluence (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To act upon with
ſive power, to give a bias to the temper or cond

In'fluenced (*p. from* influence) Acted upon by im
power, biaſed.

In'fluencing (*p. a. from* influence) Acting upon
impulſive power, biaſing the temper or conduct

IN'FLUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* fluo *to*
Flowing in.

Influen'tial (*adj. from* influent) Exerting influence
ing influence.

IN'FLUX (*s. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* fluo
flow) The act of flowing in, that which flows
infuſion; an influence; *but this ſenſe is now gro*
ſolete.

Influx'ious (*adj. from* influx, *but now grown obſol*
fluential.

Info'ld (*v. t. from* in, *and* fold) To involve, to i

Infold'ed (*p. from* infold) Involved, inwrapped.

Infold'ing (*p. a. from* infold) Involving, incloſing
folds.

INFO'LIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and*
leaf) To cover with leaves.

Info'rce (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To enforce.

Info'rcement (*s. from* inforce, *but not ſo correct a ſ*
An enforcement.

Info'rm (*v. t. from* in, *and* form) To animate,
ate by vital power; to inſtruct, to give inform
to offer an accuſation before a magiſtrate.

Info'rm (*v. int.*) To bring intelligence.

INFO'RM (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and*
form, *but not much uſed*) Unſhapen, having no
form, ugly.

mal (*adj. from* inform, *but not uſed*) Accuſing, of- ing an accuſation. *Shakeſp.*

mant (*s. from* inform) One that informs.

ma'tion (*s. from* inform) Intelligence recently com- nicated, inſtruction; a charge, an accuſation; the of animating.

m'ed (*p. from* inform) Animated, actuated by vital wer, inſtructed, ſupplied with new knowledge, ac- ed before a magiſtrate.

m'er (*s. from* inform) One that gives intelligence, who diſcovers offenders to a magiſtrate.

R'MIDABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* midabilis *formidable*) Void of qualities ſuited to duce fear, incapable of exciting fear.

mity (*s. from* inform) The want of proper form. *Brown.*

R'MOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ma *a form*) Shapeleſs, having no regular form. *Br.*

R'TUNATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tuna *fortune*) Unfortunate, unhappy. *Bacon.*

'tunateneſs (*s. from* infortunate) Unfortunateneſs, happineſs. *Scott.*

tune (*s. obſolete*) Misfortune, miſchance. *Ch.*

tune (*s. with aſtrologers*) An unfortunate planet.

'tunid (*adj. obſolete*) Unfortunate. *Chaucer.*

A'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* frango *to break*) break.

'ed (*p. from* infract) Broken.

'ing (*p. a. from* infract) Breaking.

tion (*s. from* infract) The act of breaking, a breach, iolation.

gible (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Infrangible. *Cole.*

ALAPSA'RIAN (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Lat. a *below, and* lapſus *a fall*) One who holds that d in the decree of election conſidered his people fallen in Adam, a ſublapſarian.

lapſa'rian (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the ſcheme doctrine of the infralapſarians.

AMUN'DANE (*adj. from the* Lat. infra *below, and* ndus *the world*) Situate beneath the world. *Sc.*

nch'iſe (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enfran- ſe, to make free. *Scott.*

nch'iſement (*s. from* infranchiſe, *but not ſo correct a* lling) An enfranchiſement, the act of making free. *Sc.*

ANG'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ngo *to break*) Incapable of being broken.

ng'ibleneſs (*s. from* infrangible) The ſtate of being angible.

ASCAPULA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the n.

ASPI'NATUS (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſcles the arm. *Dict. of Arts.*

'quency (*s. from* infrequent) Uncommonneſs, the e of being rare or uncommon.

E'QUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* quens *frequent*) Rare, uncommon.

ICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* frico *to*) The act of rubbing in. *Scott.*

IC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* frico *to rub*) e act of rubbing in, the act of chafing in. *Scott.*

IG'IDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* frigeo *to* w *cold*) To chill, to make cold. *Boyle.*

'NGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* frango *to* ak) To violate, to break a law or contract, to de- oy.

ng'ed (*p. from* infringe) Violated, broken, deſtroy-

ng'ement (*s. from* infringe) A violation, a breach, a nſgreſſion.

ng'er (*s. from* infringe) One that violates, one that ringes.

ng'ing (*p. a. from* infringe) Violating, breaking, nſgreſſing, deſtroying.

UCT'UOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ctus *fruit, but not much uſed*) Unfruitful. *Sc.*

UGIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* ges *fruit, and* fero *to bear, but little uſed*) Bearing fruit. *Scott.*

'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* fucus *paint*) cover with paint, to paint the face. *Cole.*

cated (*p. from* infucate) Painted, covered with int. *Scott.*

ca'tion (*s. from* infucate) The act of painting the e. *Scott.*

ULA (*s. in antiquity*) A broad kind of fillet made of ite wool worn by the prieſts.

'MATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* fumus *ſmoke*) dry in the ſmoke. *Scott.*

mated (*p. from* infumate, *but not much uſed*) Dried the ſmoke.

Infu'mating (*p. a. from* infumate, *but not much uſed*) Drying in the ſmoke.

Infuma'tion (*s. from* infumate) The act of drying in the ſmoke.

INFUNDIB'ULIFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. infundibulum *a tunnel, and* forma *a form*) Having the ſhape or form of a tundiſh.

INFUNDIB'ULUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A funnel, a tundiſh, ſomething in the form of a tundiſh.

INFU'RIATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* furia *fury*) Enraged, raging, like a fury.

INFUS'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* fuſco *to make black*) To darken, to obſcure. *Bailey.*

Infuſca'tion (*s. from* infuſcate) The act of darkening.

INFU'SE (*v. t. the* s *is pronounced ſoft, from the* Lat. in *into, and* fundo *to pour*) To pour in, to inſtil, to inſpire, to put into the mind; to ſteep in any liquor with a gentle heat.

Infu'ſed (*p. from* infuſe) Poured in, inſtilled, put into the mind; ſteeped in liquor with a gentle heat; inſpired; *with* with: *as,* "Infuſed with *a fortitude from heaven.*"

Infu'ſible (*adj. from* infuſe) Capable of being infuſed; capable of being melted.

Infu'ſing (*p. a. from* infuſe) Pouring in, inſtilling, ſteeping in any liquor with a gentle heat, inſpiring.

Infu'ſion (*s. from* infuſe) The act of pouring in, an inſtillation, an inſpiration; the act of ſteeping in warm liquor, the liquor in which any thing has been infuſed.

Infu'ſive (*adj. the* s *is pronounced hard, from* infuſe, *but not ſufficiently authorized*) Having the power of infuſion. *Thomſon.*

ING (*s. from the* Daniſh, *a local word*) A meadow, a paſture. *Scott.*

Inga'ge (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To engage.

INGANNA'TION (*s. not ſufficiently authorized, from the* Italian, ingannare) A deception, a deluſion. *Br.*

INGAN'NO (*s. in muſic, from the* Italian) An unexpected ſtop, a mark of ſilence inſtead of the cloſing note.

In'gate (*s. from* in, *and* gate, *but now grown obſolete*) An enterance, a paſſage inward. *Spenſer.*

Ingath'ering (*s. from* in, *and* gather) The act of gathering, that which is gathered.

INGEM'INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* gemino *to double*) To double, to repeat.

Ingem'inated (*p. from* ingeminate) Doubled, repeated.

Ingem'inating (*p. a. from* ingeminate) Doubling, repeating.

Ingemina'tion (*s. from* ingeminate) A reduplication, a repetition.

INGEN'DER (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* gigno *to beget, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To engender, to produce between two, to beget.

Ingen'dered (*p. from* ingender) Engendered, produced between two, begotten.

Ingen'derer (*s. from* ingender) One that generates.

Ingen'dering (*p. a. from* ingender) Engendering, producing between two, generating.

INGEN'ERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* genero *to ingender, but not much uſed*) Incapable of being generated. *Boyle.*

Ingen'erableneſs (*s. from* ingenerable, *but not much uſed*) The incapacity of being produced. *Scott.*

INGEN'ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* genero *to ingender*) Innate, inbred.

Inge'nerated (*adj. from* ingenerate) Innate, inbred; unbegotten; *but this ſenſe is not ſufficiently authorized. Br.*

INGENICULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *on, and* geniculum *a little knee*) The act of kneeling. *Cole.*

Ingenie'r (*s. not a common ſpelling*) An engineer.

INGE'NIO (*s.*) A ſugar mill, ſo called in the ſugar iſlands. *Scott.*

Ingenios'ity (*s. not uſed, from* ingenious) Wit, genius. *Cole.*

INGEN'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* genius *art*) Witty, poſſeſſed of genius, inventive; mental, intellectual; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete. Sh.*

Ingen'iouſly (*adv. from* ingenious) Wittily, craftily.

Ingen'iouſneſs (*s. from* ingenious) The ſtate of being ingenious. *Scott.*

INGE'NITE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* gigno *to beget*) Inborn, inbred, natural.

Ingenu'ity (*s. from* ingenuous) Openneſs, fairneſs, candor.

Ingenu'ity (*s. from* ingenious) Wit, invention, genius; acuteneſs, craft.

INGE'NIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The natural diſpoſition, fancy, judgment.

Inge'nium (*s. in old records*) An engine, a device.

INGEN′UOUS (*adj. from the antiquated* Lat. ingeno *to be born free*) Open, fair, candid, generous, noble, free-born.

Ingen′uouſly (*adv. from* ingenuous) Openly, fairly, generouſly.

Ingen′uouſneſs (*s. from* ingenuous) Openneſs, fairneſs, candor.

IN′GENY (*s. from the* Lat. ingenium, *but now become obſolete*) Wit, genius. *Boyle.*

INGE′ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* gero *to carry*) To throw into the ſtomach.

Ingeſt′ed (*p. from* ingeſt) Thrown into the ſtomach.

Ingeſt′ing (*p. a. from* ingeſt) Throwing into the ſtomach.

Inges′tion (*s. from* ingeſt) The act of throwing into the ſtomach.

Inginee′r (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An engineer. *D. of A.*

Inginie′r (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An engineer. *Sc.*

Ingi′rt (*v. t. not uſed*) To ſurround. *Shakeſp.*

IN′GLE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A boy proſtituted to unnatural purpoſes.

INGLO′RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* gloria *glory*) Mean, void of glory, deſtitute of honour.

Inglo′riouſly (*adv. from* inglorious) Without glory, without ſhame.

Inglo′riouſneſs (*s. from* inglorious) The ſtate of being inglorious. *Scott.*

INGLU′VIES (*s. from the* Lat.) The crop of granivorous birds; a ravenous appetite.

Ingo′rge (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To engorge. *Sc.*

IN′GOT (*s. the derivation is rather uncertain*) A maſs of metal, a wedge of metal.

Ingra′ff (*v. t. from* in, *and* graff) To propagate trees by grafting, to plant any thing not native, to fix deep.

Ingraff′ment (*s. from* ingraff) The act of ingraffing, the ſhoot ingrafted. *Johnſon.*

Ingra′ft (*v. t. from* in, *and* graft) To graft, to inſert the ſhoot of one tree into the ſtock of another, to plant any thing foreign, to fix deep.

Ingraft′ed (*p. from* ingraft) Grafted, inſerted in a foreign ſtock, fixed deep.

Ingraft′ing (*p. a. from* ingraft) Grafting, inſerting the ſhoot of one tree into the ſtock of another, fixing deep.

Ingraft′ment (*s. from* ingraft) The act of ingrafting, the ſhoot ingrafted.

Ingrai′led (*adj. in heraldry*) Engrailed, having the edges broken off in round bits.

INGRA′TE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* gratus *thankful*) Unthankful, ungrateful; unpleaſing.

Ingra′te (*s. from the adj.*) An ungrateful perſon. *Mil.*

Ingra′teful (*adj. from* ingrate) Ungrateful, unthankful; unpleaſing to the ſenſes.

INGRA′TIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* gratia *favour*) To put into favour; to recommend to kindneſs; *with* with: *as,* "*Politicians would rather* ingratiate *themſelves* with *their ſovereign than promote his real ſervice.*"

Ingra′tiating (*p. a. from* ingratiate) Putting into favour, recommending to kindneſs.

Ingra′tiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of getting into favour. *King Charles.*

Ingrat′itude (*s. from* ingrate) Unthankfulneſs, the ſtate or quality of being ungrateful.

Ingra′ve (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To engrave.

Ingra′ving (*s. from* ingrave, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An engraving. *Dict. of Arts.*

INGRAVIDA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* gravis *heavy*) An impregnation, the ſtate of being big with young.

INGRAV′IDATED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* gravis *big*) Impregnated, big with young. *Scott.*

INGRE′DIENT (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* gradior *to go*) A component part, any ſimple of a compound medicine.

Ingre′e (*adv. obſolete*) In good part. *Phillips.*

IN′GRESS (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* gradior *to go*) An entrance, the power of entering.

Ingres′ſion (*s. from* ingreſs) The act of entering.

Ingro′ſs (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To engroſs.

Ingroſſa′tor (*s. from* ingroſs) A clerk in the pipe office.

Ingros′sed (*p. from* ingroſs) Engroſſed.

Ingros′ser (*s. from* ingroſs) One that copies deeds in a ſtrong hand. *Scott.*

Ingros′ſing (*p. a. from* ingroſs) Engroſſing.

Ingros′ſing (*s. from the part.*) The act of buying up in order to advance the price, the act of writing in a ſtrong hand.

Ingroſs′ment (*s. from* ingroſs) The act of ingroſſing. *Sc.*

INGRU′ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* gruo *to m* *the noiſe of a crane, but not uſed*) Coming unexp edly. C

INGUE′N (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The upper p of the thigh, the groin.

Ingue′nal (*adj. from* inguen) Belonging to the groin.

Inguena′lia (*s. from* inguen) A ſubdiviſion of the gro any thing contained in the groin, any medicament plied to the groin. So

Ingu′lf (*v. t. from* in, *and* gulf) To ſwallow up i gulf, to caſt into a gulf.

Ingulf′ed (*p. from* ingulf) Swallowed up in a gulf, into a gulf.

Ingulf′ing (*p. a. from* ingulf) Swallowing up in a g caſting into a gulf.

Ingu′lph (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To ingulf.

Ingulph′ed (*p. from* ingulph) Swallowed up in a gu *Mil*

INGUR′GITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* gur *a whirlpool, but not much uſed*) To ſwallow down w greedineſs.

Ingurgita′tion (*s. from* ingurgitate) The act of ſwallo ing with greedineſs, voracity.

INGUS′TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* guſto *to taſte*) Incapable of being diſtinguiſhed by taſte.

INHAB′ILE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ha lis *skilful*) Unskilful, unready, unfit.

Inhabil′ity (*s. from* inhabile) Unskilfulneſs, unfitneſs.

INHAB′IT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* habeo *to ha* To dwell in, to occupy as an inhabitant.

Inhab′it (*v. int.*) To dwell, to live.

Inhab′itable (*adj. from* inhabit) Capable of being in bited; uninhabitable; *but this ſenſe is now obſolete.*

Inhab′itableneſs (*s. from* inhabitable) The ſtate of be habitable.

Inhab′itance (*s. from* inhabit) The reſidence of peo the people dwelling in any place.

Inhab′itant (*s. from* inhabit) A dweller, one that reſi in a place.

Inhabita′tion (*s. from* inhabit) The act of planting in bitants, the act of inhabiting; the number of in bitants. *Bro*

Inhab′ited (*p. from* inhabit) Stocked with inhabita occupied by dwellers.

Inhab′iter (*s. from* inhabit) One that inhabits, a dwel

Inhab′iting (*p. a. from* inhabit) Dwelling, occupy as a dweller.

Inhala′tion (*s. from* inhale, *but not uſed*) The act of ſpiration. C

INHA′LE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* halo *to brea* To inſpire, to draw in with air.

Inha′led (*p. from* inhale) Inſpired, drawn in with ai

Inha′ling (*p. a. from* inhale) Inſpiring, drawing in w the air.

Inha′nce (*v. t. but not a correct ſpelling*) To enhance.

INHARMO′NICAL (*adj. from the* Lat in *contrary to,* harmonia *harmony*) Inharmonious.

INHARMO′NIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* harmonia *harmony*) Inconſiſtent with harmony, un ſical.

Inhaunc′ing *adj. obſolete*) Advancing. *Ch*

INHE′RE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *into, and* hæreo *to ſ* To exiſt in ſomething elſe.

Inhe′rence (*s. from* inhere) The ſtate or quality of which inheres; the junction of an accident with ſubſtance.

Inhe′rency (*s. from* inherence, *but not ſo much uſed*) herence. S

Inhe′rent (*adj. from* inhere) Exiſting in ſomething inborn, innate.

Inhe′ring (*p. a. from* inhere) Exiſting in ſometh elſe.

INHER′IT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* heres *an h* To poſſeſs by inheritance, to poſſeſs as an heir, poſſeſs.

Inher′itable (*adj. from* inherit) Capable of being in rited.

Inher′itance (*s. from* inherit) A poſſeſſion, a patrimo an hereditary poſſeſſion.

Inher′ited (*p. from* inherit) Poſſeſſed by inheritance.

Inher′iting (*p. a. from* inherit) Poſſeſſing by inh tance.

Inher′itor (*s. from* inherit) An heir, one who recei by inheritance.

Inhe′ritreſs (*s. from* inherit) A woman that inherits, heireſs.

Inher′itrix (*s. from* inherit) An inheritreſs.

Inher′ſe (*v. t. from* in, *and* herſe) To incloſe in a fun monument.

rs'ed (*p. from* inherſe) Incloſed as in a funeral mo- ent.

E'SION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* hæreo *to ſtick*) inherence, the ſtate of exiſting in ſomething elſe.

IB'IT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* habeo *to have*) reſtrain, to hinder, to check; to prohibit, to for- d.

'ited (*p. from* inhibit) Reſtrained, prohibited.

'iting (*p. a. from* inhibit) Reſtraining, forbidding.

i'tion (*s. from* inhibit) A prohibition, a ſtop. *In w*, A writ to forbid further proceedings.

e (*adv. obſolete*) In haſte. *Cole.*

ld, Inhi'lde (*v. t. obſolete*) To infuſe, to inſpire. *Ch.*

'c, Inho'ke (*s. in old records*) A corner or part of a mmon field incloſed and tilled.

'ld (*v. t. from* in, *and* hold) To hold within it- f. *Raleigh.*

'lder (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An innholder, one t keeps an inn. *Scott.*

NESTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* neſtus *honeſt, but not uſed*) The act of diſgracing. *Sc.*

S'PITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ſpes *a ſtranger*) Unkind to ſtrangers, affording no port to ſtrangers.

'pitableneſs (*s. from* inhoſpitable) The ſtate or qua- of being inhoſpitable.

'pitably (*adv. from* inhoſpitable) Without hoſpita- , with unkindneſs to ſtrangers.

SPITAL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ſpes *a ſtranger*) The want of hoſpitality, the want ourteſy to ſtrangers.

'MAN (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* hu- nus *humane*) Barbarous, cruel, void of compaſſion.

ma'ne (*adj. from* inhuman, *but not much uſed*) id of tenderneſs, unkind.

man'ity (*s. from* inhuman) Cruelty, ſavageneſs, tality.

'manly (*adv. from* inhuman) Savagely, cruelly, barouſly.

'manneſs (*s. from* inhuman) Inhumanity. *Sc.*

'MATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* humus *ground*) To put into the ground, to bury.

mated (*p. from* inhumate, *but not much uſed*) Put the ground, buried.

mating (*p. a. from* inhumate, *but little uſed*) Put- into the ground, burying.

ma'tion (*s. from* inhumate) The act of putting into ground, an interment; a proceſs in chymiſtry.

'ME (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* humus *the* und) To put into the ground, to bury. *Pope.*

med (*p. from* inhume) Put into the ground, bu- d.

ming (*p. a. from* inhume) Putting into the ground, ying.

'NEUS (*adj. from the* Lat. *but not uſed*) Unfit. *Co.*

CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* jacio *to throw*) throw in, to dart in.

(*p. from the verb*) Thrown up. “*Mound* inject *ound.*” *Pope.*

'ed (*p. from* inject) Thrown in, darted in.

'ing (*p. a. from* inject) Throwing in, darting in.

tion (*s. from* inject) The act of throwing in, the of filling the veſſels with wax or other matter as tiſed by anatomiſts, that which is injected.

UM (*s. in anatomy*) The beginning of the oblongat- marrow.

AG'INABLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *rary to, and* imago *an image*) Incapable of being gined. *Scott.*

ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. inimicus *an enemy, but uſed*) Like an enemy. *Cole.*

CIT'IAL (*adj. from the* Lat. inimicus *an enemy, not uſed*) Like an enemy. *Cole.*

abil'ity (*s. from* inimitable) The ſtate of being ve imitation.

ITABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* or *to imitate*) Incapable of imitation, incapable of g copied.

tableneſs (*s. from* inimitable) The ſtate of being e imitation.

tably (*adv. from* inimitable) In a manner not to nitated, above imitation.

N (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *upon, and* jungo *to join*) ommand, to enforce by authority, to join. *Sh.*

ed (*p. from* injoin) Commanded, enforced by au- ity.

ing (*p. a. from* injoin) Commanding, enforcing uthority.

(*v. t. from* in, *and* joy, *but not ſo common a ſpel-* To enjoy, to poſſeſs with pleaſure.

Injoy'ed (*p. from* injoy, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enjoyed, poſſeſſed with pleaſure. *Scott.*

Injoy'ing (*p. a. from* injoy, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enjoying, poſſeſſing with pleaſure.

Injoy'ment (*s. from* injoy, *not ſo common a ſpelling*) An enjoyment, a delightful poſſeſſion.

Iniq'uitaunce (*s. obſolete*) Inequality. *Ch.*

Iniq'uitous (*adj. from* iniquity) Unjuſt, wicked.

INIQ'UITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* æquus *equal*) Injuſtice, unreaſonableneſs; wickedneſs, criminality.

IN'ISWEN (*s. an old word*) The ancient inhabitants of Britain. *Phillips.*

INI'TIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. initium *a beginning*) Placed at the beginning, beginning.

Ini'tial (*s. from the adj.*) A letter at the beginning of a word.

INITIA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The myſteries of the goddeſs Ceres.

INIT'IAMENT (*s. from the* Lat. initiamenta *the elements of any ſcience*) A firſt principle in any art or ſcience.

INIT'IATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. initio *to begin*) To enter, to inſtruct in the rudiments of a ſcience, to bring into a new ſociety.

Init'iate (*v. int.*) To do the firſt part, to perform the firſt rite.

Init'iate (*adj. from the verb*) Unpractiſed.

Initi'ated (*p. from* initiate) Entered, inſtructed in the rudiments of an art, brought into a new ſociety.

Init'iating (*p. a. from* initiate) Entering, inſtructing into the rudiments of an art.

Initia'tion (*s. from* initiate) The act of entering, inſtruction in the rudiments of an art.

INJU'CUND (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* jucundus *pleaſant*) Unpleaſant. *Scott.*

Injucun'dity (*s. from* injucund) Unpleaſantneſs.

INJU'DICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* judico *to judge*) Exempt from the cognizance of a judge, not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDIC'IAL (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* judico *to judge*) Done not according to due form of law.

INJUDI'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* judico *to judge*) Void of judgment, incapable of judging.

Injudic'iouſly (*adv. from* injudicious) Without judgment, without diſcernment.

Injudic'iouſneſs (*s. from* injudicious) The want of judgment, the want of diſcernment.

In'ium (*s. in anatomy*) The inilum, the beginning of the oblongated marrow. *Scott.*

INJUNC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* jungo *to join*) A command, an order, a precept; an order from the court of chancery to ſtop proceedings.

IN'JURE (*v. t. from the* Lat. injuria *injury*) To hurt, to wrong, to annoy.

In'jure (*s. obſolete*) An injury. *Chaucer.*

In'jured (*p. from* injure) Hurt, wronged, annoyed, put to inconvenience.

In'jurer (*s. from* injure) One that injures.

In'juring (*p. a. from* injure) Hurting, doing wrong to.

Inju'rious (*adj. from* injury) Unjuſt, doing wrong, miſchievous, reproachful.

Inju'riouſly (*adv. from* injurious) Hurtfully, wrongfully.

Inju'riouſneſs (*s. from* injurious) The ſtate or quality of being injurious.

In'jury (*s. from* injure) Hurt, injuſtice, annoyance, contumely.

Injus'tice (*s. from* injuſt) An act of wrong, iniquity.

INJU'ST (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* juſtus *juſt*) Unjuſt.

Injuſt'ly (*adv. from* injuſt, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Unjuſtly.

INK (*s. from the* French encre) A liquor made to write with, the compoſition uſed in writing or printing; the bended iron fitted into the upper millſtone; the neck of a bird which a hawk preys on.

Ink (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To mark with ink, to daub with ink.

Ink'bottle (*s. from* ink, *and* bottle) A bottle to hold ink.

Ink'box (*s. from* ink, *and* box) A veſſel to hold ink, an inkhorn.

Ink'ed (*p. from* ink) Marked with ink, daubed with ink.

Ink'horn (*s. from* ink, *and* horn) A veſſel made of horn to hold ink.

Inkin'dle (*v. t. from* in, *and* kindle) To ſet on fire, to kindle.

Inkin'dle (*v. int.*) To enkindle, to catch fire, to break out into a flame.

Inkin'dled (*p. from* inkindle) Set on fire, kindled.

Inkin'dling (*p. a. from* inkindle) Setting on fire, breaking out into a flame.

In'kineſs (*s. from* ink) The ſtate of being marked or daubed with ink.

Ink'ing (*p. a. from* ink) Marking with ink, daubing with ink.

IN'KLE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A kind of tape, a kind of fillet.

INK'LING (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* German inklincken *to ſound within*) A hint, a whiſper, an intimation.

Ink'maker (*s. from* ink, *and* maker) One who makes ink.

Ink'ſtand (*s. from* ink, *and* ſtand) A veſſel to hold ink for writing.

Ink'y (*adj. from* ink) Conſiſting of ink, reſembling ink, black as ink.

Inla'gary (*s. a law term*) The reſtoration of an outlaw.

INLA'GH (*s. from the* Sax. *a law term*) A perſon ſubject to the law, one who was included in ſome frank pledge and not outlawed.

Inlai'd (*p. from* inlay) Inſerted into a different ſubſtance, variegated by an inſertion; *with* with: *as*, "*Thick* inlaid with *gold*."

In'land (*adj. from* in, *and* land) Lying within the land, remote from the ſea.

In'land (*s. from the adj.*) A midland part of the country. *Milton.*

In'lander (*s. from* inland) One who dwells in an inland country; one who dwells remote from the ſea.

Inlan'tal (*s. in old records*) A demeſn, land occupied by the lord.

INLAP'IDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* lapis *a ſtone*) To make ſtoney, to turn into ſtone. *Bacon.*

Inlap'idated (*p. from* inlapidate, *but not uſed*) Made ſtoney, turned into ſtone.

Inlap'idating (*p. a. from* inlapidate, *but not uſed*) Turning into ſtone.

Inlapida'tion (*s. from* inlapidate, *but not much uſed*) The act of turning into ſtone, that which is turned into ſtone.

Inla'rge (*v. t. from* in, *and* large, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enlarge.

Inlar'ge (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enlarge upon a ſubject, to expatiate.

Inlar'ged (*p. from* inlarge, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enlarged.

Inlar'gement (*s. from* inlarge, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An enlargement.

Inlau'gh (*s. a law term*) One who is ſubject to the laws, one who has been included in ſome frank pledge and not outlawed.

Inlay' (*v. t. from* in, *and* lay) To inſert into the ground, to variegate by an inſertion.

Inlay' (*s. from the verb*) The ſubſtance inlaid.

Inlay'd (*p. from* inlay, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Inlaid. *Scott.*

Inlay'ing (*p. a. from* inlay) Inſerting in a different ground, variegating by an inſertion.

Inlay'ing (*s. from the part.*) The proceſs of variegating by inſertions, that which is inlaid.

Inlaw' (*v. t. from* in, *and* law) To clear of outlawry.

Inlaw'ed (*p. from* inlaw) Cleared of outlawry. *Bac.*

Inlaw'ing (*p. a. from* inlaw) Clearing of an outlawry.

INLEA'SE (*v. t. from the* French enlaſſe, *but not uſed*) To catch in a ſnare, to entangle.

Inleas'ed (*p. from* inleaſe, *but not much uſed*) Catched in a ſnare, entangled. *Scott.*

In'let (*s. from* in, *and* let) An entrance, a paſſage.

Inlight'en (*v. t. from* in, *and* light, *but not ſo common a word*) To enlighten. *Scott.*

Inlight'ened (*p. from* inlighten) Enlightened.

Inlight'ening (*p. a. from* inlighten) Enlightening.

Inli'ſt (*v. t. from* in, *and* liſt) To receive into the military ſervice, to hire into the ſervice of a prince, to engage in a party.

Inli'ſt (*v. int.*) To enter into the military ſervice, to engage as one of a party.

Inliſt'ed (*p. from* inliſt) Entered in the military ſervice, engaged in a party.

Inliſt'ing (*p. a. from* inliſt) Entering into the military ſervice, engaging in a party.

In'ly (*adj. from* in) Internal, placed within, ſecret.

In'ly (*adv. from* in) Internally, in the heart, ſecretly; thoroughly, perfectly. *Chaucer.*

In'mate (*s. from* in, *and* mate) One that is permitted to dwell with another in the ſame houſe going in and out at the ſame door.

In'moſt (*adj. from* in, *and* moſt) Deepeſt within, moſt remote from the ſurface.

INN (*s. from the* Sax. inn *a chamber*) A houſe of entertainment for travellers, a houſe where ſtudents are taught and boarded.

Inn (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To put up at an inn, to temporary lodgings.

Inn (*v. t. from* in) To get in, to houſe, to put u cover.

INNARR'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, narro *to declare, but not much uſed*) Incapable of being clared.

INNA'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and to ſwim, but not uſed*) Incapable of being naviga wanting proper depth for ſwimming.

INNA'TE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* natus *born*) born, natural.

Inna'ted (*p. from* innate) Innate, inborn, natural.

Inna'teneſs (*s. from* innate) The ſtate or quality of b innate.

INNAV'IGABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, navigo *to navigate*) Incapable of being navigated.

Innav'igableneſs (*s. from* innavigable) The ſtate of b innavigable.

Inne (*s. the old ſpelling*) An inn, a houſe, a college.

Inn'ed (*p. from* inn) Brought in, put under cover.

In'ner (*adj. from* inn) Interior, placed within.

In'nereſt (*adj. obſolete, from* inner) Innermoſt.

IN'NERKEITHING (*s.*) A parliament town of Scotlan the county of Fife.

In'nermoſt (*adj. from* inner, *and* moſt) Inmoſt, rem from the outward bounds.

Inn'holder (*s. from* inn, *and* holder) An innkeeper, who keeps an inn.

Inn'ing (*p. a. from* inn) Putting up at an inn, lod at an inn, gathering into, putting under cover.

Inn'ing (*s. from the part.*) Land recovered from th *Ainſw*

INNISKIL'LING (*s.*) A ſmall but ſtrong town in Irela the principality of Ulſter, and county of Fermana

Inn'keeper (*s. from* inn, *and* keeper) One who kee inn, an innholder.

IN'NO (*s. in muſic books, from the* Italian) A hymn, ritual ſong.

Innobe'dience (*s. obſolete*) Diſobedience.

In'nocence (*s. from* innocent) Harmleſſneſs, ſimpl of heart and manners, freedom from guilt, purity tegrity: ignorance; *but this ſenſe is now grown lete.* *Cha*

In'nocency (*s. from* innocence, *but not ſo common a* Innocence.

IN'NOCENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, an* ceo *to hurt*) Harmleſs, free from guilt, pure: rant; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

In'nocent (*s. from the adj.*) An innocent perſon, on from guilt; an ideot.

IN'NOCENT (*s.*) A man's name.

In'nocently (*adv. from* innocent) With ſimplicity, out guilt, without hurt.

INNOC'UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, an* ceo *to hurt*) Harmleſs, inoffenſive.

Innoc'uouſly (*adv. from* innocuous) Harmleſſly, fenſively.

Innoc'uouſneſs (*s. from* innocuous) Harmleſſneſs, fenſiveneſs.

In'nom (*adj. a local word*) Belonging to barley the ſecond crop after the fallow.

INNOM'INABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary t* nomen *a name*) Unfit to be named, incapable of named.

INNOM'INATE (*adj. from* in *contrary to, and* no *name*) Having no name, anonymous.

INNOTE'SCIMUS (*s. from the* Lat. innoteſco *to known*) A kind of letters patent.

IN'NOVATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *in, and* novus To bring on ſomething new, to change by the duction of novelties.

In'novating (*p. a. from* innovate) Introducing ſome new.

Innova'tion (*s. from* innovate) The act of introd ſomething new, a change by the introduction velties.

Innova'tor (*s. from* innovate) One who introduces ties.

INNOX'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, a* ceo *to hurt*) Free from harm, pure from crimes.

Innox'iouſly (*adv. from* innoxious) Harmleſſly.

Innox'iouſneſs (*s. from* innoxious) Harmleſſneſs.

INNU'BILOUS (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. i *trary to, and* nubes *a cloud*) Free from clouds.

INNUEN'DO (*s. from the* Lat. innuo *to hint*) A hint.

INNU'MERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary t* numerus *a number*) Incapable of being numbered than can be numbered.

/merableneſs (*s. from* innumerable) The ſtate or uality of being innumerable.

/merably (*adv. from* innumerable) Without numr.

U'MEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* imerus *a number*) Incapable of being numbered, ore than can be numbered.

UTRI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* nutrio *to* ouriſh, *but not much uſed*) The act of nouriſhing. *Co.*

BE'DIENCE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *con*ary to, *and* obedientia *obedience*) Diſobedience. *Sc.*

BSER'VABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ſervo *to obſerve*) Incapable of being obſerved, unorthy of obſervation.

CCID'UOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cido *to ſet*) Not going down, always above the horion, applied to ſtars that never ſet. *Cole.*

CULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* oculus eye) To propagate a plant by inſerting a bud into other ſtock, to communicate the ſmall pox by inſertg the matter.

'ulated (*p. from* inoculate) Furniſhed with buds om another plant by inſertion, infected with the allpox by an inſertion of the matter.

'ulating (*p. a. from* inoculate) Inſerting the bud of e plant into the ſtock of another, communicating e ſmallpox by inſerting the matter.

ula'tion (*s. from* inoculate) The method of propating plants by inſerting the bud of one plant into e ſtock of another, the method of communicating e ſmallpox by inſerting the matter.

ula'tor (*s. from* inoculate) One who propagates trees inoculation, one that communicates the ſmallpox inſerting the matter.

DIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* odi *to hate,* t *not much uſed*) To render odious, to diſgrace. *Sc.*

DORATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* oratus *ſweet ſcented*) Having no ſcent, void of ell.

ora'tion (*s. from* inodorate, *but not much uſed*) The of perfuming. *Cole.*

DOROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* oro *to ſmell*) Wanting ſmell, having no effect on the ſe of ſmelling.

FFEN'SIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* endo offenſus *to offend*) Harmleſs, innocent, giving offence; affording no obſtruction.

en'ſively (*adv. from* inoffenſive) Harmleſsly, witht giving offence.

en'ſiveneſs (*s. from* inoffenſive) The ſtate or quality being inoffenſive.

FFIC'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* of-ioſus *attentive to*) Uncivil, inattentive to the acmmodation of others.

ic'iouſneſs (*s. from* inofficious) Incivility, unattenn to the accommodation of others.

ne, Ino'men (*p. obſolete*) Taken, received. *Chau.*

ned (*p. obſolete*) Taken, received. *Cole.*

PA'COUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* opa-s *dusky, but little uſed*) Free from obſcurity, open, ar. *Cole.*

PERA'TIO (*s. a law term, from the* Lat.) Incapacity, e of the legal excuſes for not appearing in court. *Sc.*

PINATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* opi-*to think*) Unexpected, unthought of.

PIOUS (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. in *in, and* opus d) Poor, needy. *Cole.*

PPORTU'NE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* portunus *ſeaſonable*) Unſeaſonable, inconvenient.

'TABLE (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary and* opto *to wiſh*) Unfit to be deſired. *Cole.*

'DINACY (*s. from* inordinate, *not much uſed*) Inination, irregularity.

'DINATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ino *to order*) Diſorderly, irregular, departing from at is right, exceeding due bounds.

dinately (*adv. from* inordinate) Irregularly, in a orderly manner.

dinateneſs (*s. from* inordinate) The want of reguty, intemperance.

ina'tion (*s. from* inordinate) Irregularity, a devion from right.

ina'tus (*s. in old records*) One who dies inteſtate.

GAN'ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* anum *an inſtrument*) Void of organs, deſtitute of per inſtruments.

GAN'ITY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *con*y *to, and* organum *an inſtrument*) The ſtate of be- inorganical. *Cole.*

CULATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *on, and* oſculum *a kiſs*) To unite by contact, united by a contact of the extremities.

Inos'culated (*p. from* inoſculate) United by a contact of the extremities.

Inos'culating (*p. a. from* inoſculate) Uniting by contact, joining by a contact of the extremities. *Derham.*

Inoſcula'tion (*s. from* inoſculate) An union formed by the conjunction of the extremities.

Inou'gh (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Enough. *Chau.*

INPA'CE (*s. a cant word in a religious houſe, from the* Lat. in *in, and* pax *peace*) A priſon, a priſon in a monaſtery.

In'penny (*s. in old records*) Enterance money paid by a new tenant.

INPOS'SE (*adj. a law term, from the* Lat. in *in, and* poſſum *to be able*) In a ſtate of poſſibility.

Inpris'ii (*s. in old records*) Adherents, abetters. *Phillips.*

INPROCI'NO (*adv. from the* Lat.) In readineſs. *Milton.*

INPROMP'TU (*adv. from the* Lat. in *in, and* promptus *ready*) Immediately, without any previous ſtudy.

Inpu't (*adj. obſolete, from* in, *and* put) Impoſed, put upon. *Chaucer.*

IN'QUEST (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* quæro *to enquire*) A judicial enquiry, a jury who are ſummoned to enquire into any matter and give in their opinion on oath; a diligent ſearch, a laborious enquiry.

INQUI'ETUDE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* quietus *quiet*) The want of quiet, a diſturbed ſtate.

INQUI'NATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inquino *to pollute*) To defile, to corrupt. *Brown.*

Inqui'nated (*p. from* inquinate, *uſed only by ſcientific or formal writers*) Polluted, corrupted.

Inqui'nating (*p. a. from* inquinate, *but not much uſed*) Polluting, corrupting.

Inquina'tion (*s. from* inquinate) Pollution, corruption. *B.*

Inqui'rable (*adj. from* inquire) Capable of inquiry; fit to be enquired into.

INQUI'RE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *into, and* quæro *to ask*) To ask queſtions, to ſearch into, to make examination.

Inqui're (*v. t.*) To ask about, to ſearch out; to call, to name; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete. Sp.*

Inquir'ed (*p. from* inquire) Examined, ſought after.

Inquir'er (*s. from* inquire) One that inquires, one who examines.

Inqui'ring (*p. a. from* inquire) Asking, ſearching, examining.

Inqui'ry (*s. from* inquire) A ſearch, an examination, an interrogation.

INQUISI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* quæro quæſitus *to enquire*) A judicial inquiry, a court eſtabliſhed in ſome popiſh countries for the diſcovery and puniſhment of hereſy; an examination, a ſearch.

INQUIS'ITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into, and* quæro quæſitus *to enquire*) Curious to know, buſy in ſearch, apt to ask queſtions: *with* about, after *and* into: *as,* "*A wiſe man is not inquiſitive* about *things impertinent.*" "*The moſt* inquiſitive *people* after *news of any in the world.*" "Inquiſitive into *the reaſonableneſs of things.*" Sometimes, but not ſo properly, *with* of: *as,* "Inquiſitive of *fights.*"

Inquis'itively (*adv. from* inquiſitive) With curioſity, in an inquiſitive manner.

Inquis'itiveneſs (*s. from* inquiſitive) The quality of being inquiſitive.

INQUIS'ITOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One who examines judicially, an officer in the Popiſh courts of inquiſition.

Inra'ge (*v. t. from* in, *and* rage, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enrage. *Scott.*

Inra'ged (*p. from* inrage, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enraged.

Inra'ging (*p. a. from* inrage, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enraging.

Inrai'l (*v. t. from* in, *and* rail) To encloſe with rails.

Inrail'ed (*p. from* inrail) Incloſed with rails.

Inrail'ing (*p. a. from* inrail) Incloſing with rails.

In'reſt (*adj. obſolete*) Innermoſt. *Chaucer.*

Inri'ch (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To enrich. *Sc.*

Inrich'ed (*p. a. from* inrich, *but not ſo correct, a ſpelling*) Enriched.

Inrich'ing (*p. a. from* inrich, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Enriching.

Inrich'ment (*s. from* inrich, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An enrichment. *Scott.*

Inri'ſe (*adv. obſolete*) In its beauty. *Cole.*

In'road (*s. from* in, *and* road) An incurſion, a ſudden invaſion.

In'rode (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An inroad. *Ph.*

Inro'l (*v. t. from* in, *and* roll, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enrol.

Inro′lled (*p. from* inrol, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enrolled.

Inro′lling (*p. a. from* inrol, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enrolling.

Inro′lment (*s. from* inrol, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An enrollment. *Scott.*

INSA′NABLE (*adj. from* inſane) Incapable of being healed.

INSA′NE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſanus *ſound*) Unſound in the intellects, deprived of reaſon; making mad; diſordered.

Inſa′neneſs (*s. from* inſane) The ſtate of being inſane, inſanity.

INSAN′GUINED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſanguis *blood*) Rendered bloody, drenched with blood. *Scott.*

INSA′NIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Madneſs, frenzy, dotage.

Inſa′niate (*v. t. from* inſane, *but not much uſed*) To make mad, to deprive of reaſon. *Scott.*

Inſan′ity (*s. from* inſane) The ſtate of being inſane, madneſs.

INSA′TIABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſatur *full*) Incapable of being ſatisfied, greedy beyond ſatiety.

Inſa′tiableneſs (*s. from* inſatiable) The ſtate or quality of being inſatiable.

Inſa′tiably (*adv. from* inſatiable) With greedineſs not to be ſatisfied.

INSA′TIATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſatur *full*) Greedy ſo as not to be ſatisfied.

Inſa′tiated (*adj. from* inſatiate) Unſatisfied, greedy beyond ſatiety. *Scott.*

Inſa′tiateneſs (*s. from* inſatiate) The ſtate of being unſatisfied, the quality of being unſatisfied.

Inſati′ety (*s. from* inſatiate) The ſtate or quality of being unſatisfied.

INSATISFAC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, ſatis *enough*, *and* facio *to do*, *but not much uſed*) The want of ſatisfaction. *Bacon.*

INSA′TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſatus *ſown*, *but not uſed*) Unſown. *Cole.*

INSAT′URABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſatur *full*) Incapable of being filled, incapable of being ſatisfied.

Inſci′ence (*s. not uſed*, *from* inſcient) Ignorance. *Bailey.*

INSCI′ENT (*adj. not uſed*, *from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſcientia *ſcience*) Ignorant. *Cole.*

Inſcien′tious (*adj. from* inſcient, *but not uſed*) Ignorant. *Cole.*

Inſco′nce (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſecure, to ſecure as with a fort. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſcon′ced (*p. from* inſconce) Secured, ſecured by a fort. *Scott.*

Inſcri′bable (*adj. from* inſcribe) Capable of being inſcribed.

INSCRI′BE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* ſcribo *to write*) To write on, to mark with writing, to dedicate, to draw one figure within another.

Inſcri′bed (*p. from* inſcribe) Marked with writing, dedicated, drawn within ſome other figure.

Inſcri′bing (*p. a. from* inſcribe) Marking with an inſcription, dedicating, drawing one figure within another.

Inſcrip′tion (*s. from* inſcribe) Something written, ſomething engraved, a title, a dedication. *In law*, an obligation in writing, a grant in writing.

INSCRU′TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſcrutor *to ſearch*) Incapable of being inveſtigated, incapable of being found out.

Inſcru′tableneſs (*s. from* inſcrutable) The ſtate or quality of being inſcrutable.

Inſcru′tably (*adv. from* inſcrutable) In a manner not to be found out.

INSCU′LP (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ſculpo *to engrave*) To cut, to engrave.

Inſculp′ed (*p. from* inſculp) Cut, engraved.

Inſculp′ing (*p. a. from* inſculp) Cutting, engraving.

Inſcu′lpt (*p. from* inſculp) Cut, engraved. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſculp′tion (*s. from* inſculp, *but not ſo common a word*) An inſculpture. *Cole.*

Inſculp′ture (*s. from* inſculp) An engraving.

Inſea′m (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſeam) To impreſs by a ſeam, to mark by a cicatrix; to make a ſeam on the inſide.

Inſeam′ed (*p. from* inſeam) Impreſſed with a ſeam, marked by a cicatrix; ſeamed on the inſide.

Inſeam′ing (*p. a. from* inſeam) Impreſſing with a ſeam, marking with a cicatrix; marking a ſeam on the inſide.

INSE′CABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſeco *to cut*, *but not uſed*) Incapable of being cut or divided. *C.*

INSE′CT (*v. t. not ſufficiently authorized*, *from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſeco *to cut*) To cut, to cut into two parts.

In′ſect (*s. from the verb*) A fly, any ſmall creatur creep, or flies, ſo called from a remarkable ſepar in their bodies; any thing ſmall or contemptibl

INSEC′TABLE (*adj. not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. i *trary to*, *and* ſequor *to follow*) Incapable of bein lowed.

INSECTA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſequ *follow*, *but not much uſed*) The act of following invectives, the act of purſuing.

INSECTA′TOR (*s. little uſed*, *from the* Lat.) One follows with invectives, a purſuer.

Inſec′tile (*adj. from* inſect) Belonging to an inſect, ing the nature of an inſect.

Inſec′tion (*s. from* inſect, *but little uſed*) The act of ting into any thing.

INSECTIV′OROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. inſecta *an i* *and* voro *to devour*) Devouring inſects, feeding ſects.

INSECTOL′OGER (*s. from the* Lat. inſecta *an inſect* *the* Greek λογος *a deſcription*) A writer on inſects, who deſcribes inſects. *Der*

INSECU′RE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* rus *ſecure*) Unſafe, wanting ſecurity.

Inſecu′rely (*adv. from* inſecure) Unſafely, in dang

Inſecu′reneſs (*s. from* inſecure) The ſtate of bein ſecure, inſecurity.

Inſecu′rity (*s. from* inſecure) Want of ſecurity, u tainty, danger.

INSECU′TION (*s. not uſed*, *from the* Lat. in *in*, *a* quor *to follow*) A purſuit. *Chap*

Inſe′er (*s. obſolete*, *from* in, *and* ſee) One who has tration, one who is capable of ſeeing far into matter. *Ch*

Inſe′lid (*p. obſolete*) Scaled up. *Ch*

INSEMINA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſ *ſeed*) The act of ſowing ſeed.

INSEN′SATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *an* tio *to perceive*) Wanting ſenſibility, ſtupid, vo thought.

INSE′NSE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſentio *t* *ceive*, *but not ſufficiently authorized*) To inform, prife.

Inſens′ed (*p. from* inſenſe, *but not ſufficiently author* Informed, appriſed.

Inſenſibil′ity (*s. from* inſenſible) The ſtate of bein ſenſible.

INSEN′SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to* ſentio *to perceive*) Imperceptible, incapable of diſcovered by the ſenſes, ſlow, gradual, void of void of feeling, deprived of ſenſe.

Inſen′ſibleneſs (*s. from* inſenſible) The ſtate or quali being inſenſible.

Inſen′ſibly (*adv. from* inſenſible) Imperceptibly, in a ner not to be perceived by the ſenſes, ſlowly, g ally, without ſenſe or motion.

Inſeparabil′ity (*s. from* inſeparable) The ſtate or q of being inſeparable, an union that cannot be br

INSEP′ARABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary t* ſeparo *to ſeparate*) Incapable of being ſeparated, u ſo as not to be parted.

Inſep′arableneſs (*s. from* inſeparable) Inſeparability.

Inſep′arably (*adv. from* inſeparable) In that union be ſeparated.

INSE′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ſero *to* To place among other things, to put in.

Inſert′ed (*p. from* inſert) Put in, placed among things.

Inſert′ing (*p. a. from* inſert) Putting in, placing a other things.

Inſer′tion (*s. from* inſert) The act of inſerting, the inſerted.

INSE′RVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſervio *to* To promote, to conduce to ſome end.

INSER′VICEABLE (*adj. not much uſed*, *from the* L *contrary to*, *and* ſervio *to ſerve*) Univerſal, un ſervice.

Inſer′vient (*adj. from* inſerve) Conducive, uſe ſome end. *Br*

Inſer′ving (*p. a. from* inſerve, *but little uſed*) Pr ing, conducing to ſome end.

Inſervi′re (*v. t. in old records*) To reduce to a ſta ſervitude.

INSES′SUS (*s. with phyſicians*, *from the* Lat. in *into* cedo *to go*) A bath for the lower parts of the body

In′ſet (*adj. obſolete*, *from* in, *and* ſet) Set in, natura

INSETE′NA (*s. from the* Sax.) An inner ditch.

Inſhe′ll (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſhell) To hide in a ſhell

Inſhell′ed (*p. from* inſhell) Hid in a ſhell.

Inſhell′ing (*p. a. from* inſhell) Hiding in a ſhell.

p (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſhip) To ſhut into a ſhip, to
, to embark.

ped (*p. from* inſhip) Shut into a ſhip, ſtowed, em-
ed.

ping (*p. a. from* inſhip) Shutting into a ſhip,
ing in a ſhip, embarking.

ne (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſhrine) To incloſe in a
ne, to ſhut up in a precious caſe.

ned (*p. from* inſhrine) Incloſed in a ſhrine.

ning (*p. a. from* inſhrine) Incloſing in a ſhrine.

CA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſiccus *dry*, *but*
much uſed) The act of drying in. *Scott.*

(*s. from* in, *and* ſide) The part within the ſur-
the inner ſide.

DENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* ſido *to perch*,
not much uſed) Perching, ſettling on as a bird. *C.*

IA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. inſidior *to lie in ambuſh*,
ot uſed) The act of lying in wait in order to de-
e. *Cole.*

IA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat. *but not much uſed*) One
lies in wait.

IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. inſidior *to lie in ambuſh*)
treacherous, diligent to entrap.

ouſly (*adv. from* inſidious) Slily, treacherouſly,
malicious artifice.

ouſneſs (*s. from* inſidious) Slyneſs, treachery.

t (*s. from* in, *and* ſight) Inſpection, deep view,
ough ſkill in any thing.

NIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Enſigns, arms.

ficance (*s. from* inſignificant) The want of mean-
the want of importance.

ficancy (*s. from* inſignificance) Inſignificance.

NIFICANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and*
ſico *to ſignify*) Wanting meaning, void of ſigni-
ion, unimportant, trifling,

ficantly (*adv. from* inſignificant) Without mean-
without importance.

ficantneſs (*s. from* inſignificant) Inſignificance,
ſtate of being inſignificant.

m (*s. in old records*) Ill advice.

ULA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. inſimulo *to accuſe*, *but*
ſed) An accuſation. *Cole.*

CE'RE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſin-
s *pure*) Wanting in ſincerity, unfaithful, corrupt-
unſound.

rity (*s. from* inſincere) The want of ſincerity,
ithfulneſs.

w (*v. t from* in, *and* ſinew) To ſtrengthen, to
rm.

wed (*p. from* inſinew) Strengthened, confirmed;
to: *as*, "Inſinewed to *this action*." *Shakeſp.*

wing (*p. a. from* inſinew, *but not much uſed*)
ghtening, confirming.

ant (*adj. from* inſinuate) Having the power to
uate.

UATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ſinus *the*
) To introduce by degrees, to puſh gently into
, to gain the affections by artful means, to inſtil,
fuſe gently, to hint, to impart indirectly.

ate (*v. int.*) To wheedle, to ſteal into the affec-
by ſlow degrees.

ated (*p. from* inſinuate) Introduced by degrees,
ed gently, hinted, imparted indirectly.

ating (*p. a. from* inſinuate) Introducing by de-
, puſhing gently into favour, hinting, imparting
indirect manner.

a'tion (*s. from* inſinuate) The art of pleaſing, the
er of gaining by ſtealth on the affections.

ative (*adj. from* inſinuate) Stealing on the affec-
.

a'tor (*s. from* inſinuate) One that inſinuates.

ID (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſapio
te) Void of taſte, wanting ſpirit, flat, dull, heavy.

ity (*s. from* inſipid) The want of taſte, the want
pirit, flatneſs, dulneſs.

lly (*adv. from* inſipid) Without taſte, without
.

IENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſapio
wiſe) The want of underſtanding, folly.

ency (*s. from* inſipience, *but not ſo common a word*)
pience, folly.

T (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* ſiſto *to ſtand*)
ſtand upon, to perſiſt in, to enlarge upon in diſ-
ſe; *with* on, *or* upon: *as*, "*I do* inſiſt upon *it*."

ent (*adj. from* inſiſt) Depending on, reſting on.

ng (*p. a. from* inſiſt) Standing on, perſiſting in,
ling upon in diſcourſe.

re (*s. from* inſiſt, *but little uſed*) Conſtancy, re-
rity. *Shakeſpeare.*

INSIT'IENCY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſitio *to thirſt*) Exemption from thirſt. *Grew.*

INSIT'ION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ſitus *placed*) The inſertion of one branch into another, the act of ingrafting.

INS'ITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ſitus *placed*) Grafted, not natural. *Scott.*

Inſla've (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſlave, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enſlave, to reduce to a ſtate of ſervitude.

Inſla'ved (*p. from* inſlave, *not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enſlaved, reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery.

Inſla'ving (*p. a. from* inſlave, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Enſlaving, reducing to a ſtate of ſlavery.

Inſna're (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſnare) To catch in a ſnare, to intrap, to draw into a ſnare, to intangle.

Inſna'red (*p. from* inſnare) Catched in a trap, drawn into a ſnare, intangled.

Inſna'rer (*s. from* inſnare) One that inſnares.

Inſna'ring (*p. a. from* inſnare) Catching in a trap, drawing into a ſnare, intangling.

INSO'CIABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſocio *to aſſociate*) Unſociable, averſe to converſation; incapable of being aſſociated.

Inſo'ciableneſs (*s. from* inſociable) Unſociableneſs, reſervedneſs.

INSOBRI'ETY (*s. ffom the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſobrius *ſober*) The want of ſobriety, intemperance.

IN'SOLATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſol ſolis *the ſun*) To dry in the ſun, to expoſe to the ſun. *Johnſ.*

In'ſolated (*p. from* inſolate, *but not much uſed*) Dried in the ſun, expoſed to the ſun.

In'ſolating (*p. a. from* inſolate, *not much uſed*) Drying in the ſun, expoſing to the ſun.

Inſola'tion (*s. from* inſolate) The act of expoſing to the ſun, expoſure to the ſun. *Brown.*

In'ſolence (*s. from* inſolent) Pride exerted in contemptuous treatment of others.

In'ſolence (*v. t. from the ſub. a bad word*) To treat with inſolence.

In'ſolenced (*p. from* inſolence, *a bad word*) Treated with inſolence. *King Charles.*

In'ſolency (*s. from* inſolence, *but not ſo common a word*) Inſolence.

IN'SOLENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inſolens *contrary to cuſtom*) Contemptuous, haughty, overbearing.

In'ſolently (*adv. from* inſolent) Haughtily, rudely, with inſolence.

In'ſolentneſs (*s. from* inſolent) Inſolence.

Inſol'ibill (*adj. obſolete*) Unanſwerable. *Chaucer.*

Inſo'lible (*adj. obſolete*) Unanſwerable.

INSO'LITE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſoleo *to be accuſtomed, but not uſed*) Unuſual, unaccuſtomed. *Bailey.*

INSOL'VABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſolvo *to looſe*) Incapable of being ſolved, incapable of being paid.

Inſol'vableneſs (*s. from* inſolvable) The ſtate of being inſolvable.

INSOL'UBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſolvo *to looſe*) Incapable of being diſſolved, incapable of ſeparation.

Inſol'ubleneſs (*s. from* inſoluble) The ſtate of being inſoluble.

Inſol'vency (*s. from* inſolvent) An inability of payment, the ſtate of not being able to pay one's debts.

INSOL'VENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſolvo *to pay*) Unable to pay, incapable of paying one's debts.

Inſol'ventneſs (*s. from* inſolvent) The ſtate of being inſolvent.

INSOM'NIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ſomnium *a dream, but not much uſed*) Troubled with dreams, reſtleſs in ſleep. *Scott.*

Inſomu'ch (*conj. from* in, ſo, *and* much) So, ſo that, to ſuch a degree as.

INSPE'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* ſpecio *to look*) To look into, to look over, to examine.

Inſpect'ed (*p. from* inſpect) Looked over, looked into, examined.

Inſpect'ing (*p. a. from* inſpect) Looking over, looking into, examining.

Inſpec'tion (*s. from* inſpect) Superintendence, the overſight of any buſineſs; a cloſe ſurvey, a minute examination: *with* over *reſpecting perſons, and* into *reſpecting things: as*, "*His* inſpection over *us*." "*The divine* inſpection into *the affairs of the world*."

Inſpec'tor (*s. from* inſpect) One that inſpects, a ſuperintendent.

INSPE'RABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* ſpero

ſpero *to hope, but not uſed*) Improper to be hoped for. *Cole.*

INSPER'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *upon, and* ſpargo *to ſprinkle*) To ſprinkle upon. *Scott.*

Inſpers'ed (*p. from* inſperſe, *not much uſed*) Sprinkled.

Inſpers'ing (*p. a. from* inſperſe, *but little uſed*) Sprinkling upon.

Inſper'ſion (*s. from* inſperſe) A ſprinkling. *Ainſworth.*

INSPEX'IMUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of letters patent ſo called becauſe they begin with this word.

Inſphe're (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſphere) To place in a ſphere, to place in an orb.

Inſphe'red (*p. from* inſphere) Placed in an orb, placed in a ſphere. *Milton.*

Inſpi'rable (*adj. from* inſpire) Capable of being drawn in with the breath, capable of being infuſed.

Inſpira'do (*s. from* inſpire) A perſon who pretends to inſpiration, an enthuſiaſt. *Scott.*

Inſpira'tion (*s. from* inſpire) The act of drawing in the breath, the act of breathing into, an infuſion of ideas by a ſuperior power.

INSPI'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* ſpiro *to breathe*) To breathe into, to draw in with the breath; to impreſs on the fancy, to animate by ſupernatural infuſion.

Inſpi'red (*p. from* inſpire) Breathed into, drawn in with the breath, impreſſed by ſupernatural infuſion.

Inſpi'rer (*s. from* inſpire) One that inſpires.

Inſpi'ring (*p. a. from* inſpire) Breathing into, drawing in with the breath, animating by ſupernatural impulſe.

Inſpir'it (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſpirit) To actuate, to animate, to invigorate, to enliven, to encourage.

Inſpir'ited (*p. from* inſpirit) Actuated, animated, enlivened, encouraged.

Inſpir'iting (*p. a. from* inſpirit) Actuating, animating, encouraging.

INSPIS'SATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* ſpiſſus *made thick*) To thicken, to make thick.

Inſpiſs'ated (*p. from* inſpiſſate) Thickened, made thick.

Inſpiſs'ating (*p. a. from* inſpiſſate) Thickening, making thick.

Inſpiſſa'tion (*s. from* inſpiſſate) The act of making thick.

Inſtabil'ity (*s. from* inſtable) Inconſtancy, mutability, weakneſs.

INSTA'BLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ſto *to ſtand*) Unſtable, inconſtant, ſubject to change.

Inſta'bleneſs (*s. from* inſtable) Inſtability. *Scott.*

Inſta'll (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſtall) To advance to any rank or office, to place in the ſeat or ſtall proper to any office or dignity, to bring into the proper place.

Inſtalla'tion (*s. from* inſtall) The act of inſtalling, the act of ſeating in the place proper to any office or dignity.

Inſtall'ed (*p. from* inſtall) Placed in the ſtall or ſeat proper to any office or dignity, brought into its proper place.

Inſtall'ing (*p. a. from* inſtall) Placing in the ſeat or ſtall proper to any office or dignity.

Inſtall'ment (*s. a different ſpelling*) An inſtalment.

Inſtal'ment (*s. from* inſtall) The act of inſtalling, the ſeat in which one is inſtalled, the act of bringing to its proper place in any account, a payment.

In'ſtance (*s. from* inſtant) An importunity, a ſolicitation; an example, a document; an occaſion, a motive, an influence; a ſtate, a condition repreſented.

In'ſtance (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To give an example, to illuſtrate by example.

In'ſtancing (*p. a. from* inſtance) Giving an inſtance, illuſtrating by an example.

In'ſtancy (*s. from* inſtance, *but not ſo much uſed*) An inſtance. *Hooker.*

IN'STANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *on, and* ſto *to ſtand*) Immediate, preſent, quick, preſſing, urgent.

In'ſtant (*s. from the adj.*) An exceedingly ſmall part of time, a part of duration in which we perceive no ſucceſſion; any day of the current month; *but this ſenſe is commercial.*

Inſtanta'neous (*adj. from* inſtant) Done in an inſtant, done with the utmoſt ſpeed.

Inſtanta'neouſly (*adv. from* inſtantaneous) In an inſtant, in an indiviſible point of time.

Inſtanta'neouſneſs (*s. from* inſtantaneous) The ſtate of being done in an inſtant.

In'ſtantly (*adv. from* inſtant) Preſently, immediately; with urgent importunity.

In'ſtantneſs (*s. from* inſtant) The ſtate of being inſtant.

Inſta'te (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſtate) To place, to place in any rank or condition; to inveſt; *but this ſenſe is obſolete. Sh.*

Inſta'ted (*p. from* inſtate) Placed in ſome rank or dition.

Inſta'ting (*p. a. from* inſtate) Placing in ſome ra condition.

INSTAURA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* ſta *renew*) A renewal, a reſtoration.

INSTAU'RUM (*s. in old records*) The whole ſtoc farm, the veſtments, plate and other things be ing to a church.

Inſtea'd (*adv. from* in, *and* ſtead) In the room, in the in the ſtate; *with* of: *as,* "Inſtead of *the father*

Inſtee'p (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſteep) To ſoak, to ſof water, to lay under water.

Inſteep'ed (*p. from* inſteep) Soaked, ſoftened in laid under water.

Inſteep'ing (*p. a. from* inſteep) Soaking, ſofteni water, laying under water.

In'ſtep (*s. from* in, *and* ſtep) The upper part foot which joins to the leg.

IN'STIGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* ſt *prick*) To urge to a crime, to provoke to ill.

In'ſtigated (*p. from* inſtigate) Urged, provoke cited to a crime.

In'ſtigating (*p. a. from* inſtigate) Provoking, in to ſomething criminal.

Inſtiga'tion (*s. from* inſtigate) An incitement, an ragement to ſomething criminal.

Inſtiga'tor (*s. from* inſtigate) One who ſtirs up to thing criminal.

INSTI'L (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* ſtillo *to dr* infuſe by drops, to inſinuate, to infuſe into the by ſlow degrees; *with* into: "*They* inſtille *their children the love of virtue.*"

Inſtilla'tion (*s. from* inſtil) The act of pouring drops, the act of infuſing into the mind by ſlo grees, the thing inſtilled.

Inſtill'ed (*p. from* inſtil) Infuſed by drops, infu ſlow degrees.

Inſtill'ing (*p. a. from* inſtil) Infuſing by drops, i by ſlow degrees.

INSTIM'ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and to prick, but not uſed*) To ſtimulate, to urge on

Inſtimula'tion (*s. from* inſtimulate) The act of forward.

IN'STINCT (*s. formerly accented on the laſt ſyllabl the* Lat. inſtinctus *an inward motion*) The power determines the will of brutes, a deſire or aver the mind not determined by reaſon or delibera

In'ſtinct (*adj. from the ſub. but now grown* Moved, animated.

In'ſtincted (*adj. from* inſtinct, *a bad word*) Im by ſome animating power.

Inſtinc'tive (*adj. from* inſtinct) Acting by inſtinc

Inſtinc'tively (*adv. from* inſtinctive) By inſti the call of nature. *Sha*

IN'STITUTE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and appoint*) To appoint, to decree, to eſtabliſh, ſcribe; to inſtruct, to form by inſtruction.

In'ſtitute (*s. from the verb*) An eſtabliſhed law cept, a principle.

In'ſtituted (*p. from* inſtitute) Fixed, eſtabliſhe ſcribed, decreed, inſtructed, formed by inſtruc

In'ſtituting (*p. a. from* inſtitute) Fixing, foundi bliſhing, preſcribing, decreeing, inſtructin cating.

Inſtitu'tion (*s. from* inſtitute) An eſtabliſhment, tive law, a mode of education.

Inſtitu'tionary (*adj. from* inſtitution) Comprizin tutes, containing firſt principles, elementary.

In'ſtitutiſt (*s. from* inſtitute) A writer of inſtitut

In'ſtitutor (*s. from* inſtitute) One that inſtitutes, der, an inſtructor.

Inſto'p (*v. t. from* in, *and* ſtop) To cloſe up, to

INSTRUC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* ſtruo *up*) To teach, to form by precept, to inſtitut rect; to model, to form.

Inſtruct'ed (*p. from* inſtruct) Taught, formed by inſtituted, directed; modeled.

Inſtruct'er (*s. from* inſtruct) One that inſtructs.

Inſtruct'ing (*p. a. from* inſtruct) Teaching, for precept, inſtituting, directing.

Inſtruc'tion (*s. from* inſtruct) The act of teachi cation; authoritative information, a mandat ſuperior.

Inſtruc'tive (*adj. from* inſtruct) Conveying inſ

Inſtruc'tiveneſs (*s. from* inſtructive) Aptneſs for tion.

IN'STRUMENT (*s. from the* Lat. in *on, and build up*) A tool for any kind of work, a nicer tool, any thing conſtructed in order to prod ſounds, a writing containing a contract or order, means or agent by which anything is accompliſhed, who acts meerly to ſerve the purpoſe of another.

me'ntal (*adj. from* inſtrument) Conducive to ſome contributing to ſome purpoſe, helpful, produced inſtruments.

mental'ity (*s. from* inſtrumental) A ſubordinate ency, inſtrumental operation.

me'ntally (*adv. from* inſtrumental) In the manner an inſtrument, with an inſtrument.

me'ntalneſs (*s. from* inſtrumental) Subordinate a- cy, uſefulneſs as an inſtrument.

AV'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ſuavis *et, but not uſed*) Unpleaſantneſs. *Bailey.*

BID (*adj. from the* Lat. inſubidus *ſimple, but not*) Raſh, inconſiderate. *Cole.*

C'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* ſucco *to iſten, but not uſed*) To moiſten. *Bailey.*

CCA'TION (*s. in pharmacy, from* inſuccate) The of moiſtening with ſome juice.

F'FERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fero *to ſuffer*) Intolerable, inſupportable, contempti- , deteſtable.

ferably (*adv. from* inſufferable) Intolerably, deteſ- ly.

fic'ience (*s. from* inſufficient) The want of ſufficience.

fic'iency (*s. from* inſufficience) Inſufficience, the nt of ſufficience.

FFIC'IENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ficio *to be ſufficient*) Wanting ſufficience, inadequate, fit.

fic'iently (*adv. from* inſufficient) With inſufficience, itly, inadequately.

FFLA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* ſufflo *to blow*) e act of breathing upon.

ULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. inſula *an iſland*) Belonging an iſland.

lary (*adj. from* inſular) Inſular, belonging to an and.

ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inſula *an iſland, but not ch uſed*) To make an iſland. *Bailey.*

lated (*p. from* inſulate) Made in the form of an nd, formed ſo as not to be contiguous on any ſide.

ULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. inſula *an iſland, but not ch uſed*) Full of iſlands. *Bailey.*

'LSE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary and* ſal ſalis *ſalt*) Unſavoury, dull, inſipid.

'LT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* ſalto *to leap*) To ample upon, to triumph over, to treat with inſo- nce.

lt (*s. from the verb*) An act of inſolence, a contempt; e act of leaping upon. *Dryden.*

t'ed (*p. from* inſult) Treated with inſolence, tram- ed on.

t'er (*s. from* inſult) One that inſults.

t'ing (*p. a. from* inſult) Treating with inſolence, ampling on.

t'ingly (*adv. from* inſulting) With inſult.

t'ure (*s. from* inſult, *but not much uſed*) The act of ping upon. *Bailey.*

'PER (*adv. from the* Lat.) Over and above. "*There mains* inſuper *to the paymaſter of the army.*"

perabil'ity (*s. from* inſuperable) Invincibleneſs.

'PERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* pero *to overcome*) Invincible, not ſurmountable.

'perableneſs (*s. from* inſuperable) Invincibleneſs.

'perably (*adv. from* inſuperable) Invincibly, unſur- ountably.

PPORT'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, under, and* porto *to carry*) Intolerable, incapable of ing ſupported.

pport'ableneſs (*s. from* inſupportable) The ſtate of ing inſupportable.

pport'ably (*adv. from* inſupportable) Intolerably, yond endurance.

'rance (*s. from* inſure, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) enſurance. *Scott.*

're (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To enſure, to ſe- re.

'red (*p. from* inſure, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) ſured.

'rer (*s. from* inſure, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An ſurer. *Scott.*

'ring (*p. a. from* inſure, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) ſuring.

RMOUNT'ABLE (*adj. from the* French ſurmonter) ſuperable, incapable of being ſurmounted.

rmount'ableneſs (*s. from* inſurmountable) The ſtate being inſurmountable.

rmount'ably (*adv. from* inſurmountable) Invincibly, a manner not to be ſurmounted.

INSURREC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *on, and* ſurgo *to riſe*) A ſeditious riſing, a rebellious commotion.

INSUS'URRATE (*v. int. not uſed, from the* Lat. in *into, and* ſuſurro *to whiſper*) To whiſper into the ear. *Ba.*

Inſuſurra'tion (*s. from* inſuſurrate) The act of whiſpering. *Johnſon.*

INTAB'ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* tabula *a table*) To write on tables. *Bailey.*

Intab'ulated (*p. from* intabulate) Written on tables. *Sc.*

INTAC'T (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tango *to touch, but not uſed*) Untouched. *Bailey.*

INTAC'TÆ (*s. plu. in geometry, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tango *to touch*) The aſymptotes of a curve.

INTAC'TIBLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tango *to touch*) Imperceptible to the touch.

INTAC'TILE (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tango *to touch*) Incapable of being touched. *Sc.*

INTAG'LIO (*s. from the* Italian) Any jewel or ſmall trinket with an ingraving on it.

In'taker (*s. on the borders of Scotland, from* in, *and* take) A perſon who takes in any kind of booty or ſtolen goods. *Bailey.*

INTAM'INATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* tamino *to defile, but not uſed*) To defile. *Bailey.*

Intan'gle (*v. t. from* in, *and* tangle, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To entangle. *Johnſon.*

Intang'led (*p. from* intangle) Entangled.

Intang'lement (*s. from* intangle) An intanglement, a perplexity.

Intang'ling (*p. a. from* intangle) Entangling.

Inta'ſtable (*adj. not much uſed*) Having no taſte, inſipid. *Grew.*

IN'TEGER (*s. from the* Lat.) A whole number, the whole of any thing.

In'tegral (*adj. from* integer) Whole, conſiſting of all its parts, complete, belonging to a whole number, conſiſting of whole numbers.

In'tegral (*s. from the adj.*) The whole, the whole made up of parts.

In'tegrate (*v. t. not much uſed, from* integer) To make whole, to reſtore to its former ſtate.

In'tegrated (*p. from* integrate) Made whole, brought into its former ſtate. *Scott.*

Integra'tion (*s. from* integrate) The act of making whole, a reſtoration. *Scott.*

Integ'rity (*s. from* integer) Honeſty, purity of manners; intireneſs, uncorruptneſs.

INTEG'UMENT (*s. from the* Lat. intego *to cover*) A covering, a ſkin, a membrane.

IN'TELLECT (*s. from the* Lat. intelligo *to underſtand*) The underſtanding, the intelligent mind.

Intellec'tion (*s. from* intellect) The act of the underſtanding.

Intellec'tive (*adj. from* intellect) Having an intellect.

Intellec'tual (*adj. from* intellect) Relating to the underſtanding, belonging to the mind, having the power of intellect, perceived by the intellect, propoſed to the intellect.

Intellec'tual (*s. from the adj.*) The intellect, the underſtanding. *Milton.*

Intellec'tualiſt (*s. not much uſed, from* intellectual) One quick of apprehenſion. *Cole.*

Intel'ligence (*s. from* intelligent) Underſtanding, ſkill; unbodied mind, an angel, a ſpirit; communication, commerce of information, notice, advice.

Intel'ligencer (*s. from* intelligence) One who ſends or brings information, one who carries news.

Intel'ligency (*s. from* intelligence, *but not ſo common a word*) Intelligence.

INTEL'LIGENT (*adj. from the* Lat. intelligo *to underſtand*) Knowing, ſkilful, giving intelligence, giving information; *with* of: *as*, "*Which are to France the ſpies* intelligent of *our ſtate.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

Intelligen'tial (*adj. from* intelligent) Conſiſting of unbodied mind, intellectual. *Milton.*

Intelligibil'ity (*s. from* intelligible) The ſtate or quality of being intelligible.

INTEL'LIGIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. intelligo *to underſtand*) Capable of being underſtood.

Intel'ligibleneſs (*s. from* intelligible) The ſtate or quality of being intelligible.

Intel'ligibly (*adv. from* intelligible) In a manner to be underſtood.

INTEM'ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* temero *to defile*) Undefiled, unpolluted.

INTEM'PERAMENT (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tempero *to temper*) A bad temperament, a bad conſtitution. *Harvey.*

Intem'perance (*s. from* intemperate) The want of temperance, the want of moderation, exceſs.

Intemperancy (*s. from* intemperance, *but not ſo commonly uſed*) Intemperance.

INTEM′PERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tempero *to temper*) Wanting temperance, immoderate in eating and drinking; paſſionate, ungovernable.

Intem′perately (*adv. from* intemperate) With intemperance, immoderately, exceſſively.

Intem′perateneſs (*s. from* intemperate) Intemperance, exceſs, boiſterouſneſs.

Intem′perature (*s. from* intemperate) The exceſs of ſome quality, the want of a proper temperament.

Intem′peries (*s. with phyſicians, but not much uſed*) A dyſcraſy, an ill habit. *Bailey.*

INTEMPES′TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tempus *time, but not uſed*) Unſeaſonable, untimely. *Ph.*

INTEN′ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* teneo *to hold, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Intenible. *Johnſ.*

INTE′ND (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* tendo *to ſtretch*) To deſign, to mean; to attend, to regard; to enforce, to ſtretch out; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete.* *Spenſer.*

Intend′ancy (*s. from* intend) The department or office of an intendant. *Scott.*

Intend′ant (*s. from* intend) An officer of the higheſt claſs, one who overſees any particular allotment of public buſineſs.

Intend′ed (*p. from* intend) Deſigned, meant; attended, inforced, ſtretched out.

Intend′iment (*s. obſolete, from* intend) Attention, examination. *Spenſer.*

Intend′ing (*p. a. from* intend) Deſigning, meaning, attending.

Intend′ment (*s. from* intend) Intention, deſign.

INTEN′ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* tener *tender*) To make tender, to ſoften. *Taylor.*

Inten′erated (*p. from* intenerate, *but not much uſed*) Softened, made tender.

Inten′erating (*p. a. from* intenerate) Softening, making tender. *Phillips.*

Intenera′tion (*s. from* intenerate) The act of ſoftening, the act of making tender. *Bacon.*

INTEN′IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* teneo *to hold*) Incapable of being held. *Shakeſpeare.*

INTEN′SE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* tendo *to ſtretch*) Strained, forced, raiſed to a high degree, vehement, ardent; held on the ſtretch, exceedingly attentive.

Inten′ſely (*adv. from* intenſe) To a great degree.

Inten′ſeneſs (*s. from* intenſe) The ſtate of being intenſe.

Inten′ſer (*adj. comp. of* intenſe) Intenſe in a greater degree.

Inten′ſeſt (*adj. ſup. of* intenſe) Intenſe in the greateſt degree.

Inten′ſion (*s. from* intenſe) The act of ſtraining, the contrary to remiſſion.

Inten′ſity (*s. from* intenſe) Intenſeneſs. *Scott.*

Inten′ſive (*adj. from* intenſe) Stretched out, intent on, full of care.

Inten′ſively (*adj. from* intenſive) Intenſely, to a great degree.

INTE′NT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *on, and* tendo *to ſtretch*) Bent upon, diligent, fixed.

Inte′nt (*s. from the adj.*) The deſign, the purpoſe, the drift, the meaning.

INTEN′TABLE (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* tento *to try*) Incapable of being tempted. *Co.*

INTENTA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *on, and* tento *to tempt, but not uſed*) A temptation, a threatening. *Co.*

Inten′tion (*s. from* intent) The deſign, the purpoſe; eagerneſs of deſire, cloſeneſs of attention; the ſtate of being ſtretched.

Inten′tional (*adj. from* intention) Deſigned, done with deſign.

Inten′tionally (*adv. from* intentional) With intention, with deſign.

Inten′tive (*adj. from* intent) Attentive, cloſely applied.

Inten′tively (*adv. from* intentive) With intention, with cloſe application.

Intent′ly (*adv. from* intent) With cloſe attention, with cloſe application, with keen deſire.

Intent′neſs (*s. from* intent) The ſtate of being intent.

Inten′uate (*adj. not much uſed*) Sweet ſmelling, belonging to a kind of juniper; ſlender. *Chaucer.*

INTE′R (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into, and* terra *the earth*) To bury, to put under ground.

INTERA′NIA (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat.) The viſcera, the entrails. *Phillips.*

INTER′CALAR (*adj. from the* Lat. intercalo *to put between*) Inſerted out of the common order, inſerted in the kalendar ſo as to preſerve the equation of time.

Intercalar′ity (*s. from* intercalar, *but not much uſed*) intercalation; the burden of a ſong. C

Inter′calary (*adj. from* intercalar) Intercalar.

INTER′CALATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. intercalo *to inſ* To inſert an extraordinary day in the kalendar a the leap year.

Inter′calated (*p. from* intercalate) Inſerted in the ka dar out of the common order.

Inter′calating (*p. a. from* intercalate) Inſerting an traordinary day.

Intercala′tion (*s. from* intercalate) The inſertion of extraordinary day.

INTERCE′DE (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *between,* cedo *to go*) To mediate, to paſs between, to act betw two parties with an intention to make up a differen *with* with *and* for: *as,* "*To* intercede with God us."

Interce′dent (*adj. from* intercede) Mediating, pa between. Sc

Interceden′tal (*adj. from* intercedent) Falling betw the critical days. S

Interce′der (*s. from* intercede) One that intercedes, that acts the part of an interceſſor.

Interce′ding (*p. a. from* intercede) Mediating, ac between two parties with a view to bring about a conciliation.

INTERCE′PT (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between,* capio *to take*) To ſtop, to ſeize in the way; to ſtruct, to cut off.

Intercept′ed (*p. from* intercept) Stopped, ſeized in way, obſtructed, cut off.

Intercept′ing (*p. a. from* intercept) Stopping, ſei by the way, obſtructing, cutting off the commun tion.

Intercep′tion (*s. from* intercept) A ſeizure in the an obſtruction.

Interceſ′ſion (*s. from* intercede) A mediation on the half of an offending party, an interpoſition betw contending parties.

INTERCES′SOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One that interce a mediator, an agent between two parties in orde a reconciliation.

Interceſ′ſour (*s. the old ſpelling, from the* French in ceſſeur) An interceſſor.

Interchai′n (*v. t. from* inter *between, and* chain) chain, to link together.

Interchain′ed (*p. from* interchain) Chained, linked gether. *Shakeſpe*

Interchan′ge (*v. t. from* inter *between, and* change) exchange, to give and take mutually, to ſucceed a nately.

Interchan′ge (*s. from the verb*) An exchange of com dities, an alternate ſucceſſion, a mutual intercour preſents.

Interchan′geable (*adj. from* interchange) Exchanged, pable of being exchanged, following in alternate ceſſion.

Interchan′geably (*adv. from* interchangeable) Altern ly, in a manner in which each gives and receives.

Interchang′ed (*p. from* interchange) Exchanged, m ally changed.

Interchan′gement (*s. from* interchange) An exchang mutual transfer.

Interchan′ging (*p. a. from* interchange) Exchang ſucceeding alternately.

INTERCIP′IENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between,* capio *to take*) Intercepting, cauſing a ſtoppage.

Intercip′ient (*s. from the adj.*) The cauſe of a ſtopp that which intercepts.

INTERCIS′ION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* c *to cut*) An obſtruction, the act of cutting between.

INTERCLU′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between,* claudo *to ſhut*) To intercept, to ſhut out by an in vention.

Interclu′ded (*p. from* interclude) Obſtructed, interc ed; *with* by: *as,* "Intercepted by *a hoarſeneſs.*"

Interclu′ding (*p. a. from* interclude) Intercepting, ting out by intervention.

Interclu′ſion (*s. from* interclude) An obſtruction, an terception.

INTERCOLUMNIA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *tween, and* columna *a column*) The ſpace between or more pillars.

INTERCOM′MON (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *am* *and* communis *common*) To eat at the ſame table, feed on the ſame common.

Intercom′moning (*p. from* intercommon) Eating at ſame table, feeding on the ſame common.

INTERCOMMU′NICATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. inte *tw* een, and communico *to commune*) To communicate ith another. *Scott.*

rcommu'nicating (*p. a. from* intercommunicate) mmunicating with each other.

ERCOMMU'NITY (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between*, d communis *common*) A mutual communication, a utual freedom in the exerciſes of religion.

ERCOST'AL (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* ſta *a rib*) Placed between the ribs.

ERCOURSE (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* rro *to run*) Communication, commerce, exchange; ith with: *as*, "*Such an* intercourſe with *the divine* ing."

rcur'rence (*s. from* intercurrent) A paſſage between, ommunication.

ERCUR'RENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* rro *to run*) Running between.

ER'CUS (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of dropſy, the aſarca. *Phillips.*

ERCUTA'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, d cutis *the skin*) Lying between the fleſh and the in.

rdea'l (*s. from* inter, *and* deal, *but now grown obſo-* e) Intercourſe, traffick. *Spenſer.*

ERDIC'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* di- *to ſay*) To forbid, to prohibit; to prohibit the cele- ation of holy offices.

rdict (*s. from the verb*) A prohibition, a papal pro- bition to the clergy forbidding them to celebrate e offices of religion.

rdict'ed (*p. from* interdict) Prohibited, forbidden, bidden to celebrate the offices of religion.

rdict'ing (*p. a. from* interdict) Prohibiting, forbid- g to celebrate holy offices.

dic'tion (*s. from* interdict) A prohibition, a curſe; *t this ſenſe is judged improper.* *Shakeſp.*

dic'tory (*adj. from* interdict) Belonging to an inter- ion, compriſing an interdiction.

ERDUC'TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſpace left be- een ſentences, a ſtop in reading to fetch breath. *Sc.*

re (*adj. obſolete*) Entire. *Chaucer.*

EREMP'TION (*s. from the* Lat. interimo *to kill*, *but uſed*) The act of killing. *Bailey.*

EREQ'UITATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *between*, d equito *to ride*, *but not uſed*) To ride between. *Co.*

ERESS (*v. t. from the* French intereſſer, *but now own obſolete*) To concern, to affect, to give a ſhare in.

reſſed (*p. from* intereſs, *but now grown obſolete*) In- eſted, concerned. *Dryden.*

EREST (*s. from the* Lat.) To concern, to affect, to ve a ſhare in.

reſt (*v. int.*) To affect, to move. *Johnſon.*

reſt (*s. from the verb*) A concern, an advantage, a re, a part, regard to private property, money paid uſe, uſury, influence over others.

reſted (*p. from* intereſt) Concerned, affected, in- enced by private advantage.

reſting (*p. a. from* intereſt) Engaging, affecting, portant, giving attention.

ERFÆMI'NEUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The t of the body which lies between the thighs and the in. *Scott.*

ERFEC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. interficio *to kill*, *but much uſed*) The act of killing. *Bailey.*

fec'tor (*s. from* interfection, *but not much uſed*) One t kills; a deſtructive planet. *Bailey.*

ERFE'RE (*v. t, from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* fe- *to ſtrike*) To claſh, to oppoſe each other, to inter- ddle, to interpoſe; to ſtrike one leg againſt the er.

fe'ring (*p. a. from* interfere) Interpoſing, claſhing, king one leg againſt the other.

fe'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act of intermeddling, act of ſtriking one leg againſt the other.

RFLU'ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and to flow*) Flowing between.

RFLU'OUS (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and to flow, but not ſo common a word*) Interfluent, wing between.

RFUL'GENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, fulgeo *to ſhine*) Shining between.

RFU'SED (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* do *to pour out*) Poured between, ſcattered be- een.

RGA'PING (*adj. with grammarians, from the* Lat. r *between*, *and* gape) Producing a diſagreeable d of hiatus in pronunciation, as in the caſe of two vels coming together.

ja'cency (*s. from* interjacent) The act or ſtate of ly- between, the thing which lies between.

INTERJA'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* jaceo *to lie*) Lying between, intervening.

INTERJE'CT (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* jacio *to throw*, *but not much uſed*) To throw between.

Interject'ed (*p. not much uſed*, *from* interject) Thrown in between.

Interject'ing (*p. a. from* interject, *but not much uſed*) Throwing in between.

Interjec'tion (*s. from* interject) An intervention, an interpoſition; a part of ſpeech in grammar, a word thrown into a ſentence expreſſing ſome paſſion or emotion of the mind.

IN'TERIM (*s. from the* Lat.) The mean time, the intervening ſpace of time.

INTERJOI'N (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* jungo *to join*) To join mutually, to intermarry. *Shakeſp.*

Interjoin'ed (*p. from* interjoin, *but not much uſed*) Joined mutually.

Interjoin'ing (*p. a. from* interjoin, *but not much uſed*) Joining mutually.

INTE'RIOR (*adj. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Internal, inner, lying inward.

Inte'riour (*adj. the old ſpelling, from the* French interieur) Interior, internal.

Interknow'ledge (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* knowledge) Mutual knowledge. *Bacon.*

INTERLA'CE (*v. t. from the* French entrelaſſer) To intermix, to put one thing with another.

Interla'ced (*p. from* interlace) Intermixed.

Interla'cing (*p. a. from* interlace) Intermixing.

INTERLA'PSE (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* lapſus *a fall*) An intermediate ſpace of time, the portion of time that paſſes between any two events.

INTERLA'RD (*v. t. from the* French entrelarder) To mix fat with lean, to inſert between, to diverſify by mixture.

Interlard'ed (*p. from* interlard) Mixed as fat with lean, inſerted between, diverſified by mixture.

Interlard'ing (*p. a. from* interlard) Mixing fat and lean, inſerting between, diverſifying by mixture.

Interlea've (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* leave) To put blank leaves between.

Interleav'ed (*p. from* interleave) Bound up with blank leaves between.

Interleav'ing (*p. a. from* interleave) Inſerting blank leaves between, binding up with blank leaves.

INTERLI'NE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* linea *a line*) To write between the lines, to correct by writing between the lines; to write in alternate lines, to write one language in one line and another in the next.

Interlin'eary (*adj. from* interline) Interlined.

Interlinea'tion (*s. from* interline) A correction by writing between the lines, that which is written between the lines.

Interlin'ed (*p. from* interline) Written between the lines, corrected by having ſomething written between the lines.

Interlin'ing (*p. a. from* interline) Writing between the lines, correcting by ſomething written between the lines.

Interlin'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing between the lines, that which is written between the lines.

Interlin'k (*v. t. from* inter, *and* link) To join one another, to connect chains one in another.

Interlink'ed (*p. from* interlink) Joined one in another, joined by links.

Interlink'ing (*p. a. from* interlink) Joining together, joining by links.

INTERLOCU'TION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* loquor *to ſpeak*) A dialogue, an interchange of ſpeech, a preparatory proceeding in law, the immediate act or ſpeech before a final deciſion.

INTERLOC'UTOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One that talks with another, a dialogiſt.

Interloc'utory (*adj. from* interlocutor) Conſiſting of dialogue, preparatory to deciſion.

INTERLO'PE (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and the* Dutch loopen *to run*) To run between parties, to intrude, to traffick without a proper licence.

Interlo'per (*s. from* interlope) An intruder, one who runs into a buſineſs to which he has no right.

Interlop'ing (*p. a. from* interlope) Intruding, running into buſineſs without right.

INTERLUCA'TION (*s. in huſbandry, from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* lux lucis *light*) The act of lopping off branches to let in light.

INTERLU'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* lux lucis *light*, *but not much uſed*) Shining between.

INTERLU'DE (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ludo *to play*) Something played between, a farce.

INTERLU'ENCY (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* luo *to waſh*) The flowing in of water, the interpoſition of a flood.

INTERLU'NAR (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* luna *the moon*) Belonging to the time in which the moon is ſo near the ſun as to be inviſible.

Interlu'nary (*adj. from* interlunar) Interlunar.

INTERLU'NIUM (*s. with aſtronomers, from the* Lat. inter *between, and* luna *the moon*) The ſpace of time about the change in which the moon is inviſible.

Intermar'riage (*s. from* intermarry) A marriage between two families in which each takes one and gives another.

Intermar'ry (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* marry) To marry ſome of each family with the other.

Intermar'rying (*p. a. from* intermarry) Marrying ſome of each family with the other.

In'termean (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* mean, *but not much uſed*) A mean between two. *Cole.*

INTERMEA'TION (*s. from* inter *between, and* meo *to paſs*) The act of flowing between. *Scott.*

Intermed'dle (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* meddle) To interpoſe, to meddle officiouſly; *with* with: *as,* " *To* intermeddle with *foreign affairs.*" Sometimes, *with* in: *as,* " *To* intermeddle in *buſineſs.*" *Clarendon.*

Intermed'dle (*v. t.*) To mingle. *Johnſon.*

Intermed'dled (*p. from* intermeddle) Mixed, mingled. *Spenſer.*

Intermed'dler (*s. from* intermeddle) One that meddles officiouſly.

Intermed'dling (*p. a. from* intermeddle) Interpoſing, meddling officiouſly.

Interme'diacy (*s. from* intermediate, *but not ſufficiently authorized*) An interpoſition, an intervention. *Der.*

Interme'dial (*adj. from* intermediate) Intervening, coming between.

INTERME'DIATE (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* medius *the middle*) Coming between, interpoſing.

Interme'diately (*adv. from* intermediate) By interpoſition, by intervention.

INTERME'DIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſpace between, a diſtance between.

Interme'll (*v. t. obſolete*) To intermix. *Spenſer.*

Intermel'led (*p. from* intermell, *but now grown obſolete*) Mixed, mingled. *Spenſer.*

Intermel'ling (*s. from* intermel, *but now grown obſolete*) Mixing, mingling.

Inter'ment (*s. from* inter) A burial, a ſepulture.

In'termeſs (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* meſs) A ſmaller diſh ſet between other diſhes at table. *Ph.*

Interme'te (*v. int. obſolete*) To intermeddle, to interpoſe. *Chaucer.*

Intermew'ing (*s. in falconry, from* inter, *and* mew) The mewing of a hawk from the change of her firſt coat to the time in which ſhe begins to turn white.

INTERMI'CATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* mico *to ſhine, but not much uſed*) To ſhine between, to ſhine amongſt. *Cole.*

Intermica'tion (*s. from* intermicate) The act of ſhining between. *Phillips.*

INTERMIGRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* migro *to remove*) The act of removing from one place to another, an exchange of dwellings.

INTER'MINABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* terminus *a bound*) Admitting of no bound, immenſe.

Inter'minant (*adj. from* interminate, *but not much uſed*) Interminate, boundleſs. *Cole.*

INTER'MINATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* termino *to bound*) Unbounded, unlimited.

Inter'minated (*adj. from* interminate) Unbounded, unlimited.

INTERMINA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* minor *to threaten*) A menace, a threat.

INTERMIN'GLE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* miſceo *to mingle*) To mingle, to mix.

Intermin'gle (*v. int.*) To become mingled.

Interming'led (*p. from* intermingle) Mixed together.

Interming'ling (*p. a. from* intermingle) Mixing together.

Intermis'ſion (*s. from* intermit) A ceſſation for a time, a pauſe, the ſtate of being intermitted, the ſpace between the paroxyſms of a fever.

Intermis'ſive (*adj. from* intermit) Intermitting, coming by fits.

INTERMI'T (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* mitto *to ſend*) To forbear for a time, to diſcontinue, to intercept.

Intermi't (*v, int.*) To grow mild, to eaſe for a time.

Intermit'ted (*p. from* intermit) Forborn for a tim tercepted.

Intermit'tent (*adj. from* intermit) Intermitting bearing for a time, coming by fits.

Intermit'ting (*p. a. from* intermit) Forbearing time, coming by fits.

INTERMI'X (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *betwee* miſceo *to mix*) To mingle, to join in a mixture.

intermi'x (*v. int.*) To become mingled together.

Intermix'ed (*p. from* intermix) Mingled, joined mixture; *with* with: *as,* " *Her perſuaſions w* termixed with *tears.*"

Intermix'ing (*p. a. from* intermix) Mixing, ming

Intermix'ture (*s. from* intermix) A mixture, a mais ed by mixing ſeveral ingredients together; a tional mixture.

INTERMUN'DANE (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *be and* mundus *the world*) Subſiſting between placed between two or more orbs.

INTERMU'RAL (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *betwee* murus *a wall*) Situate between walls.

Intermu'tual (*adj. from* inter, *and* mutual, *but ju improper compound*) Interchanged, mutual.

INTE'RN (*adj. from the* Lat. internus *internal*) within, inteſtine, domeſtic.

Inter'nal (*adj. from* intern) Situate within, intri

Inter'nally (*adv. from* internal) Inwardly, int intellectually.

Inter'nalneſs (*s. from* internal) The ſtate or qu being internal.

INTERNE'CINE (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *betwe* neco *to kill*) Endeavouring mutual deſtruction.

INTERNE'CION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *betwe* neco *to kill, but not uſed*) A maſſacre, a ſlaughter

INTERNO'DIUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. ſpace between the joints of the fingers and toe

INTERNO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The ſpace betw knots in the ſtalk of a plant.

INTERNUN'CIO (*s. from the* Lat. inter *betwe* nuncio *to declare*) A meſſenger between two one who ſupplied the place of the pope's nunci

Internun'tio (*s. a different ſpelling*) An internuncio

INTEROS'SEUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat. *tween, and* os oſſis *a bone*) One of the muſcle move the fingers ſo called becauſe ſituate betw bones.

INTERPASSA'TION (*s. with apothecaries*) The of dividing a long bag by paſſing a few ſti order to keep the drugs contained in it from down to a heap in the bottom.

INTERPEL'LATION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *betw* pello *to force*) A ſummons, a call.

INTERPLEA'D (*v. t. from the* French entre *and* plaider *to plead, but not ſo common a ſpel* enterplead, to diſcuſs a point which incidental up before the main cauſe is determined.

INTERPLICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *betw* plico *to fold*) The act of folding up between, th is folded up between.

INTER'POLATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *betw* polio *to refreſh*) To renew, to begin again; any thing into a place to which it does not belong.

Inter'polated (*p. from* interpolate) Foiſted in, refreſhed.

Inter'polating (*p. from* interpolate) Foiſting in, ing, refreſhing.

Interpola'tion (*s. from* interpolate) Something ſomething put in which does not belong to the

Interpola'tor (*s. from* interpolate) One that inte one that puts in what does not belong to the

Interpo'ſal (*s. from* interpoſe) An interpoſition, vention.

INTERPO'SE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *betw* pono *to put*) To place between, to thruſt in tion, to offer as a ſuccour.

Interpo'ſe (*v. int.*) To mediate, to act between ties, to put in by way of interruption.

Interpo'ſed (*p. from* interpoſe) Placed between.

Interpo'ſer (*s. from* interpoſe) One that inte mediator.

Interpo'ſing (*p. a. from* interpoſe) Coming mediating, obſtructing.

Interpoſi'tion (*s. from* interpoſe) An interventio diation, that which interpoſes, that which poſed.

INTER'PRET (*v. t. from the* Lat. interpres *an ter*) To explain, to tranſlate, to expound.

Inter'pretable (*adj. from* interpret) Capable of terpreted.

retaʹtion (*s. from* interpret) The aſt of explaining, power of explaining, the things explained, the given.

pretative (*adj. from* interpret) Collected by intertation.

pretatively (*adv. from* interpretative) In a manner ected by interpretation.

preted (*p. from* interpret) Explained, tranſlated, ounded.

preter (*s. from* interpret) One that interprets, a ſlator.

preting (*p. a. from* interpret) Explaining, tranſlat-, expounding.

RPUNʹCTION (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ctum *a point*) Punctuation, the pointing between rds and ſentences.

r (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To bury, to put er ground.

red (*p. from* inter) Buried, put under ground.

RREGʹNUM (*s. from* inter *between, and* regnum *ingdom*) The time in which the throne is vacant, time between the death of one ſovereign prince the ſucceſſion of another.

eiʹgn (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* regno *eign, but not much uſed*) An interregnum. *Bacon.*

RREX (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* rex *a*) One who governs during an interregnum.

ring (*p. a. from* inter) Burying, putting under und.

RʹROGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* o *to ask*) To queſtion, to examine with queſtions.

rogate (*v. int.*) To ask, to put queſtions.

rogated (*p. from* interrogate) Queſtioned, exaned by queſtions.

rogating (*p. a. from* interrogate) Asking queſtions, mining by queſtions.

rogaʹtion (*s. from* interrogate) A queſtion, an enry, a note (?) by which a queſtion is marked.

rogʹative (*adj. from* interrogate) Denoting a queſ-, expreſſed in the form of a queſtion.

rogʹative (*s. from the adj.*) A queſtion, the term form of expreſſion in which a queſtion is asked.

rogʹatively (*adv. from* interrogative) In the form a queſtion.

rogaʹtor (*s. from* interrogate) One that interroes.

rogʹatory (*adj. from* interrogate) Comprizing a ſtion, expreſſing a queſtion.

rogʹatory (*s. from the adj.*) A queſtion, an enry.

RRUʹPT (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* npo *to break*) To hinder, to obſtruct; to hinder an interpoſition; to divide, to ſeparate.

uptʹed (*p. from* interrupt) Hindered, obſtructed, dered by interpoſition.

uptʹedly (*adv. from* interrupt) With interrupns.

uptʹer (*s. from* interrupt) One that interrupts.

uptʹing (*p. a. from* interrupt) Hindering, obcting, hindering by interpoſition.

upʹtion (*s. from* interrupt) A hindrance, a ſtop, an ervention, an interpoſition.

RSCAPʹULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between,* ſcapula *the ſhoulder*) Placed between the ſhoulders.

RSCAPʹULAR (*s. in anatomy*) The proceſs of the pula, the prominent part of the ſhoulderblade.

capulaʹria (*s. plu. in anatomy, from* interſcapular) cavities between the ſhoulderblades and the verræ of the back-bone.

RSCAPULAʹRIUM (*s. from the* Lat. *in anatomy*) proceſs of the ſhoulderblade. *Phillips.*

RSCIʹDENT (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* do *to cut, but little uſed*) Cut into two parts. *Cole.*

RSCIʹND (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* do *to cut, but not uſed*) To cut off, to cut off by inpoſition.

cindʹed (*p. from* interſcind, *but not uſed*) Cut off interpoſition.

cindʹing (*p. a. from* interſcind, *but not uſed*) Cutoff by interpoſition.

RSCRIʹBE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* bo *to write, but not much uſed*) To write between.

criʹbed (*p. from* interſcribe, *but not much uſed*) itten between.

criʹbing (*p. a. from* interſcribe, *but not uſed*) Writbetween.

cript (*s. from* interſcribe, *but not much uſed*) An rlineation. *Cole.*

cripʹtion (*s. from* interſcript, *but little uſed*) An rlineation. *Scott.*

INTERSEʹCANT (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſeco *to cut*) Dividing into parts.

Interſeʹcant (*s. from the adj. in heraldry*) One line croſſing another.

INTERSEʹCT (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſeco *to cut*) To cut, to divide each other mutually.

Interſecʹt (*v. int.*) To meet and croſs each other.

Interſectʹed (*p. from* interſect) Divided, mutually divided.

Interſectʹing (*p. a. from* interſect) Cutting, mutually dividing.

Interſecʹtion (*s. from* interſect) The point where lines croſs each other.

INTERSEMʹINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſemen *ſeed*) To ſow among, to ſow between. *Sc.*

Interſeʹminated (*p. from* interſeminate, *but little uſed*) Sowed between.

Interſeʹminating (*p. a. from* interſeminate, *but little uſed*) Sowing between.

Interſeminaʹtion (*s. from* interſeminate, *but little uſed*) The act of ſowing between.

INTERSEʹRT (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſero *to ſet*) To put in between, to inſert.

Interſertʹed (*p. not much uſed, from* interſert) Put in between.

Interſertʹing (*p. a. from* interſert, *but little uſed*) Putting in between.

Interſertʹion (*s. from* interſert) An inſertion, that which is inſerted.

Interſhocʹk (*s. from* inter, *and* ſhock) The claſh of one thing againſt another. *Scott.*

Interſhocʹk (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To claſh, to hit one againſt another. *Scott.*

Interſoiʹling (*s. in agriculture*) The act of laying one kind of earth upon another.

Inʹterſpace (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſpatium *ſpace*) The ſpace between. *Scott.*

INTERSPERʹSE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſpargo *to ſprinkle*) To ſcatter among other things.

Interſpersʹed (*p. from* interſperſe) Scattered among other things, inſerted here and there; *with* among: *as,* "*A void ſpace* interſperſed among *bodies.*"

Interſpersʹing (*p. a. from* interſperſe) Scattering among other things, inſerting here and there.

Interſpersʹion (*s. from* interſperſe) The act of ſcattering here and there.

Interſpiraʹtion (*s. from* interſpire) The act of breathing between, the act of fetching breath. *Scott.*

INTERSPIʹRE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſpiro *to breathe, but not much uſed*) To breathe between, to vent. *Bailey.*

INTERSTELʹLAR (*adj. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſtella *a ſtar*) Coming between the ſtars, ſituate between the ſtars.

INʹTERSTICE (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* ſto *to ſtand*) The ſpace between one thing and another, the ſpace of time between one event and another

Interſtitʹial (*adj. from* interſtice) Containing interſtices.

INTERTEʹX (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* texo *to weave*) To interweave. *Bailey.*

Intertexʹt (*adj. from* intertex) Interwoven.

Intertexʹture (*s. from* intertext) The ſtate of being interwoven, that which is interwoven.

INTERʹTRIGO (*s. from the* Lat.) A chafe, a gall. *Bai.*

Inʹterty (*s. in building*) A ſmall piece of timber between the ſommers.

Intertwiʹne (*v. t. from* inter, *and* twine) To unite by twiſting one thing into another. *Scott.*

Intertwiʹned (*p. from* intertwine, *but not much uſed*) United by twiſting. *Milton.*

Intertwinʹing (*p. a. from* intertwine, *but little uſed*) Twiſting one into another.

Intertwiʹſt (*v. t. from* inter, *and* twiſt) To unite by twiſting one into another.

Intertwiſtʹed (*p. a. from* intertwiſt, *but little uſed*) Twiſted together.

Intertwiſtʹing (*p. a. from* intertwiſt) Twiſting together.

INʹTERVAL (*s. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* vallis *a valley*) A vacant ſpace, the diſtance between, the ſpace of time between any two points, the remiſſion of a delirium, the ſpace between the paroxyſms of a diſtemper, the diſtance between two notes in muſic.

INTERVEʹNE (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *between, and* venio *to come*) To come between, to make intervals.

Interveʹne (*s. from the adj. but not uſed*) An oppoſition, an intervention. *Wooton.*

Interveʹnient (*adj. from* intervene) Paſſing between, interpoſed.

Interve′ning (*p. a. from* intervene) Coming between, intercepting.

Interven′tion (*s. from* intervene) An interpoſition, the ſtate of being interpoſed, an intermediate agency.

INTERVE′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* verto *to turn*) To turn to a different courſe.

Intervert′ed (*p. from* intervert) Turned to a different courſe.

Intervert′ing (*p. a. from* intervert) Turning to a different courſe.

INTERVIE′W (*s. from the* French entrevue) A meeting, a ſight of each other.

Intervig′ilant (*adj. not much uſed*, *from* intervigilate) Watchful, waking between whiles.

INTERVIG′ILATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* vigilo *to watch*, *but not much uſed*) To wake now and then. *Bailey.*

Intervigila′tion (*s. from* intervigilate) The act of watching, the act of waking now and then. *Scott.*

INTERVO′LVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. inter *between*, *and* volvo *to fold*) To involve one in another.

Intervol′ved (*p. from* intervolve) Involved one in another.

Intervol′ving (*p. a. from* intervolve) Involved one in another.

Interwea′ve (*v. t. from* inter, *and* weave) To weave one into another, to form a regular texture.

Interwea′ved (*p. from* interweave) Woven together, formed into one regular texture.

Interwea′ving (*p. a. from* interweave) Weaving together, forming into one regular texture.

Interwi′ſh (*v. t. from* inter, *and* wiſh, *but not much uſed*) To wiſh mutually to each other. *Donne.*

Interwo′ve (*v. pret. of* interweave) Did interweave.

Interwo′ve (*p. from* interweave, *but not ſo common*) Interwoven, interweaved. *Milton.*

Interwo′ven (*p. from* interweave) Interweaved; *with* with: *as*, “Interwoven with *one another*.”

INTEST′ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* teſtor *to make a will*) Incapable of making a will. *Ay.*

INTEST′ATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* teſtor *to make a will*) Having no will, dying without a will.

Intes′tinal (*adj. from* inteſtine) Belonging to the inteſtines.

INTES′TINE (*adj. from the* Lat. intus *inward*) Internal, contained in the body, domeſtic as oppoſed to foreign.

Intes′tine (*s. from the adj. moſt commonly uſed in the plu.*) A bowel, a gut.

INTESTIN′ULUM (*s. from* inteſtinum) The navelſtring.

INTES′TINUM (*s. in anatomy*, *from the* Lat.) A bowel, a gut.

Inthra′l (*v. t. a different ſpelling*) To inthrall. *Scott.*

Inthra′ll (*v. t. from* in, *and* thrall, *but not much uſed by late writers*) To enſlave, to reduce to a ſtate of ſervitude. *Milton.*

Inthrall′ed (*p. from* inthrall) Enſlaved, reduced to a ſtate of ſervitude.

Inthrall′ing (*p. a. from* inthrall) Enſlaving, reducing to a ſtate of ſervitude.

Inthral′ment (*s. from* inthrall) Servitude, ſlavery.

Inthro′ne (*v. t. from* in, *and* throne) To ſet on a throne, to raiſe to a throne.

Inthro′ned (*p. from* inthrone) Set on a throne, raiſed to a throne; *with* in: *as*, “ In *gracious dignity* inthroned.”

Inthro′ning (*p. a. from* inthrone) Setting on a throne, raiſing to royalty.

Inthroni′zed (*v. t. from* inthrone, *but not ſo commonly uſed*) To inthrone. *Scott.*

Inthroni′ze (*p. from* inthronize, *but not much uſed*) Inthroned.

Inthroni′zing (*p. a. from* inthronize, *but little uſed*) Inthroning.

Inthroniza′tion (*s. from* inthronize) An inſtalment, the act of placing on the throne. *Scott.*

Inti′ce (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To entice. *Scott.*

Inti′cement (*s. from* intice, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) An enticement. *Scott.*

Inti′er (*adj. obſolete*) Entire, whole, ſincere. *Chaucer.*

Inti′ll (*prep. obſolete*) Into. *Chaucer.*

In′timacy (*s. from* intimate) A cloſe familiarity.

IN′TIMATE (*adj. from the* Lat intimus *inward*) Inmoſt, cloſe, near, familiar.

In′timate (*s. from the adj.*) A familiar friend.

In′timate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To hint, to point out indirectly, to give intimation; *with* to: *as*, “ *And* intimates *eternity* to *man*.”

In′timated (*p. from* intimate) Hinted, pointed out in an indirect manner.

In′timately (*adv. from* intimate) Cloſely, nearly, parahly.

In′timating (*p. a. from* intimate) Hinting, poin out in an indirect manner, giving intimation.

Intima′tion (*s. from* intimate) A hint, an indirec claration.

IN′TIME (*adj. from the* Lat. intimus, *but not much* Internal, lying within the ſurface. *Di*

INTIM′IDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ti *to fear*) To make fearful, to frighten, to diſcourag horrid ſuggeſtions.

Intim′idated (*p. from* intimidate) Made fearful, di raged.

Intim′idating (*p. a. from* intimidate) Making fea diſcouraging by ſuggeſtions of horror.

Intimida′tion (*s. from* intimidate) The act of intimi ing. *S*

INTI′RE (*adj. from the* Lat. integer *whole*, *but n common a ſpelling*) Entire, whole, undivided.

Inti′rely (*adv. from* intire) Wholly, altogether.

Inti′reneſs (*s. from* intire) The ſtate of being whole, ſtate of being intire.

INTI′TLE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* titulus *a* To entitle, to give a title.

Inti′tled (*p. from* intitle) Named, marked with a t having a claim; *with* to: *as*, “ *She was* intitle *her thirds*.”

Inti′tling (*p. a. from* intitle) Entitling, giving a tit

Intitula′tion (*s. from* intitle) The act of giving a tit

In′to (*prep. from* in, *and* to) Within, from one ſtat another, frome one ſubſtance to another.

In′tol (*s. from* in, *and* toll) The cuſtom paid on com dities imported.

INTOL′ERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, tolero *to bear*) Inſufferable, incapable of being b bad beyond ſufferance.

Intol′erableneſs (*s. from* intolerable) Inſufferableneſs, ſtate of being intolerable.

Intol′erably (*adv. from* intolerable) In an intoler manner, to an intolerable degree.

INTOL′ERANT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, tolero *to bear*) Incapable of enduring, affording no ration; *with* of: *as*, “ Intolerant of *exceſſes*.”

Into′mb (*v. t. from* in, *and* tomb) To bury, to inclo a tomb.

Intomb′ed (*p. from* intomb) Buried, incloſed in a to

Intomb′ing (*p. a. from* intomb) Burying, incloſing tomb.

IN′TONATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* tono *to t der*, *but not much uſed*) To thunder out.

Intona′tion (*s. from* intonate, *but not much uſed*) act of thundering.

INTO′NE (*v. int. from the* Lat in *in*, *and* tono *to m noiſe*) To make a ſlow protracted noiſe.

Into′ning (*p. a. from* intone, *but little uſed*) Maki ſlow protracted noiſe.

INTO′RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* torto *to t* To wreath, to wring, to twiſt.

Intort′ed (*p. from* intort) Wreathed, twiſted.

Intort′ing (*p. a. from* intort) Wreathing, twiſting.

INTOX′ICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* tox *poiſon*) To inebriate, to make drunk; to turn the to deprive of the ſober exerciſe of reaſon.

Intoxicat′ed (*p. from* intoxicate) Made drunk, dep of the ſober exerciſe of reaſon; *with* with: *as*, toxicated with *a deſire of being above all others*.”

Intox′icating (*p. a. from* intoxicate) Making drunk priving of the ſober exerciſe of reaſon.

Intoxica′tion (*s. from* intoxicate) The act of ma drunk, the ſtate of being drunk.

INTRAC′TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, tracto *to handle*) Incapable of being governed, born, obſtinate, unmanageable.

Intract′ableneſs (*s. from* intractable) The ſtate of intractable.

Intract′ably (*adv. from* intractable) Unmanageably, bornly.

INTRA′DA (*s. in muſic*, *from the* Italian) An overtu prelude. *Dict. of*

INTRA′DO (*s. from the* Spaniſh) An enterance, a entry.

INTRA′NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. intraneus *in* Internal.

INTRANQUIL′LITY (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to* tranquillus *quiet*) Unquietneſs, the want of reſt.

Intran′ſed (*adj. from* in, *and* tranſe) Entranced, ca a trance.

INTRAN′SITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to* tranſeo *to paſs over*) Incapable of paſſing over, h no object, neuter, belonging to thoſe verbs whi not paſs over or convey their force to any ob- ct.

RANSMU′TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, ns *over*, *and* muto *to change*) Incapable of being anged into another ſubſtance.

p (*v. t. from* in, *and* trap) To catch in a trap, to ſnare.

p′ped (*p. from* intrap) Entrapped, caught in a trap.

p′ping (*p. a. from* intrap) Entrapping, enſnaring.

re (*v. t. in old records*) To drain, to drain a bog.

ea′gue (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) An intrigue. *D. of A.*

ea′ſure (*v. t. from* in, *and* treaſure) To lay up as in reaſury. *Shakeſpeare.*

ea′t (*v. t. from* in, *and* treat, *but not ſo common a lling*) To entreat, to ſupplicate.

at′ed (*p. from* intreat, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) treated, ſupplicated.

at′ing (*p. a. from* intreat) Entreating, ſupplicating.

at′y (*s. from* intreat) An entreaty, a ſupplication.

′nch (*v. t. from* in, *and* trench) To fortify with rench, to break in hollows; to invade, to encroach; *th* on *or* upon: *as*, "*We are not to* intrench upon *th in any converſation, but leaſt of all with chil- n.*"

ach′ant (*adj. from* intrench, *but not much uſed*) In- iſible, invulnerable. "Intrenchant *air.*" *Sh.*

nch′ed (*p. from* intrench) Fortified with a trench, oken in hollows, incroached upon.

nch′ing (*p. a. from* intrench) Fortifying with in- nchments, breaking into hollows, invading, en- aching.

nch′ment (*s. from* intrench) The act of intrench- , an encroachment, a fortification formed by nches.

EP′ID (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* trepi- s *fearful*) Fearleſs, bold, daring, brave.

pid′ity (*s. from* intrepid) Boldneſs, courage, bra- y.

p′idly (*adv. from* intrepid) With intrepidity.

p′idneſs (*s. from* intrepid) The ſtate or quality of ng intrepid, intrepidity.

ſe (*s. obſolete*) Labour, induſtry. *Chaucer.*

cacy (*s. from* intricate) The ſtate of being intricate, plexity.

RICATE (*adj. from the* Lat. intrico *to entangle*) Per- xed, entangled, complicated, obſcure.

cate (*v. t. from the adj. but not much uſed, and ged improper*) To perplex, to darken. *Camden.*

cately (*adv. from* intricate) With intricacy, with plexity.

cateneſs (*s. from* intricate) Perplexity, obſcurity, ricacy.

I′GUE (*s. from the* French) A plot, an affair of love, complication of a fable or poem; perplexity, intri- y. *Hall.*

gue (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To form plots, to carry private deſigns, to engage in love affairs.

guer (*s. from* intrigue) One who intrigues.

guing (*p. a. from* intrigue) Carrying on intrigues.

guingly (*adv. from* intriguing) With intrigue, h ſecret deſign.

IN′SECAL (*adj. from the* Lat. intrinſecus *internal*) l, ſolid, internal; intimate, cloſely familiar; *but ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Wotton.*

′ſecally (*adv. from* intrinſecal) Really, internally, ardly.

′ſecalneſs (*s. from* intrinſecal) Reality, intrinſic th.

′ſecate (*adj. a bad word*) Perplexed, entangled. *Sh.*

IN′SIC (*adj. from the* Lat. intrinſecus *inward*) In- al, real, ſolid.

′ſical (*adj. from* intrinſic, *the more modern ſpelling*) inſecal, internal, real.

′ſically (*adv. from* intrinſical) Intrinſecally, inter- y.

′ſicalneſs (*s. from* intrinſical) Reality, intrinſic th.

ODU′CE (*v. t. from the* Lat. intro *within*, *and to lead*) To bring in, to uſher in, to bring into preſence of a ſuperior, to bring into uſe or notice.

u′ced (*p. from* introduce) Brought in, uſhered-in, ght into uſe, brought into a writing or diſcourſe.

u′cer (*s. from* introduce) One that introduces.

u′cing (*p. a. from* introduce) Bringing in.

uc′tion (*s. from* introduce) The act of introducing, act of bringing any new thing into practice, the ace of a book, that which contains introductory ter.

uc′tive (*adj. from* introduce) Previous, introductory.

Introduc′tory (*adj. from* introduce) Previous, ſerving as an introduction.

INTROGRES′SION (*s. from the* Lat. intro *within*, *and* gradior *to go*) An entrance, the act of entering.

INTROI′T (*s. from the* French) The beginning of the maſs, the beginning of public devotions amongſt the Papiſts.

Intromis′ſion (*s. from* intromit) The act of ſending in. *In the laws of Scotland*, The act of intermeddling with another perſon's effects.

INTROMI′T (*v. t. chiefly uſed by ſcientific writers, from the* Lat. intro *within*, *and* mitto *to ſend*) To ſend in, to allow to enter, to admit.

Intromit′ted (*p. from* intromit) Sent in, allowed to enter, admitted.

Intromit′ting (*p. a. from* intromit) Sending in, permitting to enter.

INTROSPEC′T (*v. t. from the* Lat. intro *within*, *and* ſpecio *to look*) To take a view of the inſide.

Introſpec′ted (*p. from* introſpect, *but little uſed*) Viewed on the inſide.

Introſpec′ting (*p. a. from* introſpect, *but little uſed*) Viewing on the inſide.

Introſpec′tion (*s. from* introſpect) A view of the inſide. *Dryden.*

INTROSUC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. intro *within*, *and* ſugo *to ſuck*) A ſuction, the act of ſucking into. *Bai.*

INTROSUM′PTION (*s. uſed chiefly by ſcientific writers, from the* Lat. intro *within*, *and* ſumo *to take*) The act of receiving that nouriſhment by which animal bodies are increaſed.

INTROVE′NIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. intro *within*, *and* venio *to come*) Entering, coming in.

INTROVER′SION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. intro *inward*, *and* verto *to turn*) The act of turning inward. *Scott.*

INTRU′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* trudo *to thruſt*) To force in without right, to puſh in without welcome.

Intru′de (*v. int.*) To come in by a kind of violence, to come in without invitation, to encroach.

Intru′ded (*p. from* intrude) Thruſt in, forced in.

Intru′der (*s. from* intrude) One that intrudes.

Intru′ding (*p. a. from* intrude) Thruſting in, forcing in.

Intru′ſion (*s. from* intrude) The act of thruſting in, an entrance without invitation, an encroachment.

Intru′ſt (*v. t. from* in, *and* truſt) To truſt, to commit to another with confidence.

Intruſt′ed (*p. from* intruſt) Truſted, committed with confidence to another; *with* with: *as*, "*The Duke's officers were* intruſted with *the knowledge of it.*

Intruſt′ing (*p. a. from* intruſt) Truſting, committing to another with confidence.

IN′TUBUS (*s. in botany*) The endive, the ſuccory. *Ph.*

INTUI′TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* tueor *to look*) Immediate knowledge, intuitive ſight, knowledge not obtained by rational deduction but by the immediate force of the mind.

INTU′ITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* tueor *to look*) Diſcovered by the mind without the intervention of reaſon, having the power of diſcovering the truth by intuition, ſeeing as oppoſed to believing.

Intu′itively (*adv. from* intuitive) By intuition, by the immediate force of the mind without rational deduction.

INTUMES′CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* tumeſco *to ſwell*) A ſwelling, a tumour, the act of ſwelling, the ſtate of being ſwollen.

Intumes′cency (*s. from* intumeſcence, *but not ſo common a word*) An intumeſcence.

INTU′MULATED (*adj. little uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* tumulo *to bury*) Unburied. *Bailey.*

INTURGES′CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* turgeſco *to ſwell*) A ſwelling, a tumour, the act of ſwelling, the ſtate of being ſwollen.

Inturges′cency (*s. from* inturgeſcence, *but not ſo common a word*) An inturgeſcence.

In′turn (*s. with wreſtlers*) A turn inward by which the adverſary is lifted up and generally thrown.

INTU′SE (*s. from the* Lat. intuſus *bruiſed, but now grown obſolete*) A bruiſe. *Spenſer.*

Intwi′ne (*v. t. from* in, *and* twine) To twiſt, to wreath together, to incompaſs by winding round.

Intwi′ned (*p. from* intwine) Twiſted, wreathed together; *with* with: *as*, "*The falſe* intwined with *the true.*"

Intwi′ning (*p. a. from* intwine) Twiſting, wreathing together.

INVA′DE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* vado *to go*) To enter enterwith hoſtile intention, to attack a country, to aſſault, to aſſail, to encroach on another's right or property.

Inva'ded (*p. from* invade) Entered with hoſtile intention, attacked, aſſaulted.

Inva'der (*s. from* invade) One that invades, an incroacher, an intruder.

Inva'diate (*v. t. from* invade, *in old records*) To mortgage.

Invadia'tion (*s. from* invade, *in old records*) The act of mortgaging, a mortgage.

Inva'ding (*p. a. from* invade) Entering with hoſtile intention, attacking, aſſaulting, encroaching.

INVALES'CENCE (*s. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* valeo *to be well, but not much uſed*) Health, ſtrength, vigor. *Sc.*

INVAL'ID (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* valeo *to prevail*) Weak, void of force, having no efficacy.

Invali'd, Invali'de (*s. from the adj.*) One who is diſabled by ſickneſs or hurts.

Inval'idate (*v. t. from* invalid) To weaken, to deprive of force, to render inefficacious.

Inval'idated (*p. from* invalidate) Weakened, rendered inefficacious.

Inval'idating (*p. a. from* invalidate) Weakening, rendering of no force or efficacy.

Invalid'ity (*s. from* invalid) Weakneſs, the want of force or efficacy, the want of bodily ſtrength; *but this ſenſe is ſcarcely Engliſh.* *Temple.*

Inval'idneſs (*s. from* invalid) Invalidity. *Scott.*

INVAL'ITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. invaletudo, *but little uſed*) The want of health, ſickneſs. *Bailey.*

Inval'uable (*adj. from* in, *and* valuable) Valuable beyond eſtimation.

INVA'RIABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* vario *to vary*) Incapable of variation, conſtant, unchangeable.

Inva'riableneſs (*s. from* invariable) The ſtate of being invariable, conſtancy, unchangeableneſs.

Inva'riably (*adv. from* invariable) Unchangeably, conſtantly, without variation.

Inva'ſion (*s. from* invade) An hoſtile entrance, an aſſault, the attack of an epidemical diſeaſe.

Inva'ſive (*adj. from* invade) Entering with hoſtile intention, belonging to invaſion.

Invech'ed (*adj. in heraldry, but not ſo commonly uſed*) Invected.

Invec'ted (*adj. in heraldry*) Fluted, furrowed.

INVEC'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* veho *to carry*) Abuſive, ſatirical.

Invec'tive (*s. from the adj.*) A reproachful accuſation, a ſevere cenſure.

Invec'tively (*adv. from* invective) With invective, with abuſe.

Invec'tiveneſs (*s. from* invective) A diſpoſition to invective, cenſure, reproach. *Scott.*

INVEI'GH (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *on*, *and* veho *to carry*) To utter cenſure, to rail at; *with* againſt: *as*, "*He* inveighs *ſeverely* againſt *the folly of parties.*"

Inveigh'er (*s. from* inveigh) A vehement railer.

Inveigh'ing (*p. a. from* inveigh) Uttering cenſure, railing.

INVEI'GLE (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French aveugler) To ſeduce, to wheedle, to allure.

Inveig'led (*p. from* inveigle) Seduced, wheedled, enticed; *with* into: *as*, "*Such as are* inveigled into *the gout.*"

Inveig'ler (*s. from* inveigle) A ſeducer, a deceiver, one who perſuades to ſomething ill.

Inveig'ling (*p. a. from* inveigle) Seducing, deceiving, alluring.

Inveig'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſeducing. *Spec.*

Invel'op (*v. t. but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To envelop. *Sc.*

INVEN'DIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to*, *and* vendo *to ſell*) Unſaleable. *Scott.*

Inven'om (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To envenom. *Sc.*

INVE'NT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* venio *to come*) To find out, to diſcover; to forge, to contrive, to feign; to light on, to meet with.

Invent'ed (*p. from* invent) Diſcovered, found out, forged, contrived, feigned.

Invent'er (*s. from* invent) One that invents.

Invent'ing (*p. a. from* invent) Diſcovering, finding out, contriving, feigning.

Inven'tion (*s. from* invent) A diſcovery, the thing diſcovered, a forgery, a fiction.

Inven'tive (*adj. from* invent) Having the power of invention, quick of contrivance, ready at expedients.

INVEN'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) An inventer, one that invents.

Invento'rial (*adj. from* inventory) Belonging to an inventory. *Johnſon.*

Invento'rially (*adv. from* inventorial) In the man
an inventory.

In'ventoried (*p. from* inventory) Put into an inve
comprized in an inventory.

In'ventory (*s. from* invent) An account of a man's
generally taken after his deceaſe, a catalogue of
and chattels.

In'ventory (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To regiſter, to plac
catalogue.

In'ventorying (*p. a. from* inventory) Making an i
tory, placing in an inventory.

Inven'treſs (*s. from* invent) A female who invents

IN'VERARY (*s.*) A parliamentary town in Scotla
the county of Argyll.

INVERNE'SS (*s.*) A parliament and port town in
land, capital of the county of the ſame name.

INVERNE'SS (*s. from the foregoing*) A county in the
of Scotland.

Inverneſs'ſhire (*s. from* Inverneſs, *and* ſhire) The
ty of Inverneſs in Scotland.

INVER'SE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* verto *to*
Inverted, reciprocal; belonging to that kind o
portion in which the fourth term is ſo much g
or leſs than the third as the ſecond is greater
than the firſt.

Inverſe'ly (*adv. from* inverſe) Invertedly, recipro

Inver'ſion (*s. from* inverſe) A change of order or
in which the terms are inverted.

INVE'RT (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* verto *to*
To turn upſide down, to change the order by
ſion; to divert.

Invert'ed (*p. from* invert) Turned upſide down, ch
by inverſion.

Invert'edly (*adv. from* inverted) By inverſion, in
verted order.

Invert'ing (*p. a. from* invert) Turning upſide
changing the order by inverſion; diverting.

IN'VERURY (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland
county of Mar.

INVE'ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* veſtis *a ga*
To dreſs, to clothe; to adorn, to grace; to gi
confer; to incloſe, to ſurround; to put into the
ſion of ſome rank or office.

Inveſt'ed (*p. from* inveſt) Dreſſed, adorned, in
put into ſome rank or office; *with* with: *as*, "
ed with *public authority.*"

Inves'tient (*adj. from* inveſt) Covering, clothing.

INVES'TIGABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and*
to find out) Capable of being found out, capable
ing diſcovered.

INVES'TIGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* ve
find out) To ſearch out, to diſcover by rational
tion.

Inves'tigated (*p. from* inveſtigate) Found out, di
ed by rational deduction.

Inves'tigating (*p. a. from* inveſtigate) Finding ou
covering by rational deduction.

Inveſtiga'tion (*s. from* inveſtigate) The act of i
gating, a diligent ſearch, the act of the mind by
unknown truths are diſcovered.

Inves'ting (*p. a. from* inveſt) Clothing, adornin
cloſing, conferring, putting into ſome rank or

Inves'titure (*s. from* inveſt) The right of giving
ſion, the act of giving poſſeſſion.

Inveſt'ment (*s. from* inveſt) Dreſs, clothes, habit.

Invet'eracy (*s. from* inveterate) The long continu
any thing bad, obſtinacy confirmed by time, th
continuance of a diſeaſe.

INVET'ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in*, *and* vet
Long eſtabliſhed, obſtinate by long continuance.

Invet'erate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To harden, to ma
ſtinate by long continuance.

Invet'erated (*p. from* inveterate) Hardened, con
in obſtinacy by length of time; *with* into: *as*, "
terated into *mens minds.*"

Invet'erateneſs (*s. from* inveterate) The long conti
of a bad habit, obſtinacy confirmed by time.

Invet'erating (*p. a. not much uſed, from* inve
Confirming in any bad habit by length of time.

Invetera'tion (*s. from* inveterate) The act of har
by continuance, the act of confirming any bad
by length of time.

INVID'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *into*, *and* vi
look) Beholding with envy, malignant, likely
duce envy.

Invid'iouſly (*adv. from* invidious) With envy,
nantly, in a manner ſuited to provoke hatred.

Invid'iouſneſs (*s. from* invidious) The quality of p
ing envy, the quality ſuited to produce hatred.

G'ILANCY (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *trary to, and* vigilo *to watch*) The want of watch- neſs. *Scott.*

G'ORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* vigor *ngth*) To endue with vigour, to animate, to ngthen.

'orated (*p. from* invigorate) Endued with vigour, ngthened, animated.

'orating (*p. a. from* invigorate) Enduing with vi- , ſtrengthening, animating.

ora'tion (*s. from* invigorate) The act of invigorat- , the ſtate of being invigorated.

N'CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and co to overcome*) Unconquerable, inſuperable, inca- le of being ſubdued.

'cibleneſs (*s. from* invincible) The ſtate of being in- cible.

'cibly (*adv. from* invincible) In an invincible man-

OLABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* lo *to violate*) Incapable of being broken, incapable being prophaned, incapable of hurt.

olableneſs (*s. from* inviolable) The ſtate or quality being inviolable.

olably (*adv. from* inviolable) Without violation, thout failure.

'OLATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* violo *violate*) Unbroken, unhurt, uninjured.

olated (*adj. from* inviolate) Inviolate. *Scott.*

IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* via *a ay*) Impaſſable, untrodden. *Hudibras.*

'ron (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To environ.

IS'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* viſcus *viſ-*) To entangle in glutinous matter. *Brown.*

'cated (*p. from* inviſcate, *but not much uſed*) Entan- ed in viſcous matter.

'cating (*p. a. from* inviſcate, *but little uſed*) Entan- ing in viſcous matter.

ſibil'ity (*s. from* inviſible) The ſtate of being inviſi-

IS'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* vi- o *to ſee*) Incapable of being ſeen, too ſmall to be en.

ſ'ibleneſs (*s. from* inviſible) Inviſibility. *Scott.*

ſ'ibly (*adv. from* inviſible) In a manner not to be en.

ta'tion (*s. from* invite) The act of inviting, a bid- ng, a call of ceremony or civility.

'tatory (*adj. from* invite) Uſing invitation, contain- g invitation.

I'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. invito *to allure*) To bid, to ve an invitation, to allure, to perſuade.

'te (*v. int.*) To give invitation, to afford allure- ent; *with* to: *as*, "*All things* invite to *peaceful unſels.*"

'ted (*p. from* invite) Bidden, called upon by an in- tation, allured, perſuaded.

'ter (*s. from* invite) One that invites.

I'TIATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* vitio *to vi- ate, but not much uſed*) To vitiate, to ſpoil. *Cole.*

'ting (*p. a. from* invite) Bidding, giving an invi- tion, alluring, perſuading.

'tingly (*adv. from* inviting) In an inviting man- er.

ULA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

UM'BRATE (*v. t. little uſed, from the* Lat. in *in, and* mbro *to ſhade*) To ſhade, to cover with ſhades.

m'brated (*p. from* inumbrate, *but not uſed*) Shaded, overed with ſhades. *Scott.*

m'brating (*p. a. from* inumbrate, *but little uſed*) Co- ering with ſhades.

UN'CATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* uncus *a hook*) To hook, to catch with a hook. *Bailey.*

n'cated (*p. from* inuncate, *but not uſed*) Hooked, aught in a hook.

n'cating (*p. a. from* inuncate, *not uſed*) Hooking, atching with a hook.

nca'tion (*s. from* inuncate) The act of hooking, the ct of catching with a hook. *Scott.*

UNC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* ungo *to noint*) The act of anointing.

UNDA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *into, and* undo *to wave*) An overflow of water, a deluge, a confluence.

'VOCATE (*v. t. from the* Lat in *on, and* voco *to call*) To invoke, to call upon, to implore, to pray to.

vocated (*p. from* invocate) Invoked, implored, prayed to.

vocating (*p. a. from* invocate) Invoking, imploring, beſeeching,

Invoca'tion (*s. from* invocate) The act of invoking, the form in which any ſuperior being is invoked.

IN'VOICE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* French envoyer *to ſend*) A catalogue of the freight of a ſhip, a liſt of the articles and price of goods ſent to a factor.

In'voicebook (*s. from* invoice, *and* book) A book in which the copies of invoices are entered.

INVO'KE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *on, and* voco *to call*) To call upon, to implore, to pray to.

Invo'ked (*p. a. from* invoke) Called upon, implored, prayed to.

Invo'king (*p. a. from* invoke) Calling upon, imploring, praying to.

IN'VOLATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. in *on, and* volo *to fly, but little uſed*) To fly upon, to fly over. *Cole.*

INVOLU'CRUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The covering of any part of the body, a membrane.

INVOL'VE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* volvo *to fold*) To enwrap, to entangle, to complicate, to entwiſt; to imply, to comprize; to blend, to mingle together, in a confuſed manner.

Invol'ved (*p. from* involve) Enwrapped, entangled, complicated, perplexed, embarraſſed with debts.

Invol'ving (*p. a. from* involve) Enwrapping, entangling, complicating, perplexing, embarraſſing.

Invol'untarily (*adv. from* involuntary) Without the determination of the will.

Invol'untarineſs (*s. from* involuntary) The ſtate of being involuntary. *Scott.*

INVOL'UNTARY (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* voluntas *the will*) Wanting the determination of the will, done without the determination or conſent of the will.

IN'VOLUTE (*s. in geometry, from the* Lat. in *in, and* volvo *to turn*) A curve formed by involution, a curve from which another curve is formed by involution.

Involu'tion (*s. from* involve) The act of involving, the ſtate of being involved, that which is wrapped round; the method of deſcribing a curve by wrapping a ſtring round another curve; the method of raiſing any quantity or number as a root to a ſquare cube or any higher power.

INVOL'VULUS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects, from the* Lat.) The vine fretter.

INURBA'NE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* urbanus *polite*) Uncivil, unpoliſhed, clowniſh. *Scott.*

Inurba'neneſs (*s. from* inurbane) Incivility, clowniſhneſs.

Inurban'ity (*s. from* inurbane) Incivility, clowniſhneſs.

Inu're (*v. t. from* in, *and* ure) To bring into uſe, to accuſtom, to habituate; *with* to: *as*, "*To* inure *ourſelves to labour.*" Formerly, *with* with: *as*, "*We muſt a little* inure *their ears* with *hearing.*" *Hooker.*

Inu're (*s. a law term, from the verb*) An eſtabliſhed cuſtom, full force or efficacy.

Inu'red (*p. from* inure) Accuſtomed, habituated.

Inu'rement (*s. from* inure) Practice, habit, cuſtom, uſe, frequency.

Inu'ring (*p. a. from* inure) Habituating, bringing into uſe.

Inu'rn (*v. t. from* in, *and* urn) To intomb, to bury.

Inurn'ed (*p. from* inurn) Intombed, buried.

Inurn'ing (*p. a. from* inurn) Intombing, burying.

INU'SITATE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* utor *to uſe, but not much uſed*) Obſolete, grown out of uſe. *Scott.*

INUS'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* uro *to burn*) The act of burning.

INU'TILE (*adj. from the* Lat. inutilis *uſeleſs*) Unſerviceable, uſeleſs, unprofitable.

Inutil'ity (*s. from* inutile) Uſeleſſneſs, unprofitableneſs.

Invulnerabil'ity (*s. not much uſed, from* invulnerable) The ſtate of being invulnerable.

INVUL'NERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* vulnero *to wound*) Incapable of being wounded, ſecure from wounds.

Invul'nerableneſs (*s. from* invulnerable) The ſtate or quality of being invulnerable.

Inwa'll (*v. t. from* in, *and* wall) To incloſe with a wall.

Inwal'led (*p. from* inwall) Incloſed with a wall.

Inwal'ling (*p. a. from* inwall) Incloſing with a wall.

IN'WARD (*adv. from the* Sax. inweard) With inflection, with incurvity; towards the internal parts, into the mind.

In'ward (*adj. from the adv.*) Internal, placed within, ſeated in the mind; intimate, domeſtic.

In'ward (*s. moſt commonly uſed in the plu.*) A bowel, any thing within; an intimate, a near acquaintance. *Shakeſpeare.*

In'wardly (*adv. from* inward) In the parts within, in the heart, privately, internally; with a bent inward, In'wardneſs (*s. from* inward) Intimacy, familiarity. *Sh.*

In'wards (*adv. from* inward) Inward.

In'wards (*s. more uſed than the ſingular*) The bowels, the entrails.

Inwea've (*v. t. from* in, *and* weave) To mix in weaving, to intwine, to complicate.

Inwea'ved (*p. from* inweave) Inwoven.

Inwea'ving (*p. a. from* inweave) Weaving into the ſame web, intwining, complicating.

Inwoo'd (*v. t. from* in, *and* wood) To hide in a wood. *Sidney.*

Inwood'ed (*p. from* inwood) Hid in a wood.

Inwood'ing (*p. a. from* inwood) Hiding in a wood.

Inwo've (*v. pret. of* inweave) Inweaved, did inweave.

Inwo've (*p. from* inweave) Inwoven, inweaved; *with* with: *as,* "Inwove with *amaranth and gold.*"

Inwo'ven (*p. from* inweave) Inweaved, inwove; *with* with: *as,* "Inwoven with *an ivy winding tail.*"

Inwra'p (*v. t. from* in, *and* wrap) To involve, to cover by winding round, to perplex, to puzzle.

Inwrap'ed (*p. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Inwrapped. *Bac.*

Inwrap'ped (*p. from* inwrap) Involved, covered by being wrapped round, perplexed.

Inwrap'ping (*p. a. from* inwrap) Involving, rolling ſomething round; perplexing, puzzling.

Inwrau'ght (*adj. from* in, *and* wraught) Adorned with work, wrought in; *with* with: *as,* "Inwraught with *figures dim.*"

Inwrea'the (*v. t. from* in, *and* wreath) To ſurround as with a wreath; *with* with: *as,* "*She had* inwreathed *her locks* with *pureſt gold.*"

Inwreath'ed (*p. from* inwreathe) Surrounded as with a wreath.

Inwreath'ing (*p. a. from* inwreathe) Surrounding as with a wreath.

JO'AB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a fraternity) A man's name.

JO'ACHIM (*s.*) A man's name.

Joach'imite (*s.*) A follower of Joachim who pretended to propheſy. *Scott.*

JO'ACIM (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocrypha.*

JO'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* fraternity) A man's name.

JO'AKIM (*s. a different ſpelling*) A man's name.

JO'AN (*s.*) The name of a woman.

JOAN'NA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the grace of the Lord) The name of a woman, the name of a man. *Luke* iii. 27.

JOAN'NATICS (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory*) Monks of a certain order who wear the figure of the chalice depicted on their breaſts.

JO'ASH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who deſpairs) A man's name.

JOB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that weeps) A man's name.

JOB (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A piece of chance work, a piece of work to be done; a low lucrative affair, a mean piece of work; a ſudden ſtab with a ſharp inſtrument.

Job (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſtrike ſuddenly with a ſharp inſtrument, to drive in a ſharp inſtrument.

Job (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To buy and ſell, to act the part of a broker; to do jobs, to do chance work.

Jobb (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A job.

Job'bed (*p. from* job) Thruſt in with a ſudden motion.

Job'ber (*s. from* job) One who buys and ſells, a broker, one who does chance work.

JOB'BERNOWL (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Flemiſh jobbe *dull, and* nowl) A dull ſtupid fellow, a blockhead. *Hudibras.*

Job'bing (*p. a. from* job) Buying and ſelling, acting as a broker, ſtabbing with a ſharp inſtrument, doing jobs, doing chance work.

Jobe (*v. t. in the univerſities*) To rebuke, to reprimand. *Scott.*

Jobe (*s. a cant word*) A guinea.

Jo'bed (*p. from* jobe) Rebuked, reprimanded.

Job'elin (*s. not much uſed*) A filly fellow. *Cole.*

Jo'bent (*adj. perhaps from* job) Uſed in nailing thin plates of iron to wood, diſtinguiſhing a particular ſort of ſmall nails. *Scott.*

Jo'bing (*s. from* jobe) Rebuking, reprimanding.

Jobs'tears (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ainſw.*

Joca'lia (*s. not uſed*) jewels. *Cole.*

JOCA'RIUS (*s. from the* Lat. jocor *to ſpeak in jeſt*) A buffoon. *Cole.*

Jo'catory (*adj. obſolete*) Jocular. *Cole.*

JOCH'EBED (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* glorious) The name of a woman.

Jock'ey (*s. from* Jack) A fellow that rides horſes in a race, one who deals in horſes; a cheat, a tricking f low.

Jock'ey (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To juſtle by riding again to trick, to cheat.

Jock'eyed (*p. from* jockey) Tricked, cheated.

Jock'eying (*p. a. from* jockey) Tricking, cheating.

Jock'let (*s. a local word*) A ſmall farm, a farm that quires but one yoke of oxen to till it. *Sco*

Joc'onde (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Pleaſant, jocund. *C*

JOCO'SE (*adj. from the* Lat. jocoſus *merry*) Waggi merry, given to jeſt.

Joco'ſely (*adv. from* jocoſe) Merrily, waggiſhly.

Joco'ſeneſs (*s. from* jocoſe) Merriment, waggery.

Jocos'ity (*s. from* jocoſe) Jocoſeneſs. *Brow*

JOC'ULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. jocularis) Jocoſe, w giſh, uſed in jeſt.

Jocular'ity (*s. from* jocular) Merriment, a diſpoſition jeſt.

Joc'ularneſs (*s. from* jocular) Jocularity.

Joc'ulary (*adj. from* jocular) Jocular, jocoſe. *C*

Joc'ulatory (*adj. not uſed*) Jocular, jocoſe. *C*

JOC'UND (*adj. from the* Lat. jocundus) Merry, g lively.

Joc'undly (*adv. from* jocund) Merrily, gaily.

Joc'undneſs (*s. from* jocund) Pleaſantry, mirth, ſport neſs.

JOE (*s. from* Joſeph) A man's name, the contraction Joſeph.

JO'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that comman A man's name, the title of one of the prophetic bo of ſcripture.

JO'EY (*s. from* Joe) A man's name, the diminutive Joe.

JOE'ZER (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an aſſiſtant) A ma name.

JOG (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* Dut. ſchocken) To pu to ſhake by a ſudden puſh, to give notice by a ſudd puſh.

Jog (*v. int.*) To move with a ſlow trot, to move w ſmall ſhocks.

Jog (*s. from the verb*) A puſh, a ſlight ſhake, a rub.

Jog'elour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A jugler. *Chau*

Jog'ged (*p. from* jog) Puſhed, moved by a jog.

Jog'ger (*s. from* jog) One who moves heavily.

Jog'ging (*p. a. from* jog) Puſhing, giving a ſudden pu moving on ſlowly, moving with an even trot.

Jog'gle (*v. t. from* jog) To ſhake, to put into a trem lous motion.

Jog'gle (*v. int.*) To move with a tremulous motion.

Jog'gled (*p. from* joggle) Put into a tremulous moti

Jog'gling (*p. a. from* joggle) Putting into a tremulo motion, moving a little out of place.

JOG'HIS (*s. in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory*) A religious ſect in Eaſt ſuppoſed to be a branch of the gymnoſophiſts.

JO'HA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who enlivens man's name.

JOHAN'AN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* liberal) A ma name.

JOHN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the mercy of the Lo A man's name, the title of one of the Goſpels.

John'apple (*s. from* John, *and* apple) The name of a p ticular kind of apple.

Johns'bread (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſhrub, St. Jo bread.

Johns'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, St. Jo wort.

Joigne (*v. t. obſolete*) To enjoin. *Chau*

Joign'id (*p. a. from* joigne, *obſolete*) Joined. *Chau*

Joi'lite (*s. obſolete*) Jollity. *C*

Joi'ly (*adv. obſolete*) In perfection. *Chau*

JOIN (*v. t. from the* French joindre) To add one to other, to add in contiguity, to couple, to comb to aſſociate, to unite in act or concord, to act in c cert, to unite in league or manage, to daſh toget to encounter.

Join (*v. int.*) To grow to, to adhere, to unite with, become confederate, to cloſe, to claſh.

Join'der (*s. from* join) A conjunction, a joining, two more joined in an action at law.

Join'ed (*p. from* join) United in contiguity, united league, confederacy or opinion.

Join'er (*s. from* join) One that joins, one whoſe trad to make utenſils of wood joined together.

Join'ery (*s. from* join) The act of joining pieces of wo the work of a joiner.

Join'ing (*p. a. from* join) Uniting in contiguity, u ing.

Join'ing (*s. from the part.*) A conjunction, the part which any two pieces are joined.

Joint (*s. from* join) An articulation, the juncture move able bones in an animal body, the knot of a plant, of the limbs or pieces of an animal cut up by the her; a hinge, the juncture of any two pieces of matter, the ſtrait edge of pieces joined. " *Out of* ," laxated, ſlipped out of the ſocket; thrown into der.

adj. *from the ſub.*) United, united in the ſame ſſion, combined, acting together, ſhared between or more.

v. t. *from the ſub.*) To join together, to form y parts into one, to form in articulations, to cut joints.

d (*p. from* joint) Joined, united, formed with ar- tions, cut into joints.

r (*s. from* joint) A long plane uſed in joining s of wood.

eir (*s. from* joint, *and* heir) A coheir. *Johnſ.*

eireſs (*s. from* joint, *and* heireſs) A coheireſs. *J.*

ng (*p. a. from* joint) Joining, making a joint.

y (*adv. from* joint) In a ſtate of union, together.

eſs (*s. from* joint) A woman who holds any thing inture.

ool (*s. from* joint, *and* ſtool) A ſtool formed by ing the joints into each other.

URE (*s. from the* French) An eſtate ſettled on a to be enjoyed after her huſband's deceaſe.

re (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſettle on a wife.

red (*p. from* jointure) Settled on a wife as a ure, having a jointure.

reſs (*s. a different and not ſo common a ſpelling*) A reſs. *Dict. of Arts.*

ring (*p. a. from* jointure) Settling by way of ure.

from join) The ſmaller beam of a floor, one of pieces of wood framed into the principal beam.

v. t. from the ſub.) To fit in the ſmaller beams of a *Scott.*

d (*p. from* joiſt) Fitted with joiſts.

g (*p. a. from* joiſt) Fitting in the ſmaller beams floor.

(*s. from the* Lat. jocus) A jeſt, an expreſſion not ly true.

v. int. from the ſub.) To jeſt, to be merry, to make ſion.

(*s. from* joke) A jeſter, a merry fellow.

g (*p. a. from* joke) Jeſting, uttering jeſts.

HAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* difficult) A man's e.

AN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſmall) A man's e.

(*s. from the* Sax. crol) The head of a fiſh, the face, cheek. " *Cheek by* jole."

ng (*adj. obſolete*) Jolly, joyful; joining. *Ch.*

t. from jole) To claſh with violence, to beat the againſt any thing.

from the verb) A violent concuſſion, a colliſion nt any thing.

(*p. from* joll) Claſhed with violence, beaten nt any thing.

(*adj. comp. of* jolly) Jolly in a greater degree.

(*adj. ſup. of* jolly) Jolly in the greateſt degree.

(*adv. from* jolly) In a diſpoſition to noiſy h.

ent (*s. from* jolly) Mirth, merriment, gaiety. *Sp.*

ſs (*s. from* jolly) Gaiety, merriment, feſtivity.

n (*s. obſolete*) A young ſpark, a gallant. *Cole.*

(*s. from* jolly) Jollineſs.

(*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. jovialis) Gay, y, chearful, lively; plump, full of fleſh.

(*v. int. the derivation is not known*) To ſhake as a ge on a rough road.

t.) To ſhake as with the rough motion of a car-

from the verb) A ſhock, a violent agitation.

(*p. from* jolt) Shook as by the rough motion of a ge, violently agitated.

(*s. from* jolt) One that jolts. *Johnſon.*

d (*s. from* jolt, *and* head) A great head, a ſtupid y, a blockhead.

(*p. a. from* jolt) Shaking as a carriage on a rough nd, giving a ſudden jolt.

e (*v. t. obſolete*) To join, to jumble. *Chaucer.*

DAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who acts with ſity) A man's name.

H (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a dove) A man's , the title of one of the prophetic books of ſcrip-

(*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

THAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the gift of the) A man's name.

JONCA'DE (*s. in cookery*) A kind of ſpoon meat; a compoſition of cream, roſe water and ſugar. *Cole.*

Jong'lerie (*s. obſolete*) A jangling. *Chaucer.*

IO'NIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province of the leſſer Aſia.

Io'nian (*adj. from* Ionia) Belonging to Ionia.

Io'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Ionia.

Io'nic (*adj. from* Ionia) Belonging to Ionia, belonging to the dialect of the Ionians, belonging to one of the five orders of architecture; belonging to an airy kind of muſic.

Io'nick (*adj. the common ſpelling*) Ionic, belonging to Ionia.

Io'niſm (*s. from* Ionia) A mode of ſpeaking peculiar to the Ionians. *Cole.*

Jonk (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of ſmall ſhip common in the Eaſt Indies.

Jonque (*s. a different ſpelling*) The jonk, a kind of fly boat uſed in the Eaſt Indies. *Dict. of Arts.*

Jonqui'l (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The jonquille.

JONQUI'LLE (*s. in botany, from the* French) A ſpecies of daffodil.

IONTH'LASPI (*s. in botany*) The clypeola.

ION'THUS (*s. from the* Greek ιονθος) A ſmall callus in the skin of the fleſh.

JOP'PA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* beauty) A city on the ſea coaſt of the land of Canaan.

JOP'PE (*s. a different ſpelling*) Joppa. *Apocrypha.*

JO'RAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* elevated) A man's name.

JOR'DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a deſcent) The name of a river in the land of Iſrael.

Jor'danis (*s. obſolete*) Double urinals. *Chaucer.*

JOR'DEN (*s. from the* Sax.) A pot, a chamber pot.

JO'RIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the exaltation of the Lord) A man's name.

JOS'ABAD (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Eſd.*

JOS'CELIN (*s.*) A man's name.

JO'SE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* raiſed) A man's name.

JOS'EDEC (*s.*) A man's name. 1 *Eſd.*

JO'SEPH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* addition) A man's name.

Jo'ſephsflower (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

JOSE'PHUS (*s.*) A famous hiſtorian, a man's name.

JOS'HUA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the Saviour) A man's name, the title of one of the hiſtorical books of ſcripture.

JOSI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fire of the Lord) A man's name.

JOSI'AS (*s. a different ſpelling*) Joſiah, a man's name.

Jos'ſa (*v. int. uſed only in the imper. mode, applied to a horſe, but now obſolete*) Turn, turn about. *Chaucer.*

Jos'ſing (*adj. from* joſſa, *obſolete*) Turning.

Jos'ſingblock (*s. from* joſſing, *and* block) A horſe block. *Phillips.*

JOS'TLE (*v. t. from the* French jouſter) To juſtle, to ruſh againſt. *Johnſon.*

Joſt'led (*p. from* joſtle) Juſtled, ruſhed againſt.

Joſt'ling (*p. a. from* joſtle) Juſtling, ruſhing againſt.

Jos'tum (*s. in old records*) The agiſtment.

JOT (*s. from the* Greek ιωτα *one of the vowels of the Greek alphabet*) A point, a tittle, the leaſt aſſignable quantity.

IO'TA (*s. from the* Greek) The vowel *i* in the Greek alphabet, a jot, a tittle, the ſmalleſt aſſignable quantity, the ſmalleſt part.

Io'taciſm (*s. from* iota) The frequent mention of the letter I, an egotiſm.

JO'THAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* perfection) A man's name.

Jot'ſon (*s. a law term*) Any thing loſt by ſhipwreck.

Jou'der (*v. t. not much uſed*) To chatter. *Phillips.*

JOVE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

Jo'vial (*adj. from* Jove) Under the influence of Jupiter; gay, airy, merry.

Jo'vialiſt (*s. from* jovial) A merry fellow, a jovial companion.

Jo'vially (*adv. from* jovial) Merrily, gaily.

Jo'vialneſs (*s. from* jovial) Merriment, gaiety.

Jo'vianiſts (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who denied the virginity of the mother of our Lord.

Jo'viſance (*s. obſolete*) Jovialneſs. *Spenſer.*

Jouk (*v. int. in falconry*) To ſleep as a hawk. *Ph.*

Jouk'ing (*p. a. from* jouk) Sleeping as a hawk.

JOUR'NAL (*adj. from the* French jour *a day, but now grown obſolete*) Daily, quotidian. *Shakeſp.*

Jour'nal (*s. from the adj.*) A day book, an account of daily tranſactions; a paper publiſhed daily.

Jour'naliſt (*s. from* journal) A writer of journals.

Jou'rne (*s. obſolete*) A day's work. *Chaucer.*

JOUR'NEY (*s. from the* French journée) The travel of a day, a travel from one place to another.

Jour'ney (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To travel, to paſs from one place to another.

Jour'neying (*p. a. from* journey) Travelling.

Jour'neyman (*s. from* journe, *and* man) A hired workman.

Jour'neywoman (*s. from* journe, *and* woman) A hired workwoman.

Jour'neywork (*s. from* journe, *and* work) Work performed for hire.

JOUST (*s. from the* French) A mock fight, a tilt, a tournament.

Jouſt (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To run in the tilt, to engage in a mock fight.

Jous'ting (*p. a. from* jouſt) Running in the tilt, engaging in a mock fight.

Jow'eles (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Jewels. *Chaucer.*

Jow'ering (*adj. not much uſed*) Jowring. *Scott.*

Jowes (*s. obſolete*) The jaws. *Chaucer.*

Jowl (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A jole, the head and neck of a fiſh, the head, the neck.

Jow'ler (*s. from* jowl) A kind of hound, a kind of hunting dog.

Jow'ring (*adj. not much uſed*) Grumbling, giving conſtant uneaſineſs. "*A* jowring *pain.*"

Jow'ter (*s. perhaps from* jolter) One who carries fiſh on horſeback to ſell about the country.

JOY (*s. from the* French joye) The paſſion produced by any proſperous event, gladneſs, exultation; happineſs, felicity; gaiety, merriment, feſtivity; a term of tenderneſs. "*My dear* joy!"

Joy (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To rejoice, to be glad, to exult.

Joy (*v. t.*) To congratulate, to entertain with kindneſs; to gladden, to exhilarate; to enjoy, to have happy poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

Joy'ance (*s. from* joy, *but now grown obſolete*) Gaiety, feſtivity. *Spenſer.*

JOY'CE (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Joy'ed (*p. from* joy) Made joyful, gladdened.

Joy'eux (*adj. obſolete*) Pleaſant, joyful. *Chaucer.*

Joy'ful (*adj. from* joy) Full of joy, glad, exulting; ſometimes, *with* of: "*Sad for their loſs, but* joyful of *our life.*"

Joy'fully (*adv. from* joyful) With joy, with gladneſs.

Joy'fulneſs (*s. from* joyful) Joy, gladneſs.

Joy'ing (*p. a. from* joy) Rejoicing, making joyful.

Joy'leſs (*adj. from* joy) Void of joy, feeling no pleaſure, affording no pleaſure; ſometimes, *with* of: *as,* "Joyleſs of *the grove.*"

Joy'leyning (*adj. obſolete*) Joyful. *Cole.*

Joyn (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To join.

Joy'naunt (*adj. obſolete*) Joining. *Chaucer.*

Joyn'der (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A joinder.

Joyn'ed (*p. from* joyn, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Joined.

Joyn'ery (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Joinery.

Joyn'ing (*p. a. from* joyn, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Joining.

Joynt (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Joint.

Joynt (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A joint.

Joyn'ter (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A jointer.

Joyn'ture (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A jointure.

Joy'ous (*adj. from* joy) Joyful, glad, merry; affording joy; *with* of: *as,* "Joyous of *our conqueſt.*"

Joyſt (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A joiſt.

JO'ZO (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of gobius. *D. of A.*

IPECACUAN'HA (*s. in medicine*) A root imported from the Weſt Indies which is a mild and ſafe emetic; a ſpecies of filipendula.

Ipe'nt (*adj. obſolete*) Pined. *Cole.*

Iper'lid (*adj. obſolete*) Set with pearls. *Chaucer.*

IPHEDEI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the redemption of the Lord) A man's name.

IPH'IGENE (*s. from* Iphigenia) The name of a woman.

IPHIGE'NIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Ipli'ght (*adj. obſolete*) Pledged, pawned. *Chaucer.*

Ipli'ted (*adj. obſolete*) Plaited, folded. *Chaucer.*

Ip'ocras (*s. obſolete*) Wine impregnated with ſpices. *Cb.*

Ipo'lid (*adj. obſolete*) Poliſhed, ſmoothed. *Cole.*

Ipol'iſhed (*adj. obſolete*) Poliſhed, ſmoothed. *Cole.*

IPOMÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Ip'pocraſs (*s.*) A kind of wine impregnated with ſpices. *Cole.*

Ipry'ved (*adj. obſolete*) Searched, pryed out. *Cole.*

IPS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The vine fretter.

IPS'WICH (*s.*) A borough town in Suffolk; it has a market on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 69 miles from London.

Ips'wich (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ipſwich, m at Ipſwich.

Ipul'led (*adj. obſolete*) Poliſhed, ſmoothed.

I'RA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a city) A man's nam

IRACUN'DIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. iracundus, *but much uſed*) Captious, diſpoſed to anger.

I'RAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a wild aſs) A m name.

Ira'd (*adj. obſolete*) Read.

Ira'dde (*adj. obſolete*) Read.

Ira'ft (*adj. obſolete*) Bereaved, taken away. *Cha*

Ira'kid (*adj. obſolete*) Raked up. *Cha*

IRAS'CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. iraſcor *to grow an* Angry, diſpoſed to anger, capable of anger.

Iras'cibleneſs (*s. from* iraſcible) The ſtate of being gry.

Iray'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Arrayed.

Iray'led (*adj. obſolete*) Covered.

Irch'ing (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) An urchin.

IRE (*s. from the* Lat. ira *wrath*) Anger, rage, paſſio hatred.

I'REBY (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a marke Thurſday, and is 300 miles from London.

I'reby (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ireby, ma Ireby.

Ire'ft (*adj. obſolete*) Bereaved, taken away. *Cha*

I'reful (*adj. from* ire) Angry, raging, furious.

I'refully (*adv. from* ireful) With anger, in an a manner.

I'refulneſs (*s. from* ireful) Anger, a diſpoſition to ger.

I'RELAND (*s. from* Erii) An iſland in the Atlantic o ſubject to the crown of England.

I'ren (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Iron. *Cha*

I'RENARCH (*s. from the* Greek ειρηνη *peace, and* αρ *chief*) An officer among the Romans who was to the peace.

IRI'JAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fear of the L A man's name.

I'RIO (*s. in botany*) The rocket gentle. *Ph*

I'RIS (*s. from the* Lat.) The rainbow, any appear reſembling the rainbow; the circle round the pu the eye.

I'riſh (*s. from* Erii) Belonging to Ireland, produce Ireland, made in Ireland.

I'riſh (*s. from the adj.*) The people of Ireland, the na of Ireland.

IRK (*v. t. from the* Iſlandick yrk *work, uſed only in ſonally*) To give pain, to give uneaſineſs. "*I his heart he cannot be revenged.*'

Irk'ſome (*adj. from* irk) Weariſome, tedious, tro ſome, unpleaſing.

Irk'ſomely (*adv. from* irkſome) Tediouſly, weari ly.

Irk'ſomeneſs (*s. from* irkſome) Tediouſneſs, weari neſs.

IRMUN'SAL (*s. ſuppoſed to be the ſame with Mercury* idol worſhipped by the ancient Britons.

I'RON (*s. from the* Sax. iren) A hard fuſile malleabl tal; an inſtrument or utenſil made of iron; a cha ſhackle.

I'ron (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of iron, reſembling hard, impenetrable, unbroken, harſh, ſevere, rig

I'ron (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſmooth with an i ment of iron, to put in irons.

I'roned (*p. from* iron) Smoothed with an iron, p irons.

Iron'ical (*adj. from* irony) Belonging to irony, ſpe one thing and meaning another.

Iron'ically (*adv. from* ironical) With irony, in an cal manner.

Iron'icalneſs (*s. from* ironical) The quality of ironical.

I'roning (*p. a. from* iron) Smoothing with an putting into irons.

I'roning (*s. from the part.*) The proceſs of ſmoo linen with an iron.

I'ronmonger (*s. from* iron, *and* monger) A de iron.

I'ronmould (*s. from* iron, *and* mould) A ſpot on lin caſioned by the ruſt of iron; a lump of hard earth found in chalk pits.

I'ronmould (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To daub linen wit reſembling the ruſt of iron.

I'ronmoulded (*p. from* ironmould) Spotted wit moulds.

Iro'nne (*v. t. obſolete*) Did run.

I'RONOAK (*s. in botany, ſuppoſed to be*) A new ſp timber tree, remarkable for the quickneſs of its g w cultivated by inoculation in ſeveral parts of the ngdom.

nſick (*adj. a ſea term*) Having the iron work out of pair.

nwood (*s. from* iron, *and* wood) A very hard kind wood.

nwork (*s. from* iron, *and* work) That part of any ing which conſiſts of iron.

nwort (*s. in botany*) The ſideritis, the name of a ant.

ny (*adj. from* iron) Made of iron, partaking of iron.

NY (*s. from the* Greek ειρωνεια) A mode of ſpeech which the meaning is quite contrary to the words.

QUOI'S (*s.*) The five nations of Indians in North merica in league with the Britiſh colonies.

us (*adj. obſolete*) Angry, paſſionate. *Chaucer.*

'diance (*s. from* irradiate) An emiſſion of rays, the ys of light emitted from a luminous body.

'diancy (*s. from* irradiance) Irradiance.

AD'IATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* radio *to emit ys of light*) To make bright with rays of light emitd from a luminous body, to brighten, to animate ith light and heat, to illuminate the mind, to decote with ſhining ornaments.

'iated (*p. from* irradiate) Mad bright, enlighten, ornamented with rays of light, animated by light d heat.

'iating (*p. a. from* irradiate) Brightening, animatg with light and heat.

dia'tion (*s. from* irradiate) The act of emitting ams of light, an illumination, intellectual light.

AT'IONAL (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ra*o reaſon*) Void of reaſon, void of underſtanding; abrd, contradictory to reaſon; incommenſurable to a ven quantity; ſurd.

tional'ity (*s. from* irrational) The want of rationality.

'ionally (*adv. from* irrational) Without reaſon, with ſurdity.

'ionalneſs (*s. from* irrational) Irrationality. *Sc.*

ECLAIM'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* d reclamo *to gainſay*) Incapable of being reclaimed.

ECONCI'LABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to,* d reconcilio *to reconcile*) Incapable of being reconcil, incapable of being made conſiſtent.

conci'lableneſs (*s. from* irreconcilable) The ſtate of ing irreconcilable.

conci'lably (*adv. from* irreconcilable) In a manner t admitting of a reconciliation.

ECONCI'LED (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* conciiio *to reconcile*) Unexpiated, unforgiven. *Sh.*

ECOR'DABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cordor *to remember*) Incapable of being remember. *Cole.*

ECOV'ERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cupero *to recover*) Incapable of being recovered, incable of remedy.

cov'erably (*adv. from* irrecoverable) Beyond recory.

ECU'PERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* cupero *to recover*) Incapable of being recovered. *Ch.*

EDIV'IVOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* divivo *to revive*) Incapable of being revived. *Co.*

EDU'CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* duco *to bring back*) Incapable of being reduced.

ragabil'ity (*s. from* irrefragable) The ſtate of being efragable.

EFRA'GABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* fragor *to reſiſt*) Incapable of being refuted, ſuperior argumental oppoſition.

ra'gableneſs (*s. from* irrefragable) Irrefragability.

ra'gably (*adv. from* irrefragable) In a manner not be refuted.

EFU'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* futo *to refute*) Incapable of being refuted.

u'tableneſs (*s. from* irrefutable) The ſtate of being irutable.

u'tably (*adv. from* irrefutable) In a manner not to refuted.

EG'ULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* rela *a rule*) Void of due order, contrary to rule, immedical; intemperate, vitious.

ular'ity (*s. from* irregular) The want of regularity, neglect of order, a vitious practice.

'ularly (*adv. from* irregular) In an irregular man.

'ularneſs (*s. from* irregular) The ſtate of being irrelar.

EG'ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* ula *a rule*) To make irregular, to diſorder. *Br.*

Irreg'ulated (*p. from* irregulate, *but not much uſed*) Made irregular, diſordered.

Irreg'ulating (*p. a. from* irregulate, *but little uſed*) Making irregular, putting into diſorder.

IRRE'LATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* refero relatus *to refer*) Having no reference, unconnected.

IRRELIG'ION (*s. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* religo *to bind*) The want of religion, impiety, a contempt of religion.

Irreli'gious (*adj. from* irreligion) Void of religion, impious, deſpiſing religion.

Irrelig'iouſly (*adv. from* irreligion) Without religion, with impiety.

Irrelig'iouſneſs (*s. from* irreligious) The ſtate of being irreligious.

IRRE'MEABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* remeo *to return*) Admitting of no return.

IRREMED'IABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* remedio *to cure*) Admitting of no remedy, incapable of being cured.

Irremed'iableneſs (*s. from* irremediable) The ſtate of being remedileſs.

Irremed'iably (*adv. from* irremediable) Without cure, in a manner not to be cured.

IRREMIS'SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* remitto *to remit*) Incapable of being remitted, unpardonable.

Irremis'ſibleneſs (*s. from* irremiſſible) The ſtate of being impardonable.

Irremis'ſibly (*adv. from* irremiſſible) In a manner not to be pardoned.

IRREMOV'EABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* removeo *to remove*) Incapable of being removed, unchangeable.

IRREMU'NERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* munero *to reward*) Incapable of being rewarded. *Bailey.*

Irrenown'ed (*adj. not much uſed*) Void of honour, void of reputation. *Scott.*

IRREP'ARABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reparo *to repair*) Incapable of being repaired, incapable of being recovered.

Irrep'arableneſs (*s. from* irreparable) The ſtate of being irreparable.

Irrep'arably (*adv. from* irreparable) Without recovery, in a manner not to be repaired.

IRREPLE'VIABLE (*adj. a law term*) Incapable of being redeemed, incapable of being replevied.

Irreplevis'able (*adj. a law term, but not ſo common a word*) Irrepleviable, incapable of being replevied.

IRREPOS'CIBLE (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* repoſco *to ask again*) Incapable of being required again. *Cole.*

IRREPREHENS'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reprehendo *to reprehend*) Exempt from reprehenſion.

Irreprehen'ſibleneſs (*s. from* irreprehenſible) The ſtate of being irreprehenſible.

Irreprehen'ſibly (*adv. from* irreprehenſible) In a manner not to be reprehended.

IRREPROACH'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reprobo *to reprove*) Free from blame, free from reproach.

Irreproach'ableneſs (*s. from* irreproachable) The ſtate of being irreproachable.

Irreproach'ably (*adv. from* irreproachable) In a manner not to be blamed.

IRREPROV'ABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reprobo *to reprove*) Irreproachable, free from blame.

Irreprov'ableneſs (*s. from* irreprovable) The ſtate of being irreprovable.

Irreprov'ably (*adv. from* irreprovable) In a manner not to be reproved.

Irreſiſtibil'ity (*s. from* irreſiſtible) A power or force which cannot be reſiſted, the ſtate of being irreſiſtible.

IRRESIS'TIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reſiſto *to ſtand againſt*) Superior to oppoſition, incapable of being reſiſted.

Irreſis'tibly (*adv. from* irreſiſtible) In a manner not to be reſiſted.

Irreſis'tleſs (*adj. a bad compound*) Irreſiſtible, reſiſtleſs. *Granville.*

IRRE'SOLUBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reſolvo *to reſolve*) Incapable of being broken, incapable of being diſſolved.

Irre'ſolubleneſs (*s. from* irreſoluble) The ſtate of being indiſſoluble.

IRRESOL'VEDLY (*adv. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reſolvo *to reſolve*) Without ſettled determination. *Boyle.*

IRRES'OLUTE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reſolutus *unbound*) Inconſtant, undetermined.

Irres'olutely (*adv. from* irreſolute) Without firmneſs of mind, without determined purpoſe.

Irres'oluteneſs (*s. from* irreſolute) The ſtate of being undetermined.

Irreſolu'tion (*s. from* irreſolute) The want of reſolution, the want of firmneſs of mind.

IRRESPEC'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* reſpicio *to look back upon*) Having no regard to circumſtances.

Irreſpec'tively (*adv. from* irreſpective) Without regard to circumſtances.

IRRETRIE'VABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and the* French retrouver *to recover*) Incapable of being recovered, irreparable.

Irretrie'vableneſs (*s. from* irretrievable) The ſtate of being irretrievable.

Irretrie'vably (*adv. from* irretrievable) Irrecoverably, irreparably.

Irrev'erence (*s. from* irreverent) The want of reverence, want of reſpect; the ſtate of being diſregarded.

IRREV'ERENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* revereor *to reverence*) Wanting in reverence, deficient in proper reſpect.

Irrev'erently (*adv. from* irreverent) Without due reverence, without due reſpect.

Irrev'erentneſs (*s. from* irreverent) The want of reverence.

IRREVERS'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* verto verſus *to turn*) Incapable of being recalled, incapable of being changed.

Irrevers'ibly (*adv. from* irreverſible) In a manner not to be reverſed.

IRREV'OCABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. in *contrary to, and* revoco *to recall*) Incapable of being recalled, incapable of being reverſed.

Irrev'ocableneſs (*s. from* irrevocable) The ſtate of being Irrevocable.

Irrev'ocably (*adv. from* irrevocable) Without recall.

IR'RIGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. irrigo *to moiſten*) To wet, to water.

Ir'rigated (*p. from* irrigate, *but not much uſed*) Moiſtened, watered.

Ir'rigating (*p. a. from* irrigate, *but little uſed*) Wetting, moiſtening.

Irriga'tion (*s. from* irrigate) The act of watering, the act of moiſtening. *Brown.*

Irrig'uous (*adj. from* irrigate) Watery, watered, dewy, moiſt.

IRRIS'ION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* rideo riſus *to laugh*) The act of laughing.

Ir'ritable (*adj. from* irritate) Capable of being made angry, diſpoſed to anger.

IR'RITATE (*v. t. from* irrito) To provoke, to teize, to exaſperate, to fret, to put into motion; to heighten, to enforce.

Ir'ritated (*p. from* irritate) Provoked, exaſperated, fretted, heightened.

Ir'ritating (*p. a. from* irritate) Provoking, exaſperating, heightening.

Irrita'tion (*s. from* irritate) The act of irritating, the ſtate of being irritated, provocation, ſtimulation.

IRROB'ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* robur *ſtrength, but not uſed*) To make ſtrong, to confirm. *Co.*

IR'RORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. in *in, and* roro *to drop*) To bedew, to moiſten. *Bailey.*

Irrora'tion (*s. from* irrorate) The act of bedewing, the ſtate of being moiſtened with dew. *Bailey.*

IR'RUENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. in *in, and* ruo *to ruſh*) Ruſhing in. *Cole.*

IRRUGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* ruga *a wrinkle, but not much uſed*) The ſtate of being drawn up in wrinkles. *Cole.*

IRRUMP'ENT (*adj. from the* Lat. in *in, and* rumpo *to break, but not much uſed*) Breaking into. *Scott.*

IRRUP'TION (*s. from the* Lat. in *in, and* rumpo *to break*) The act of forcing an enterance, an inroad, an invaſion.

Is (*v. n. the third perſ. ſing. of* am) Hath a being, exiſteth.

I'SAAC (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* laughter) A man's name.

IS'ABEL, ISABEL'LA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Iſabel'la (*s.*) The carnation colour. *Ainſworth.*

Iſagog'ical (*adj. from* iſagogue) Belonging to an introduction, introductory.

IS'AGOGUE (*s. from the* Greek εις *into, and* αγω *but not much uſed*) An introduction.

I'SAGON (*s. from the* Greek ισος *equal, and* γωνια *gle*) A geometrical figure conſiſting of equal ang

ISAI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the ſalvation Lord) A man's name, the title of one of the pr tical books of ſcripture.

ISA'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the woad

Iſato'des (*s. in ſurgery*) A boil, a ſore reſembling th lour of wood.

Iſau'de (*p. obſolete*) Said, ſpoken. *Ch*

IS'CAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that an The name of a woman.

ISCAR'IOT (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The cogn of Judas the traitor.

ISCAR'IOTH (*s.*) The name of a town in the la Iſrael.

ISCHÆ'MA (*s. with ſurgeons*) Medicines for ſto blood.

ISCHÆ'MON, ISCHÆMUM (*s. in botany*) A ge plants.

IS'CHAS (*s. in botany*) The ſowthiſtle.

ISCHIA'DIC (*adj. from the* Greek ισχιον *the hough* longing to one of the two principal veins of the

IS'CHIAS (*s. from the* Greek) The ſciatica, the hip a branch of the crural veins.

Iſchio'tic (*adj. from* iſchias) Belonging to the iſ ſubject to the ſciatica, troubled with a pain in th

IS'CHIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The hip bone.

ISCHOPHO'NIA (*s. from the* Greek ισχος *ſhrill,* φωνη *a voice*) The ſhrillneſs of the voice.

ISCHNO'TES (*s. from the* Greek) A defect in ſpee ſlender mincing tone.

Iſcure'tic (*adj. from* iſcuria) Tending to a ſuppreſſi urine, good in a ſuppreſſion of urine.

Iſcure'tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to remove a preſſion of urine.

ISCU'RIA (*s. from the* Greek ισχω *to ſtop, and* ȣρον A ſuppreſſion of urine.

Is'cury (*s. from* iſcuria) A ſuppreſſion of urine.

ISE (*s. an obſolete ſpelling, from the* Sax. iſs) Ice.

I'SELAND (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Iceland.

ISELAS'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek εις *into, and* ελα *agitate*) Belonging to the public games celebra Greece and Aſia under the Roman emperors.

Iſelas'tics (*s. from the adj.*) The public games celeb in Greece and Aſia under the Roman emperors.

Iſe't (*p. obſolete*) Set. *Ch*

Iſha'd (*p. obſolete*) Shed, ſcattered.

Iſha'pe (*p. obſolete*) Shaped, formed, ordained. *Ch*

Iſha'ped, Iſha'pen (*p. obſolete*) Shaped, formed, or ed. *Ch*

ISH'BAK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* exhauſted) A name.

ISH'BIBE'NOB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one blows) The name of a giant.

ISH'BOSHETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a m ſhame) A man's name.

Iſhe'd (*p. obſolete*) Shed, ſcattered.

Iſhe'ne (*adj. obſolete*) Shining bright. *Ch*

Iſhe't (*p. obſolete*) Shut.

ISH'MAEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God that hea man's name.

Iſh'maelite (*s. from* Iſhmael) A deſcendant of Iſhm

Iſho'ned (*p. obſolete*) Shewed. *Ch*

Iſho've (*p. obſolete*) Shewed. *Ch*

Iſhou'ed (*p. obſolete*) Shewed. *Ch*

Iſhow'e (*p. obſolete*) Set forth, ſhewed.

Iſhow'ed, Iſhow'n (*p. obſolete*) Shewed, ſet forth.

I'SIA (*s. in antiquity*) The ſolemn feaſts celebrated nour of the goddeſs Iſis.

ISI'ACI (*s. in antiquity*) The prieſts of the goddeſs

ISI'CIUM (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pudding, a ſau

Is'icle (*s. from* iſe) A pendent ſhoot of ice.

I'ſing (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pudding, a ſauſage.

I'ſinglaſs (*s. from* iſe, *and* glaſs) A fine kind of glue from the inteſtines of a large kind of fiſh reſemb ſturgeon.

I'ſinglaſsfiſh (*s. from* iſinglaſs, *and* fiſh) The fiſh of iſinglaſs is made.

I'ſinglaſsſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A pure foſſil clear and tranſparent than glaſs.

I'SIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddeſs, ſuppo have repreſented the moon, chiefly worſhipped Egyptians.

I'SIS (*s. in botany*) The coral plant.

I'SIS (*s. in geography*) A river which takes its Wiltſhire, and in its progreſs, eſpecially below th of Oxford, is known by the name of the Tham

I'SLAND (*s. from the* Erſe ealand, *the* s *is not*

aſt of land wholly ſurrounded by water; a huge
maſs of Ice floating on the ſea ſo called by ſailors. *Fal.*

ndcryſtal (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of talc through
hich every thing appears double.

nder (*s. from* iſland, *the* s *is not ſounded*) An inha-
itant of an iſland.

'dick (*adj. from* Iſeland) Belonging to Iceland, be-
nging to the language ſpoken by the Icelanders. *Jo.*

'dick (*s. from the adj.*) The language of the Icelan-
rs.

(*s. from* iſland, *the* s *is not ſounded*) An iſland.

(*s. ſuppoſed not to be ſo correct a ſpelling*) An aile, a
e walk in a church, the wing of a building.

ET (*s. from the* Spaniſh iſleta) A little iſland. *Scott.*

AR'DIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CHRO'NAL (*adj. from* iſochrone) Having equal time,
ving equal duration, deſcending with equal motion.

CHRO'NE (*adj. from the* Greek ισος *equal*, *and* χρονος
ne) Iſochronal, performed in equal time.

ro'nous (*adj. from* iſochrone) Iſochronal, having
ual duration, performed in equal time.

CO'LON (*s. in grammar*, *from the* Greek ισος *equal*,
d κωλον *a member*) A ſpecies of compoſition in which
e two members or principal parts of a ſentence are
an equal length.

ME'RIA (*s. in algebra*, *from the* Greek ισος *equal*, *and*
η *a part*) The reduction of equations, a diſtribu-
n into equal parts.

O'MIA (*s. from the* Greek ισος *equal*, *and* νομη *a*
tribution) An equal diſtribution.

PE (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Æſop, hyſſop. *Chaucer.*

ERIM'ETERS (*s. in geometry*, *from the* Greek ισος
ual, περι *round about*, *and* μετρον *a meaſure*) Plain
ures which have equal perimeters.

rime'trical (*adj. from* iſoperimeters) Having equal
cumferences, having an equal perimeter.

Y'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

'CELES (*adj. in geometry*, *from the* Greek ισος *equal*,
d σκελος *a leg*) Having two ſides equal.

celes (*s. from the adj.*) A triangle having two ſides
ual.

'TATES (*s. from the* Greek ισος *equal*, *and* ιςημι *to*
nd) One who was to examine by a proper ſtan-
d. *Phillips.*

AHAN (*s. in geography*) The capital of the Perſian
pire.

d (*p. obſolete*) Diſpatched. *Bailey.*

d'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Conſidered. *Bailey.*

DA (*s. in ornithology*) The king's fiſher.

AEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one who prevails
h God) The name given to Jacob, a man's name;
e deſcendants of Jacob.

lite (*s. from* Iſrael) A deſcendant of Iſrael.

elitiſh (*adj. from* Iſraelite) Belonging to Iſrael, de-
nded from Iſrael.

CHAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a reward) One
he ſons of Jacob, one of the twelve tribes of Iſrael,
an's name.

nt (*adj. in heraldry*, *from* iſſue) Coming up, half
erged, ſeen half above the chief.

E (*s. from the* French) An exit, an egreſs, the act
going out; an event, a conſequence; a concluſion,
rmination; a progeny, an offspring; the produce,
profit; an evacuation, a flowing out; a vent in
muſcular part for the diſcharge of humours.

(*v. int. from the ſub.*) To come out, to make an
ption, to proceed as an offspring, to proceed from,
riſe as a profit or perquiſite; *with* from, out, *and*
of: *as*, "*The waters* iſſued from *a cave.*" "*Wa-*
iſſued out from *under the threſhold of the houſe.*"

(*v. t.*) To ſend out, to ſend forth, to ſend out with
thority.

d (*p. from* iſſue) Sent out, ſent out by authority.

eleſs (*adj. from* iſſue) Having no children, void of
pring.

ng (*p. a. from* iſſue) Coming forth, ſending forth,
ing from.

ed (*p. obſolete*) Placed. *Bailey.*

t (*p. obſolete*) Advanced, gone forward. *Chaucer.*

nia (*s. from* iſthmus) The iſthmian games. *D. of A.*

mian (*adj. from* iſthmus) Belonging to an iſthmus,
onging to the public games celebrated every fifth
r on the iſthmus of Corinth in honour of Neptune.

MUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The neck of land which
s a peninſula to the continent; a paſſage from one
e or condition to another.

ked (*p. obſolete*) Put in the ſtocks, confined. *Cha.*

d (*p. obſolete*) Stood. *Chaucer.*

d (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſtand. *Chaucer.*

Iſtrai'ned (*p. obſolete*) Strained, tied cloſe. *Bailey.*

Iſwo'nk (*p. obſolete*) Laboured. *Chaucer.*

IT (*pron. from the* Sax. hit) The thing ſpoken of before; the matter, the buſineſs ſpoken of before: *It is idiomatically applied to perſons: as*, "It *is I.*" "It *was the woman that did it.*" *Sometimes, but leſs properly, with the plural number:* "It *is theſe that taint the female ſoul.*" *Pope.*

IT'AILE (*s. obſolete*) Italy. *Chaucer.*

ITA'LIA (*s. in geography*, *from the* Lat.) Italy.

Ital'ian (*adj. from* Italia) Belonging to Italy, brought from Italy.

Ital'ian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Italy.

Italia'na (*s. in commerce*, *from* Italia) A kind of ſtuff.

Ital'ianated (*adj. from* Italia) Formed after the Italians. *Co.*

Ital'ianize (*v. int. from* Italia) To play the Italian. *Co.*

Ital'ic (*adj. from* Italia) Belonging to Italy, formed after the manner of the Italians.

Ital'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A letter in the Italian character.

ITCH (*s. from the* Sax. gicha) A contagious diſeaſe of the skin; a kind of tickling of the skin eaſed by rubbing; a conſtant teazing deſire, a continued inclination to any thing.

Itch (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To feel that kind of uneaſineſs which is removed by rubbing; to have a continued deſire, to have a deſire to ſomething which is not one's proper buſineſs.

Itch'ing (*p. a. from* itch) Feeling that uneaſineſs in the skin which is removed by rubbing, having a continued deſire to do ſomething which is not one's proper buſineſs.

Itch'ing (*s. from the part.*) That ſenſation in the skin which is removed by rubbing the part; a teazing deſire.

Itch'y (*adj. from* itch) Infected with the itch.

I'TEM (*conj. from the* Lat.) And, alſo, again.

I'tem (*s. from the conj.*) A new article added; a hint, an innuendo.

IT'ERANT (*adj. from the* Lat. itero *to repeat*, *but not much uſed*) Repeating. *Bacon.*

IT'ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. itero *to repeat*) To utter again, to do over again, to inculcate by repetition.

It'erated (*p. from* iterate) Repeated, inculcated by repetition; *with* into: *as*, "*We ſee how many times one thing hath been* iterated into *the beſt and wiſeſt.*" *Hooker.*

It'erating (*p. a. from* iterate) Repeating, inculcating by frequent repetitions.

Itera'tion (*s. from* iterate) A repetition, a recital of the ſame thing.

ITH'AMAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the land of palm-trees) A man's name.

Ithe'e (*v. int. obſolete*) To thrive. *Cole.*

Itheu'de (*adj. obſolete*) Endued. *Chaucer.*

ITHI'AL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the approach of God) A man's name.

ITH'REAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the glory of the people) The name of a man.

Ithrow'e (*p. obſolete*) Thrown. *Chaucer.*

ITIN'ERANT (*adj. from the* Lat. iter *a journey*) Travelling, wandering.

Itin'erant (*s. from the adj.*) One that wanders about, one that goes from place to place.

Itin'erarie (*s. obſolete*) A guide to travellers. *Chaucer.*

ITINERA'RIUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument uſed in the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

ITIN'ERARY (*adj. from the* Lat. iter *a journey*) Travelling, done on a journey.

Itin'erary (*s. from the adj.*) A book of travels.

ITIN'ERATE (*v. int. but not much uſed*, *from the* Lat. iter *a journey*) To travel, to journey. *Cole.*

Itris'ſid (*adj. obſolete*) Having the hair dreſſed in treſſes.

Its (*pron. the genitive caſe of* it) Belonging to the matter or thing ſpoken of before.

Itſe'lf (*pron. from* it, *and* ſelf) The very thing, the very thing ſpoken of before.

ITURE'A (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a country of mountains) The name of a country. *Luke* 3.

Itwi'ght (*p. obſolete*) Drawn. *Cole.*

I'VAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* iniquity) The name of a place. 1 *Kings.*

Jub (*s. an old word*) A bottle, a jug.

JU'BA (*s.*) A man's name.

JU'BA (*s. in botany*, *from the* Lat.) Any hairy ſubſtance like that at the top of reeds, a ſoft looſe beard which terminates the husks of ſome kinds of plants.

JU'BA (*s. from the* Lat.) The mane of a horſe or other animal.

JU′BAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a trumpet) A man's name.

JU′BARB (*s. in botany*) The houſe leek.

Jubb (*s. obſolete*) A jug, a bottle. *Chaucer.*

Ju′bebs (*s. in medicine*) The jujub, a kind of prunes.

JU′BILANT (*adj. from the* Lat. jubilo *to ſing*) Singing for joy, uttering ſongs of triumph.

JU′BILATE (*s. in the Roman church*) A profeſſor of fifty years ſtanding.

JUBILA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. jubilo *to ſing*) The act of expreſſing triumph.

Ju′bile (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A jubilee.

JU′BILEE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ram's horn) A year of feſtivity and rejoicing among the Jews in which bond ſervants were ſet free, and eſtates that had been alienated returned to their firſt owners; it was celebrated every fiftieth year and was introduced or proclaimed with the ſound of ram's horns: A ſeaſon of joy, a time of public rejoicing.

JUC′CAPERUVIA′NA (*s. in botany*) An American plant, the caſſave.

Juck′ing (*adj. with fowlers*) Belonging to the ſeaſon of going to the haunts of partridges to liſten for the calling of the cock bird. *Scott.*

JUCUN′DITY (*s. from the* Lat. jucundus *pleaſant*) Pleaſantneſs, agreeableneſs.

JU′DA (*s. from* Judah) Judah, Judea. *Mat.* 2.

JU′DAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the praiſe of the Lord) A man's name, one of the tribes of Iſrael.

Juda′ical (*adj. from* Judah) Jewiſh, pertaining to the Jews.

JUDA′ICUMBIT′UMEN (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The aſphaltos.

JUDA′ICUSLAP′IS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone found in Judea and uſed in diſtempers of the reins.

Ju′daiſm (*s. from* Judah) The religious rites of the Jews.

Ju′daize (*v. int. from* Judah) To lean to Judaiſm, to conform to the religious rites of the Jews.

Ju′daizing (*p. a. from* judaize) Leaning to Judaiſm, conforming to the religious rites of the Jews.

JU′DAS (*s. from* Judah) A man's name, the diſciple who betrayed his Lord.

Ju′dastree (*s. in botany*) A tree with leaves reſembling thoſe of apricot ſaid to be very common in Italy.

Jud′dock (*s. in ornithology*) The jack ſnipe, the ſmall ſpecies of ſnipe.

JUDE (*s. from* Judah) The name of a man, the title of one of the epiſtles in the goſpel.

JUDE′A (*s. in geography*) The land of Iſrael.

JUDGE (*s. from the* Lat. judex) One who preſides in a court of judicature, one who is appointed to determine any matter, one who is ſufficient to decide on the merit of any thing.

Judge (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To determine finally, to paſs ſentence upon, to doom ſeverely.

Judge (*v. int.*) To form a judgment, to diſcern, to diſtinguiſh.

Judg′ed (*p. from* judge) Doomed, determined; ſuppoſed; doomed with ſeverity.

Judg′er (*s. from* judge) One who forms a judgment, one who paſſes ſentence; a juror, a juryman.

Judg′es (*s. from* judge) The title of one of the hiſtorical books of ſcripture.

Judg′ing (*p. a. from* judge) Forming a judgment, paſſing ſentence, determining, dooming with ſeverity.

Judg′ment (*s. from* judge) The power of judging, the act of judging; an opinion, a notion; a determination, a deciſion; a diſtribution of juſtice, a judiciary law, a ſtatute, a ſentence againſt a criminal, a puniſhment, a condemnation, the laſt doom, the final tribunal.

JU′DICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. judico *to judge, but not much uſed*) Capable of being judged. *Scott.*

JU′DICATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. judico *to judge*) Belonging to judgment.

Ju′dicatory (*s. from the adj.*) A court of juſtice, a diſtribution of juſtice.

JU′DICATURE (*s. from the* Lat. judico *to judge*) The power of diſtributing juſtice, diſtributive juſtice.

JUDIC′IAL (*adj. from the* Lat. judico *to judge*) Belonging to the diſtribution of public juſtice, inflicted as a penalty.

Judic′ially (*adv. from* judicial) In the forms of judicial proceedings.

Judic′ialneſs (*s. from* judicial) The ſtate or quality of being judicial. *Scott.*

JUDIC′IARY (*adj. from the* Lat. judico *to judge*) Paſſing judgment upon any thing, forming a judgment.

JUDIC′IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. judex *a judge*) Prudent, wiſe, ſkilful in any matter or buſineſs.

Judic′iouſly (*adv. from* judicious) With judgment, w prudence.

Judic′iouſneſs (*s. from* judicious) The ſtate or qualit being judicious.

JUDIC′IUM DEI (*s. from the* Lat. judico *to judge*, Deus *God*) A method of trial practiſed by our Saxon ceſtors, the ordeal.

Ju′dicum (*s. obſolete*) The book of Judges. *Chau*

JU′DITH (*s.*) The name of a woman.

IVES (*s.*) St. Ives, a borough town in Cornwall; it a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two m bers to parliament, and is 274 miles from London.

IVES (*s.*) A town in Huntingdonſhire; it has a ma on Monday, and is 64 miles from London.

Ives (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to St. Ives, mad St. Ives.

JUG (*s. from the* Daniſh jugge) A drinking veſſel a large gibbous belly.

JUG (*s. a nick name for*) Joan.

Jug (*s. perhaps from the ſound*) One of the notes o nightingale.

Jug (*adv. from the ſub.*) With the note of the nig gale. "Jug, jug, *went the nightingale.*"

Jug (*s. a local word*) A common meadow.

JU′GA (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* Lat. ju *yoke*) One of the names of Juno, ſo called as bein patroneſs of matrimony.

Ju′gal (*adj. from* jugo *to yoke*) Belonging to mat ny. *B*

JU′GALE (*s. in anatomy*) The cheek bone.

JU′GERUM (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A meaſure of containing ſomething more than an acre and a ha

JU′GATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. jugo *to yoke*) To c together. *B*

Ju′gated (*p. from* jugate) Coupled, joined togeth in a yoke.

Juge (*s. obſolete*) A judge; a yoke. *Ch*

JUG′GLE (*v. int. from the* French jougler) To tricks by ſlight of hand, to ſhew falſe appearanc practiſe artifice.

Jug′gle (*s. from the verb*) A trick, a deception, a poſture.

Jug′gle (*v. t.*) To draw into any meaſure by ar *with* into: *as*, "*Is it poſſible the ſpells of France* juggle *men* into *ſuch mockeries?*"

Jug′gled (*p. from* juggle) Impoſed upon, drawn falſe appearances.

Jug′gler (*s. from* juggle) One who practiſes ſli hand, a cheat, a deceiver.

Jug′gling (*p. a. from* juggle) Practiſing ſlight of playing tricks, deceiving by falſe appearances.

Jug′glingly (*adv. from* juggling) With artifice, juggling manner.

JU′GLANS (*s. in botany*) The walnut tree, the f the walnut tree.

Ju′gular (*adj. from* jugulum) Belonging to the th

JU′GULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. jugulo *to kill*) the throat, to kill.

Ju′gulated (*p. from* jugulate) Having the throat c

Jugula′tion (*s. from* jugulate) The act of cutti throat. *P*

JU′GULUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) That the neck where the windpipe lies, the bone of th upper part of the breaſt bone.

JU′GUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A yoke, a couple, a pa

JUICE (*s. from the* Lat. jus *broth*) The ſap of pla fruits, the fluid in animal bodies.

Jui′celeſs (*adj. from* juice) Void of juice, dry.

Juic′ier (*adj. comp. of* juicy) Juicy in a greater de

Juici′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* juicy) Juicy in the greateſt

Juici′neſs (*s. from* juice) Plenty of juice, ſucculen

Jui′cy (*adj. from* juice) Moiſt, full of juice.

I′VINGHO (*s.*) A town in Buckinghamſhire; it market on Friday, and is 32 miles from London

I′vingho (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ivingho at Ivingho.

JU′JUB, JU′JUBUS (*s. in botany and medicine*) A Italian prunes once much uſed in medicine.

Ju′iſe (*s. an old word*) Judgement, trial, examin

JUKE (*v. int. from the* French jucher) To perch, on any thing as birds.

Juke (*s. in falconry*) The neck of any bird whi hawk preys upon.

Ju′king (*p. a. from* juke) Perching as a hawk bird; moving the head by way of complimen *this ſenſe is local.*

Ju′king (*s. from the part. in the Scotch dialect*) Th bending the head in complaiſance.

JU′LAP (*s. from the* French julep) A liquid f

edicine chiefly uſed as a vehicle for other forms not
conveniently taken without it.

LE (ſ. in antiquity) A hymn ſung in time of harveſt
o Ceres and Bacchus.

LEP (ſ. *the more correct ſpelling, from the* French) A
lap, an extemporaneous form of medicine compound-
d chiefly of ſimple waters made agreeable to the palate.

LI (ſ. *in botany*) A catkin.

LIA (ſ.) The name of a woman.

LIA (ſ. *in ichthyology*) The julis, the ſmall variegated
brus.

LIAN (ſ.) A man's name.

lian (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Julius; belong-
g to a fictitious epocha ſaid to be invented by Julius
caliger, to adjuſt and rectify the other epochas; this
eriod was ſuppoſed to commence 764 years before the
reation, and will be compleated in the year of the
orld 7234. Belonging to the year which was ſuppoſ-
d to conſiſt of 365 days and ſix hours.

LIAN'NA (ſ.) A woman's name.

LIO (ſ.) A Spaniſh or Italian coin in value about
xpence.

LIS (ſ. *in ichthyology*) The ſmall variegated labrus.

LIUS (ſ. *ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek ιȣλος *down*) A
an's name.

LUS (ſ. *in botany*) The clovegilliflower, the gilliflower;
catkin.

LY (ſ. *from* Julius) The ſeventh month of the year.

MART (ſ. *from the* French) The offſpring of a bull
d a mare.

'BAL (ſ. *in confectionary*) A kind of ſugared paſte.

'BLE (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French combler)
o mix in a confuſed manner, to mix together with
ſte and violence.

'ble (*v. int.*) To mix in a kind of violent and haſty
anner.

'ble (*ſ. from the verb*) A confuſed mixture.

'bled (*p. from* jumble) Mixed in haſte and confuſion;
ith together: *as*, "*All* jumbled together *without
y kind of order.*"

'bling (*p. a. from* jumble) Mixing in a confuſed
nner.

'bling (*ſ. from the part.*) A kind of violent agitation,
e act of mixing in a confuſed manner.

MENT (*ſ. from the* Lat. jumentum) A beaſt of burden,
beaſt employed in husbandry. *Brown.*

MEN'TA (ſ. *in zoology*) An order of quadrupeds.

menta'rious (*adj. from* jumenta) Belonging to the ju-
enta, belonging to beaſts of labour.

MP (*v. t. from the* Dutch gumpen) To leap, to skip,
leap ſuddenly, to jolt; to agree, to tally.

p (*ſ. from the verb*) The act of jumping, a leap, a
p; a lucky chance; a waiſtcoat, a kind of looſe ſtays
r ladies.

p (*adv. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete*) Ex-
ly, nicely. *Shakeſ.*

p'ing (*p. a. from* jump) Leaping, skipping, agree-
g, tallying.

p'ing (*ſ. from the part.*) The act of leaping.

ames (ſ. *in agriculture*) Lands ſown a ſecond time
ith the ſame grain.

NCAGO (ſ. *in botany*) The triglochain.

a're (*v. t. in old records*) To ſtrew with ruſhes.

a'ria (ſ. *in old records*) A place where ruſhes grow.

'CATE (*ſ. from the* French juncade) A cheeſecake, a
nd of ſweetmeat made of curds and ſugar; any de-
ate food, a private feſtive entertainment.

'CO (ſ. *in ornithology*) The reed ſparrow.

COI'DES (ſ. *in botany*) The juncus.

'COSE (*adj. from the* Lat. juncus *a ruſh, but not
uch uſed*) Full of ruſhes.

'COUS (*adj. from the* Lat. juncus *a ruſh*) Full of
llruſhes.

C'TION (*ſ. from the* Lat. jungo *to join*) A union, a
alition.

C'TO (*ſ. from the* Lat. jungo junctus *to join*) A fac-
n, a cabal.

C'TURE (*ſ. from the* Lat. jungo *to join*) The line or
int where two things are joined together, a joint, an
ticulation, an union, an amity; a critical point of time.

'CUS (ſ. *in botany, from the* Lat.) A genus of plants,
e bulruſh.

E (ſ. *from* Junius) The ſixth month of the year.

tin (ſ. *from* June) The name of an apple.

GERMAN'NIA (ſ. *in botany*) A genus of plants.

G'IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. jungo *to join, but not uſed*)
pable of being joined. *Cole.*

IA (ſ.) The name of a woman. *Romans.*

C'ULUS (*ſ. from the* Lat.) The branch of a vine
owing out to a great length.

JU'NIOR (*adj. from the* Lat.) Younger, later born, later in office.

Ju'nior (*ſ. from the adj.*) The younger, the later born, the later in office.

Junior'ity (*ſ. from* junior) The ſtate of being junior. *Co.*

JU'NIPER (ſ. *in botany, from the* Lat.) The name of a ſhrub common in ſome parts of the kingdom.

Ju'niper (*adj. ſometimes uſed in compoſition, from the ſub.*) Belonging to the juniper, made of juniper.

Ju'niperberry (ſ. *from* juniper, *and* berry) The fruit of the juniper.

Ju'nipertree (ſ. *from* juniper, *and* tree) The juniper.

JUNK (ſ. *the derivation is not known*) A ſmall Chineſe ſhip; pieces of old rope.

Jun'ket (ſ. *a common, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A juncate.

Junk'et (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To feaſt, to feed on delicacies, to feaſt ſecretly, to make entertainments by ſtealth.

Junk'eting (*p. a. from* junket) Feaſting, making entertainments by ſtealth.

JU'NO (ſ. *in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed ſiſter and wife of Jove, the goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to preſide over the marriage bed.

JUNO'NES (ſ. *in heathen mythology*) The female deities who were ſuppoſed to preſide over the fair ſex.

Juno'nia (ſ. *from* Juno) Solemn feaſts celebrated in honour of Juno.

Juno'nian (*adj. from* Juno) Belonging to Juno. *Cole.*

Juno'nick (*adj. from* Juno, *but not uſed*) Belonging to Juno. *Cole.*

Jun'ta (ſ. *not ſo common a ſpelling*) A junto. *D. of Arts.*

JUNT'O (*ſ. from the* Italian) A cabal, a faction.

I'VORY (ſ. *ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. ebur) The tusk of the elephant.

I'vory (*adj. from the ſub.*) Pertaining to ivory, made of ivory.

I'voryblack (*ſ. from* ivory, *and* black) A very fine kind of blacking.

I'voryhafted (*adj. from* ivory, *and* haft) Having the haft made of ivory.

Ju'part (ſ. *obſolete*) Jeopardy. *Cole.*

JU'PITER (ſ. *in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed ſon of Saturn and Rhæa, Jove, the ſupreme deity of the pagan world.

JU'PITER (*ſ. in aſtronomy*) The largeſt of all the planets; its orb is between that of Saturn and Mars.

Ju'piter (ſ. *in heraldry*) The azure colour in the coat armorial of a prince, repreſented in an ingraving by parallel lines.

Ju'piter's dis'taff (ſ. *in botany*) The mullin.

JUP'PON (*ſ. from the* French) A ſhort cloſe coat.

JU'RAT (ſ. *from the* Lat. juro *to ſwear*) A magiſtrate in ſome corporations.

Ju'rate (*adj. from* jurat) Sworn. *Cole.*

Jura'tion (*ſ. from* jurat) The act of ſwearing, the adminiſtration of an oath. *Cole.*

Ju'ratory (*adj. from* jurat) Giving an oath.

JUR'DEN (*ſ. from the* Sax. gor *filth, and* den *a receptacle*) A chamberpot.

Jur'don (ſ. *a different ſpelling*) A jurden.

JURID'ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. jus juris *a law, and* dico *to ſay*) Belonging to the diſtribution of juſtice, uſed in courts of juſtice.

Jurid'ically (*adv. from* juridical) With legal authority, according to due forms of law.

JU'RISCONSULT (*ſ. from the* Lat. jus juris *a law, and* conſulto *to conſult*) One who is conſulted in caſes of law.

JURISDIC'TION (ſ. *from the* Lat. jus juris *a law, and* dico *to ſay*) Legal authority, the extent of power, the diſtrict to which any authority extends.

JURISPRU'DENCE (ſ. *from the* Lat. jus juris *law, and* prudens *prudent*) The ſcience of law, the knowledge of the laws reſpecting the due adminiſtration of juſtice.

JU'RIST (ſ. *from the* Lat. jus juris *law*) A civilian, one who profeſſes the civil law.

Jur'nut (ſ. *a local word*) The earth nut.

JU'ROR (ſ. *from the* Lat. juro *to ſwear*) One that ſerves on the jury, a juryman.

JU'RY (ſ. *from the* Lat. juro *to make oath*) A ſet of men ſworn to enquire into any matter and declare the truth according to evidence.

Ju'ryman (ſ. *from* jury, *and* man) One who ſerves on a jury, a juror.

Ju'rymaſt (ſ. *a ſea term*) Any yard or pole put up to ſupply the place of a maſt.

JUS (*ſ. from the* Lat.) Law, right, equity.

JUSQUIA'MUS (ſ. *in botany*) The henbane.

Jus'ſel (*s. in cookery*) A diſh made of ſeveral ſorts of meat minced together.

JUS'SULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. jus *broth*) Sodden, ſtewed in broth.

JUST (*adj. from the* Lat. juſtus) Upright, equitable in the diſtribution of juſtice, honeſt, virtuous, innocent, pure; exact, proper, regular, complete.

Juſt (*adv. from the adj.*) Exactly, accurately, merely, barely, nearly.

JUST (*s. from the* French jouſte) A tilt, a tournament, a mock encounter on horſeback.

Juſt (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To engage in a mock fight, to puſh, to juſtle.

Juſt'en (*v. int. obſolete*) To juſt, to engage in a mock fight. *Chaucer.*

Juſt'er (*adj. comp. of* juſt) Juſt in a greater degree.

Juſt'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* juſt) Juſt in the greateſt degree.

JUS'TICE (*s. from the* Lat. juſtitia) Equity, uprightneſs, the quality of being juſt; right, an aſſertion of right; a retribution, a puniſhment inflicted by the laws; one who is deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment, a judge, an officer of juſtice.

Jus'tice (*v. t. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete*) To adminiſter juſtice to any one.

Jus'ticed (*p. from* juſtice, *but now grown obſolete*) Redreſſed by the adminiſtration of juſtice. *Bacon.*

Jus'ticement (*s. from* juſtice) A procedure in courts.

Jus'ticer (*s. from* juſtice, *but now grown obſolete*) An adminiſtrator of juſtice, a juſtice. *Sir J. Davies.*

Jus'ticeſeat (*s. a law term*) The higheſt foreſt court.

Jus'ticeſhip (*s. from* juſtice) The rank or office of a juſtice.

JUSTI'CIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Juſtic'iable (*adj. from* juſtice) Proper to be examined in courts of juſtice.

Juſtic'iar (*s. from* juſtice) An officer inſtituted by William the conqueror, a lord chief juſtice.

Juſtic'iary (*s. from* juſticiar) One that adminiſters juſtice. *Scott.*

Juſtic'ies (*s. a law term*) A writ directed to the ſheriff for the diſpatch of juſtice in ſome ſpiritual cauſe which does not ordinarily come under the cognizance of the county court.

Juſt'ifiable (*adj. from* juſtify) Capable of being juſtified.

Juſt'ifiableneſs (*s. from* juſtifiable) The ſtate of being juſtifiable.

Juſt'ifiably (*adv. from* juſtifiable) In a manner to be juſtified.

Juſtif'ical (*adj. from* juſtify, *but not much uſed*) Executing juſtice. *Bailey.*

Juſtifica'tion (*s. from* juſtify) A defence, a vindication, the act of juſtifying, abſolution by pardon, a deliverance from guilt, the ſtate of being juſtified.

Juſtifica'tor (*s. from* juſtify) One who vindicates, one who juſtifies.

Juſt'ified (*p. from* juſtify) Vindicated, declared juſt, declared innocent.

Juſt'ifier (*s. from* juſtify) One that juſtifies, one who vindicates, one who frees from guilt.

JUS'TIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. juſtus *juſt, and* facio *to make*) To clear from imputed guilt, to vindicate, to defend; to free from the guilt of ſin, to declare juſt and innocent; to rectify.

Juſt'ifying (*p. a. from* juſtify) Clearing from imputed guilt, vindicating, ſupporting, declaring juſt and innocent; rectifying.

JUS'TIN (*s.*) A man's name.

Juſt'ing (*s. from* juſt) A tournament, a mock fight.

JUSTIN'IAN (*s.*) A man's name.

Juſtin'ian (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the code of laws inſtituted by the emperor Juſtinian.

Juſtin'ian (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a religious order founded in the year 1412.

Juſtin'ianiſt (*s. from* Juſtinian) A civilian, one who ſtudies the civil law.

JUS'TLE (*v. t. from the* French jouſter) To puſh, to drive, to force by ruſhing againſt.

Jus'tle (*v. int.*) To claſh, to encounter, to ruſh one againſt another.

Juſt'led (*p. a. from* juſtle) Puſhed, forced by a kind of colliſion; *with* out, *and* off: *as,* "*Abſent good* is juſtled out." "*Many have been* juſtled off *by their intruſion.*"

Juſt'ling (*p. a. from* juſtle) Puſhing, forcing by a kind of colliſion.

Juſt'ly (*adv. from* juſt) Uprightly, honeſtly, properly, accurately.

Juſt'neſs (*s. from* juſt) Propriety, accuracy, juſtice, equity.

JUS'TUS (*s.*) A man's name.

JUT (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To ſhoot ou come out beyond the main body.

JU'TER (*s. in chymiſtry*) The fertile or ſalt quality o earth.

JU'TES (*s. in geography*) The ancient inhabitants of land.

JUT'LAND (*s. from* Jutes, *and* land) The land inhab by the Jutes, a peninſula of Denmark.

Jut'tied (*p. from* jutty) Puſhed out beyond the reſt.

Jut'ting (*p. a. from* jut) Puſhing out beyond the re

Jut'ty (*v. t. from* jut) To ſhoot out beyond the reſt.

Jut'ty (*s. from* jut) That part which juts out beyond reſt.

Jut'tying (*p. a. from* jutty) Shooting out beyond reſt.

JU'VENAL (*s.*) A man's name, one of the Roman

JUVENA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) Certain ga exerciſes inſtituted for the health of youth.

JUVEN'CUS (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat.) A yo g lock, a ſteer.

JU'VENILE (*adj. from the* Lat. juvenis *a youth*) Yo ful, young.

Ju'venileneſs (*s. from* juvenile) Juvenility, the hea youth.

Juvenil'ity (*s. from* juvenile) Youthfulneſs, the hea youth.

Ju'ventate (*s. from the* Lat. *but now obſolete*) Youth.

JUVER'NA (*s.*) The ancient name of Ireland.

JUXTANGI'NA (*s. with phyſicians*) The cynanche, a of quinſey.

JUXTAPOSI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. juxta *near, and to put*) Appoſition, the ſtate of being put one by ther.

I'VY (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. ifig) The name plant well known in all parts of the kingdom; a g of plants.

I'vy (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to ivy, made of i

Iwimp'led (*p. obſolete*) Muffled up, veiled, covered a wimple. *Cha*

I'wis (*adv. obſolete*) Certainly, truly, indeed. *Cha*

Iwo'n, Iwon'ne (*p. obſolete*) Won, gained. *Cha*

Iwri'e (*p. a. obſolete*) Hid, covered. *Cha*

Iwrith'in (*p. obſolete*) Wrapped about. *Cha*

Iwro'ke (*p. obſolete*) Revenged. *Cha*

Iwry'en (*p. obſolete*) Hid, covered. *Cha*

IX'IA (*s. from the* Greek) A ſwelling in the veins, the ci

IX'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of card

Ix'ine (*s. in botany*) The ixia, a kind of thiſtle.

IXO'RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

IX'WORTH (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a marke Friday, and is 78 miles from London.

Ix'worth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ixworth, at Ixworth.

I'yen (*s. obſolete*) The eyes. *Cha*

Iye've (*p. obſolete*) Given. *Cha*

Iym'old (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Gimmul, dou *Shakeſp*

I'yne (*s. obſolete*) The eyes. *Cha*

I'YNX (*s. in ornithology*) The wryneck, the name bird.

I'ZEHAR (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

I'zeharite (*s. from* Izehar) A deſcendant of Izehar.

K.

K (S.) The tenth letter in the Engliſh alphabet; *generally ſilent before* n, *but has an uniformity of before all the vowels.*

KA'ABA (*s. with the Mahometans*) The caaba, the ple of Mecca, any round building.

Ka'arlcat (*s. a local word*) A boar cat.

KAB (*s.*) A Hebrew meaſure containing about pints.

KAB'BALA (*s. a different ſpelling*) The cabala. *D.*

KAB'IN (*s. with the Turks and Perſians*) Marriage w is not conſidered as binding for life but ſolemniz condition that the husband allows the wife a ce ſum of money in caſe of a ſeparation.

KAB'ZEEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the congreg of God) The name of a city.

KA'DARES (*s. with Mahometans*) A ſect who deny doctrine of abſolute decrees.

KA'DARI (*s. a different ſpelling*) The Cadares. *D.*

Ka'darite (*s. from the foregoing*) One of the ſect of th dari.

KA'DES (*s.*) The name of a river.

KA'D

DESH (*s. from the* Heb.) A diſtrict on the borders of the land of Canaan.

DESHBAR′NEA (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a lace on the borders of the land of Canaan.

EMPFE′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

(*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cag, a ſmall caſk. *Bai.*

e (*s. a local word*) Colewort.

e (*s. a local word*) A turn.

ENDAR (*s. more commonly written* calendar) A calendar, an almanack, a regiſter of time for one whole ear.

endar (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A calendar. *Sc.*

endar (*s. obſolete*) A directory. *Chaucer.*

ends (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The calends, the rſt day of the month in the Roman chronology; the eginning of any thing. *Chaucer.*

LI (*s. from the* Arabic) A marine plant, the glaſſort.

iph (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The caliph. *D. of A.*

M (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The cham, the ſoveign prince of Tartary.

M (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* Erſe kaam *ſquint eyed*) rooked, awry.

N (*s. in Perſia*) A governor, a ſovereign prince, a rd, the prefect of a province.

TREF (*s. from the* Brit.) The diviſion of a county, hundred in Wales. *Scott.*

OLIN (*s.*) One of the ſubſtances of which china ware made. *Dict. of Arts.*

ATA (*s. in botany*) A kind of American aloes.

avan (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A caravan. *Cole.*

E′AH (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

E′NA (*s. with chymiſts*) The twenty-third part of drop.

t (*p. obſolete*) Carved. *Chaucer.*

RITE (*s. a monaſtic word*) The beſt beer in a reliious houſe. *Scott.*

L, KARLE (*s. from the* Sax. ceorl) A man, a ſernt.

, Karle (*s. a local word*) The later green hemp.

lecat (*s. a local word*) A boar cat.

ob (*s. with goldſmiths*) A ſmall weight, the twentyurth part of a grain.

ob (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The carob, the fruit the carobtree.

oll (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A carol. *Chaucer.*

rata (*s. in old records*) A cart load.

(*s. obſolete*) Watercreſſes. *Chaucer.*

yn (*s. obſolete*) The time of Lent. *Bailey.*

I (*s. in Perſia*) The fourth pontiff.

trel (*s. in falconry, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The ſterel. *Dict. of Arts.*

(*s. the contraction from*) Katherine, a woman's me.

H′ARINE (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Catherine, a oman's name.

O′VINDEL (*s. in botany*) Phœnix.

ZENSILVER (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſort of ſtone ich, it is ſaid, can never be diminiſhed either by e or water.

(*v. int. from the* ſound) To cry as the crow kind.

(*s. from the verb*) The cry of the crow kind.

ing (*p. a. from* kaw) Crying as the crow kind.

ing (*s. from the part.*) The crying of the crow d.

(*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A key, a place to land ods.

age (*s. from* kay) Warfage. *Bailey.*

LE (*s. from the* French quille) A ninepin, the game ninepins.

ardly (*adj. a local word*) Subject to caſualties.

(*s. a local word*) Pottage; a cold, a cough.

er (*s. a local word*) A refuſe ſheep taken out of the k.

ER (*s. from the* Perſian) One of a particular rank, nerally a rich merchant in Perſia.

LA (*s. with the Mahometans*) The point that diſts to the temple of Mecca. *Dict. of Arts.*

LESH (*s. with the Mahometans*) The kebla, the nt to which the Turks turn when at their devons. *Scott.*

eſhnoma (*s. with the Mahometans*) A pocket coms which the Turks always carry about with them order to place themſelves exactly when they perm their devotions.

(*v. int. from the* Dutch kecken) To heave the ſtoch, to make an effort to vomit; *with* at: *as*, "Keck the memory of glorious."

ing (*p. a. from* keck) Heaving the ſtomach, mak an effort to vomit.

Kec′kle (*v. int. from* keck) To keck, to heave the ſtomach.

Kec′kle (*v. t. a ſea term*) To defend a cable by wreathing it round with a rope.

Keck′led (*p. a ſea term*) Defended by having a rope wreathed round.

Keck′ling (*p. a. from* keckle) Heaving the ſtomach, defending a cable by wreathing a rope round it.

Keck′ling (*s. a ſea term*) The rope wreathed round a cable to defend it.

Keck′ling (*s. from the part.*) An effort to vomit.

Kecks (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The kex, the keckſy.

Keck′ſy (*s. from* kecks) Hemlock, any hollow jointed plant reſembling hemlock. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kec′ky (*s. from* kex) Reſembling a kex.

KE′DAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* blackneſs) A man's name, the name of a country inhabited by the deſcendants of Kedar the ſon of Iſhmael.

Ked′el (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A kiddle. *Cole.*

KEDE′MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the eaſt) A man's name.

KEDE′MOTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* antiquity) The name of a deſert. *Deut.* 2.

KEDGE (*v. t. a ſea term, from the* Dutch kaghe *a ſmall veſſel*) To bring a ſhip up or down a narrow channel, when the wind and tide are contrary, by a particular management of the ſails and anchor.

Kedge (*adj. from the verb*) Belonging to the kedger. "*The* kedge *anchor.*"

Kedge (*adj. a local word*) Briſk, lively.

Kedge (*v. int. a local word*) To gorge, to fill one's ſelf with meat.

Ked′gebelly (*s. a local word*) A glutton.

Kedg′er (*s. a ſea term, from* kedge) A ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

Kedg′ing (*p. a. from* kedge) Bringing a ſhip up or down a narrow channel by a particular management of the ſails and anchor.

Kedg′ing (*s. from the part.*) A particular method of bringing a ſhip up or down a narrow channel when the wind and tide are contrary. *Harris.*

Ked′lack (*s. in botany*) Charlock.

Kee (*s. plu. a local word*) Kine, cows.

KEEL (*s. from the* Sax. cæl) The bottom of a ſhip, the main timber at the bottom of a ſhip; a kind of boat, a lighter.

Keel (*v. t. from the* Sax. cælan, *but now obſolete*) To cool; to drink deep ſo as to turn up the bottom. *Han.*

Keel (*s. from the verb, a local word*) A cooler, a veſſel uſed in brewing.

Keel (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A keyle. *Johnſon.*

Kee′lage (*s. from* keel) A duty paid on entering a port.

Kee′ler (*s. from* keel) A ſmall tub into which a compoſition is put for caulking a ſhip.

Keel′fat (*s. from* keel, *and* fat) A cooler, a veſſel to cool liquor.

Keel′hale (*v. t. a ſea term*) To puniſh by letting down with a rope and drawing under the keel of the ſhip.

Keel′haled (*p. from* keelhale) Drawn under the keel of a ſhip.

Keel′haling (*p. a. from* keelhale) Drawing under the keel of a ſhip.

Keel′haling (*s. from the part.*) The act of puniſhing an offender by drawing him under the keel of the ſhip.

Kee′ling (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of cod.

Keel′rake (*v. t. a ſea term*) To keelhale.

Keel′raked (*p. from* keelrake) Keelhaled.

Keel′raking (*p. a. from* keelrake) Keelhaling.

Keel′raking (*s. from* keelrake) The puniſhment of keelhaling.

Keel′rope (*s. a ſea term, from* keel, *and* rope) A hair line running between the keel and keelſon.

Keel′ſon (*s. a ſea term*) The next piece of timber in a ſhip to the keel.

KEEN (*adj. from the* Sax. cene) Sharp, having a fine edge; ſevere, piercing, eager, vehement; acrimonious, bitter in mind.

Keen (*v. t. from the adj. but not ſufficiently authorized*) To ſharpen. *Thomſon.*

Keen′er (*adj. comp. of* keen) Keen in a greater degree.

Kee′neſt (*adj. ſup. of* keen) Keen in the greateſt degree.

Kee′nly (*adv. from* keen) Sharply, vehemently, bitterly.

Keen′neſs (*s. from* keen) Sharpneſs, ſharpneſs of edge; eagerneſs, vehemence; aſperity, rigour of weather.

KEEP (*v. t. from the* Sax. cæpan) To preſerve, to have in cuſtody, to protect, to guard, to detain, to retain by ſome degree of force, to regard, to attend, to practiſe, to uſe habitually, to obſerve, to obey, to maintain, to ſupport, to preſerve in the mind, to hold as a ſecret. *To keep back*, to withhold, to retain. *To keep company*, to accompany, to have familiar intercourſe.

courſe. *To keep in*, to continue within, to reſtrain, to conceal. *To keep off*, to hinder from approach, to bear at a diſtance. *To keep up*, to maintain without abatement, to continue. *To keep under*, to oppreſs.

Keep (*v. int.*) To remain in ſome certain ſtate, to continue in one place, to remain unhurt, to adhere to, to dwell, to contrive together. *To keep on*, to go forward. *To keep up*, to be in ſpirits.

Keep (*s. from the verb, but now grown obſolete*) Cuſtody, guard, reſtraint. *Spenſer.*

Kee'per (*s. from* keep) One that keeps.

Kee'perſhip (*s. from* keeper) The office of a keeper.

Kee'ping (*p. a. from* keep) Preſerving, continuing, guarding, maintaining.

Kee'ping (*s. from the part.*) Cuſtody, guardianſhip; the ſtate of being kept.

Keeve (*s. a local word*) Beer before it is put into the cask; a cooler.

Keeve (*v. t. a local word*) To overturn, to empty a eart.

Kee'ver (*s. from* keeve) A cooler, a veſſel to cool wort in before it is fermented.

KEG (*s. from the* French caque) A cag, a ſmall cask.

Keight (*p. obſolete*) Caught. *Spenſer.*

Kei'ked (*adj. obſolete*) Looked full in the face. *Cole.*

Kei'kert (*adj. obſolete*) Stared, looked in the face. *Bai.*

KEI'LAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſhe that divides) A city in the tribe of Judah.

KEI'RI (*s. in botany*) The wallflower. *Bailey.*

KEL'DER (*s. from the* Dutch) The belly, the womb. "*Hans in* kelder." A health to a woman with child.

Kele (*v. t. obſolete*) To cool. *Chaucer.*

Ke'lewort (*s. obſolete*) Colewort.

KELL (*s. in cookery*) A kind of ſoup.

KELL (*s. in anatomy*) The omentum, the membrane which incloſes the inteſtines, the caul. *Wiſeman.*

Kell (*s. an uncommon ſpelling*) A kiln. *Bailey.*

KIL'LINGTON (*s.*) A town in Cornwall; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 215 miles from London.

Kel'lington (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kellington, made at Kellington.

Kel'low (*s. a local word*) Black lead.

KEL'LUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſubſtance reſembling a ſoft white ſtone found in the tin mines of Cornwall.

KELP (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A ſpecies of ſea weed, the ſalt extracted from ſea weed.

KEL'SO (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Roxburgh.

Kel'ſon (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The keelſon, the timber next to the keel. *Raleigh.*

KEL'TER (*s. from the* Daniſh kilter *to gird*) Readineſs, a ſtate of preparation. *Johnſon.*

KEMB (*v. t. from the* Sax. cæmban *to comb, but now grown obſolete*) To comb, to diſentangle with a comb. *Dryden.*

Kembe (*v. t. obſolete*) To adorn. *Chaucer.*

Kemb'ed (*p. from* kemb) Combed, diſentangled, adorned. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Kemb'ing (*p. a. from* kemb, *but now obſolete*) Combing, adorning.

Kem'bit (*p. obſolete*) Combed, adorned. *Chaucer.*

Kem'bow (*adv. not ſo common a word*) Kenbow, in a croſs paſſion. *Urry.*

Ke'meling (*s. obſolete*) A brewer's veſſel. *Cole.*

Kem'lin (*s. a local word*) A powdering tub. *Urry.*

Kem'met (*adj. a local word*) Fooliſh.

Kempfe'ria (*s. in botany*) The kæmpferia, a genus of plants.

Kem'pid (*p. obſolete*) Combed, adorned. *Chaucer.*

Kem'plin, Kempling (*s. obſolete*) A brewer's veſſel. *Bai.*

Kempt (*p. obſolete*) Combed, adorned. *Chaucer.*

KEMU'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God is riſen) A man's name.

KEN (*v. t. from the* Sax. cennan *to know*) To ſee at a diſtance, to deſcry; to know: *but this ſenſe is now nearly obſolete, or uſed only in droll ſtyle.*

Ken (*s. from the verb*) A view, the reach of the ſight.

Ken (*v. t. obſolete*) To teach, to learn. *Chaucer.*

Ken (*s. a local word*) A houſe. *Cole.*

KE'NAZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a poſſeſſion) A man's name.

KEN'BOW (*adv. of uncertain derivation*) In a croſs paſſion with one hand on the one hip, and the other on the other. "*His arms a* kenbow."

KEND'AL (*s.*) A town in Weſtmoreland; it has a market on Saturday, and is 256 miles from London.

Kend'al (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kendal, made at Kendal.

Kende (*p. obſolete*) Taught, made known. *Chaucer.*

Kene (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Keen. *Chaucer.*

Ke'nebow (*adv. an obſolete ſpelling*) Kenbow. *Chaucer.*

KE'NELM (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

KEN'HELM (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

KE'NITE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a poſſeſſion) O the inhabitants of a diſtrict on the borders of th of Iſrael.

Kenk (*s. a ſea term*) A doubling in a rope when it not run ſmooth.

KEN'NEL (*s. from the* French chenil) A cot for dog number of dogs kept together, the haunt of a f other beaſt.

KEN'NEL (*s. from the* Lat. canalis *channel*) A w courſe in a ſtreet.

Ken'nel (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To lie, to dwell; *ſ of man in contempt.*

Ken'nelling (*p. a. from* keenel) Lying, dwelling beaſt; *uſed of man in contempt.*

Ken'nets (*s. a ſea term*) Small pieces of timber nail the inſide of a ſhip.

Ken'nets (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarſe cloth.

Ken'ning (*p. a. from* ken) Viewing, eſpying.

KEN'ODOXY (*s. from the* Greek κενος *vain, and* δο *ry*) Vain glory.

KEN'RED (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

KEN'RIC (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

Ken'ſpecked (*adj. obſolete*) Mocked, branded. *B*

KENT (*s.*) A county of England about fifty-ſix long and thirty broad; it contains two cities, t towns, and four hundred and eight pariſhes, is fo moſt part exceedingly fertile, and eſpecially fa for the culture of hops; it ſends eighteen mem to parliament, two for the county, two for eac the cities; two for each of the four Cinque P Sandwich, Dover, New Romney and Hythe.

Kent'iſh (*adj. from* Kent) Belonging to Kent, prod in the county of Kent.

KEN'WULPH (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

Kep (*v. int. a local word*) To hold the breath as a with crying.

Kep (*v. t. a local word*) To catch, to keep from fa

Kep (*s. a local word*) Care, heed.

Kepe (*v. t. obſolete*) To keep. *Cha*

Kepe (*s. obſolete*) Care, heed. *Cha*

Ke'pen, Ke'pin (*v. t. obſolete*) To keep. *Cha*

Kept (*v. pret. of* keep) Did keep.

Kept (*p. from* keep) Preſerved, continued, maintai

Kerb (*s. a local word*) A defence round a well.

Kerb'ſtone (*s. from* kerb, *and* ſtone) A ſtone ſurroun the mouth.

Ker'chef (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A kerchief. *Cha*

KER'CHIEF (*s. from the* French couvrir *to cover,* chef *the head*) A headdreſs, any cloth uſed in dre

Ker'chiefed (*adj. from* kerchief) Dreſſed, headed.

Ker'chieft (*adj. from* kerchief) Headed, dreſſed in a chief. *M*

KERENHAP'PUCH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the of beauty) The name of a woman.

KERF (*s. from the* Sax. ceaurfan *to cut*) The crevice by the paſſing of a ſaw.

Kerf (*s. obſolete*) A great company.

Kerf (*p. obſolete*) Carved, cut. *Cha*

KE'RI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* to read) The readi the Hebrew text when it differed from the writi diſtinguiſhed by the Maſarites.

KE'RIOTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the cities) name of a place. *Je*

Kerle (*s. a local word*) A loin. *Ba*

KER'MES (*s. in medicine*) A ſubſtance heretofore ſupp to be a vegetable excreſcence, but now found t the body of a female animal containing a nume offſpring.

KERN (*s. from the* Brit.) A horn.

Kern (*s. from the* Iriſh) An Iriſh boor, an Iriſh foo dier. *Shakeſp*

Kern (*s. ſtill uſed in ſome parts of Scotland*) A hand for grinding corn.

Kern (*v. int. probably from* kernel) To take the for grains, to harden as ripe corn, to begin to for ſelf as any corn or fruit.

Kern (*v. t.*) To form into grains, to turn milk curds; to corn, to powder with ſalt. *Spe*

Kerne (*s. obſolete*) A churl, a farmer.

Kern'ed (*p. from* kern) Formed into grains, turne to curds; powdered with ſalt.

KER'NEL (*s. from the* Sax. cyrnel) The ſubſtan ſeed contained in a ſhell, the eatable part of a that which is included in a husk, the ſmall ſe pulpy fruits, the central part of a concretion, a gl a kind of concretion in the fleſh.

Ker'nel (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To form or ripen into ker

KER'NELLED (*adj. from the* French creneIle) Furni with openings as a battlement.

neling (*p. a. from* kernel) Forming into kernels.

nelly (*adj. from* kernel) Full of kernels.

elwater (*s. from* kernel, *and* water) Brandy impreg-
ed with the kernels of apricots and other fruits.

elwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

nlls (*s. obſolete*) The opening of battlements. *Chau.*

ning (*p. a. from* kern) Forming into grains, turn-
into curds.

ning (*s. from the part.*) The impregnation of vege-
les, the firſt formation of ſeeds and fruits; the act
forming into grains.

nith (*v. third perſ. ſing. obſolete*) Grieveth. *Bailey.*

'RY (*s.*) A town in Ireland; a county in Ireland,
the province of Munſter.

(*s. obſolete*) Watercreſs. *Chaucer.*

'SEY (*s. in commerce*) Cloth woven with a kind
rib.

ſey (*adj. from the ſub.*) Woven with a kind of rib.

ſeymire (*s. in commerce, from* kerſey) A kind of
cloth woven after the manner of a kerſey.

'SHITAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a lamb) An He-
ew coin ſo called from the impreſſion of a lamb
on it.

ve (*v. t. obſolete*) To carve, to cut. *Chaucer.*

SER (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Cæſar.

(*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To kiſs. *Chaucer.*

(*v. t. the old pret. of* caſt, *ſtill uſed in Scotland*) Did
ſt.

(*p. obſolete*) Kiſſed. *Chaucer.*

'TENVEN (*s. in the geography of England*) One prin-
pal diviſion of Lincolnſhire.

'tin (*p. obſolete*) Caſt. *Chaucer.*

'TREL, KES'TRIL (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of
awk.

'WICK (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a mar-
et on Saturday, and is 285 miles from London.

'wick (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Keſwick,
ade at Keſwick.

TCH (*s. from the* Italian coicchio *a barrel*) A heavy
ind of ſhip.

TCH (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the name of a famous hang-
an*) Jackketch, the hangman in the city of Lon-
on.

ch'dolt (*s. a cant word*) A kind of game with dice
nd tables. *Dict. of Arts.*

che (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To catch, to lay hold
Chaucer.

T'MIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

'tecur (*s. a local word*) A dirty ſtinking fellow.

T'TERING (*s.*) A town in Northamptonſhire; it has
market on Saturday and is 75 miles from London.

'tering (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kettering,
ade at Kettering.

T'TLE (*s. from the* Sax. celt) A veſſel generally made
braſs growing wider towards the top and uſed for
oiling.

'tledrum (*s. from* kettle, *and* drum) A drum which
as the body made of braſs.

TU'RAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* perfumed) The
ame of a woman.

vere (*v. int. obſolete*) To cover. *Chaucer.*

verynge (*p. a. obſolete*) Covering. *Chaucer.*

verynge (*s. obſolete*) A covering. *Chaucer.*

vil (*s. on board a ſhip*) A ſmall wooden pin on which
e tackle is hung to dry.

X (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. cicuta) Hemlock,
y plant with a large hollow knotted ſtalk reſembling
emlock.

Y (*s. from the* Sax. cæg) An inſtrument to turn a
ock, an inſtrument by which any thing is ſcrewed
r turned; an explanation to any thing, that part of
muſical inſtrument which is touched by the finger
n playing; a tone in muſic, the air of a tune.

Y (*s. from the* French quai) A wharf, a bank raiſed
erpendicularly for the convenience of lading and un-
ding ſhips.

y'age (*s. from* key) Money paid for the uſe of a key,
harfage.

y'hole (*s. from* key, *and* hole) The hole in a door or
ock through which the key paſſes.

yle (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A koyle. *Cole.*

y'nard (*s. obſolete*) A micher, a truant. *Chaucer.*

YN'SHAM (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire; it has a mar-
et on Thurſday, and is 116 miles from London.

yn'ſham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Keynſham,
ade at Keynſham.

ys (*s. in old records*) A warden, a keeper.

y'ſtone (*s. from* key, *and* ſtone) The principal ſtone
n the crown of an arch.

y'us (*s. in old records*) A guardian, a keeper.

KEZI'A (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* caſſia) The name of a woman.

KE'ZIZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the extremity) The name of a valley. *Joſh.*

KIBE (*s. from the* German kerb *a cut*) A chilblain, a chop in the heel occaſioned by cold.

Ki'bed (*adj. from* kibe) Troubled with chilblains.

KIB'RIT (*s. a chymical term*) Sulphur.

KIB'ROTH HATTA'AVAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the grave of luſt) The name of a place. *Numb.*

Kib'ſey (*s. a local word*) A kind of wicker basket.

KIC'HAR (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) The chicar, the talent. *Phillips.*

KICH'EL (*s. obſolete*) A kind of cake. *Bailey.*

KICH'ELL (*s. obſolete*) A little cake. *Chaucer.*

KICK (*v. t. perhaps from the* Lat. calco *to tread on*) To ſtrike with the foot.

Kick (*v. int.*) To beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Kick (*s. from the verb*) A blow with the foot; the wound made by a blow with the foot.

Kick'ed (*p. from* kick) Struck with the foot.

Kick'er (*s. from* kick) One that kicks.

Kick'ing (*p. a. from* kick) Striking with the foot.

Kick'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſtriking with the foot.

Kick'le (*adj. a local word*) Uncertain, doubtful. *Scott.*

KICK'SHAW (*s. of uncertain derivation*) Something fantaſtical, ſomething ridiculous, a diſh ſo changed by cookery as hardly to be known. *Shakeſpeare.*

Kick'ſhoe (*s. from* kick, *and* ſhoe) One that makes a ridiculous appearance, one that cuts capers. *Milton.*

Kick'ſywick'ſey (*s. a cant word*) A wife in droll ſtyle. *Sh.*

KID (*s. from the* Daniſh) The young of the goat, the leather from the skin of a kid.

Kid (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of kid.

KID (*s. from the* Brit. cidwlen *a faggot*) A ſmall faggot, a ſmall bundle of heath, furze or bruſhwood.

Kid (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bring forth as a goat.

Kid (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To make into ſmall faggots.

Kid (*s. from* kidnap) One trepanned by kidnappers one who has indented to ſerve an apprenticeſhip in the plantations in America. *Bailey.*

Kid, Kidde (*p. obſolete*) Known, made known. *Chau.*

Kid'ded (*s. from* kid) Brought forth as a kid, made into ſmall faggots.

Kid'der (*s. from* kid) One that makes ſmall faggots; a huckſter, one that buys up proviſions to advance the price.

KID'DERMINSTER (*s.*) A town in Worceſterſhire; it has a good manufactory in ſtuffs, is large and populous, has a market on Thurſday, and is 124 miles from London.

Kid'derminſter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kidderminſter, made at Kidderminſter.

Kid'derow (*s. a local word*) A ſhed or place for a ſucking calf to lie in.

Kid'ding (*p. a. from* kid) Bringing forth a kid, making ſmall faggots.

Kid'al (*s. in old records*) A dam in a river to catch fiſh.

Kid'le (*s. in old records*) A dam in a river to catch fiſh; an unlawful fiſhing net.

Kidna'p (*v. t. from* kid, *and* nap) To ſteal children, to ſteal human beings.

Kidnap'ped (*p. from* kidnap) Stolen, ſtolen as a child.

Kidnap'per (*s. from* kidnap) One that ſteals children, one that ſteals human beings.

Kidnap'ping (*p. a. from* kidnap) Stealing children, ſtealing human beings.

KID'NEY (*s. in anatomy, the derivation is not known*) One of the two glands which ſeparate the urine.

Kid'ney (*s. in droll ſtyle*) A race, a kind.

Kid'neybean (*s. from* kidney, *and* bean) A French bean, a kind of pulſe in the ſhape of a kidney.

Kid'neyvetch (*s. from* kidney, *and* vetch) The name of a plant.

Kid'neywort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the kidneyvetch.

KI'DRON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* obſcure) The name of a brook. *2 Sam.*

Kidſt (*v. t. ſecond perſ. ſing. obſolete*) Knoweſt. *Spenſer.*

KIDWEL'LY (*s.*) A town in Carmarthenſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 224 miles from London.

Kidwel'ly (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kidwelly, made at Kidwelly.

Kid'yer (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A kidder, a huckſter. *Bailey.*

KIGGELA'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

KILDA'RE (*s.*) A city in Ireland in the province of Leinſter; the county of which the city of Kildare is the capital.

KILD'ERKIN (*s. from the* Dutch kindekin *a baby*) A ſmall barrel, a ſmall caſk.

KILDUM'MIE (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Mar.

KILGAR'RON (*s.*) A town in Pembrokeſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 228 miles from London.

Kilgar'ren (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kilgarren, made at Kilgarren.

KIL'HAM (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 200 miles from London.

Kil'ham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kilham, made at Kilham.

KILKEN'NY (*s.*) One of the moſt elegant cities in the kingdom of Ireland; the county of which Kilkenny is the capital.

KILL (*v. t. from the* Sax. cwellan *to quell*) To deprive of life, to put to death, to murder; to deſtroy animals for food; to deprive of vegetable life.

Kill (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A kiln. *Bailey.*

KILL'ALO (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught.

Kill'ed (*p. from* kill) Deprived of life.

Kill'er (*s. from* kill) One that deprives of life.

KIL'LEVAN (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulſter.

Kill'ing (*p. a. from* kill) Depriving of life.

KILLOO'NY (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught.

KIL'LOW (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A mineral ſubſtance uſed in drawing lines.

KIL'LYNAULE (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter.

KIL'MACK (*s.*) A town in Ireland in the county of Waterford, and province of Munſter.

KILN (*s. from the* Sax. cyln) A ſtove, a fabrick made to dry or burn any thing.

Kiln'dried (*p. from* kilndry) Dried in a kiln.

Kiln'dry (*v. t. from* kiln, *and* dry) To dry in a kiln.

Kiln'drying (*p. a. from* kilndry) Drying in a kiln.

Kiln'drying (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of drying in a kiln.

Kilps (*s. a local word*) Pothooks.

Kilt (*v. t. the old pret. of* kill) Did kill.

Kilt (*p. from* kill, *but now grown obſolete*) Killed, deprived of life. *Spenſer.*

KIM'BOLTON (*s.*) A town in Huntingtonſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 62 miles from London.

Kim'bolton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kimbolton, made at Kimbolton.

KIM'BOW (*adj. from the* Italian a ſchembo) Crooked, bent, arched.

Kim'bow (*adv. from the adj.*) In a croſs paſſion, with an arm on each hip. "*With arms a* kimbow."

Kime (*s. obſolete*) A ſilly fellow. *Chaucer.*

Ki'meling (*s. obſolete*) A brewing veſſel. *Chaucer.*

Kim'nel (*s. a local word*) A powdering tub. *Urry.*

KIN (*s. from the* Sax. cynne) Relationſhip, kindred; a relation, a relative; the ſame generial claſs, the ſame kind.

KIN'BARGH (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a woman.

KINCAR'DIN (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Mar.

Kinch'in (*s. a cant word*) A child, a little perſon. *Bai.*

KIND (*adj. from the* Sax. cynne *relation*) Benevolent, favourable, good, tender, friendly.

KIND (*s. from the* Sax. cynne *relation*) A race, a generial claſs; a particular nature, a natural determination; a ſort, a manner, a way.

Kinde (*p. obſolete*) Taught. *Chaucer.*

Kinde (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Nature, kind. *Chaucer.*

Kind'er (*adj. comp. of* kind) Kind in a greater degree.

Kind'er (*s. a local word*) A company of cats.

Kind'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* kind) Kind in the greateſt degree.

KIND'LE (*v. t. from the* Sax. cyndelan) To ſet on fire, to make to burn; to inflame the paſſions, to exaſperate.

KIN'DLE (*v. int.*) To catch fire.

KIN'DLE (*v. t. from the* Sax. cennan) To bring forth young as a rabbit.

Kind'led (*p. from* kindle) Set on fire, blown up to a flame; brought forth as a rabbit.

Kind'ler (*s. from* kindle) One that kindles, one that inflames.

Kind'ling (*p. a. from* kindle) Setting on fire, inflaming.

Kind'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſetting on fire, the act of inflaming.

Kind'ly (*adv. from* kind) With kindneſs, with tenderneſs.

Kind'ly (*adj. from* kind) Mild, ſoftening, congenial, having the ſame nature.

Kind'neſs (*s. from* kind) Benevolence, goodwill, favour, tenderneſs.

Kin'dred (*s. from* kin) Relations, affinity; a ſort, a

Kin'dred (*adj. from the ſub.*) Related, congenial.

Kine (*s. plu. from* cow) Cows.

KI'NETON (*s.*) A town in Warwickſhire; it has a ket on Tueſday, and is 87 miles from London.

Ki'neton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kine made at Kineton.

KING (*s. from the* Sax. cyng) The chief ruler of a dom, a monarch; the principal herald; a card the picture of a king.

King (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To raiſe to royalty, to niſh with a king.

King'apple (*s.*) A kind of apple.

King'cough (*s. a local word*) The chincough.

King'craft (*s. from* king, *and* craft) The act of gov ing, the art of governing.

King'cup (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the flo of the plant.

King'dom (*s. from* king) The dominion of a king different claſs or order of beings.

King'ed (*p. from* king) Furniſhed with a king, ra to royal dignity. *Shakeſpe*

King'fiſher (*s. in ornithology*) A bird that frequents riv and is ſuppoſed to live on ſmall fiſh.

King'geld (*s. from* king, *and* geld) A royal aid, eſcuage.

KING'HORNE (*s.*) A town in Scotland in Fifeſhire.

King'ing (*p. a. from* king) Furniſhing with a k raiſing to royal dignity.

King'like (*adj. from* king, *and* like) Befitting a k royal, noble, generous.

King'ly (*adj. from* king) Royal, monarchial, belong to a king, noble, generous.

King'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) With kinglike dignity, an air of royalty.

King'piece (*s. in building*) The piece of timber wh ſtands upright between two rafters.

KINGS (*s.*) The title of two hiſtorical books of ſcript

Kingsbench (*s. from* king, *and* bench) The court of dicature in which the king is ſuppoſed to preſide, court in which the lord chief juſtice preſides as king's deputy.

KINGS'BRIDGE (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it h market on Saturday, and is 217 miles from London

Kings'bridge (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ki bridge, made at Kingsbridge.

KINGS'COUNTY (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the vince of Leinſter.

KINGS'CLEAR (*s.*) A town in Hampſhire; it has a ket on Tueſday, and is 55 miles from London.

Kings'clear (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kingſcl made at Kingſclear.

Kings'evil (*s. from* king, *and* evil) A ſcrophulous ulc tion of the glands: *The gift of curing this malady been ſuperſtitiouſly attributed to the kings and queen England as ſucceſſors to Edward the confeſſor.*

Kings'fiſher (*s. a different ſpelling*) The kingfiſhers.

King'ſhip (*s. from* king) The office of a king, the dig of a king.

Kings'ſilver (*s.*) An office in the court of common p

Kings'ſpear (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

KING'STON (*s.*) A large town in Yorkſhire, Hull ſends two members to parliament.

King'ſton (*s.*) A town in Surry; it has a market on turday, and is 12 miles from London.

King'ſton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to King made at Kingſton.

King'ſtone (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

Kings'widow (*s.*) A widow of the king's tenan chief, who was obliged to take oath in chancery ſhe would not marry without the king's leave.

Kink (*v. int. a local word*) To hold the breath as crying.

KIN'NOC (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The cinyra. *D.*

Kin'rede (*s. obſolete*) Kindred. *Cha*

Kin'reſt (*s. obſolete*) Quiet, reſt.

KIN'ROSS (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Fi

Kins'folk (*s. from* kin, *and* folk) Relations, thoſe of ſame family.

Kins'man (*s. from* kin, *and* man) A man of the family.

Kins'men (*s. plu.*) Men of the ſame race or family.

KIN'SALE (*s.*) A port town in Ireland in the count Cork and province of Munſter.

Kins'woman (*s. from* kin, *and* woman) A woman of ſame family.

KIN'TAL (*s. from the* French quintal) A weight of one hundred pounds.

Kins'women (*s. plu.*) Women of the ſame race or fa

Kipe (*s. a local word*) A basket in the form of the lo fru lum of a cone containing about a buſhel, a coarſe d of wicker basket wider at top than bottom.

ertime (*s. on the river Thames*) The ſpace of time ween the third and twelfth of May, in which fiſh- for Salmon is forbidden.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a wall) A city in the d of Moab.

AT (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A weight of three ins. *Scott.*

AR'ESETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the city of ſun) A city in the land of the Moabites.

ATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an aſſembly) A in the land of Iſrael.

ATHA'IM (*s. from the* Heb.) A city in the land of aan.

thar'ab (*s. from the* Heb.) A city in the land of aan.

ATHA'RIUM (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a *Ezra.*

ATHBA'AL (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a *Joſh.*

ATHJE'ARIM (*s. from the* Heb.) A city in the land ſrael.

ATHSHAN'NAH (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a *Joſh.*

ATHSE'PHER (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a *Joſh.*

(*s. from the* Sax. cyrce *the church*) A church, the rch of Scotland.

(*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the church. irk *government.*" *King Charles.*

AL'DY (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Fife.

'BY (*adj.*) Belonging to Kirkbylandſdale and the r towns beginning with Kirkby.

'BYLANSDALE (*s.*) A town in Weſtmoreland; it a market on Thurſday, and is 253 miles from don.

'BYMORESIDE (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a ket on Wedneſday, and is 222 miles from London.

'BYSTEPHEN (*s.*) A town in Weſtmoreland; it a market on Monday, and is 260 miles from London.

'HAM (*s.*) A town in Lancaſhire; it has a mar- on Tueſday, and is 221 miles from London.

ham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kirkham, de at Kirkham.

d (*adj. obſolete*) Bent upwards. *Chaucer.*

note (*s. from* kirk, *and* note) A meeting of the pa- ioners on ſome affair relative to the church.

'OSWALD (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it has a ket on Thurſday, and is 291 miles from London.

eſſions (*s. from* kirk, *and* ſeſſion) A petty eccleſi- al ſeſſions in Scotland.

UD'BRIGHT (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland, ch, with the other towns, Dumfries, Annan, Loch- en, and Sanquhar, ſends one member to parlia- t.

WALL (*s.*) The capital of the iſlands of Orkney cotland.

l (*s. obſolete*) A kirtle, a woman's gown. *Chaucer.*

LE (*s. from the* Sax. cyrtel) A gown, an upper ment. *Shakeſpeare.*

(*s. in commerce*) A quantity of flax about one hun- weight.

n (*adj. from* Kirtonlindſey) Belonging to Kirton- ſey, made at Kirtonlindſey.

ONLINDSEY (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has arket on Saturday, and is 149 miles from London.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* difficult) A man's name.

v. t. from the Sax. kyſſan) To ſalute with the to touch with the lips, to treat with fondneſs, to h gently.

from the adj.) A ſalute by joining lips, an ex- ion of reſpect by joining lips.

(*p. from* kiſs) Saluted with a kiſs, touched gently.

(*s. from* kiſs) One that kiſſes.

g (*p. a. from* kiſs) Saluting with a kiſs, touching the lips, touching gently.

g (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſaluting with a a number of kiſſes.

gcruſt (*s. from* kiſſing, *and* cruſt) That part of a which touched another in the baking.

(*v. t. pret. of* kiſs) Kiſſed, did kiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

from kiſs, *but not ſo common a word*) Kiſſed, ſa- d with a kiſs.

p. obſolete) Coſt. *Chaucer.*

s. an abreviation of Chriſtopher) A man's name.

s. from the Dutch kitte) A large bottle, a ſmall e; a ſmall wooden veſſel to carry ſalmon.

(*s.*) A technical term among painters to deſcribe nting between a three quarters and a whole length.

KITCH'EN (*s. from the* Sax. cycene) The room in a houſe where victuals are dreſſed.

Kitch'en (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the kitchen.

Kitch'enfire (*s. from* kitchen, *and* fire) The fire in the kitchen.

Kitch'engarden (*s. from* kitchen, *and* garden) A garden in which herbs are cultivated for the kitchen.

Kitch'enmaid (*s. from* kitchen, *and* maid) A cookmaid, a woman ſervant who ſuperintends the affairs of the kitchen.

Kitch'enſtuff (*s. from* kitchen, *and* ſtuff) The fat ſcummed off the pot, or gathered from the dripping-pan; the offal fat of the kitchen.

Kitch'enwench (*s. from* kitchen, *and* wench) The maid ſervant employed in cleaning the utenſils of cookery.

Kitch'enwork (*s. from* kitchen, *and* work) Work done in the kitchen, the ſeveral branches of cookery.

KITE (*s. in ornithology, from the* Sax. cyta) A large bird of prey.

Kite (*s. from the foregoing*) A rapacious wretch, a paper machine to reſemble a kite in the air.

Kite (*s. a local word*) A belly.

Ki'tesfoot (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Kit'floor (*s. with miners*) A particular lay or ſtratum of coals.

Kithe (*s. obſolete*) A cup. *Chaucer.*

Kithe (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſhew, to make known. *Chau.*

Ki'thid (*p. obſolete*) Made known. *Chaucer.*

Kit'keys (*s.*) The fruit or ſeed of the aſh. *Bailey.*

Kit'ling (*s. not ſo common a word*) A kitten, a young cat.

Kitt (*v. t. obſolete*) To cut. *Chaucer.*

KIT'TA (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The citta. *Phillips.*

KIT'TEN (*s. from the* Dutch kattekon) A young cat.

Kit'ten (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bring forth young as a cat.

Kit'ten (*v. int.*) To bring forth as a cat.

KIT'TIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* gold) A man's name; Chittim.

KLEI'NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Klick (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from* clack) To make a ſmall ſharp noiſe.

Klick (*v. t. in the Scotch dialect*) To ſteal or take away with a ſudden ſnatch.

Klick (*v. int. a cant word*) To ſtand at the door to call in cuſtomers.

Klick'ed (*p. from* klick, *in the Scotch dialect*) Stolen or taken away with a ſudden ſnatch.

Klick'er (*s. a cant word*) One who ſtands at the door to call in cuſtomers.

Klick'ing (*p. a. from* klick) Making a ſmall ſharp noiſe, ſtealing by a ſudden ſnatch, calling in cuſtomers.

Klick'ing (*s. from the part.*) A ſmall ſharp noiſe regularly repeated.

KNAB (*v. t. from the* Dutch knappen) To bite, to bite any thing brittle ſo as to make a noiſe.

Knab'bed (*p. from* knab) Bitten.

Knab'bing (*p. a. from* knab) Biting, biting ſo as to make a repeated noiſe.

Knab'bing (*s. from the part.*) The act of biting with a repeated noiſe.

KNACK (*s. from the* Brit. cnec) A readineſs, a lucky dexterity; a nice trick; a little machine, a toy.

Knack (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To make a ſharp quick noiſe. *Johnſon.*

Knack'er (*s. from* knack) A maker of ſmall work, a rope maker.

Knack'ing (*p. a. from* knack) Making a ſharp quick noiſe.

KNAG (*s. ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) A hard knot in wood.

Knag'gineſs (*s. from* knag) The ſtate or quality of being full of hard knots. *Scott.*

Knag'gy (*adj. from* knag) Knotty, ſet with hard rough knots.

KNAP (*s. from the* Brit. cnap) A protuberance, a prominence, a little hill riſing on all ſides.

KNAP (*v. t. from the* Dutch knappen) To bite, to break ſhort; to ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking.

Knap (*v. int.*) To make a ſharp ſhort noiſe.

Knap (*v. int. a hunting term*) To brouze, to feed on ſhrubs.

Knap (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A nap, ſleep. *Chaucer.*

Knap'bottle (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb.

Knap'ped (*p. from* knap) Bitten, broken.

Knap'ping (*p. a. from* knap) Biting, breaking ſhort, feeding on ſhrubs.

Knap'ple (*v. int. from* knap) To break off with a ſharp quick noiſe. *Ainſworth.*

Knap′py (*adj. from* knap) Having protuberances, knotty. *Miller.*

Knap′ſack (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The bag which a ſoldier carries on his back.

Knap′weed (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

KNARE (*s. from the* German knor) A hard knot.

KNARES′BOROUGH (*s.*) A borough town in the north riding of Yorkſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 200 miles from London.

Knares′borough (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Knareſborough, made at Knaresborough.

Knar′rie (*adj. from* knare) Knotty, ſtubby. *Chaucer.*

KNAVE (*s. from the* Sax. cnafa) A petty raſcal, a diſhoneſt fellow; a card with a ſoldier depicted on it; a boy, a male child, a ſervant: *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now obſolete.*

Knave (*adj. obſolete*) Male, maſculine. *Chaucer.*

Knavery (*s. from* knave) Diſhoneſty, petty villany; unlucky tricks.

Kna′viſh (*adj. from* knave) Diſhoneſt, fraudulent; waggiſh, miſchievous.

Kna′viſhly (*adv. from* knaviſh) Diſhoneſtly, fraudulently; waggiſhly, miſchievouſly.

Kna′viſhneſs (*s. from* knaviſh) Diſhoneſty, waggiſhneſs.

KNAU′TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Knawe (*v. t. obſolete*) To approve of, to like. *Chaucer.*

Knawe (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To gnaw, to bite. *Ch.*

KNEAD (*v. t. from the* Sax. cnædan) To mingle by a repeated preſſure of the hand or fiſt.

Knead′ed (*p. from* knead) Mingled or wrought by repeated preſſures of the hand or fiſt; *with* up: *as*, "*Thus* kneaded up *with milk.*"

Knead′ing (*p. a. from* knead) Mixing with a repeated preſſure of the hand or fiſt.

Knead′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of mixing by a repeated preſſure of the hand or fiſt.

Knead′ingtrough (*s. from* kneading, *and* trough) A trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

Kneck (*s. a ſea term*) The turn of a rope when it does not run ſmooth.

Knedde (*p. obſolete*) Knit. *Chaucer.*

KNEE (*s. from the* Sax. cneoa) The joint betwixt the leg and thigh; a piece of timber bent in the form of a knee, much uſed in ſhip building, any thing reſembling the knee.

Knee (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſupplicate with bended knees. *Shakeſpeare.*

Knee (*v. t. in ſhip building*) To furniſh with knees, to furniſh with crooked timbers repreſenting knees.

Kne′ed (*adj. from* knee) Furniſhed with knees, having knots.

Knee′deep (*adj. from* knee, *and* deep) Riſing to the knees, ſunk up to the knees.

Knee′graſs (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Knee′holm (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Knee′ing (*p. a. from* knee) Supplicating on bended knees; furniſhing a ſhip with knees.

Kneel (*v. t. from* knee) To bend the knee, to reſt on the knee.

Kneel′ing (*p. a. from* kneel) Bending the knee, reſting the body on the bended knee.

Kneel′ing (*s. in ichthyology*) Small cod, the cod of which ſtockfiſh is made.

Kneen (*s. plu. obſolete*) The knees. *Chaucer.*

Knee′pan (*s. from* knee, *and* pan) The ſmall convex bone on the articulation of the knee which ſerves as a pulley to the tendon of the muſcles that move the leg.

Knee′timber (*s. from* knee, *and* timber) The cut water of a ſhip, timber proper for making the knees of a ſhip.

Knee′tribute (*s. from* knee, *and* tribute) The homage paid by the bending of the knee, worſhip performed with bended knees.

KNELL (*s. from the* Sax. cnyllan *to ſtrike a bell*) The paſſing bell anciently rung juſt as a perſon was about to expire, the bell rung juſt after the death of a perſon, the bell rung at a funeral.

Knene (*s. plu. obſolete*) The knees. *Chaucer.*

Knet (*s. obſolete*) Neatneſs. *Chaucer.*

Knet (*v. t. obſolete*) To knit.

Knet (*p. obſolete*) Knit, bound. *Chaucer.*

Knet′tles (*s. a ſea term*) A knot with two ends of rope for faſtening a block.

Kne′vel (*s. a local word*) A linnet. *Bailey.*

Knew (*v. t. pret. of* know) Did know.

Kneys (*s. obſolete*) The knees. *Chaucer.*

Knick′knack (*s. a cant word*) A plaything, a gewgaw.

Knickknack′etary (*adj. a cant word*) Belongin knickknacks, making knickknacks.

KNIFE (*s. from the* Sax. cnif) An inſtrument chiefly in cutting victuals.

KNIGHT (*s. from the* Sax. cniht) A man advanced certain degree of military ſervice; the rank of tlemen next to the baronets, a champion, a k errant: a man of ſome particular order of knighth the repreſentative of a county in parliament; dier, a warrior; *but this ſenſe is obſolete.* *Ch*

Knight (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To create a knight, to to the dignity of knighthood.

Knight (*s. in a ſhip*) A kind of compound block rally in the form of a head.

Knight′ed (*p. from* knight) Created a knight, raiſ the dignity of knighthood.

Knight′encourt (*s. from* knight, *and* court) A held twice a year by the biſhop of Hereford.

Knight′enguild (*s. from* knight, *and* guild) An an guild or ſociety founded by king Edgar.

Knight′hood (*s. from* knight) The dignity of a knig

Knight′ing (*p. a. from* knight) Creating a knight, ing to the dignity of knighthood.

Knight′leſs (*adj. obſolete*) Unbecoming a knight.

Knight′ly (*adj. from* knight) Befitting a knight, p for a knight.

KNIGH′TON (*s.*) A town in Radnorſhire; it has a ket on Thurſday, and is 155 miles from London.

Knigh′ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Knig made at Knighton.

KNIT (*v. t. from the* Sax. cnittan) To form in a te without a loom; to join, to unite; to contract, to to tye up.

Knit (*v. int.*) To weave without a loom, to clo unite.

Knit (*s. from the verb*) A texture.

Knit (*v. t. pret.*) Did knit.

Knit (*p. from the verb*) United in a texture with loom, cloſed, united, agreed.

Knit′ter (*s. from* knit) One that knits.

Knit′ting (*p. a. from* knit) Uniting in a texture out a loom, cloſing, uniting.

Knit′ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming a ture without a loom, a junction, an union.

Knit′tingneedle (*s. from* knitting, *and* needle) wire or needle uſed in knitting.

Knit′tingſheath (*s. from* knitting, *and* ſheath) An i ment with a ſmall perforation to receive the e the needle in knitting.

Knit′tle (*s. from* knit) The ſtring of a purſe, a to draw any thing together.

KNOB (*s. from the* Sax. cnæp) A part riſing abov reſt, a protuberance, a round ball at the end o thing.

Knob′bed (*adj. from* knob) Set with knobs, having tuberances, having a knob at the end.

Knob′bineſs (*s. from* knobby) The quality of knobby.

Knob′by (*adj. from* knob) Full of knobs, hard, ſtub

KNOCK (*v. int. from the* Sax. cnucian) To claſh, driven ſuddenly together; to beat as at a doo enterance; *with* at: *as*, "Knock at *your own br* *To knock under*, to ſubmit.

Knock (*v. t.*) To ſtrike, to daſh together, to affe blows. *To knock down*, to fell by a blow. *To on the head*, to kill by a blow, to deſtroy.

Knock (*s. from the verb*) A ſudden blow, a ſtro loud ſtroke at a door for enterance.

Knock′ed (*p. from* knock) Struck, claſhed togethe

Knock′er (*s. from* knock) One that knocks, the han that hangs at the door.

Knock′ing (*p. a. from* knock) Striking, daſhing toge

Knock′ing (*s. from the adj.*) The act of ſtriking, ſound made by ſtriking any two bodies together.

Knoll (*v. t. from* knell) To ring a bell, to ring for a funeral, to toll a bell.

Knoll (*v. int.*) To ſound as a bell.

Knoll (*s. a local word*) A little hill, a riſing grou turnip.

Knoll′ed (*p. from* knoll) Rung, tolled as a bell.

Knop (*s. ſuppoſed to be a corruption of* knap) A kn tufted top.

KNOPH (*s. in heathen mythology*) An Egyptian divi

Knop′pid (*p. obſolete*) Tied, laced. *Ch*

Knop′pis (*s. obſolete*) Roſebuds. *Ch*

Knor (*s. obſolete*) A hard knob. *Ch*

KNOT (*s. from the* Sax. cnotta) The complication cord not eaſily diſentangled; any figure the lin which frequently interſect each other; any bo union or ſociety, a confederacy; a hard part ce of wood, a difficulty; an intrigue, a cluſter, a ection.

(*v.t. from the ſub.*) To tie in knots, to unite, to in- gle, to perplex.

(*v.int.*) To form buds, to knit knots.

berry (*s. in botany*) The name of a ſhrub, the fruit the knotberrybuſh.

berrybuſh (*s. from* knotberry, *and* buſh) The name ſhrub, the knotberry.

graſs (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

TS'FORD (*s.*) A town in Cheſhire; it has a market Saturday, and is 183 miles from London.

ford (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Knotsford, de at Knotsford.

ted (*p. from* knot) Tied in knots, intangled, per- xed.

tier (*adj. comp. of* knotty) Knotty in a greater de- e.

tieſt (*adj. ſup. of* knotty) Knotty in the greateſt gree.

tineſs (*s, from* knotty) The ſtate of abounding with ots, difficulty, perplexity.

ting (*p. a. from* knot) Tying knots, uniting with ots.

ty (*adj. from* knot) Full of knots, hard, rugged, in- cate, perplexed.

W (*v. t. from the* Sax. cnawan) To perceive with tainty, to diſtinguiſh, to recognize, to be informed to be acquainted with, to converſe with another , to perceive with pleaſure.

w (*v. int.*) To have clear perception, to be inform- . *To know for*, to have knowledge of; *but this is a* loquial *conſtruction. To know of*, to examine, to e cognizance of. *Shakeſpeare.*

w'able (*adj. from* know) Capable of being known.

we (*s. obſolete*) A knee, the knees. *Ch.*

w'er (*s. from* know) One who knows, one that has owledge.

w'hit (*v. t. pret. of* know, *obſolete*) Knew, did ow. *Chaucer.*

w'ing (*p. a. from* know) Perceiving with certainty, cognizing, beholding with pleaſure, converſing ith another ſex; having skill, having underſtand- g.

w'ing (*s. from the part.*) Knowledge, recognition.

w'ingly (*adv. from* knowing) With knowledge, ith skill, wittingly, wilfully.

w'ingneſs (*s. from* knowing) Knowledge, skill, un- rſtanding.

w'lech (*s. obſolete*) Knowledge. *Chaucer.*

w'lech (*v. t. obſolete*) To acknowledge. *Ch.*

w'ledge (*s. from* know) Certain perception, skill, rning, acquaintance with any fact, cognizance, no- e, information.

w'ledge (*v. t. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete*) o acknowledge, to avow.

w'ledging (*p. a. from* knowledge, *but now grown* *own obſolete*) Knowing. *Chaucer.*

w'ledging (*s. from the part. obſolete*) Knowledge. *Ch.*

wn (*p. from* know) Perceived with certainty, under- od, made public, beheld with pleaſure.

w'men (*s. in church hiſtory*) The Lollards.

OX'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

b (*v. t. from* knubble, *but not ſo common*) To knub- e, to beat.

b'bed (*p. from* knub) Knubbled, beaten.

b'bing (*p. a. from* knub) Knubbling, beating.

UB'BLE (*v. t. from the* Daniſh knipler) To beat.

b'bled (*p. from* knubble) Beaten.

b'bling (*p. a. from* knubble) Beating.

UC'KLE (*s. from the* Sax. cnucle) A joint of the fin- r, the knee joint of a calf, the knot of a plant.

c'kle (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To bend, to comply, to bmit.

ck'led (*adj. from* knuckle) Furniſhed with knuckles, inted.

ck'ling (*p. a. from* knuckle) Bending, complying, bmitting.

ff (*s. an old word*) A lout, a clown. *Hayward.*

UR (*s. from the* German knor) A knot, a hard ſub- ance.

rle (*s. from* knur) A knot, a hard ſubſtance.

ATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a congregation) A an's name.

athite (*s. from* Koath) A deſcendent of Koath.

LOW (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A black kind of earth und in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. *D. of A.*

(*v. int. obſolete*) To be able, can do. *Ch.*

(*v. t. imp. mode, obſolete*) Know, underſtand.

ed (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Knew, did know. *Sp.*

Konne, Kon'nin (*v. int. obſolete*) To be able, can do. *Ch.*

Konne, Kon'nin (*v. t. imper. mode, obſolete*) Know, underſtand. *Chaucer.*

KO'RAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bold) A man's name.

Ko'ran (*s. from* alcoran) The alcoran, the bible of the Mahometans.

Ko'ney (*adj. a local word*) Fine, pretty.

KOS (*s. in Jewiſh antiquity*) A meaſure of capacity containing about four ſquare inches. *Dict. of Arts.*

Koude (*v. int. obſolete*) To be able, could. *Chau.*

Koude (*v. t. obſolete*) Know, did know. *Chau.*

Kouthe (*v. int. obſolete*) To be able, could. *Chau.*

Kouthe (*v. t. obſolete*) Knew, did know. *Chau.*

Krim'nel (*s. a local word*) A powdering tub.

Kut (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To cut. *Chaucer.*

KUT'UCHTA (*s. among the Tartars*) The high-prieſt, the ſovereign pontiff.

Kyd (*v. t. obſolete*) To know. *Spenſer.*

Kye (*s. plu. a local word*) Kine, cows.

Kyk'id (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Looked, did look.

Kyk'in (*v. int. obſolete*) To look. *Chaucer.*

Kyn (*s. obſolete*) A kind, a manner. *Chaucer.*

Kynde (*p. obſolete*) Taught. *Chaucer.*

Kynde (*s. obſolete*) Nature, kind, ſort.

Kynd'ely (*adj. obſolete*) Natural. *Chaucer.*

KY'NETON (*s.*) A town in Herefordſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 152 miles from London.

Ky'neton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Kyneton, made at Kyneton.

KY'RIEELE'ESON (*s. from the* Greek) The form of ſolemn invocation in the Roman liturgy.

Kyrk (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The kirk, the church of Scotland.

Kyrk'maſter (*s. a local word*) A church-warden.

Kyſte (*s. obſolete*) A cheſt, a coffin.

KYS'TUS (*s. from the* Greek κυςις, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A cyſt, the cyſtis, a bag containing morbid matter. *Scott.*

L.

L (*S.*) The eleventh letter of the alphabet. *As a numeral it ſtands for* fifty; *and, with a daſh over it, for* fifty thouſand.

La (*interj. an effeminate pronunciation, and uſed only in familiar or droll ſtyle*) Lo! ſee, look! behold! *Sh.*

LA (*s.*) A note in muſic.

Laas (*s. obſolete*) A trap, a ſnare. *Chaucer.*

LA'BAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* white) A man's name.

LA'BANT (*adj. from the* Lat. labor *to ſlide*) Sliding, falling down. *Scott.*

LA'BARUM (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The ſtandard born before the emperor being a rich purple ſtreamer ſupported by a ſpear.

Lab'daciſm (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The lambdaciſm. *Co.*

LABDA'NUM (*s. in medicine*) A ſoft kind of reſin, an exudation from a plant of the ciſtus kind.

Labefac'tion (*s. from* labefy) The act of weakening, a decay, a downfall. *Scott.*

LA'BEFY (*v. t. but not much uſed, from the* Lat. labor *to totter, and* facio *to make*) To weaken, to impair.

LA'BEL (*s. from the* Lat. labellum) A ribband hanging down from one ſide of a crown or mitre; a narrow ſtrip of writing; an appendant to a larger writing; the ſtrip of paper or parchment, appendant to a deed or writing, to which the ſeal is affixed.

LA'BEL (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of fillet with pendants, uſually placed at the top of an eſcutcheon to diſtinguiſh the coat of the ſecond brother.

LA'BEL (*s. in the mathematics*) A long braſs ruler with a ſmall ſight at one end and a centre hole at the other for taking altitudes.

LA'BENT (*adj. not much uſed, from the* Lat. labens) Sliding, falling down. *Johnſon.*

La'beones (*s. little uſed*) Perſons with large lips. *Co.*

Lab'erinth (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A labyrinth. *D. of A.*

LA'BES (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſpot, a blemiſh; the fulneſs of the lips. *Phillips.*

LA'BIA (*s. plu. from the* Lat labium) The lips, the edges of any wound or aperture.

La'bial (*adj. from* labia) Belonging to the lips, uttered with the lips.

La'bial (*s. from the adj.*) One of the letters pronounced by a particular motion or preſſure of the lips.

La'biate (*adj. from* labia) Having lips, labiated.

La′biated (*adj. from* labia) Formed with lips, having lips.

Labil′ity (*s. not much uſed, from* labile) Inſtability, aptneſs to ſlide. *Cole.*

LA′BILE (*adj. from the* Lat. labilis) Slippery, apt to ſlide, unſtable. *Cole.*

LABIODEN′TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. labium *a lip, and* dens *a tooth*) Pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth.

Labioden′tal (*s. from the adj.*) One of the letters pronounced by the cooperation of the lips and teeth.

LA′BIS (*s. not much uſed*) A kind of forceps, an inſtrument to lay hold of any thing. *Scott.*

LA′BOR (*s. a modern and correct ſpelling, from the* Lat.) Labour, work, exerciſe.

La′bor (*v. int. a modern ſpelling*) To labour, to toil.

La′borant (*s. from* labor, *but not much uſed*) A chymiſt. *B.*

Labora′tion (*s. not much uſed, from* labor) The act of laboring. *Scott.*

Lab′oratory (*s. from* labor) The place where chymical operations are performed.

Lab′oratory (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a place uſed for chymical operations, belonging to the place where the bombardiers prepare their works.

La′bored (*p. from* labor) Highly wrought, finiſhed with much labour; ſtiff, void of eaſe and freedom.

LABORIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. labor *labour, and* fero *to bear*) Cauſing labour, enduring labour. *Scott.*

La′boring (*p. a. from* labor) Toiling, working hard, performing with difficulty.

Laborios′ity (*s. from* laborious, *but not uſed*) The ſtate of being laborious. *Cole.*

Labo′rious (*adj. from* labor) Aſſiduous, diligent in labour; toilſome, requiring labour.

Labo′riouſly (*adv. from* laborious) With labour, with toil, with diligence.

Labo′riouſneſs (*s. from* laborious) Diligence, aſſiduity, toil, difficulty.

LA′BOUR (*s. the uſual ſpelling, from the* French labeur) Labor, work, exerciſe; childbirth, travel.

La′bour (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To toil, to act with a painful exertion of ſtrength; to do work, to take pains; to be diſeaſed with, to be in diſtreſs, to be in child-birth.

La′bour (*v. t.*) To work at, to perform with difficulty, to proſecute with unremitted vigour; to beat, to beat unmercifully. *Dryden.*

La′boure (*s. obſolete*) An endeavour, an effort. *Chaucer.*

La′boured (*p. from* labour) Wrought up, finiſhed with difficulty; ſtiff, void of eaſe and freedom.

Labou′rious (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Laborious. *Ch.*

La′bourer (*s. from* labour) One that labours, one who is employed in toilſome work; one that is diligent in office or employment.

La′bouring (*p. a. from* labour) Toiling, working hard, performing with difficulty.

La′bourſome (*adj. from* labour) Made with difficulty, performed with great labour. *Shakeſp.*

LA′BRA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A lip. *Shakeſp.*

LABRA′DOR (*s. in geography*) A diſtrict in North America ſituate between Hudſon's bay and the river St. Laurence.

LA′BRAX (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of perch.

La′bring (*p. a. a contraction, from* labouring) Labouring, endeavouring. *Milton.*

La′broſe (*adj. from* labra) Having full lips, having a brink. *Bailey.*

LABROSUL′CIUM (*s. from the* Lat. *but not much uſed*) A canker in the lips. *Phillips.*

LA′BRUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A bathing tub, the edge of a ditch or river, a lip. *Phillips.*

LA′BRUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A genus of fiſhes.

LABRUS′CA, LABRUS′CUM (*s. in botany*) The wild vine.

LABUR′NUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of herb, a ſpecies of cytiſus.

LAB′YRINTH (*s. from the* Greek λαβυρινθος) A place formed with inextricable windings, a maze; a perplexed affair, an intricate buſineſs.

LAB′YRINTH (*s. in anatomy*) The ſecond cavity of the internal ear.

LAC (*s. from the* Lat.) Milk, any thing reſembling milk.

Lac (*s. a contraction, from* lacca) The lacca, a ſubſtance reſembling a gum, but inflamable and not ſoluble in water.

LAC′CA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A vegetable production, reſembling a gum, inflamable and not ſoluble in water.

Lac′ca (*s. from the foregoing*) An artificial production of various kinds chiefly uſed in painting.

LACE (*s. from the* French lacet) A ſtring, a cord, a flatted ſtring with which any part of dreſs is dr together, ah ornament of fine thread curiouſly wrou a texture of thread with gold or ſilver; a ſnar gin. *Shakeſp*

Lace (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To faſten, to draw toge with a platted ſtring, to adorn with a fine textu thread, to ornament with a texture of thread with or ſilver, to embelliſh with variegations; to bea lay on ſtripes; *but this ſenſe occurs only in famili droll ſtyle.*

Lace (*v. t. obſolete*) To inſnare, to confine. C

La′ced (*p. from* lace) Faſtened with a lace, adorned lace.

LACEDÆ′MON (*s. in geography, the correct ſpelling*) cedemon, the capital of Laconia.

Lacedæmo′nian (*s. a correct ſpelling*) A native of L demon. *Dict. of*

LACEDE′MON (*s. in geography*) A city of Greece, metropolis of Laconia.

Lacedemo′nian (*adj. from* Lacedemon) Belonging to cedemon, born at Lacedemon.

Lacedemo′nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Lac mon, an inhabitant of Lacedemon.

Lacedmut′ton (*s. a cant word*) A woman of ill fame

Lace′maker (*s. from* lace, *and* maker) One who is emp ed in making lace.

Lace′man (*s. from* lace, *and* man) A man who deal lace.

Lac′erable (*adj. from* lacerate) Capable of being torn

LAC′ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. lacero *to tear*) To to rend, to ſeparate by an act of violence.

Lac′erated (*p. from* lacerate) Torn, rent, ſeparate violence.

Lac′erating (*p. a. from* lacerate) Tearing, rending parating by violence.

Lacera′tion (*s. from* lacerate) The act of ſeparatin violence, a breach, a rent.

Lac′erative (*adj. from* lacerate) Tearing, renting, ing the power of tearing.

LACER′NA (*s. from the* Lat.) An upper garment by the Romans, a riding coat.

La′cert (*s. obſolete*) A ſinew. *Cha*

LACER′TA (*s. in zoology*) A lizard, an eft; a ki ſea fiſh.

Lacer′ta (*s. in old records*) A fathom.

LACER′TUS (*s. in anatomy*) The arm from the elbo the wriſt.

LACER′TUS (*s. in zoology*) The lizard, a ſea fiſh ſp like a mackerel.

LACES′SION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. lace *provoke*) The act of provoking to anger.

Lace′woman (*s. from* lace, *and* woman) A woman ſells lace.

Lach, Lache (*adj. obſolete*) Lazy, ſlothful. *Cha*

Lach, Lache (*v. t. obſolete*) To lack, to want, to c to lay hold of. *Cha*

LACHANOP′OLIST (*s. from the* Greek λαχανον *an and* πωλεω *to ſell, but not uſed*) A ſeller of herbs.

LACHA′NUM (*s. from the* Greek λαχανον *a herb*) A herb of any kind. *Phi*

Lach′es (*s. obſolete*) Negligence, lazineſs, a neglect.

LACHE′SIS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the t Deſtinies by whom the life of man was ſuppoſe have been determined.

Lach′eſſe (*s. obſolete*) Negligence, lazineſs. *Cha*

LA′CHISH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that goes) name of a city on the borders of the land of Iſrael.

LACHNÆ′A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LACH′NIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of fibroſe elaſtic bodies.

LACH′RYMÆ (*s. from the* Lat.) A tear, an exuda from a plant reſembling a tear.

Lach′rymæ (*s. plu. from* lachryma) Tears, exudat from plants reſembling tears.

Lach′rymal (*adj. from* lachryma) Generating tears.

Lach′rymary (*adj. from* lachryma) Containing tear

Lach′rymatory (*s. from* lachryma) A veſſel in which tears of friends and relations were collected in ho of the dead.

Lachryma′tion (*s. from* lachryma) The act of weep the act of ſhedding tears.

LAC′INATED (*adj. from the* Lat. lacina *a lappet*) Ad ed with fringes, ornamented with borders; jagg

LACK (*v. t. from the* Dutch lacken) To want need.

Lack (*v. int.*) To ſuffer want, to come ſhort of.

Lack (*s. from the verb*) Want, need, failure.

Lack′brain (*s. from* lack, *and* brain) One deficient in derſtanding, one that wants wit.

Lacke (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſpraiſe, to blame.

ed (*p. from* lack, *but not much uſed*) Wanted, need-

en (*adj. obſolete*) Contemned, deſpiſed, leſſened.

er (*s. from* lack) A kind of varniſh.

er (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To varniſh, to do over with niſh.

ered (*p. from* lacker) Done over with lacker, var- hed.

ering (*p. a. from* lacker) Doing over with lacker, niſhing.

'EY (*s. from the* French lacquais) An attending vant, a foot boy.

ey (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dangle after, to attend vilely. *Milton.*

ey (*v. int.*) To act the part of a foot boy, to attend h ſervility.

eying (*p. a. from* lackey) Acting the part of a ſer- attendant.

in (*v. t. obſolete*) To blame, to diſpraiſe. *Ch.*

ing (*p. a. from* lack) Wanting, needing.

linen (*adj. from* lack, *and* linen) Wanting ſhirts, itute of linen. *Shakeſpeare.*

luſtre (*adj. from* lack, *and* luſtre) Wanting bright- s, void of light. *Shakeſpeare.*

ne (*s. from* Laconia) A native of Laconia. *Sc.*

'NIA (*s. in geography*) A province of the ancient eece.

'ic (*adj. from* Laconia) Belonging to Laconia, uſed Laconia; conciſe, brief, after the manner of the edemonians.

'ical (*adj. from* Laconic, *but not ſo common a word*) onic.

'ically (*adv. from* laconical) Briefly, conciſely.

nicum (*s. from* Laconia) A dry ſtove to ſweat in, a v, a hot-houſe.

'iciſm (*s. from* Laconic) A Laconiſm, a ſententious nner of ſpeaking. *Pope.*

niſm (*s. the more common ſpelling, from* Laconic) A tty ſententious way of ſpeaking, a manner of ſpeak- reſembling that of the Lacedemonians.

nize (*v. int. not much uſed, from* Laconia) To make of Laconiſms, to act the part of the Lacedemo- ns. *Cole.*

nizing (*p. a. from* Laconize, *not uſed*) Uſing the ech, acting the part of the Lacedemonians.

ymal (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Lachrymal. *Dict. of Arts.*

TANT (*adj. from the* Lat. lacto *to ſuck*) Sucking, ing milk. *Scott.*

rium (*s. in old records*) A dairy.

TARY (*s. from the* Lat. lac *milk*) A dairy, a dairy- ſe.

A'TION (*s. from the* Lat. lacto *to give ſuck*) The of giving ſuck, the act of ſuckling.

EAL (*adj. from the* Lat. lac *milk*) Conveying chyle, nging to thoſe veſſels that ſeparate the chyle for nouriſhment of an animal.

al (*s. from the adj.*) One of the veſſels which ſepa- the chyle for the nouriſhment of an animal.

EOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lac *milk*) Milky, convey- chyle.

s (*s. not much uſed*) The ſmall guts, the ſweetbread; row, the milt of fiſhes. *Phillips.*

cence (*s. from* lacteſcent) A tendency to produce .

ES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. lacteſco *to produce*) Producing milk.

'FEROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lac *milk, and* fero *ing*) Conveying milk, bringing milk.

F'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. lac *milk, and* facio *to*) Breeding milk, producing milk. *Scott.*

ical (*adj. from* lactific) Lactific, producing milk. *Sc.*

U'CA (*s. in botany*) The lettuce.

UCEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The ſow thiſtle.

UCIM'INA (*s. with phyſicians*) The aphthæ, ſmall s in the mouth. *Philips.*

UCI'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who ſuppoſed to preſide over the corn while ſoft and y in the ear.

U'MIA (*s. with ſurgeons*) The achor, a cruſted of ulcer on the head.

U'MINA (*s. with phyſicians*) The thruſh, ſmall ul- in the mouth.

NA (*s. in old records, from the* Lat.) A ditch in h water ſtands, a dike, a furrow for a drain; a in a writing.

NÆ (*s. in anatomy*) Small pores or paſſages in rethra.

NAR (*s. in architecture*) An arched roof or cieling, ieling of a portico.

Lacuna'tion (*s. from* lacuna) A perforation, the act of making holes. *Cole.*

LA'CUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſtanding pool of water.

LAD (*s. from the* Sax. leode) A boy, a ſtripling.

Lad (*p. obſolete, of* lead) Led. *Spenſer.*

La'da (*s. in old records*) A lathe, a court of juſtice; a watercourſe, an acquitment by a lawful trial.

Lada'num (*s. a different ſpelling*) The labdanum. *Sc.*

Ladde (*p. of* lead, *obſolete*) Led. *Cole.*

LAD'DER (*s. from the* Sax. hladre) A frame made to aſcend with ſteps placed between two upright pieces, any thing by which we climb, a gradual riſe.

Lad'deſs (*s. from* lad) A laſs. *Johnſon.*

LADE (*s. from the* Sax. lade *a diſcharge*) The mouth of a river.

LADE (*v. t. from the* Sax. hladan) To load, to freight, to burden; to heave out, to throw out.

La'ded (*p. from* lade) Loaden, freighted; heaved out, thrown out as water.

La'den (*p. from* lade) Loaded, freighted; thrown out.

La'dieſbedſtraw (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lady's bedſtraw. *Phillips.*

La'dieſbower (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lady's bower. *Phillips.*

La'dieſcuſhion (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Ph.*

La'dieſmantle (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lady's mantle. *Phillips.*

La'dieſſmock (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lady's ſmock. *Phillips.*

La'ding (*p. a. from* lade) Loading, freighting, throwing out, emptying.

La'ding (*s. from the part.*) A load, a freight.

LA'DLE (*s. from the* Sax. hlædle) A large ſpoon, a veſſel with a long handle uſed in pouring out liquor; the receptacle of a water wheel.

La'dleful (*s. from* ladle, *and* full) The quantity contained in a ladle when filled to the brim.

LA'DY (*s. from the* Sax. hlæfdig) A woman of high rank; the wife of a knight, baronet, or nobleman; the daughter of a viſcount, earl, marquis, or duke; a woman poſſeſſed of a manor; an illuſtrious woman; the title of a woman in complaiſance.

La'dybedſtraw (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the gallium.

La'dybird (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The ladycow.

La'dycourt (*s.*) The court of the lady of a manor.

La'dycow (*s. in zoology*) A ſmall beautiful kind of beetle.

La'dyday (*s. from* Lady, *and* day) The twenty-fifth of March, the annunciation.

La'dylike (*adj. from* lady, *and* like) Soft, delicate, becoming a lady.

La'dylaces (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſtriped graſs.

La'dymouth (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant. *Johnſ.*

La'dyſhip (*s. from* lady) The title of a lady, the title of a woman in droll ſtyle.

La'dysbedſtraw (*s. in botany, a different ſpelling*) The lady bed ſtraw. *Dict. of Arts.*

La'dysbower (*s. in botany*) The clematis.

La'dysfinger (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of the vulneraria.

La'dysmantle (*s. in botany, a different ſpelling*) The ladymantle. *Dict. of Arts.*

La'dyſeal (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the tamnus.

La'dyſſlipper (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the cypripidium.

La'dyſſmock (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the cardamine.

La'dystraces (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the orchis. *Dict. of Arts.*

LÆTIFICAN'TIA (*s. in medicine*) Cordials. *Bailey.*

LÆTI'TIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Laf'ordswick (*s. an old law term*) The act of betraying one's maſter, the act of treaſon.

Laſte (*p. obſolete*) Left. *Chaucer.*

Laſt'in (*p. obſolete*) Left. *Chaucer.*

LAG (*adj. from the* Sax. læng) Coming behind, falling ſhort, long delayed, ſlow, ſluggiſh. *Dryden.*

Lag (*s. from the adj.*) The loweſt claſs, the fag end, he that comes laſt.

Lag (*v. int. from the adj.*) To loiter, to move ſlowly, to ſtay behind.

La'ga (*s. in old records*) The law.

La'gan (*s. a ſea term*) Any thing thrown out of a ſhip and lying at the bottom till an opportunity offers to take it up again.

LAGA'NUM (*s. in natural hiſt.*) A genus of the centronia.

La'geday (*s. a Saxon law term*) A day of open court, the day of the county court.

La'geman (*s. a Saxon law term*) A man qualified to ſerve on the jury, a juror.

La'gemen (*s. plu. of* lageman) Men qualified to ſerve on the jury, jurors.

Lag'ger (*s. from* lag) One that lags behind, a loiterer.

Lag'ging (*p. a. from* lag) Coming behind, falling ſhort, loitering.

LAGH (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. laga) The law. *Ph.*

Laghs'lite (*s. an old law term*) A breach of the law, a puniſhment for breaking the laws. *Ph.*

Lag'man (*s. from* lag, *and* man) One that lags behind, a loiterer, one who falls ſhort of the virtue of his anceſtors.

LAGOCEPH'ALUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of globe fiſh.

LAGO'CHILUS (*s. from the* Greek λαγως *a hare, and* χειλος *a lip*) One who has a hare lip.

LAGOE'CIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of cummin.

La'gon (*s. a ſea term*) The lagan, that which has been thrown out of a ſhip and ſinks to the bottom.

LAGOPHTHAL'MIA (*s. from the* Greek) The lagophthalmy. *Dict. of Arts.*

LAGOPHTHAL'MUS (*s. from the* Greek λαγως *a hare, and* οφθαλμος *an eye*) One who has eyes like a hare, one whoſe eyelids are ſo contracted as to prevent their cloſing.

La'gophthalmy (*s. from* lagophthalmia) A contraction of the eyelids which prevents their cloſing.

LAGOPO'NOS (*s. from the* Greek λαγως *a hare, and* πονος *pain*) The griping of the guts.

LAGO'PUS (*s. in botany*) The hare's foot.

LAGO'PUS (*s. in ornithology*) A bird about the ſize of a tame pigeon, a bird of the partridge kind all white.

LA'GOTROPHY (*s. from the* Greek λαγως *a hare, and* τρεφω *to nouriſh*) A warren of hares.

Lags'lite (*s. an old law term*) A breach of the law, a puniſhment for a breach of the law.

LAGU'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LAH'MI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* war) A man's name.

Lahs'lite (*s. an old law term*) A breach of the law, a puniſhment for the violation of the laws. *Ph.*

LA'IC (*adj. from the* Greek λαος *the common people*) Laical, belonging to a layman.

La'ic (*s. from the adj.*) One who is not in holy orders, one not engaged in the miniſtry of religion.

La'ical (*adj. from* laic) Belonging to the laity, belonging to the people as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy.

Laical'ity (*s. from* laical) The ſtate or quality of a layman. *Scott.*

Laid (*v. t. pret. of* lay) Did lay.

Laid (*p. from* lay) Placed horizontally, beaten down, ſpread on a ſurface, put, placed, ſtilled, kept from riſing, wagered, repoſited, excluded as an egg, applied, conjoined, contrived, ſchemed, charged, imputed, impoſed, exhibited, propoſed.

Laid (*v. int. pret. of* lie, *but not ſo correct*) Lain. *Sc.*

Laid (*s. obſolete*) A taint. *Spenſer.*

Laie (*s. obſolete*) A law; a profeſſion. *Chaucer.*

Lai'er (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A layer. *D. of Arts.*

Lain (*v. int. pret. of* lie) Reſted, continued in the ſame place, been repoſited. "*It has* lain *without improvement.*" *Watts.*

Laine (*v. t. obſolete*) To lay. *Chaucer.*

Laine (*s. in maſonry*) A courſe of brick or ſtone laid in a wall.

Lain'er (*s. obſolete*) A thong, a ſtrap of leather. *Ch.*

Lair (*s. from* lay) The couch of a boar, the couch of a wild beaſt; the place where cattle lie for ſhelter, the place where deer harbour by day.

LAIRD (*s. from the* Sax. hlaford, *in the Scotch dialect*) The lord of a manor.

Lai'rwite (*s. a law term*) A fine for adultery or fornication anciently paid to the lords of ſome manors.

Lai'ſer (*s. obſolete*) Leaſure. *Chaucer.*

LA'ISH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a lion) The name of a man, the name of a country.

Laite (*v. t. obſolete*) To entice, to way lay. *Ch.*

LA'ITY (*s. from the* Greek λαος *the common people*) The people as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy, the ſtate of a layman.

Lak (*s. obſolete*) Diſgrace, blame. *Chaucer.*

LAKE (*s. from the* Lat. lacus) A large diffuſion of water within the land, a large collection of water ſurrounded on all ſides by the land; a ſmall ſplaſh of water, a brook; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are rather local.*

Lake (*s. from* lac) A fine crimſon colour uſed in paint and varniſh.

Lake (*s. obſolete*) Lawn, fine cloth. *Chaucer.*

Lake (*v. int. a local word*) To play. *Bailey.*

Lam (*v. t. uſed only in familar or droll ſtyle*) To bea bang. *S*

LA'MA (*s. in Tartary*) The ſovereign pontiff.

LA'MASABACH'THANI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* w haſt thou forſaken me) The exclamation of our L on the croſs.

LAMB (*s. from the* Sax.) The young of a ſheep, a ſh under a year old. *Figuratively*, The Saviour of world.

LAM'BATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. lambo *to lick*) Ta by licking.

Lam'bative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to be taken licking.

LAMB'DA (*s. from the* Greek) The letter of the Gr alphabet which anſwers to our *l*.

Lamb'daciſm (*s. from* lambda) The too frequent rep tion of the letter *l*.

Lambdoi'dal (*adj. from* lambdoides) Belonging to lambdoides.

LAMBDOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) One of the ſutures of skull.

LAMB'EAUX (*s. in heraldry*) A kind of croſs patee.

LAM'BENT (*adj. from the* Lat. lambo *to lick*) Glid over without harm, flying about like a vapour.

LAM'BERT (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

Lam'bin (*s. plu. obſolete*) Lambs. *Cha*

LAMBI'TION (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. lamb *lick*) The act of licking. *B*

Lam'bitive (*adj. not much uſed, from* lambative) Lick lapping. *S*

Lamb'kin (*s. from* lamb) A little lamb.

Lamb'like (*adj. from* lamb, *and* like) Having the di ſition of a lamb, meek, humble.

LAM'BORN (*s.*) A town in Berkſhire; it has a ma on Friday, and is 68 miles from London.

Lam'born (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lamb made at Lamborn.

Lambs'lettice (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Lambs'tongue (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Lambs'weed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Lambs'wool (*s. a cant word*) A kind of beverag which roaſted apple is one chief ingredient.

Lam'da (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lambda.

Lam'daciſmus (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lambdaciſm

Lamdoi'dal (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Lambdoidal, ha the form of the letter Λ. *Sh*

LAME (*adj. from the* Sax. lama) Diſabled in the li crippled; imperfect, unſatisfactory; hobbling, u etical.

Lame (*v. t. from the adj.*) To diſable, to cripple.

LA'MECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* poor) A name.

La'med (*p. from* lame) Diſabled in the limbs, crip

LAMEL'LA (*s. from the* Lat.) A little thin plate.

Lamel'læ (*s. plu. of* lamella) Thin plates, very ſcales.

Lam'ellated (*adj. from* lamella) Covered with lamel

La'mely (*adv. from* lame) In the manner of a cri imperfectly, unſatisfactorily.

La'meneſs (*s. from* lame) The ſtate of a cripple, neſs, imperfection.

LAME'NT (*v. int. from the* Lat. lamentor) To m to grieve, to expreſs ſorrow; *with* for *and* ove "*Far leſs I now* lament for *one whole world.*" "*ſhall take up a lamentation for thee and* lament *thee.*"

Lame'nt (*v. t.*) To bewail, to bemoan, to ſorrow

Lame'nt (*s. from the verb*) A lamentation, an exp of ſorrow.

Lam'entable (*adj. from* lament) Fit to be lamente citing ſorrow; mournful, expreſſing ſorrow; m ble; *but this is rather a droll ſenſe.*

Lam'entableneſs (*s. from* lamentable) The ſtate of lamentable.

Lam'entably (*adv. from* lament) With expreſſio grief, mournfully, in a manner that cauſes ſorro tifully, deſpicably.

Lamenta'tion (*s. from* lament) An expreſſion of grief diſcovered by words or inarticulate ſounds

Lamenta'tions (*s.*) The title of one of the poetical of ſcripture.

Lament'ed (*p. from* lament) Bemoaned, bewailed.

Lament'er (*s. from* lament) One that laments.

LAMEN'TINE (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſea cow.

Lament'ing (*p. a. from* lament) Bewailing, bemo expreſſing ſorrow.

Lament'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of expreſſing a lamentation.

La'mer (*adj. comb. of* lame) Lame in a greater deg

Lam'er (*s. obſolete*) A thong.

meſt (*adj. ſup. of* lame) Lame in the greateſt degree.

M'IA (*s. in ichthyology*) The white ſhark.

M'IÆ (*s. in heathen mythology*) Hags, witches; a
ind of demons with womens faces, who were ſuppoſ-
d to deſtroy children.

n'iers (*s. a ſea term*) The laniards, a kind of ſmall
opes which ſerve to looſen or brace up the ſhrouds. *Sc.*

min (*s. from* lamina) A plate, a thin piece of metal.

M'INA (*s. from the* Lat.) A thin plate, a thin ſcale.

n'inæ (*s. plu. of* lamina) Thin plates, thin ſcales,
hin coats laid one over another.

n'inated (*adj. from* lamina) Plated, having thin plates
ſcales lying one over another.

nina'tion (*s. from* lamina) The act of beating into
hin plates, the ſtate of being laid as thin plates one
ver another. *Scott.*

ming (*p. a. from* lame) Making lame, crippling.

MIODON'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The gloſſopetra.

MIUM (*s. in botany*) The dead nettle.

m (*v. t. uſed only in low or droll ſtyle*) To beat, to
ub, to beat with a cudgel.

M'MAS (*s. of uncertain derivation*) The firſt of Auguſt.

n'mas (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the firſt of
uguſt.

n'masday (*s. from* Lammas, *and* day) The firſt of Au-
uſt.

n'med (*p. from* lam, *uſed in familiar or droll ſtyle*)
eaten, drubbed.

n'ming (*p. a. uſed only in colloquial or droll ſtyle*) Beat-
g, drubbing.

MP (*s. from the* Greek λαμπας) A light made with a
ick dipped in oil. *Poetically*, Any kind of light, any
nd of illumination.

MPADAPHO'RIA (*s. from the* Greek λαμπας *a lamp*,
nd φερω *to bear*) A proceſſion with lighted torches.

p'adary (*s. from* lamp) An officer in the church of
onſtantinople, who was to bear a lighted taper before
e emperor or patriarch in religious proceſſions, and
ſee the church properly illuminated.

MPA'DIAS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A kind of comet.

M'PAS (*s. from the* French) A diſeaſe incident to
orſes, a lump of fleſh in the roof of the mouth which
iſes above the teeth and prevents their eating.

p'aſs (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lampas.

MPASSE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Languid, having the
ngue out of the mouth and marked with a different
ncture.

p'black (*s. from* lamp, *and* black) A kind of ſoot
d for blacking.

'pern (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſpecies of the petromy-
n. *D. of Arts.*

'perne (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lampern. *Wot.*

'pers (*s. with farriers, but not ſo correct a ſpelling*)
e lampas. *Scott.*

PE'TIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who con-
nned all kinds of vows as inconſiſtent with the liber-
of the goſpel.

PE'TRA (*s. in ichthyology*) The lampern.

p'ing (*adj. from* lamp) Shining, ſparkling. *Sp.*

'POON (*s. from the* French lampon *a drunken ſong*)
perſonal ſatire, a biting jeſt.

poo'n (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To abuſe with perſonal
ire.

poo'ned (*p. from* lampoon) Abuſed with perſonal ſa-
e.

poo'ner (*s. from* lampoon) One that lampoons, a
ibbler of perſonal ſatire.

poo'ning (*p. a. from* lampoon) Abuſing with per-
al ſatire.

ras (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The lampas. *Scott.*

prel (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lamprey, a kind of
Wotton.

prey (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of eel.

'PRON (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſea fiſh, a large

PROPHO'RI (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Greek
μπρος *white, and* φερω *to bear*) The new converts
o were wont to be cloathed in white robes for the
ce of ſeven days after their ſubmiſſion to the ordi-
ce of baptiſm.

PSA'NA (*s. in botany*) The cornſallet.

PU'RIS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The glow worm.

PY'RUS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ſea lizard.

r (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lannar, a kind of
wk. *Scott.*

A'RIA (*s. in botany*) Soap wort, fullers weed.

'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lana *wool*) Belonging
wool, producing wool.

ARY (*s. from the* L. lana *wool*) A ſtore houſe for wool.

CASHIRE (*s.*) The county palatine of Lancaſter;
divided into ſix hundreds, contains 27 market
towns, and 60 pariſhes, far exceeding thoſe of any other county in extent and number of inhabitants; it ſends fourteen members to parliament, two for the county, and two for each of the boroughs, Lancaſter, Preſton, Liverpool, Wigan, Clitheroe, and Newton.

Lan'caſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Lancaſter, produced in the county of Lancaſter.

LAN'CASTER (*s.*) The chief town of the county palatine of Lancaſter; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 233 miles from London.

Lan'caſter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lancaſter, made at Lancaſter.

LANCE (*s. from the* Lat. lancea) A long ſpear; a lancet.

Lance (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To pierce, to cut, to open, to lay open in order to a cure.

LAN'CEA (*s. from the* Lat.) A lance.

Lan'ced (*p. from* lance) Pierced, cut, laid open, opened in order to a cure; *with* with: *as*, "Lanced with *a ſpear*."

LAN'CELOT (*s.*) A man's name.

Lan'cely (*adj. from* lance, *but now grown obſolete*) Suitable to a lance. *Sidney.*

LAN'CEOLATED (*adj. in botany*) Having the form of a lance, headed like a lance.

LAN'CEPESADE (*s. from the* French, *but now grown obſolete*) One who had the command of ten men, an under corporal. *Cleveland.*

Lan'cet (*s. from* lance) A ſmall pointed inſtrument uſed by ſurgeons in opening a vein or any morbid part.

LANCH (*v. t. from the* French lancer) To dart, to caſt as a lance, to throw a ſhip or boat off the ſtocks into the water.

Lanch (*v. int.*) To plunge into ſome large concern, to become extravagant in expences, to expatiate largely on a ſubject; *with* out: *as*, "*He* lanched out *into a vaſt number of particulars*."

Lanch'ed (*p. from* lanch) Darted, thrown, puſhed off the ſtocks into the water.

Lanch'ing (*p. a. from* lanch) Darting, throwing, puſhing off into the water.

Lan'cier (*s. from* lance) A ſoldier armed with a lance. *Phillips.*

LANCIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lancea *a lance, and* fero *to bear*) Bearing a lance, carrying a ſpear.

LAN'CINATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. lancino) To tear, to rend, to lacerate.

Lan'cinated (*p. from* lancinate) Torn, lacerated.

Lan'cinating (*p. a. from* lancinate) Tearing, lacerating.

Lancina'tion (*s. from* lancinate) The act of tearing, a laceration.

Lanc'ing (*p. a. from* lance) Piercing, cutting, laying open in order to a cure.

Lan'cing (*s. from the part.*) The act of opening with a lancet, the wound made by a lancet.

LAND (*s. from the* Sax.) The earth diſtinguiſhed from the water; a country, a region; a real eſtate; the ground, the ſurface of the ground; a nation, a people; a ridge or lay in a field.

Land (*s. from the* Sax. hlond, *but long ſince obſolete*) Urine.

Land (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſet on land, to put on ſhore.

Land (*v. int.*) To come to ſhore.

Lan'da (*s. in old records*) An open field, a field cleared from wood.

LAND'AFF (*s.*) A ſmall city in Glamorganſhire, the ſee of a biſhop; it has a ſmall market on Wedneſday, and is 167 miles from London.

Land'aff (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the city of Landaff, made at Landaff.

LANDAU' (*s.*) A carriage for pleaſure, a kind of coach.

Land'boc (*s. from the* Sax. *obſolete*) The deed or charter by which lands were held.

Land'bred (*adj. from* land, *and* bred) Born in a certain country, bred in a certain country. *Spenſer.*

Land'cape (*s. from* land, *and* cape) A promontory, a head land.

Land'cheap (*s.*) A fine paid in ſome places on the alienation of lands.

Land'crab (*s. from* land, *and* crab) A kind of crab common in the iſland of Barbadoes. *Phillips.*

Land'creak (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird ſo called from its harſh diſagreeable note.

Land'dam (*v. t. obſolete, from* land *urine, and* dam) To ſtop the courſe of the urine, to kill. *Shakeſp.*

Land'ed (*p. from* land) Set on land, put on ſhore; fixed, ſecured from danger; *but this ſenſe is colloquial.*

Land'ed (*adj. from* land) Poſſeſſed of land, having an eſtate in land.

Land'egandman (*s. in old records*) A kind of inferior cuſtomary tenant. *Scott.*

Land′fall (*s. from* land, *and* fall) A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a landholder.

Land′fall (*s. a ſea term*) A conjecture of being nearly within ſight of land, the act of falling in with the land.

Land′flood (*s. from* land, *and* flood) A flood occaſioned by rain that immediately falls on the land, an inundation.

Land′forces (*s. from* land, *and* forces) Soldiers that ſerve on land.

Land′gabel (*s. in old records*) A tax iſſuing from land, a kind of quit rent.

Land′gate (*s. a local word*) A long narrow piece of land.

Land′gavel (*s. a different ſpelling*) The landgabel.

Land′grave (*s. from* land, *and* grave) A German count, one who has the dominion of a diſtrict in the German empire.

Land′graviate (*s. from* landgrave) The territory or dominion of a landgrave.

Land′holder (*s. from* land, *and* hold) One who is poſſeſſed of a landed eſtate.

Land′imer (*s. obſolete*) A meaſure of land. *Bailey.*

Land′ing (*p. a. from* land) Setting on-land, coming on ſhore.

Land′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on ſhore, the act of getting on ſhore; the top of a ſtaircaſe, a landingplace.

Land′ingplace (*s. from* landing, *and* place) A place to land at, the top of a ſtaircaſe.

Land′jobber (*s. from* land, *and* job) One who deals in land, one who buys and ſells land for other people.

Landirec′ta (*s. an old law term*) The ſeveral ſervices formerly laid on all that held lands.

Land′lady (*s. from* land, *and* lady) A woman who has tenants holding under her; the miſtreſs of an inn.

Land′layed (*adj. a ſea term*) Having the land juſt out of ſight.

Land′leſs (*adj. from* land) Having no land in poſſeſſion, having no landed property.

Land′locked (*adj. a ſea term*) Shut in by the land, incloſed by the land.

Land′loper (*s. a ſea term*) A landman, one who paſſes his time on ſhore ſo called in contempt.

Land′lord (*s. from* land, *and* lord) One who has tenants under him; the maſter of an inn.

Land′mark (*s. from* land, *and* mark) A boundary or mark ſet up between iſlands to diſtinguiſh one man's property from another.

Land′mark (*s. a ſea term*) Any mark or point on the land obſerved in conducting a veſſel into or out of a harbour.

Land′mate (*s. from* land, *and* mate) One who reaps with another on the ſame or the next ridge of land. *Bai.*

Land′pike (*s. from* land, *and* pike) A kind of amphibious animal in America reſembling a pike having ſhort legs inſtead of fins.

Land′pirate (*s. from* land, *and* pirate) A highwayman, one who robs on the highway.

Land′reſs (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A laundreſs. *Sc.*

Land′ry (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A laundry. *Scott.*

LAND′SCAPE (*s. the common ſpelling, from* landſchape) The proſpect of a country, a picture repreſenting a proſpect of the country.

LAND′SCHAPE (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* Dutch) A landſcape. *Milton.*

LAND′SKIP (*s. a different ſpelling, from the* Sax. landſcip) A landſcape.

Land′tax (*s. from* land, *and* tax) A tax on the land, an aſſeſſment of lands and houſes at ſo much in the pound to the king.

Land′tenant (*s. from* land, *and* tenant) One who is poſſeſſed of land, one who occupies land.

Land′turn (*s. from* land, *and* turn) A breeze off the land uſually by night as off the ſea by day.

Land′waiter (*s. from* land, *and* wait) An officer of the cuſtoms who is to take an account of what goods are landed.

Land′ward (*adv. from* land) Towards the land.

LANE (*s. from the* Sax. lana) A narrow way between hedges, a narrow ſtreet, a paſſage between men ſtanding on either ſide.

La′neing (*s. a local word*) Concealment. *Bailey.*

LAN′EOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lana *wool*) Woolly, made of wool. *Scott.*

LAN′ER (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk.

Lan′eret (*s. from* laner) A little hawk.

LAN′ERK (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Clydeſdale.

Lang (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Long. *Chaucer.*

Lan′gate (*s. in ſurgery*) A linen roller or bandage for a wound. *Scott.*

Lang′oring (*adj. obſolete*) Languiſhing, pining. *Cha*

Lang′orous (*adj. obſolete*) Languiſhing, pining. *Cha*

Lan′got (*s. a local word*) A latchet, a ſhoeſtring.

Lang′our (*s. obſolete*) Languor, faintneſs. *Cha*

Lang′our (*v. int. obſolete*) To languiſh. *Cha*

LANG′PORT (*s.*) A town in Somerſetſhire; it h market on Saturday, and is 132 miles from Lon

Lang′port (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lang made at Langport.

Lan′grage (*s. a ſea term*) The langrel, a particular of ſhot.

LAN′GREL (*s. in gunnery*) A kind of compound uſed chiefly to deſtroy the rigging of an ene ſhip.

LAN′GUAGE (*s. from the* Lat. lingua *a tongue*) Hu ſpeech, the tongue of one nation diſtinct from ot a ſtyle, a manner of expreſſion.

Lan′guaged (*adj. from* language) Having various guages.

Lan′guagemaſter (*s. from* language, *and* maſter) whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages. *Spec*

LAN′GUED (*adj. from the* Lat. lingua *a tongue*) Ha a tongue; *in heraldry*, depicted with the tongu ling out and differently tinctured.

Languen′te (*adv. in muſic books*) Slowly.

LAN′GUET (*s. from the* French languette) Any t cut in the form of a tongue.

LAN′GUID (*adj. from the* Lat. langueo *to languiſh*) F weak, feeble, dull, heartleſs.

Lan′guidly (*adv. from* languid) Weakly, feebly.

Lan′guidneſs (*s. from* languid) Weakneſs, feebl want of vigour.

Langui′do (*adv. in muſic books*) Slowly, languiſhin

LANGUIF′ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. languor *fain and* facio *to make, but not much uſed*) Cauſing guor.

LAN′GUISH (*v. int. from the* Lat. langueo *to fain* grow feeble, to pine away, to loſe ſtrength an gour; to look with ſoftneſs, to melt with tende

Lan′guiſh (*s. from the verb, and chiefly uſed by the* An appearance of ſoftneſs, an appearance of te neſs.

Lan′guiſhing (*p. a. from* languiſh) Growing f pining away, ſinking under ſorrow, melting tenderneſs.

Lan′guiſhingly (*adv. from* languiſhing) With lang ment, with feeble ſoftneſs; with tedioufneſs.

Lan′guiſhment (*s. from* languiſh) The ſtate of pinin appearance of ſoftneſs, a melting kind of tender

Languis′ſant (*adv. in muſic books*) Slowſly, languiſhi

LAN′GUOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A weakneſs, a fain the want of ſtrength, the want of vigour.

Lan′guorous (*adj. from* languor) Melancholy, tediou

LAN′IARD (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall rope faſtened to a or other machine to keep it in place or mana with greater convenience.

LAN′IARY (*s. from the* Lat. la[illegible]o *a butcher*) A bu row, a ſlaughterhouſe.

LAN′IATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. [illegible]nio *a butcher*) To to tear in pieces, to lacerate.

Lan′iated (*p. from* laniate) Torn, rent.

Lan′iating (*p. a. from* laniate) Tearing, lacerating.

Lania′tion (*s. from* laniate, *but not much uſed*) T of tearing to pieces, the act of ſlaughtering.

Lan′ier (*s. a ſea term*) The lannier, a ſmall rope re into a dead man's eye to looſen or brace up the a laniard.

LANIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lana *wool, an to bear*) Bearing wool.

LANIF′ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. lana *wool, an to make*) Making wool, working in wool.

LAN′IFICE (*s. from the* Lat. lana *wool, and* fa *make*) Woollen manufacture.

LANIF′ICOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lana *wool, and to make*) Making wool, working in wo[illegible]

LANIG′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lana *wo*[illegible] *an to carry*) Bearing wool.

LAN′IO (*s. in ornithology*) The butcher bird.

LANIO′NIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lanio *a butch not uſed*) Belonging to a butcher.

LANIPEND′IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lana *woo* pendeo *to weigh, but not uſed*) Weighing w[illegible] ning wool.

LAN′IUS (*s. in ornithology*) The butcher bird, cies of falcon.

LANK (*adj. from the* Dutch lancke) Looſe, meagr der; faint, languid.

Lank′er (*adj. comp. of* lank) Lank in a greater de

Lank′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* lank) Lank in the great gree.

neſs (*s. from* lank) The want of plumpneſs, the e of being lank.

NER (*s. from the* Lat. lannarius) A ſpecies of hawk.

niard (*s. a ſea term, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A iard. *Phillips.*

nier (*s. a ſea term*) A ſhort ſmall rope faſtened to a ck or other machine to keep it in place or to manage with greater convenience. *Dict. of Arts.*

ſpaſade (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lancepaſade. *Ph.*

SQUENET (*s. from the* Dutch) A common foot-ſol-r; a particular game at cards.

TA'NA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

TERLOO (*s.*) A particular game at cards, loo.

e'rium (*s. in old records*) A cupola, the lantern on e top of a building.

TERN (*s. from the* Lat. lanterna) A tranſparent caſe a candle; a light hung out for the direction of ors on the coaſt, a light houſe.

ernjaws (*s. a cant word, from* lantern, *and* jaws) A y thin viſage.

erniſt (*s. a cant word*) A member of one of the aca-ies in France.

horn (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A lantern.

ſkip (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A landſcape.

ge (*s. from* lanugo) Down, ſoft hair. *Cole.*

U'GINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lanugo *ſoft wool*) wny, covered with ſoft hair.

U'GO (*s. from the* Lat.) Down, ſoft hair, cotton.

ys (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Lanes, by ways. *Chaucer.*

DICE'A (*s. in ancient geography*) A city of the Leſſer .

ice'an (*adj. from* Laodicea) Belonging to Laodicea.

ice'an (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Laodicea.

(*s. from the* Sax. læppe) The looſe part of a gar-nt, the part of the clothes ſpread horizontally over knees, the part formed by the knees in a ſitting ture.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To wrap round, to involve.

(*v. int.*) To become double, to fold over.

(*v. t. from the* Sax. lappian) To lick up, to draw o the mouth by the motion of the tongue.

(*v. int.*) To feed by a quick repeated motion of the gue.

A'RA (*s. in anatomy*) The part between the ribs and hip. *Scott.*

ATHUM (*s. in botany*) The dock.

dog (*s. from* lap, *and* dog) A dog fondled by la-s in the lap.

ful (*s. from* lap, *and* full) The quantity of any thing t can be conveniently contained in the lap.

H'IA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A feſtival celebrated Achaia in honour of Diana.

ICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. lapis *a ſtone, and* cædo *to*) A ſtonecutter.

IDABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. lapis *a ſtone, but not ch uſed*) Worthy of being ſtoned, fit to be ſtoned.

dable (*adj. a cant word*) Marriageable, fit for a ſband. *Bailey.*

IDAIRE (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A lapidary. *Chau.*

IDA'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lapis *a ſtone, but much uſed*) Stony, containing ſtones. *Cole.*

IDARY (*s. from the* Lat. lapis *a ſtone*) One who ls in precious ſtones, a jeweller.

idary (*adj. from the ſub.*) Done on ſtone, engraved ſtone; monumental, fit for a grave ſtone.

IDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. lapis *a ſtone, but not ch uſed*) To ſtone, to put to death by ſtoning.

idated (*p. from* lapidate, *but little uſed*) Stoned, put death by ſtoning. *Scott.*

da'tion (*s. from* lapidate) The act of putting to th by ſtoning, the act of battering with ſtones.

ID'EOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lapis *a ſtone*) Stony, ving the nature of ſtone. *Ray.*

des'cence (*s. from* lapideſcent) A concretion of ſtone.

IDES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. lapideſco *to turn to e*) Turning to ſtone, forming into a concretion of ne.

IDIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. lapis *a ſtone, and* facio *make*) Forming into ſtone.

dif'ical (*adj. from* lapidific) Forming into ſtone, oting into ſtony concretions.

difica'tion (*s. from* lapidific) The act of forming o ſtone, a concretion of ſtone.

ID'ILEUM (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument for extract-g a ſtone out of the bladder.

IDIST (*s. from the* Lat. lapis) One who deals in cious ſtones, a jeweller. *Ray.*

IDOTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a lamp) A man's ne.

LLA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. lapis *a ſtone*) The faculty by which ſtony concretions are formed in an animal body. *Scott.*

LA'PIS (*s. in natural hiſtory, from the* Lat.) A ſtone.

LA'PIS ADMIRAB'ILIS (*s. in medicine, from the* Lat.) An artificial ſtone ſo called on account of its great virtues.

LA'PIS ARME'NUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A light brittle blue ſtone uſed in medicine.

LA'PIS BEZOAR'DICUS FOS'SILIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The foſſile bezoar.

LA'PIS CÆRU'LEUS ANGLICA'NUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The killow, a mineral found in Lancaſhire.

LA'PIS CALAMINA'RIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The calaminaris.

LA'PIS CALCA'RIUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The lime ſtone.

LA'PIS CARA'TILES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The foſſile unicornshorn.

LA'PIS CRU'SIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The croſs ſtone.

LA'PIS DIVI'NUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of jaſper.

Lap'iſe (*s. a hunting term*) The opening of a dog at the game. *Bailey.*

LA'PIS GALAC'TITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of indurated clay.

LA'PIS HÆMA'TITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The blood ſtone, the hæmatites.

LA'PIS HIBER'NICUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The Iriſh ſlate.

LA'PIS INFERNA'LIS (*s. in ſurgery*) An artificial cauſtic.

LA'PIS JUDA'ICUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſmall ſtone in the ſhape of an olive ſo called becauſe found in Judea.

LA'PIS LAZ'ULI (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

LA'PIS LIMA'RIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſmall white ſtone found in the head of a ſnail.

LA'PIS LI'PIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone of a deep blue colour.

LA'PIS MEDICAMENTO'SUS (*s. in medicine*) An artificial ſtone efficacious in diſeaſes of the reins.

LA'PIS MELI'TITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) An indurated clay of a pale white colour.

LA'PIS MOCH'THUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A finer ſort of the lapiſmelitites.

LA'PIS NEPHRIT'ICUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone of a green and white colour ſaid to be very efficacious in removing obſtructions in the urinary paſſages.

LA'PIS PECULA'RIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of talc.

LA'PIS THY'ITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of lapiſmelitites. *Dict. of Arts.*

LAP'LAND (*s. in geography*) The northern part of the continent of Europe.

Lap'land (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lapland, produced in Lapland.

Lap'lander (*s. from* Lapland) A native of Lapland.

Lap'landiſh (*adj. from* Lapland) Belonging to Lapland.

LAP'PA (*s. in botany*) The bur, the clotburr.

Lappa'cean (*adj. from* lappa) Belonging to the bur.

LAPPA'GO (*s. in botany*) The teazle.

Lappe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A lap, a skirt of a garment. *Chaucer.*

Lap'ped (*p. from* lap) Wound about, wrapped; licked up with the tongue.

Lap'per (*s. from* lap) One that laps up, one that licks up with the tongue.

Lap'pet (*s. from* lap) The part of a headdreſs that hangs looſe.

Lap'pice (*v. int. a hunting term*) To open in the leaſh or ſtring, to open as a greyhound in the courſe. *Ph.*

Lap'pice (*s. a hunting term*) The opening of a dog at the game. *Bailey.*

Lap'ping (*p. a. from* lap) Wrapping up, licking up with a quick and repeated motion of the tongue.

Lap'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of licking up with the tongue.

Lap'py (*adj a cant word*) Drunk, full of liquor. *Bailey.*

LAPSA'NA (*s. in botany*) The wild colewort.

LAPSE (*s. from the* Lat. lapſus *a fall*) A ſlip, a fall, a ſmall miſtake; a flow, a fall of water; a tranſlation of right from one to another.

Lapſe (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To fall by degrees, to glide ſlowly; to ſlip, to fail of by miſtake or inadvertency, to fall from truth or perfection.

Laps'ed (*p. from* lapſe) Fallen, gone, returned to a former ſtate, deſcended from one proprietor to another.

Laps'ing (*p. a. from* lapſe) Falling, ſliding, deſcending from one to another, returning to a former ſtate.

Lap'ſided (*adj. a ſea term*) Having one ſide heavier than the other.

Lapt (*v. t. pret. of* lap) Lapped, did lap. *Chapman.*

Lapt (*p. from* lap, *but not much uſed*) Lapped.

Lap'wing (*s. in ornithology*) The vanellus, a clamorous bird with long wings.

Lap'work (*s. from* lap, *and* work) A kind of work in which one part is wrapped over the other.

LA'QUEAR (*s. in architecture*) The inward roof, a cieling channelled and done with fretwork. *Phillips.*

LA'QUEUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The navelſtring.

LA'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the Naiads, the ſuppoſed mother of the houſhold gods.

LARAN'DA (*s. a different ſpelling*) Lara, the ſuppoſed mother of the lares or houſhold gods.

LARA'RIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The room in a houſe where the houſhold gods were placed.

Lar'board (*s. a ſea term*) The left ſide of the ſhip when you ſtand with the face to the head.

Lar'board (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the left ſide of a ſhip.

Lar'board (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To place on the left ſide of a ſhip.

LAR'CENY (*s. from the* Lat. latrocinium) A petty theft.

LARCH (*s. in botany*) The larix, a tree of the fir kind which drops its leaves in winter.

Larch'tree (*s. in botany*) The larix, the larch.

LARD (*s. from the* Lat. lardum) The greaſe of ſwine; the fleſh of ſwine, bacon.

Lard (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſtuff with bacon, to fatten, to mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

Larda'rium (*s. in old records*) The larder.

Larda'rius (*s. in old records*) The ſuperintendent of the larder.

Lard'ed (*p. from* lard) Stuffed with bacon, mixed with ſomething elſe by way of improvement; *with*, with: *as*, "Larded with *ſeveral ſorts of reaſons.*"

Lard'er (*s. from* lard) The room where meat is kept; a ſlaughter houſe. *Chaucer.*

Lard'erer (*s. from* larder) One who ſuperintends the larder.

Lard'ing (*p. a. from* lard) Stuffing with bacon, making fat; mixing with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

Lard'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſtuffing with bits of bacon, the fat with which any thing is larded.

Lard'ingmoney (*s. a local word*) A ſmall yearly rent paid to the lord of the manor of Bradford in Wiltſhire.

Lar'don (*s. from* lard) A bit of bacon, a ſtrip of bacon for larding. *Johnſon.*

Lardoo'n (*s. a different ſpelling*) A lardon, a bit of bacon. *Phillips.*

Lare (*s. not ſo common a word*) A lathe, a turner's bench. *Scott.*

Lare (*s. obſolete*) Learning. *Cole.*

La'reow (*s. obſolete*) A maſter. *Cole.*

LA'RES (*s. in heathen mythology, from* Lara) The houſhold gods uſually ſet up in ſome private place of the houſe or in the chimney corner.

LARGE (*adj. from the* Lat. largus) Big, bulky; wide, extenſive; copious, abundant; liberal, plentiful.

Large (*s. from the adj.*) Liberty, freedom, unconfinedneſs; *with* at: *as*, "*They walk* at large."

Large (*adj. obſolete*) Prodigal, expenſive. *Chaucer.*

La'rgely (*adv. from* large) Widely, extenſively, copiouſly, liberally, abundantly.

La'rgeneſs (*s. from* large) Bigneſs, greatneſs, wideneſs, extenſion.

Lar'ger (*adj. comp. of* large) Large in a greater degree.

LAR'GESS (*s. from the* French largeſſe) A gift, a preſent, a bounty.

Lar'geſt (*adj. ſup. of* large) Large in the greateſt degree.

LARGET'TO (*s. in muſic books*) A mode of time ſomething quicker than largo.

LARGIF'ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. largus *large, and* facio *to make*) Bounteous, beſtowing largely. *Cole.*

LARGIF'LUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. largus *large, and* fluo *to flow*) Flowing copiouſly. *Scott.*

LARGIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. largus *large, and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Speaking largely, full of words. *Bai.*

Largit'ion (*s. not much uſed*) The act of giving.

Largit'ional (*s. not much uſed*) An officer who had the diſpoſing of gifts. *Cole.*

LAR'GO (*s. in muſic*) A mode of time two degrees quicker than the adagio.

Lar'go (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to that movement in muſic which is two degrees quicker than the adagio.

LARICI'NA (*s. from the* Lat.) The gum of the larchtree, turpentine.

Lar'inch (*s. in botany, a different ſpelling*) The tree. Ph

Lar'inchtree (*s. a different ſpelling*) The larchtree.

LA'RIX (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The larch larch that produces turpentine.

LARK (*s. from the* Sax. lareſce) A well known bird.

Lark'er (*s. from* lark) A catcher of larks.

Lark'ſpur (*s. in botany, from* lark, *and* ſpur) The of a flowering plant.

LAR'MIER (*s. in architecture, from the* French *a tear*) The eaves of an houſe, the flat ſquare ber that forms the utmoſt projection of a cornic

Lar'on (*s. a different ſpelling*) A larron, a thief.

LAR'RON (*s. a law word, from the* French) A thi

Lar'ſon (*s. obſolete*) Theſt, robbery. Ch

LAR'VÆ (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed of wicked men continually roving from place to

Lar'vated (*adj. from* larvæ, *but not much uſed*) Fri with ghoſts; wearing a maſk.

Lar'um (*s. from* alarm) An alarm, a piece of clock to make a noiſe at a certain hour.

LA'RUS (*s. in ornithology*) The gull.

LARYNCOTO'MIA (*s. from the* Greek λαρυγξ *the pipe, and* τεμνω *to cut*) The operation of openin wind pipe.

Laryncot'omy (*s. from* laryncotomia) The operat opening the larynx to aſſiſt reſpiration.

LARYNGOTO'MIA (*s. a. different ſpelling*) The lar tomia.

Laryngot'omy (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lary my. *Dict. of*

LAR'YNX (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek λαρυγξ wind pipe, the trachea.

LAR'YNX (*s. in botany, but not ſo common*) The the larch.

Las (*s. an old word*) A gin, a ſnare.

Las (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Leſs. Ch

LASCIV'IATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. laſcivio *to w but not uſed*) To wanton.

LASCIV'IENT (*adj. from the* Lat. laſcivio *to pl wanton*) Frolickſome, wanton.

LASCIV'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. laſcivio *to w* Wanton, lewd; ſoft, luxurious.

Laſciv'iouſly (*adv. from* laſcivious) Wantonly, le

Laſciv'iouſneſs (*s. from* laſcivious) Wantonneſs, neſs.

LA'SER (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the zoin.

LASERPE'TIUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plant laſerwort.

La'ſerwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LASH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A ſtroke wit thing pliant and tough, the thong of a whi ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſarcaſm, a of ſatire; a ſnare, a trap; *but this ſenſe is now obſolete.*

Laſh (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſcourge, to ſtrike wi thing pliant, to beat with a noiſe as waves agai ſhore; to ſcourge with ſatire.

Laſh (*v. t. a ſea term*) To tie any thing down, to by tying.

Laſh (*v. int.*) To ply the whip; *with* at: *as*, laſh at *vice.*"

Laſh (*v. t. obſolete*) To let fall, to ſhed. Ch

Laſh'ed (*p. from* laſh) Scourged, ſtruck with ſome pliant; ſcourged with ſatire; tied down, faſten tying.

Laſh'er (*s. from* laſh) One that laſhes; a rope by any thing is laſhed or tied down.

Laſh'ing (*p. a. from* laſh) Scourging, ſtriking with thing pliant; tying down, faſtening by tying.

Laſh'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating whip, the act of ſcourging with ſatire, the tying down with ropes, the rope with whic thing is laſhed.

Laſh'ite, Laſh'lite (*s.*) A kind of forfeiture durin government of the Danes in England.

Lask (*s. a local word*) An immoderate looſeneſs belly.

Las'ket (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall line formed into a a loop.

Lask'ing (*adj. a ſea term*) Veering, going with a terly wind.

Laſs (*s. from* lad) A girl, a young woman.

Laſſe (*adj. obſole*) Leſs. Ch

Las'ſed (*adj. an old word*) Left.

LAS'SITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. laſſitudo) Fatigue, wea

Laſs'lorn (*adj. from* laſs, *and* lorn) Forſaken of hi treſs.

ST (*adj. from the* Sax. lateſt) Lateſt, following all the eſt, hindmoſt; utmoſt; next before the preſent. "*It was done* laſt *night*."

ſt (*s. from the adj.*) The end, the lateſt period, the ateſt effort. "*It is done at* laſt."

ſt (*adv. from the adj.*) At the laſt time, at the time ext before the preſent, in concluſion.

ST (*s. from the* Sax. læſt) The mould on which ſhoes re made.

ST (*s. from the* German) A load, a certain weight, a ertain meaſure.

ST (*v. int. from the* Sax. læſtan) To endure, to con-inue, to perſevere.

ſage (*s. from* laſt, *a load*) A cuſtom paid for freigh-age, the ballaſt of a ſhip.

ſing (*p. a. from* laſt) Enduring, continuing, perſevering.

ſing (*adj. from* laſt) Durable, perpetual.

ſingly (*adv. from* laſting) Perpetually.

ſingneſs (*s. from* laſting) Durableneſs, continuance.

ſly (*adv. from* laſt) In the laſt place, in the conclu-ion, at laſt.

t (*s. a local word*) A lath. *Bailey.*

t (*adj. a local word*) Slow, tedious, unreaſonable. *Bai.*

TCH (*s. from the* Dutch letſe) The moveable catch of door, a handle.

ch (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To faſten with a catch, to cloſe, to ſhut.

tche (*s. a ſea term*) A laſket, a loop made of a ſmall rope.

tche (*s. obſolete*) A trap, a ſnare. *Chaucer.*

tch'ed (*p. from* latch) Faſtened with a latch.

TCH'ET (*s. from the* French lacet) The ſtring of a ſhoe.

tch'ing (*p. a. from* latch) Faſtening by means of a latch.

tch'ing (*adj. a local word*) Contagious, infectious. *Co.*

TE (*adj. from the* Sax. læt) Far in the day, far in the night; contrary to early, laſt, lately gone, deceaſed.

te (*adv. from the adj.*) Lately.

te (*v. t. a local word*) To ſeek. *Cole.*

'TEBRÆ (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) Dens, hiding places.

'tebrous (*adj. from* latebræ) Full of dens, full of hiding places. *Cole.*

'ted (*adj. from* late) Belated, overtaken by the night.

'TEEN (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of triangular ſail.

t'eenſail (*s. a ſea term, from* lateen) A triangular kind of ſail.

t'eenyard (*s. a ſea term, from* lateen, *and* yard) The yard of a lateenſail. *Falconer.*

'tely (*adv. from* late) Not long ſince, but a little while ago.

'teneſs (*s. from* late) The time far advanced, the ſtate of being late.

t'en (*s. a different ſpelling*) Latten.

'TENT (*adj. from the* Lat. lateo *to lie hid*) Hidden, concealed, ſecret.

'ter (*adj. comp. of* late) Late in a greater degree.

AT'ERAL (*adj. from the* Lat. latus *a ſide*) Belonging to the ſide, growing out on the ſide, placed on the ſide, coming in a direction parallel to the horizon.

teral'ity (*s. from* lateral) The ſtate or quality of having diſtinct ſides.

t'erally (*adv. from* lateral) By the ſide, ſidewiſe.

'tered (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) Did loiter. *Chau.*

'tered (*p. obſolete*) Belated, delayed. *Chaucer.*

AT'ERAN (*s.*) A palace of Rome given to the pope by the emperor Conſtantine famous for the ſeveral councils held in it.

t'eran (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a famous council held at Rome in the year 1513.

teri'tious (*adj. not authorized*) Like brick, made of brick. *Cole.*

'teſt (*adj. ſup. of* late) Late in the greateſt degree.

'teward (*adv. from* late) Somewhat late.

ATH (*s. from the* Sax. latta) A long thin piece of wood chiefly uſed in ſupporting the tiles on houſes.

th (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fit up with laths.

ATH (*s. from the* Sax. læth) A part of a country, a diviſion of a country.

th (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a diviſion of a country, ariſing from a diviſion of a country. *Bacon.*

th (*s. now become a local word*) A barn. *Chaucer.*

th'brick (*s. from* lath, *and* brick) Brick much longer than uſual.

the (*s. a different ſpelling*) A diviſion of a county.

ATHE (*s. the derivation is not noted*) An engine for turning, a turner's bench, a turner's inſtrument.

the (*s. a local word*) A barn; reſt, eaſe. *Bailey.*

th'ed (*p. from* lath) Fitted up with laths.

A'THER (*v. int. from the* Sax. lethran) To form a foam, to turn into froth.

La'ther (*v. t.*) To cover with the froth of ſoap and water.

La'ther (*s. from the verb*) Froth, ſoam, the froth of ſoap and water.

La'thered (*p. from* lather) Covered with the froth of ſoap and water.

La'thering (*p. a. from* lather) Covering with the froth of ſoap and water, turning into lather.

Lath'ing (*p. a. from* lath) Fitting up with laths.

Lath'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of fitting up with laths, the part filled up with laths.

Lath'ing (*s. obſolete, or local*) An intreaty, an invitation. *Bailey.*

LATHRÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of toothwort.

Lath'reeve (*s. from* lathe, *and* reeve) An officer in the Saxon government who preſided over the chief diviſion of a county.

Lath'reve (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lathreeve. *Scott.*

LATH'YR (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lathyris. *Phillips.*

LATHY'RIS (*s. in botany*) The garden ſpurge. *Scott.*

LATHY'RUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the chicklingvetch.

LA'TIAR (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feaſt in honour of Jupiter.

LA'TIBLE (*s. from the* Lat. lateo *to be hid, but not uſed*) A hiding place. *Cole.*

Lat'iclave (*s. from* laticlavius) The laticlavius.

LATICLA'VIUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A coat or tunic trimmed with broad ſtuds like the head of a nail and worn by perſons of diſtinction.

LATIFO'LIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. latus *broad, and* folium *a leaf*) Having broad leaves, broad leaved.

LAT'IN (*adj. from* Latium *the ancient name of Italy*) Belonging to the ancient inhabitants of Italy, belonging to the language ſpoken by the ancient inhabitants of Italy; written in the language of the old Romans, ſpoken in the language of the old Romans, verſed in the language of the old Romans.

Lat'in (*s. from the adj.*) A Latin author, a Latin exerciſe; the language of the old Romans.

Lat'ine (*s. a different ſpelling*) The Latin.

Lat'iniſm (*s. from* Latin) A Latin idiom, a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latins.

Lat'iniſt (*s. from* Latin) One verſed in the Latin tongue.

Latin'ity (*s. from* Latin) The ſtyle of the Latin tongue, pure Latin.

Lat'inize (*v. int. from* Latin) To expreſs one's ſelf after the manner of the Latins, to uſe Latin idioms.

Lat'inized (*p. from* latinize) Expreſſed after the manner of the Latins. *Watts.*

Lat'inizing (*p. a. from* latinize) Uſing the modes of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin language.

LA'TION (*s. a philoſophical term*) Local motion, the tranſlation of a natural body from one place to another in a right line.

LATIROS'TROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. latus *wide, and* roſtrum *a beak*) Having a broad beak, broad-beaked.

Lat'iſh (*adj. from* late) Growing late, rather late.

LATIS'SIMUS DORSI (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) A muſcle of the arm.

Lat'itancy (*s. from* latitant) The ſtate of lying hid.

LAT'ITANT (*adj. from the* Lat. latito *to lie hid*) Lying hid, concealed.

LAT'ITAT (*s. a law term*) A writ from the king's Bench to apprehend a defendent who has concealed himſelf.

LAT'ITATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. latito *to lie hid*) To lurk in concealment, to lie hid. *Bailey.*

LATITA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. latito *to lie hid*) The ſtate of being concealed.

LAT'ITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. latitudo *breadth*) Extent, breadth, room, ſpace; a licentious interpretation; the extent of the earth or heavens from the equator to either pole; a particular degree or diſtance reckoned from the equator.

Latitudina'rian (*adj. from* latitude) Unreſtrained, thinking at large, acting at large.

Latitudina'rian (*s. from the adj.*) One who acts in matters of religion without reſtraint, one who departs from the generally received ſyſtem of truth.

LAT'OMY (*s. not uſed, from the* Greek λας *a ſtone, and* τεμνώ *to cut*) A ſtone quarry. *Cole.*

Lat'omiſt (*s. from* latomy) A maſon, a ſtonecutte

Lat'on (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Latten.

LATO'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The mother of Apollo and Diana.

Lato'nian (*adj. from* Latona) Belonging to Latona, proceeding from Latona.

Lat'oun (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Latten. *Chaucer.*

LAʹTOR (*s. from the* Lat. fero latus *to carry, but not uſed*) A bearer, a meſſenger. *Cole.*

LAʹTRANT (*adj. from the* Lat. latro *to bark*) Barking, ſnarling. *Tickell.*

LATRAʹTION (*s. from the* Lat. latro *to bark*) The act of barking like a dog.

Laʹtred (*adj. obſolete*) Loitered. *Bailey.*

LATRIʹA (*s. from the* Greek λατρεια) The higheſt kind of worſhip, divine worſhip of the higheſt kind as diſtinguiſhed by the papiſts from the dulia.

LATROCINAʹTION (*s. from the* Lat. latro *a robber*) The act of robbing, a depredation.

LATROCINʹIUM (*s. in old charters*) The prerogative of adjudging and executing thieves; larceny, theſt.

Latʹrociny (*s. from* latrocinium) Larceny, theſt, robbery. *Bailey.*

Latte (*p. obſolete*) Led, inſtructed. *Chaucer.*

LATʹTEN (*s. from the* Brit. lottwn) A thin plate of iron tinned over; braſs, a mixture of copper and calaminaris. *Johnſon.*

Latʹten (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of thin plates of iron tinned over.

Latʹtenbraſs (*s. from* latten, *and* braſs) Thin plates of braſs.

Latʹter (*adj. comp. of* late, *but not uſed when a compariſon is made*) Modern, lately done, mentioned laſt of two. "*Theſe are* latter *fruits.*" *But when the compariſon is fully expreſſed* later *is always uſed; as,* "*Theſe fruits are* later *than the reſt.*"

Latʹterly (*adv. from* latter, *but not uſed by good writers*) Lately, in the laſt part of life.

Latʹtermath (*s. from* latter, *and* math) The graſs that grows after the firſt mowing, a ſecond mowing.

LATʹTICE (*s. of conjectural derivation*) A window fitted up with a kind of network, a window made with wire or laths croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

Latʹtice (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fit up a window with a kind of network.

Latʹticed (*p. from* lattice) Fitted up with a kind of network.

Latʹticing (*p. a. from* lattice) Fitting up with a kind of network.

Latʹtir (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Latter. *Chaucer.*

LAʹTUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſide.

LAʹTUS RECʹTUM (*s. in conics*) The parameter.

LAVAMENʹTUM (*s. from the* Lat. lavo *to waſh*) A fomentation. *Scott.*

LAVANʹDULA (*s. in botany*) The lavander, a genus of plants.

Laʹvare (*s. an old word*) A lavatory, a place to waſh in. *Cole.*

LAVAREʹDO (*s. from the* Lat. lavo *to waſh, but not much uſed*) A waſh; a place where gold is got out of the earth by waſhing. *Scott.*

LAVAʹTION (*s. from the* Lat. lavo *to waſh*) The act of waſhing.

LAVATOʹRIUM (*s. in old records*) A waſh houſe, a laundry.

LAVʹATORY (*s. from the* Lat. lavo *to waſh*) A waſh, the lotion with which any diſeaſed part is waſhed; a place where gold is gotten out of the earth by waſhing.

LAʹVATRINE (*s. from the* Lat. lavo *to waſh*) A ſink, a place in a kitchen to waſh in. *Cole.*

LAUD (*s. from the* Lat. laus *praiſe, nearly obſolete*) Praiſe, honor, that part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

Laud (*v. t. from the ſub. nearly obſolete*) To praiſe, to celebrate.

Laudʹable (*adj. from* laud) Worthy of praiſe, commendable; healthy, ſalubrious.

Laudʹableneſs (*s. from* laudable) The ſtate of being laudable.

Laudʹably (*adv. from* laudable) In a manner deſerving praiſe.

LAUʹDANUM (*s. in medicine*) A preparation of opium, a ſleepy potion.

Laudʹative (*adj. from* laud) Praiſing, comprizing praiſe.

Laude (*s. obſolete*) A morning prayer, an evening prayer, an act of devotion. *Chaucer.*

Laudʹed (*p. from* laud, *nearly obſolete*) Praiſed, celebrated.

LAUDʹER (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in the county of Mers.

LAUDIMʹIUM (*s. in the civil law*) The fiftieth part of the value of an eſtate paid by a new proprietor to the tenant for inveſtiture or leave of poſſeſſion. *Scott.*

Laudʹing (*p. a. from* laud, *nearly obſolete*) Praiſing, celebrating in acts of devotion.

LAUʹDUM (*s. a law term*) The award of an arbitrator.

LAVE (*v. t. from the* L. lavo *to waſh*) To waſh, to ba to lade, to draw out.

Lave (*v. int.*) To bathe, to waſh in the water.

Laʹved (*p. from* lave) Waſhed, bathed.

Lavʹedon (*s. in the manage*) An iron grey gennet.

LAVEEʹR (*v. int. from the* Dutch laveeren) To cha the direction frequently in a courſe.

Laveeʹring (*p. a. from* laveer) Changing the courſe quently. *Dry*

Laʹven (*v. t. obſolete*) To lave, to draw out. *Ch*

LAVʹENDER (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Lavʹendercotton (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Lavʹendir (*s. obſolete*) A laundreſs. *Ch*

LAVʹENHAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a marke Tueſday, and is 61 miles from London.

Lavʹenham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lavenh made at Lavenham.

Laʹver (*s. from* lave) A waſhing veſſel.

Laʹver (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant which gr in water.

Lavʹerbread (*s. from* laver, *and* bread) A ſort of food m of a ſea plant.

LAVERʹNA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed g deſs of thieves.

Laʹverock (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, a of lark. *Chau*

LAUGH (*v. int. from the* Sax. hlahan) To make noiſe which ſudden merriment excites. *Figurati* To appear gay, to appear fertile; *with* at, to deri

Laugh (*v. t.*) To ſcorn, to deride.

Laugh (*s. from the verb*) The convulſive motion noiſe occaſioned by ſudden merriment.

Laughʹable (*adj. from* laugh) Exciting laughter, pr to be laughed at.

Laughʹand (*p. obſolete*) Laughing. *Chau*

Laughʹed (*p. from* laugh) Treated with ridicule, ſc ed, derided.

Laughʹer (*s. from* laugh) One that laughs.

Laughʹing (*p. a. from* laugh) Making the convu motion or noiſe occaſioned by ſudden merriment, ling.

Laughʹing (*s. from the part.*) The noiſe occaſioned ſudden merriment.

Laughʹingly (*adv. from* laughing) Merrily, laughter.

Laughʹingſtock (*s. from* laughing, *and* ſtock) An o of ridicule.

Laughʹter (*s. from* laugh) A laugh, the act of laugh the inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

LAVʹINGTON (*s.*) A town in Wiltſhire; it has a ma on Wedneſday, and is 89 miles from London.

Lavʹington (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Laving made at Lavington.

LAVʹISH (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Profuſe, waſt prodigal; wild, unreſtrained.

Lavʹiſh (*v. t. from the adj.*) To waſte, to ſcatter profuſion.

Lavʹiſhed (*p. from* laviſh) Waſted, ſcattered in p ſion.

Lavʹiſher (*s. from* laviſh) One that laviſhes, a prod

Lavʹiſher (*adj. comp. of* laviſh) Laviſh in a greate gree.

Lavʹiſheſt (*adj. ſup. of* laviſh, *not much uſed*) Laviſh i greateſt degree.

Lavʹiſhly (*adv. from* laviſh) Profuſely, prodigally.

Lavʹiſhment (*s. from* laviſh, *but not ſo much uſed*) La neſs, prodigality.

Lavʹiſhneſs (*s. from* laviſh) Prodigality, profuſion.

Lauʹncegays (*s. an old word*) Unlawful weapons.

LAUNʹCELOT (*s. the old ſpelling*) Lancelot, a name. *Cha*

LAUNʹCESTON (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwal has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to liament, and is 214 miles from London.

Launʹceſton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Launce made at Launceſton.

Launch (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from* lance) To force the ſea; to rove at large, to expatiate; *with* out "*He* launches out *into a very flowery path.*"

Launch (*v. t.*) To puſh into the water, to dart from hand; to throw off the ſtocks into the water.

Launchʹed (*p. from* launch) Thrown off the ſtocks the water, thrown from the hand, ſet on float.

Launchʹing (*p. a. from* launch) Throwing off the into the water, throwing from the hand, rovi large, expatiating.

Launchʹing (*s. from the part.*) The act of throwin the ſtocks into the water, the act of throwing fro hand.

ND (*ſ. from the* Brit. lawn) A lawn, a plain between oods. *Shakeſpeare.*

′der (*ſ, in tin works*) A trench for waſhing ore. *Sc.*

′dreſs (*ſ. from* laundry) A woman whoſe employ-ent is to waſh and iron clothes.

N′DRY (*ſ. from the* French lavandiere) The room which clothes are waſhed and ironed, the ſtate waſhing.

VOLT, LAVOL′TA (*ſ. from the* French) An old nce.

′RA (*ſ. in church hiſtory*) A number of little cells joining to each other inhabited by hermits.

′REA (*ſ. in botany*) The laurel, the bay tree.

reat (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Crowned with laurel, longing to the king's poet.

′REATE (*adj. from the* Lat. laurus) Crowned with urel.

reated (*adj. from* laureate) Crowned with laurel.

rea′tion (*ſ. from* laureate) The act of crowning with rel; a permiſſion to take the degree of maſter of ts in the univerſities of Scotland.

′REL (*ſ. in botany*) The name of a ſhrub, a kind of y tree.

rel (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the laurel, de of laurel.

reled (*adj. from* laurel) Crowned with laurel, deco-ted with laurel. *Johnſon.*

relled (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Laureled. *Pope.*

reltree (*ſ. from* laurel, *and* tree) The laurel.

′RENCE (*ſ.*) A man's name.

rental′ia (*ſ. in Roman antiquity*) A feſtival in honour Laurentia.

REN′TIA (*ſ.*) The name of a woman, the nurſe to omulus and Remus.

RE′OLA (*ſ. from the* Lat. laurea) A wreathe of rel, a crown of laurel.

rer (*ſ. an obſolete ſpelling*) The laurel. *Chaucer.*

rere (*ſ. obſolete*) The laurel. *Chaucer.*

ret (*ſ. from* laureated) A gold coin of James the Iſt.

RIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. laurus *a laurel, and o to bear*) Bearing laurel, producing laurel. *Bai.*

′iole (*ſ. obſolete*) The laurel. *Chaucer.*

ROCERAS′SUS (*ſ. in botany*) A kind of laurel, the erry baytree.

′RUS (*ſ. in botany*) The baytree.

RUSTI′NUS (*ſ. in botany*) The wild bay.

rytre (*ſ. obſolete*) The laurel. *Chaucer.*

W (*ſ. from the* Sax. laga) A decree, an edict, a ſtatute, udicial proceſs, an eſtabliſhed mode of proceeding, rule of action, a conformity to the laws, that which lawful.

W (*ſ. from the* Sax. *but now obſolete or local*) A hill. *Scott.*

(*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to law, uſed in pro-ſſes at law.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To expediate, to cut out the lls of a dog's foot.

e (*adj. obſolete*) Low. *Chaucer.*

′ed (*p. from* law) Expediated.

′ful (*adj. from* law) Conformable to law, legal, le-timate.

′fully (*adv. from* lawful) In a lawful manner, con-rmably to the laws.

′fulneſs (*ſ. from* lawful) The ſtate of being lawful, nformity to the laws.

′giver (*ſ. from* law, *and* giver) A legiſlator, one at makes laws.

′giving (*adj. from* law, *and* give) Giving laws, legis-ive.

h′ghid (*v. int. obſolete*) Laughed, did laugh. *Ch.*

′ing (*p. a. from* law) Expediating, cutting out the lls of the feet.

′ing (*ſ. from the part.*) The act of cutting out the lls of the feet.

′leſs (*adj. from* law) Unreſtrained by law, illegal, dding defiance to the law.

′leſsly (*adv. from* lawleſs) In a manner contrary to w, in defiance of the law.

′leſs (*ſ. from* lawleſs) Illegality, the ſtate of an out-w. *Scott.*

′maker (*ſ. from* law, *and* maker) A legiſlator, one ho makes laws.

N (*ſ. from the* Brit.) An open ſpace between oods.

N (*ſ. from the* French linon) Fine linen, the kind linen of which the ſleeves of biſhops are made.

n (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of fine linen, made of wn.

uit (*ſ. from* law, *and* ſuit) A ſuit at law, a proceſs law, a litigation.

Law′yer (*ſ. from* law) One who profeſſes the law, an advocate, a pleader, one ſkilled in the law.

LAX (*adj. from the* Lat. laxus) Looſe, unreſtrained, vague, wanting rigid exactneſs; ſlack, void of tenſion; affected with a looſeneſs, troubled with a diarrhœa.

Lax (*ſ. from the adj.*) A diarrhœa, a looſeneſs.

LAX (*ſ. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſalmon.

Lax′ament (*ſ. not much uſed, from* lax) A relaxation, a refreſhment. *Scott.*

LAXAN′TIA (*ſ. with phyſicians*) Looſening medicines, medicines producing a moderate diſcharge by ſtool.

Lax′ated (*adj. from* lax) Looſened. *Scott.*

Lax′atiſe (*ſ. obſolete*) A looſeneſs, a purgative medicine. *Chaucer.*

Laxa′tion (*ſ. from* lax) The act of looſening, the ſtate of being looſened.

Lax′ative (*adj. from* lax) Looſening, having the power to open the body.

Lax′ative (*ſ. from the adj.*) A gentle purgative, a medicine that opens the bowels without ſtimulation.

Lax′ativeneſs (*ſ. from* laxative) The power of opening the body without ſtimulation.

Lax′ity (*ſ. from* lax) The want of coheſion, the want of compreſſion, the want of tenſion, ſlackneſs, a moderate looſeneſs of the body.

Lax′neſs (*ſ. from* lax) Laxity, the want of preciſion, the want of tenſion, a moderate looſeneſs of the body.

LAY (*v. t. from the* Sax. leegan) To place horizontally, to beat down flat on the ground, to put, to place, to ſettle; to ſtill, to calm, to allay; to propagate by layers, to repoſit; to apply, to put together, to conjoin; to exclude eggs; to wager; to charge, to impute, to impoſe, to enjoin; to ſcheme, to contrive. *To lay apart*, to reject, to put away. *To lay aſide*, to put away. *To lay away*, to put from. *To lay before*, to expoſe to view, to diſplay. *To lay by*, to reſerve, to diſmiſs. *To lay down*, to depoſit, to quit, to reſign; to commit, to repoſe, to advance as a propoſition. *To lay for*, to attempt by ambuſh. *To lay forth*, to diffuſe, to expatiate; to place a dead perſon in a decent poſture. *To lay hold of*, to ſeize, to catch. *To lay in*, to ſtore, to treaſure. *To lay on*, to apply with violence. *To lay open*, to ſhew, to expoſe. *To lay over*, to incruſt, to cover. *To lay out*, to expend, to diſcover, to plan, to exert. *To lay to*, to charge upon, to apply with vigour, to attack. *To lay together*, to collect, to bring into one view. *To lay under*, to ſubject. *To lay up*, to ſtore, to treaſure, to confine. *To lay upon*, to importune, to requeſt with earneſtneſs and repeated applications.

Lay (*v. int.*) To bring eggs, to contrive. *To lay about*, to ſtrike on all ſides. *To lay at*, to ſtrike, to endeavour to ſtrike. *To lay on*, to ſtrike, to beat. *To lay out*, to take meaſure, to enquire after.

Lay (*ſ. from the verb*) A row, a ſtratum; a wager.

LAY (*ſ. from the* Sax. leag, *ſuppoſed not to be ſo correct a ſpelling*) A lea, a piece of ground that lies unploughed, a meadow.

LAY (*ſ. from the* French) A ſong, a poem.

LAY (*adj. from the* Greek λαος *the people*) Belonging to the laity, belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

Lay (*v. int. pret. of* lie) Did lie.

Lay (*ſ. obſolete*) Law. *Chaucer.*

Laye (*ſ. a local word*) A flame of fire. *Bailey.*

Lay′er (*ſ. from* lay) A row, a ſtratum; a hen that lays; the ſprig of a plant laid down for propagation.

Lay′ing (*p. a. from* lay) Placing, repoſiting, placing horizontally; applying, conjoining, imputing, expoſing, wagering, ſcheming.

Lay′man (*ſ. from* lay, *and* man) One of the people diſtinct from the clergy; a kind of image.

Lay′ſoil (*ſ. from* lay, *and* ſoil) A layſtall. *Bailey.*

Lay′ſour (*ſ. obſolete*) Leiſure. *Chaucer.*

Lay′ſtall (*ſ. from* lay, *and* ſtall) A place to lay dung in, a heap of dung.

LA′ZAR (*ſ. from* Lazarus) One afflicted with nauſeous and peſtilential diſeaſes, a leper.

Lazaret′to (*ſ. from* lazar) An hoſpital, a houſe for the reception of diſeaſed people.

La′zarhouſe (*ſ. from* lazar, *and* houſe) An hoſpital, a houſe for the reception of poor diſeaſed people.

Laz′arite (*ſ. from* Lazarus) One of a particular order of the religious among the papiſts.

La′zarous (*ſ. obſolete*) A leper. *Chaucer.*

LAZ′ARUS (*ſ. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the help of the Lord) A man's name.

Laz′arwort (*ſ. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Laz′ere (*ſ. obſolete*) A lazar, a leper. *Chaucer.*

La′zier (*adj. comp. of* lazy) Lazy in a greater degree.

La′zieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lazy) Lazy in the greateſt degree.

La′zily (*adv. from* lazy) Idly, ſluggiſhly, heavily.

La′zineſs (*s. from* lazy) Idleneſs, ſluggiſhneſs, dulneſs.

La′zing (*adj. from* lazy) Idle, ſluggiſh.

LAZ′ULI (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone variegated with blue, white, and yellow, the lapis lazuli.

La′zule (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The lazuli. *Phillips.*

LA′ZY (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Idle, ſluggiſh, unwilling to work; ſlow, tedious.

LEA (*s. from the* Sax. leag *a paſture*) An incloſed paſture ground, a lawn.

Lea (*s. with weavers*) A certain quantity or length of yarn, two hundred turns of four yards each.

Leach (*s. with miners in the North*) Hard work.

Leach (*v. t. in carving*) To cut up. "Leach *that* brawn." *Scott.*

Leach′er (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A lecher.

Leach′erous (*adj. from* leacher, *but not a common ſpelling*) Lecherous.

Leach′ertrough (*s. in ſalt works*) A place in which the ſalt is ſet to drain.

LEAD (*v. t. from the* Sax. lædan) To guide, to guide by the hand, to conduct, to introduce, to induce, to draw, to allure, to paſs, to ſpend in ſome certain manner, to conduct as a commander.

Lead (*v. int.*) To go firſt, to ſhew the way, to conduct as a commander.

Lead (*s. from the verb, but rather a low word*) The firſt place, the guidance.

LEAD (*s. the* a *is ſcarcely ſounded, from the* Sax. læd) A ſoft heavy metal.

Lead (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fit with lead.

Lead′ed (*p. from* lead) Fitted with lead; *with* with: *as*, "Leaded with *gold and blue.*" *Bacon.*

Lead′en (*adj. from* lead) Made of lead; heavy, dull, unwilling.

Lead′er (*s. from* lead) One that leads, a captain, a commander, one who is at the head of any party.

Lead′ing (*p. a. from* lead) Conducting, going before, acting a principal part; fitting up with lead.

Lead′ing (*s. from the part.*) A direction, the act of conducting.

Lea′dingſtrings (*s. from* leading, *and* ſtring) The ſtrings by which children are held from falling.

Lead′man (*s. from* lead, *and* man) One who leads a dance.

Lead′wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a herb.

LEAF (*s. from the* Sax.) One of the parts which compoſe the foliage of a plant; that part of a book which contains two pages, one ſide of a double door; any thing reduced to a very thin ſubſtance; any thing reſembling a leaf.

Leaf (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To produce leaves, to bring leaves.

Leaf′dian (*s. an old word*) A lady. *Phillips.*

Leaf′gold (*s. from* leaf, *and* gold) Gold beaten into exceedingly thin plates.

Leaf′leſs (*adj. from* leaf) Void of leaves, ſtripped of leaves.

Leaf′ſilver (*s. from* leaf, *and* ſilver) Silver beaten into leaves; a fine anciently paid by a tenant to his lord for leave to plough and ſow.

Leaf′y (*adj. from* leaf) Full of leaves.

LEAGUE (*s. from the* Lat. ligo *to bind*) A confederacy, a combination.

League (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To unite, to join in confederacy.

LEAGUE (*s. from the* French lieue) A meaſure of length containing three miles.

Lea′gued (*p. from* league) Joined in confederacy.

LEA′GUER (*s. from the* Dutch heleggeren) The inveſtment of a town, a ſiege.

Lea′guing (*p. a. from* league) Joining in confederacy.

LE′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* weary) The name of a woman.

LEAK (*s. from the* Dutch leck) A breach or hole which lets out water, a fiſſure or hole which lets in water.

Leak (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To let water out, to let water in, to drop through a fiſſure or breach.

Leak′age (*s. from* leak) An allowance for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures, that which is loſt by leaking.

Leak′ing (*p. a. from* leak) Letting out the contained liquor, letting in water, dropping from a fiſſure or breach in a veſſel.

Leak′y (*adj. from* leak) Having leaks, in a battered condition; loquacious, apt to reveal ſecrets.

Leam (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A leaſh. *Urry.*

Leam′er (*s. with hunters, from* leam) A kind of hound. *Urry.*

LEAN (*v. int. from the* Sax. hlinan) To incline, to reſt againſt, to tend towards; *with* to: *as*, "*To* lean t *old cuſtoms.*"

LEAN (*adj. from the* Sax. hlæne) Void of fat, w fleſh, meagre; low, poor, hungry.

Lean (*s. from the adj.*) The muſcular fleſh as diſtin ed from the fat.

Lean (*adv. from the adj. often uſed in compoſition*) gerly, poorly.

Lean′er (*adj. comp. of* lean) Lean in a greater deg

Lean′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* lean) Lean in the greateſt deg

Lean′faced (*adj. from* lean, *and* face) Having a face.

Lean′fleſhed (*adj. from* lean, *and* fleſh) Meagre in

Lean′ing (*p. a. from* lean) Reclining, bending, againſt.

Lean′looked (*adj. from* lean, *and* look) Looking having little appearance of fleſh. *D*

Leanly (*adv. from* lean) Meagerly, thinly, w much fleſh.

Lean′neſs (*s. from* lean) Meagerneſs, want of fleſh of bulk.

Leant (*v. int. pret. of* lean) Leaned, did lean.

LEAP (*v. int. from the* Sax. hleopan) To jump, to to ſpring, to fly, to ſtart, to ruſh with violence.

Leap (*v. t.*) To paſs over by leaping; to comp beaſts.

Leap (*s. from the verb*) A jump, a bound, the act o ing, the ſpace paſſed over by leaping; a ſudden tion; the embrace of animals; a kind of wheel vice to take fiſh in. *P*

Leap (*s. a local word*) Half a buſhel.

Leap′frog (*s. from* leap, *and* frog) A kind of p which children imitate the leap of frogs.

Leap′ing (*p. a. from* leap) Jumping, bounding, over by a leap.

Leap′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of jumping, t brace of beaſts.

Leap′year (*s. from* leap, *and* year) The biſſextile year which has one day more than the commo

Lear (*s. obſolete*) Inſtruction, learning. *S*

LEARN (*v. t. from the* Sax. leornian) To acqui knowledge of, to get acquainted with; to teac *this ſenſe ſeems not ſo proper.* *S*

Learn (*v. int.*) To take by initiation, to improve ample; *with* of: *as*, "Learn of *me.*" *And ſo* *with* from: *as*, "*You may* learn from *us.*"

Learn′ed (*p. from* learn) Stored with learning, i ed, taught.

Learn′ed (*adj. from* learn) Verſed in ſcience, kn ſkilful.

Learn′edly (*adv. from* learned) With knowledge, ſkill.

Learn′er (*s. from* learn) One that learns, one learning the rudiments of any art or ſcience.

Learn′ing (*p. a. from* learn) Acquiring knowled tending to the rudiments of ſome art or ſcience.

Learn′ing (*s. from the part.*) Scholaſtic knowledg rature, ſkill.

LEASE (*s. from the* French laiſſer) A contract by a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of lands or tene a deed of conveyance, a tenure.

Leaſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To let by leaſe, to g leaſe of lands or tenements.

LEASE (*v. int. the* ſ *is ſounded ſoft, from the* Dutch To glean, to pick up what the harveſt men have

Leaſe (*v. t.*) To pick up the ſcattered ears of c clear a field of the ears of corn left by the harve

Leaſe (*s. an old word*) Praiſe.

Leas′ed (*p. a. from* leaſe, *the* s *is pronounced ha* out on leaſe.

Leas′ed (*p. from* leaſe, *the* s *pronounced ſoft*) G from a field, picked up after the reapers.

Leas′er (*s. from* leaſe, *the* s *pronounced ſoft*) A gle a field, one that picks up ears of corn after the r

LEASH (*s. from the* French leſſe) The leather th which the falconer holds his hawk, the ſtrin which a dog is led; a band to tie any thing.

Leaſh (*s. a hunting term*) The number three, a br half.

Leaſh (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bind, to hold in a

Leaſh′ed (*p. from* leaſh) Bound, held in a ſtring.

Leaſh′ing (*p. a. from* leaſh) Binding, leadin ſtring.

Leaſh′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of binding, of tying together with a leaſh, that with whi thing is leaſhed.

Leaſht (*v. t. pret. of* leaſh) Leaſhed, did laſh.

Leaſht (*p. from* leaſh) Leaſhed, tied together.

Leas′ing (*p. a. from* leaſe, *the* s *pronounced ha* ting out on leaſe.

ing (*p. a. from* leaſe, *the* s *pronounced ſoft*) Glean- g, picking up ears of corn after the reapers.

ING (*s. nearly obſolete, from the* Sax. leaſe, *the* s nounced ſoft*) Falſehood, lies. *Pſalms.*

ings (*s. plu. of* leaſing, *but not much uſed, and now* wn *quite obſolete*) Falſehoods, lies. *Prior.*

ee' (*s. from* leaſe, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A ee, one to whom a leaſe is granted.

ſor (*s. from* leaſe, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The ſor, the perſon who grants a leaſe. *Scott.*

ſing (*s. an old word*) Leaſing, falſehood. *Bai.*

(*adj. ſup. of* little) Smalleſt, ſmall in the utmoſt de- ee.

(*adv. from the adj.*) In the ſmalleſt degree, in the weſt degree.

(*s. from the adj.*) The loweſt degree, the loweſt nputation. "*He continued at* leaſt *a year.*"

ure (*s. not ſo common nor correct a ſpelling*) Lei- e. *Scott.*

SY (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Flimſy, looſe of ture. *Aſcham.*

(*s. a local word*) The trench or trunk that conveys ter to or from a mill. *Bailey.*

h (*s. a local word*) A lathe, a barn. *Scott.*

TH'ER (*s. from the* Sax. lethen) The dreſſed hide of animal. *In droll ſtyle,* The skin.

h'er (*adj. from the ſub. ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) longing to leather, made of leather.

h'erbreeches (*s. from* leather, *and* breeches) Breeches de of leather.

h'ercoat (*s. from* leather, *and* coat) The name of an ple with a remarkably tough rind.

h'erdreſſer (*s. from* leather, *and* dreſs) One who eſſes leather.

h'ermouthed (*adj. from* leather, *and* mouth) Having outh without teeth in the fore part as ſeveral ſorts fiſhes.

h'ern (*adj. from* leather) Made of leather.

h'erſeller (*s. from* leather, *and* ſell) One who deals leather.

h'ery (*adj. from* leather), Reſembling leather.

de (*adj. obſolete*) Ignorant, rude, unlearned. *Ch.*

VE (*s. from the* Sax. leafe) A grant of liberty, a per- ſſion; a farewel, an adieu.

VE (*v. t. of uncertain derivation*) To quit, to for- e; to let remain, to have remaining; to give up, reſign, to bequeath; to permit, to deſiſt from. *To ve off,* to deſiſt from, to forſake. *To leave out,* to it, to neglect.

e (*v. int.*) To ceaſe, to deſiſt. *To leave off,* to ſtop, deſiſt.

e (*v. t. not uſed*) To levy, to raiſe. *Spenſer.*

ved (*adj. from* leaves) Furniſhed with leaves, made h leaves, having folds.

'EN (*s. from the* French levain) A piece of dough d inſtead of barm in making bread, a ferment mixed h any body to open the parts and make it light; mixture which makes a general change in the ſs.

en (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To raiſe by means of lea- , to ferment with leaven; to taint, to imbue.

'ened (*p. from* leaven) Raiſed with leaven, fer- nted with leaven, tainted, imbued.

'ening (*p. a. from* leaven) Raiſing with leaven, menting with leaven, tainting, imbuing.

'ening (*s. from the part.*) The act of fermenting by ven, the ſtate of being fermented with leaven, a mentation, a taint.

er (*s. from* leave) One that forſakes, one that ves.

er (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A lever. *Scott.*

s (*s. plu. of* leaf) Two or more of the parts ich form the foliage of plants; two or more folds door, two or more parts of a book which open contain two pages.

ing (*p. a. from* leave) Forſaking, giving up, ſuf- g to remain, bequeathing, breaking off, deſiſting.

ings (*s. from the part.*) A remnant, that which has n left, remains.

te (*s. obſolete*) Loyalty, faithfulneſs. *Chaucer.*

ty (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Loyalty. *Bailey.*

y (*adj. from* leaf) Full of leaves, covered with ves.

(*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To leaſe, to glean. *Phillips.*

ANON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* white) A diſtrict he land of Canaan famous for the growth of a parti- ar ſpecies of cedar.

E'US (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a man of courage) an's name.

LECANOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek λεκανη *a baſon, and* μαντεια *magic*) Divination by means of water in a baſon.

Lecca'tor (*s. in old records*) A deboſhee.

LECH (*v. t. from the* French lecher, *but not uſed*) To lick. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lech (*v. t. obſolete*) To heal, to cure. *Chaucer.*

Lech, Leche (*s. obſolete*) A phyſician. *Chaucer.*

LECH'ER (*s. perhaps from the* Lat. luxuria) A deboſhee, a whoremaſter.

Lech'er (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To have intercourſe with a female, to whore. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lech'erous (*adj. from* lecher) Lewd, given to luſt.

Lech'erouſly (*adv. from* lecherous) Lewdly, luſtfully.

Lech'erouſneſs (*s. from* lecherous) Lewdneſs.

Lech'erwite (*s. an old word*) A fine for adultery or fornication anciently paid to the lords of certain manors.

Lech'ery (*s. from* lecher) Lewdneſs, luſt.

LE'CHIA (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſcomber.

LECH'LADE (*s.*) A ſmall borough town in Glouceſterſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 76 miles from London.

Lech'lade (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lechlade, made at Lechlade.

Lech'our (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A lecher. *Ch.*

Lec'tern (*s. an old word*) The reading desk in a church. *Phillips.*

LEC'TICA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of vehicle in which perſons were carried in a reclined poſture.

LEC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. lego *to read*) A reading, the different reading in different copies. *Watts.*

Lec'tionary (*s. from* lection) The ſervice book in the Roman church. *Scott.*

LECT'ISTERN (*s. from the* Lat. lectum *a bed, and* ſterno *to ſpread*) A feſtival among the ancient Romans in which the ſtatues of the gods were laid on beds in their temples and treated with great magnificence.

LECTISTER'NIUM (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat.) The apparatus neceſſary for a bedridden patient.

Lect'orn, Lect'orne (*s. obſolete*) A reading desk. *Ch.*

LEC'TUAL (*adj. from the* Lat. lectus *a bed, but not much uſed*) Confined in bed, proper to be confined in bed.

Lec'tuaries (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Electuaries. *Ch.*

LEC'TURE (*s. from the* Lat. lego lectus *to read*) A diſcourſe pronounced on any ſubject, the act of reading, a magiſterial reprimand.

Lec'ture (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To deliver a ſet diſcourſe on any ſubject, to inſtruct in a formal manner, to inſtruct in a manner bordering on inſolence.

Lec'tured (*p. from* lecture) Inſtructed in a manner bordering on inſolence, reprimanded.

Lec'turer (*s. from* lecture) One that reads a lecture on any ſubject, one that inſtructs by way of lecture, one who is hired by the pariſhioners to aſſiſt the miniſter.

Lec'tureſhip (*s. from* lecture) The office of a lecturer.

Lec'turing (*p. a. from* lecture) Reading lectures, reprimanding.

Lectur'nium (*s. in old records*) A reading desk.

Led (*v. t. pret. of* lead) Did lead.

Led (*p. from* lead) Conducted, guided by the hand, introduced, drawn, ſpent in ſome certain manner.

LED'BURY (*s.*) A town in Herefordſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 122 miles from London.

Led'bury (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ledbury, made at Ledbury.

Led'den (*s. obſolete*) The Latin language. *Spenſer.*

Led'ders (*s. obſolete*) The gradations on a ſcale, ſcales. *Ch.*

Led'din (*s. obſolete*) A dialect, a ſpeech. *Chaucer.*

Lede (*v. t. obſolete*) To lead. *Chaucer.*

Lede (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Lead. *Chaucer.*

Lede (*s. obſolete*) People, vaſſals, tenants. *Chaucer.*

Led'en (*s. obſolete*) A language, a dialect, a continued repetition of the ſame ſounds.

LEDGE (*s. from the* Dutch leggen) A ridge riſing above the reſt, a layer, a ſtratum, any prominence or riſing part.

Ledge (*s. a ſea term*) A piece of timber placed under the decks of a ſhip and reaching from one beam to another; a ride of rocks near the ſurface of the ſea.

Ledge (*v. t. obſolete*) To alledge. *Chau.*

Ledg'ed (*p. from* ledge, *obſolete*) Alledged. *Chau.*

Ledg'er (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A leger, the chief book in merchants accompts.

Ledg'er (*adj. not much uſed*) Fixed, lying in one place. *Walton.*

Ledg'er (*s. on board a ſhip*) One of the pieces of timber lying acroſs between the waſte trees and roof trees.

Led'horſe (*s. from* led, *and* horſe) A ſumpter horſe.

LEE (*s. from the* French lie) Dregs, ſediment, refuſe.

Lee (*s. a ſea term*) That part of the hemiſphere to which the

the wind is directed, the ſide to which the wind is directed, a calm part of the ſea occaſioned by ſomething that obſtructs the winds.

Lee (*adj. a ſea term, from the ſub.*) Having the wind blowing on it, having the wind directed to it.

LEE (*s. not much uſed, from the* Sax. leag) A lay, a lea, a piece of ground lying untilled.

Lee (*adj. a local word*) Calm, lying under the wind. *Co.*

LEECH (*s. from the* Sax. læc) One who profeſſes to cure the diſeaſes incident to cattle; a kind of water ſerpent which faſtens to animals and ſucks their blood; a phyſician, one who practiſes the act of healing; *but this ſenſe is now obſolete.* *Gay.*

Leech (*v. t. from the ſub. but not much uſed*) To treat with medicaments, to heal by applying medicaments. *Johnſon.*

Leech (*s. a ſea term*) The edge of a ſail, the goring.

Leech′craft (*s. from* leech, *and* craft) The act of healing the diſeaſes incident to cattle; the act of healing. *Sir John Davies.*

Leech′ed (*p. not uſed, from* leech) Treated with medicaments.

Leech′ing (*p. a. from* leech, *but little uſed*) Treating with medicaments, practiſing the art of healing.

Leech′line (*s. a ſea term*) A rope faſtened to the middle of the leech.

Leech′rope (*s. a ſea term*) That part of the boltrope to which the edge of the ſail is faſtened.

Leech′worm (*s. in zoology*) The leech, the horſe leech.

Leech′yed (*adj. obſolete*) Dreſſed, ſeaſoned. *Bailey.*

Leed (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To lead, to lead away. *Ch.*

Leed (*p. obſolete, from the verb*) Led, led away.

Leed (*s. obſolete, from the* Sax. leode) The common people, vaſſals, tenants. *Chaucer.*

Leed (*s. obſolete*) The month of March.

Leed′julls (*s. an old word*) Cow hides.

LEEDS (*s.*) A large populous town in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire; it has a market on Tueſday and Saturday, and is 195 miles from London.

Leeds (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leeds, made at Leeds.

Leef (*adj. obſolete*) Willing. *Spenſer.*

Leef (*adv. obſolete*) Willingly. *Spenſer.*

Leef (*adj. obſolete*) Kind, fond. *Johnſon.*

Lee′fang (*s. a ſea term*) A rope reeved into the courſe to hale in the ſail.

Leefe (*adj. obſolete*) Kind, fond. *Spenſer.*

LEEK (*s. from the* Sax. leac) A very common pot herb.

Leek (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of leeks, impregnated with leeks. "Leek *pottage.*" *Floyer.*

LEEK (*s.*) A town in Staffordſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday, and is 155 miles from London.

Leek (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leek, made at Leek.

Lee′larche (*s. a ſea term*) The ſudden roll of a ſhip when ſtruck by a large wave on the weather ſide.

Lee′latch (*s. a ſea term*) The tendency of a ſhip to leeward.

Leem (*s. obſolete*) A flame, a blaze. *Chaucer.*

LEER (*s. from the* Sax. hleare) An oblique view, a laboured caſt of the countenance.

Leer (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To look obliquely, to look with a forced countenance; *with* on *or* upon: *as,* "*You ſometimes* leer upon the *court.*"

Leer (*v. t.*) To look obliquely on any thing, to look at with a forced countenance. "*And* leer *a man to ruin.*" *Dryden.*

Leer (*s. a local word*) A hue, a colour.

Leer (*s. obſolete*) Learning, doctrine. *Spenſer.*

Leer (*s. a hunting term*) The place where a deer lies to dry himſelf.

Leer′ing (*p. a. from* leer) Looking obliquely, looking with a forced countenance.

Lee′rovial (*s. not uſed*) A kind of muſical inſtrument. *B.*

Lee′roway (*s. obſolete*) A particular method of playing on the viol. *Cole.*

LEER′WICK (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the county of Orkney.

Lees (*s. plu. from* lee, *not much uſed in the ſing.*) Dregs, ſediment.

Lees (*s. obſolete*) A trap, a ſnare. *Chaucer.*

Lees (*s. obſolete*) Falſehood, lying; loſs, damage. *Ch.*

Leeſe (*v. t. an old word*) To loſe. *Donne.*

Lee′ſed (*p. obſolete, from* leeſe) Loſt.

Lee′ſeel (*s. a ſea term*) The roll of a ſhip to leeward. *Ph.*

Lee′ſide (*s. a ſea term*) That ſide of a veſſel which lies furtheſt from the wind.

LEET (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Sax. lætan *to cenſure*) A petty kind of court held by the lord of the manor; a law day.

Leetch (*s. a ſea term*) A leech, the border or edg ſail.

Leetchline (*s. a ſea term*) The leechline.

Leete (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A leet, a law day. C

Lee′ten (*v. a local word*) To feign, to pretend.

Leeth′wake (*adj. a local word*) Pliable, limber.

Leet′jury (*s. from* leet, *and* jury) The jury of a leet jury at the court leet.

Lee′ward (*adj. from* lee, *a ſea term*) Tending that to which the wind is directed, lying on that ſi which the wind is directed.

Lee′ward (*s. from the adj.*) The lee, that part of th miſphere to which the wind is directed.

Lee′wardſhip (*s. from* leeward, *and* ſhip, *a ſea* Tending that way to which the wind is directed, on that ſide to which the wind is directed.

Lee′wardway (*s. a ſea term, from* leeward, *and* The leeway.

Lee′way (*s. from* lee, *and* way, *a ſea term*) The dire of a ſhip to leeward of her courſe.

Lefe (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To leave, to forſake.

Lefe (*adj. obſolete*) Dear, loving, pleaſing, grateful.

Lefe (*s. obſolete*) Love, affection; a ſweetheart, a treſs. *Ch*

Le′fely (*adj. obſolete*) Lawful. *Ch*

Leff (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A leaf.

Le′fiſt (*adj. ſup. of* lefe, *obſolete*) Deareſt. *Ch*

Lef′ſilver (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A fine or duty paid by nant for leave to till the land.

Left (*p. from* leave) Forſaken, given up, ſuffered main.

Left (*v. t. pret. of* leave) Did leave.

LEFT (*adj. perhaps from the* Lat. lævus *ſilly*) Lyi the ſiniſter ſide, lying on that ſide which is oppoſ the right hand.

Left (*s. from the adj.*) The ſide oppoſite to the hand, the lefthand.

Left′hand (*s. from* left, *and* hand, *ſometimes written i words*) The hand which is on the left ſide, the ſid poſite to the right hand.

Left′handed (*adj. from* lefthand) Uſing the left han ther than the right.

Left′handedneſs (*s. from* lefthanded) The habitual the lefthand.

LEG (*s. from the* Daniſh) That part of the body lies between the knee and the foot, one of the pa the body on which an animal walks; that by any thing is ſupported; one ſide of a right angle angle; a ſmall rope put through the bolt rope; of obeiſance. "*To ſtand on his own* legs." To port himſelf.

Lega (*s. an old word*) The alloy of money.

LE′GABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. legabilis) Unintaile pable of being bequeathed as a legacy.

LEG′ACY (*s. from the* Lat. lego *to bequeath*) A be any thing given by will.

LE′GAL (*adj. from the* Lat. lex legis *a law*) Don cording to law, lawful, admitted by the laws.

Legal′ity (*s. from* legal) Lawfulneſs.

Le′galize (*v. t. from* legal) To make lawful, to a rize.

Le′galized (*p. from* legalize, *not much uſed*) Made ful.

Le′galizing (*p. a. from* legalize, *not much uſed*) M lawful.

Le′gally (*adv. from* legal) Lawfully, in a manner rized by law.

Le′galneſs (*s. from* legal) Legality, lawfulneſs.

Legan′tine (*adj. not ſo common a word*) Legatine.

Le′gatary (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A legatee, whom a legacy is left.

LE′GATE (*s. from the* Lat. lego *to ſend*) A depu ambaſſador; an ambaſſador from the pope.

LEGATEE′ (*s. from the* Lat. lego *to bequeath*) whom a legacy is left.

Le′gateſhip (*s. from* legate) The office of a legate.

Le′gatine (*adj. from* legate) Belonging to a legate, by a legate.

Lega′tion (*s. from* legate) A deputation, a comm an embaſſy.

LEGA′TOR (*s. from the* Lat. lego *to bequeath*) On makes a will and leaves legacies. *D*

LEGA′TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A legacy.

LEGA′TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A military officer the Romans who commanded as the deputy o neral.

Le′ged (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Lodged. *C*

Le′gen (*v. t. an old word*) To allay, to aſſuage.

LEG′END (*s. from the* Lat. lego *to read*) A chron regiſter of the lives of ſuppoſed ſaints; an inſc coins or medals; a memorial, a relation; an incre- ible ſtory.

endary (*adj. from* legend) Pertaining to a legend, ulous.

ER (*s. from the* Dutch legger *to remain in a place*) e principal book in merchants accounts.

ER (*adj. from the* Dutch legger *to remain in a place*) ing in the ſame place, reſident. "*A* leger *ambaſ-* dor."

erbook (*s. from* leger, *and* book) The book which erally lies in the counting houſe and contains the e ſtate of every one's account.

ERDEMAI'N (*s. from the* French leger *light*, de *of*, main *the hand*) Slight of hand, a knack, a trick, a eption.

ergild (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A fine paid for adultery or ication to the lord of the manor in which it was mitted.

erline (*s. in muſic*) A line above or below the five receive an aſcending or deſcending note.

EREMENT (*adv. in muſic books*) Lightly, gently.

ER'ITY (*s. from the* French legereté, *but not uſed*) htneſs, nimbleneſs. *Shakeſp.*

gange (*s. obſolete*) A lodging. *Chau.*

e (*v. t. obſolete*) To lay, to alledge. *Chau.*

ged (*adj. from* leg) Furniſhed with legs, having s.

GIARDAMEN'TE (*adv. in muſic*) Lively, briſkly.

GIARDO (*adv. in muſic books*) In a lively manner, iſkly. *Dict. of Arts.*

gin (*v. t. obſolete*) To leſſen, to abate, to ceaſe. *Ch.*

gynge (*s. obſolete*) A lodging. *Chaucer.*

iance (*s. an obſolete word*) Allegiance.

IBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. lego *to read*) Capable of ng read, apparent, diſcoverable.

ibleneſs (*s. from* legible) The ſtate or quality of be- legible.

ibly (*adv. from* legible) In a legible manner.

F'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lex *a law, and* fero *to* g, *but not much uſed*) Making laws, giving laws. *Bailey.*

ION (*s. from the* Lat. legio) A body of Roman ſol- rs conſiſting of about five thouſand; a military e; any great number.

ionary (*adj. from* legion) Belonging to a legion, taining a legion; containing a large indefinite num-

SLA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. lex legis *a law, and* latus *to bring*) The act of giving laws.

SLA'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. lex *a law, and* fero ring) Giving laws, lawgiving.

SLA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) One who makes laws, a giver.

SLA'TURE (*s. from the* Lat. lex legis *a law, and* latus *to bring*) The power that makes laws.

imacy (*s. from* legitimate) Lawfulneſs of birth, uineneſs, the ſtate of being legitimate.

T'IMATE (*adj. from the* Lat. legitimus *lawful*) wfully begotten, born in marriage.

imate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To give the rights of ul birth, to make legal.

imated (*p. from* legitimate) Allowed the rights of ful birth, made lawful.

imately (*adv. from* legitimate) Lawfully, with rights of lawful birth.

imating (*p. a. from* legitimate) Giving the rights wful birth, making legal.

ima'tion (*s. from* legitimate) Lawful birth, the act ocuring the rights of lawful birth.

ita (*s. in old records*) A fine for criminal converſa- with a woman.

UME (*s. from the* French) Pulſe, peaſe, beans, ſeeds ly gathered by hand. *Arbuthnot.*

MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) Legume. *Boyle.*

minous (*adj. from* legumen) Belonging to pulſe, ſting of pulſe.

res (*s. an old word*) Lawyers. *Chaucer.*

BIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* flames) The name man.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a jawbone) The name place in the land of Judah.

ESTER (*s.*) The county town of Leiceſterſhire; it cient, large, and populous, ſends two members to ament, has a market on Saturday, and is 99 miles London.

ter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leiceſter, e at Leiceſter.

STERSHIRE (*s. from* Leiceſter, *and* ſhire) A mid-in- county of England nearly of a circular form; it is in dioceſe of Lincoln, contains two hundred pariſhes and thirteen market towns, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county and two for the town of Leiceſter.

Lei'ceſterſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Leiceſter, produced in the county of Leiceſter.

Leid (*s. an old word*) A lath, a principal diviſion of a county.

Leide (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Laid, did lie. *Chaucer.*

Leid'greve (*s. from* leid, *an old word*) An officer under the Saxon government, who had juriſdiction over a conſiderable part of a county.

Leie (*v. t. obſolete*) To lay. *Chaucer.*

Leigh (*s. an old word*) A meadow.

LEIGH'TON (*s.*) A town in Bedfordſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 41 miles from London.

Leighton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leighton, made at Leighton.

LEINS'TER (*s. in geography*) One of the provinces or grand diviſions of Ireland.

Lei'ry (*adj. a local word*) Full of caverns. *Bailey.*

Lei'ſar (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Leiſure. *Chaucer.*

Lei'ſir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Leiſure. *Chaucer.*

Lei'ſurable (*adj. from* leiſure) Done at leiſure, enjoyed at eaſe.

Lei'ſurably (*adv. from* leiſurable) At leiſure, without hurry.

LEI'SURE (*s. from the* French loiſir) Freedom from buſineſs, opportunity, convenience of time.

Lei'ſurely (*adv. from* leiſure) By ſlow degrees, in no hurry.

Lei'ſurely (*adj. from* leiſure) Done without hurry, deliberate.

Leite (*s. obſolete*) Lightening. *Chaucer.*

LEITH (*s.*) A port town in Scotland about two miles north of Edinburgh.

Leith'en (*s. an old word*) A principal diviſion in a county, the juriſdiction of a lathreve.

Leke (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A leek. *Chaucer.*

Lele (*adj. obſolete*) True, faithful, honeſt. *Chaucer.*

LE'MA (*s. with phyſicians*) A white kind of humour congealed in the eye.

LE'MAN (*s. of uncertain derivation, and now grown obſolete*) A gallant, a ſweetheart, a miſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*

Leme (*s. obſolete*) A flame, a blaze. *Chaucer.*

LEM'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

Lem'man (*s. an old word, and a different ſpelling*) A leman, a gallant, a miſtreſs. *Chaucer.*

Lem'nian (*adj. from* Lemnos) Belonging to Lemnos, imported from Lemnos.

LEM'NOS (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Archipelago.

LEM'ON (*s. from the* French limon) The lemon tree, the fruit of the lemon tree.

Lem'on (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the lemon tree, impregnated with the juice of lemons.

Lem'onade (*s. from* lemon) A beverage made of water impregnated with the juice of lemons.

Lem'onjuice (*s. from* lemon, *and* juice) The juice of lemons.

Lem'ontree (*s. in botany*) The tree which produces the lemon.

Lem'pet (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh, a limpin. *Sc.*

LEMU'EL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God with him) A man's name.

LEMU'RES (*s. from the* Lat. *ſuppoſed to be from* Remus, *whoſe ghoſt was ſaid to appear to his brother Romulus who ſlew him*) Ghoſts, reſtleſs ſpirits of departed perſons who were ſuppoſed to haunt the places of their former abode, hobgoblins.

Lemu'ria (*s. from* lemures) A feſtival inſtituted by Romulus to appeaſe the ghoſts of departed perſons.

LEND (*v. t. from the* Sax. lænan) To deliver up to another on condition of repayment, to ſuffer to uſe on condition of a reſtoration, to afford, to grant.

Lend'er (*s. from* lend) One that lends, one who makes a trade of lending money on intereſt.

Lend'ing (*p. a. from* lend) Delivering to another on condition of repayment, giving the uſe for a time, granting.

Lends (*s. an old word*) The loins. *Bailey.*

Lene (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Lean, meagre. *Ch.*

Lene (*v. t. obſolete*) To lend. *Chaucer.*

Lene (*v. int. obſolete*) To lean, to bow, to ſubmit. *Ch.*

Le'nefied (*p. from* leneſy, *but not much uſed*) Softened, aſſuaged.

LE'NEFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. lenis *ſoft, and* facio *to make, but not much uſed*) To ſoften, to aſſuage. *Scott.*

Le'neſying (*p. a. from* leneſy, *but not much uſed*) Softening, aſſuaging.

Lenge (*adj. obſolete*) Long. *Chaucer.*

Leng′er (*adj. comp. of* lenge, *obſolete*) Longer. *Spenſ.*

Leng′ir (*adj. comp. of* lenge, *obſolete*) Longer. *Chaucer.*

LENGTH (*s. from the* Sax. leng) The extent, the longeſt line that can be drawn through any thing, extent of duration, full extent, diſtance, the end, the latter part.

Length′en (*v. t. from* length) To draw out, to extend, to protract, to continue. *To lengthen out*, to protract, to extend.

Length′en (*v. int.*) To grow longer, to increaſe in length.

Length′ened (*p. from* lengthen) Extended, protracted.

Length′ening (*p. a. from* lengthen) Extending in length, protracting.

Length′wiſe (*adv. from* length) In the direction of the length.

LEN′HAM (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 47 miles from London.

Len′ham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lenham, made at Lenham.

LE′NIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. lenio *to ſoften*) Softening, mitigating, emollient.

Le′nified (*p. from* lenify) Mitigated, aſſuaged.

LE′NIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. lenis *mild, and* facio *to make*) To ſoften, to aſſuage.

Le′nifying (*p. a. from* lenify) Softening, aſſuaging.

LE′NIMENT (*s. from the* Lat. lenio *to ſoften, but not much uſed*) A ſoftening application. *Scott.*

LE′NITIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. lenio *to ſoften*) Softening, aſſuaſive, emollient.

Le′nitive (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to eaſe pain, a palliative.

Le′nitiveneſs (*s. from* lenitive) The ſtate or quality of being lenitive. *Scott.*

Le′nitude (*s. not much uſed*) Lenity. *Cole.*

LEN′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. lenio *to ſoften*) Mildneſs, tenderneſs, ſoftneſs of temper.

LE′NO, LE′NON (*s. in anatomy*) The torcular, a part of the brain.

LENO′NIAN (*s. from the* Lat. leno *a bawd*) Belonging to a bawd. *Cole.*

LE′NOX (*s.*) A county or diſtrict in Scotland.

LENS (*s. from the* Lat.) A glaſs ſpherical or convex uſed in dioptrical inſtruments; the cryſtalline humour of the eye; a kind of pulſe, the lentil.

Lent (*v. t. pret. of* lend) Did lend.

Lent (*p. from* lend) Delivered to another on condition of repayment, permitted to be uſed by another on condition of its being returned, granted.

LENT (*s. from the* Sax. lenten *the ſpring*) The forty days of abſtinence obſerved by the church between Shrovetide and Eaſter; a time of abſtinence.

Lent (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the quadrageſimal faſt, done in the time of Lent.

Len′te (*s. obſolete*) Lenity. *Chaucer.*

Len′te (*adv. in muſic books*) Slowly.

Len′tement (*adj. in muſic books*) Slowly.

Len′ten (*adj. from* lent) Belonging to Lent, uſed in Lent; ſparing, tending to abſtinence.

LENTIBULA′RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LENTIC′ULA (*s. in botany*) The buckweed.

LENTI′CULA (*s. in optics*) A ſmall lens.

LENTI′CULA (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of fever, the lentigo.

Lentic′ular (*s. from* lenticula) Having the form of a lens, doubly convex.

LENT′IFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. lens lentis *a lens, and* forma *a form*) Having the form of a lens.

Lentig′inous (*adj. from* lentigo) Affected with the lentigo, freckly.

LEN′TIGO (*s. from the* Lat.) A freckle, a freckly eruption common to women in child bearing; a kind of fever attended with furfuraceous eruptions.

LEN′TIL (*s. in botany*) A kind of pulſe.

Len′tiſc (*s. the modern ſpelling, from* lentiſcus) The lentiſcus.

Lentis′cine (*adj. from* lentiſcus) Belonging to the lentiſcus. *Cole.*

Len′tiſck (*s. from* lentiſcus) A beautiful evergreen, the lentiſcus.

Len′tiſck (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the lentiſcus, made of the lentiſcus. "Lentiſck *wood is of a pale brown colour.*"

LENTIS′CUS (*s. in botany*) A beautiful evergreen, the maſtick tree.

Lent′ner (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk.

LEN′TO (*adv. in muſic books*) Slowly.

LEN′TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) Slowneſs, delay; tenacity, viſcoſity; the viſcid coagulated part of the blood in malignant fevers.

Len′tour (*s. a different ſpelling, from the* French, *but* *much uſed*) Lentor.

Lentous (*adj. from* lentor) Viſcous, tenacious, capab being extended.

Len′voy (*s, obſolete*) A meſſenger, a legation; the con ſion of a ſonnet. *Cha*

LE′O (*s. from the* Lat.) A lion; one of the ſigns of zodiac.

LE′O (*s.*) A man's name.

LE′OD (*s. an old word, from the* Sax.) A nation, a c try, a people.

LE′ODGAR (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

LE′OF (*s. an old word, from the* Sax.) Love, affectio

LE′OFSTAN (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

LE′OFWIN (*s. from the* Sax.) A man's name.

LEOM′INSTER (*s.*) A large borough town in Here ſhire; it has a market on Friday, ſends two men to parliament, and is 137 miles from London.

Leom′inſter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leomi made at Leominſter.

LEO′NARD (*s.*) A man's name.

Le′onine (*adj. from* leo) Belonging to a lion, havin qualities of a lion; belonging to a verſe in whic middle and laſt ſyllables rhyme to each other.

Le′onine (*s.*) A kind of gold coin. *Pl*

LEONTI′ASIS (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of leproſy

LEON′TICA (*s. in antiquity*) A feſtival and ſacrifice nour of the Sun.

LE′ONTICE (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild chervil, a of plants.

LEONTA′DON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, th delion.

LEONTADONOI′DES (*s. in botany*) The yellow cory.

LEONTOPET′ALON (*s. in botany*) The leontice.

LEONTOPO′DIUM (*s. in botany*) The lion's foo name of an herb.

LEONTOSTO′MUM (*s. in botany*) The columbine.

LEONU′RUS (*s. in botany*) The name of an her lion's tail, a genus of plants.

LEOP′ARD (*s. in zoology, from* leo, *and* pardus) A ted beaſt of prey.

Leop′ardsbane (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LE′OPOLD (*s.*) A man's name.

LE′ORNING (*adj. from the* Sax. *obſolete*) Belongin ſcholar, pertaining to learning.

Le′os (*s. obſolete*) The people. *Cl*

Lep (*s. a local word*) A fine for driving a cart ove of a certain common in Eſſex.

Le′pande (*p. obſolete*) Leaping. *Cl*

LE′PAR (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſhell fiſh, tella.

LEPAS′TRUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus nitæ.

LE′PER (*s. from the* Lat. lepra) One infected wi proſy.

Le′perlage (*s. obſolete*) An hoſpital for lepers.

Le′perous (*adj. from* leper) Infected with a leproſy ing a leproſy.

LE′PID (*adj. from the* Lat. lepidus *pleaſant, but n uſed*) Pleaſant, jocund, witty.

Lepid′ity (*s. from* lepid, *but not much uſed*) Pleaſa

LEPID′IUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, t tander.

LEPIDOCARPODEN′DRON (*s. in botany*) The na plant, the leucodendron. *Dict.*

LEPIDOCI′DES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek *ſcale, and* ειδος *a ſhape*) The ſcaly ſuture of the

Lepidoi′des (*s. in anatomy, a different ſpelling*) T ſuture of the ſcull.

LEPIDOPTE′RA (*s. in zoology*) An order of inſe

LEPIDOSAR′COMA (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Gre *a ſcale, and* σαρξ *the fleſh*) The lepis, a ſcaly ki mour.

LEPID′OTES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone re the ſcales of a fiſh.

LE′PIS (*s. from the* Greek) A ſcale, the ſcum of the fleſh that riſes between the ſound and dea a bone.

LEPORA′RIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A diſtemper eyes which will not ſuffer the eye-lids to cloſe.

LEPORA′RIUS (*s. not uſed*) A greyhound.

LE′PORINE (*adj. from the* Lat. lepus *a hare*) B to a hare, having the nature of the hare.

Lepore′an (*adj. from* lepus, *but not much uſe* rine.

LE′PRA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Lat.) The tiaſis, the leproſy.

Le′proſe (*adj. from* lepra, *but not ſo common* Leprous.

ros'ity (*s. from* leprous) The ſtate of being leprous.

roſy (*s. from* lepra) A loathſome diſeaſe which co-ers the body with a kind of white ſcurf.

rous (*adj. from* lepra) Infected with a leproſy.

rus (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Leprous. *Chaucer.*

ry (*s. an old ſpelling*) A leproſy. *Cole.*

TOCENTAU'RIUM (*s. in botany*) The name of an rb, the leſſer centaury.

TOL'OGY (*s. in rhetoric*) A minute deſcription of orthleſs things. *Phillips.*

TON (*s. in botany*) The leſſer centaury.

TOPHYL'LON (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpurge.

TORAGE (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſmall grape.

TUN'TICA (*s. with phyſicians*) Attenuating medi-nes.

PUS (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat.) The hare.

PUS (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the ſouthern miſphere.

(*adj. obſolete*) Leer, void, empty. *Chaucer.*

(*v. t. obſolete*) To learn, to know. *Chaucer.*

(*s. obſolete or local*) The ſkin, the complexion, the our. *Chaucer.*

E (*s. from the* Sax. lære, *but is now become obſolete or al*) A lore, a leſſon. *Spenſer.*

NA (*s. in zoology*) A water ſerpent.

NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The lake wherein Her-les was ſuppoſed to have ſlain the Hydra.

nean (*adj. from* Lerna) Belonging to the water ſer-nt, belonging to the lake where Hercules was ſup-ſed to have ſlain the Hydra.

ipoops (*s. an old word*) A kind of old faſhioned es tipped with horn and tied up to the knees. *Ph.*

ry (*s. from* lere, *a colloquial word*) A noiſe, a lecture.

(*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Leſs.

bian (*adj. from* Lesbos) Belonging to Lesbos.

bian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Lesbos, an inha-tant of Lesbos.

BOS (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Ægean ſea.

(*v. t. obſolete*) To loſe. *Chaucer.*

(*p. obſolete*) Loſt. *Chaucer.*

(*s. obſolete*) Lies, falſehood. *Chaucer.*

(*s. in old records*) A leaſh of grayhounds.

NA (*s. from the* Lat.) A cobler's awl.

nage (*s. from* leſina) Thriftineſs, good husban-y. *Phillips.*

gour (*s. an old word*) A lyar. *Cole.*

, Le'ſire (*s. obſolete*) Leiſure. *Chaucer.*

KARD (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a rket on Saturday, ſends two members to parlia-nt, and is 220 miles from London.

ard (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leſkard, made Leſkard.

(*adj. comp. of* little, *from the* Sax. leas) Leſs in a er degree.

(*adv. from the adj.*) In a ſmaller degree, in a lower ree.

(*s. from the adj.*) A ſmaller quantity, a ſmaller de-e.

(*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Leſs, ſmaller.

(*adv. obſolete*) Left. *Chaucer.*

(*s. from* leaſe) The perſon to whom a leaſe is nted.

(*s. with hunters*) The dung of a wolf, bear, or d boar; a buſh, a hovel. *Chaucer.*

n (*v. t. from* leſs) To make leſs, to diminiſh, to rade.

n (*v. int.*) To become leſs, to ſhrink.

ned (*p. from* leſſen) Diminiſhed, degraded, grown

ning (*p. a. from* leſſen) Making leſs, diminiſhing, wing leſs.

ning (*s. from the part.*) The act of making leſs, the e of growing leſs, a degradation.

r (*adj. comp. of* little, *barbarouſly formed from , but uſed by good authors*) Little in a lower de-e.

r (*adv. from the adj. but not much uſed*) In a ſmaller ree.

r (*s. from* leaſe) One who lets out on leaſe, one grants a leaſe.

ES (*s. from the* French laiſſées) The dung of beaſts on the ground.

IAN (*s. from the name of a certain phyſician*) Ab-ous, ſparing. *Scott.*

d (*p. obſolete*) Eaſed, relieved. *Chaucer.*

ON (*s. from the* Lat. lego *to read*) That part of uction which is given out at one time by a teacher a learner, a portion of ſcripture read in divine ice, a precept, a reprimand.

(*conj. from* leaſt) That not.

Leſt (*v. int. obſolete*) To liſten. *Spenſer.*

Leſt, Leſte (*v. int. obſolete*) To liſt, to pleaſe, to be pleaſed. *Chaucer.*

Leſt, Leſte (*p. obſolete*) Pleaſed, ſatisfied. *Chaucer.*

Leſt, Leſte (*s. obſolete*) Will, pleaſure, deſire; luſt. *Ch.*

Leſt, Leſt'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Laſted, endured. *Chau.*

Les'tage (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Laſtage, a kind of cuſtom.

Les'tagefree (*s. an old word*) An exemption from the duty of ballaſt money. *Phillips.*

Les'tagefry (*s. an old word*) An exemption from the duty of paying ballaſt money.

Les'tall (*s. a local word*) A layſtall, a place to put dung in.

Les'tercock (*s. a local word*) A device for drawing any thing to ſhore when the wind is contrary. *Carew.*

LEST'WITHIEL (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a market on Friday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 229 miles from London.

Leſt'withiel (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Leſtwithiel, made at Leſtwithiel.

Les'ves, Les'wes (*s. in old deeds*) Meadows, paſture grounds.

Les'yng (*s. obſolete*) A falſehood, a miſtake. *Chaucer.*

LET (*v. t. from the* Sax. lætan) To ſuffer, to allow, to permit; to leave, to leave to itſelf: to grant ſomething more than a permiſſion; to put to hire, to grant to a tenant. *To let blood*, to let out blood. *To let in*, to admit, to procure admiſſion. *To let off*, to diſcharge. *To let out*, to give to hire, to leaſe out.

LET (*v. t. from the* Sax. lettan) To hinder, to obſtruct, to oppoſe.

Let (*v. t. pret. from the preſ.*) Did let, did permit.

Let (*p. from the verb*) Permitted, ſuffered, granted, put to hire.

Let (*v. int. not much uſed*) To forbear, to withhold one's ſelf. *Bacon.*

Let (*s. from the verb*) An hinderance, an obſtruction, an impediment.

Let (*v. t. obſolete*) To lead; to cauſe. *Chaucer.*

Let (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Did lead; did cauſe. *Chaucer.*

Let'any (*s. an old ſpelling*) The litany. *Cole.*

Letch (*s. a local word*) A veſſel to put aſhes in. *Bailey.*

Letch'er (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A lecher, a libidinous man. *Scott.*

Letch'erous (*adj. from* letcher, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Lecherous.

Letch'erouſneſs (*s. from* letcherous, *but not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Lecherouſneſs.

Letch'ery (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Lechery. *Scott.*

Lete (*v. t. obſolete*) To leave. *Chaucer.*

Le'te (*s. obſolete*) Lethe. *Chaucer.*

Let'game (*s. obſolete*) One that hinders pleaſure. *Chau.*

Leth (*s. in law books*) A lath, a principal diviſion of a county.

Le'thal (*adj. from the* Lat. lethalis) Mortal. *Bailey.*

Lethal'ity (*s. from* lethal, *not much uſed*) Mortality. *Ba.*

LETHAR'GIC (*adj. the modern ſpelling*) Lethargick, ſleepy.

Lethar'gicneſs (*s. the modern ſpelling, from* lethargic) Lethargickneſs, ſleepineſs.

Lethar'gick (*adj. from* lethargy, *the leſs modern ſpelling*) Lethargic, ſleepy. *Johnſon.*

Lethar'gickneſs (*s. from* lethargick, *the leſs modern ſpelling*) Lethargicneſs, ſleepineſs. *Johnſon.*

Lethar'gied (*adj. from* lethargy) Laid aſleep, entranced. *Shakeſpeare.*

LETH'ARGY (*s. from the* Greek ληθη *forgetfulneſs, and* αργος *ſlow*) A drowſineſs, a morbid drowſineſs, a propenſity to ſleep which cannot be reſiſted.

LE'THE (*s. from the* Greek) Forgetfulneſs, a draught of oblivion.

LE'THE (*s. in heathen mythology*) A ſuppoſed river of hell, which, as the poets ſay, had the virtue of making thoſe that drank of it forget all that was paſſed.

LETHIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lethum *death, and* fero *to bring*) Deadly, bringing death. *Bailey.*

Le'thy (*adj. obſolete*) Soft. *Chaucer.*

LE'TICE (*s.*) The name of a woman. *Bailey.*

LETIF'ICAL (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. lætus *joyful, and* facio *to make*) Making glad. *Cole.*

LETIF'ICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. lætus *joyful, and* facio *to make, but not much uſed*) To make glad. *Bai.*

LE'TRIM (*s. in geography*) A county in Ireland in the province of Connaught.

Lett (*v. an obſolete ſpelling*) To let, to hinder. *Chaucer.*

Lett, Lette (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Hinderance, delay. *Ch.*

Lette (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To let, to hinder.

Let'ted (*p. from* let) Hindered, obſtructed.

LET'TER (*s. from the* Lat. litera) One of the charac-

ters of the alphabet, a type with which books are printed, an epiſtle, a written meſſage, any thing to be read, the literal meaning.
Let′ter (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To mark with letters.
Let′ter (*s. from* let) One that hinders.
Let′tercaſe (*s. from* letter, *and* caſe) A kind of pocket-book, a book to put letters in.
Let′tered (*p. from* letter) Marked with letters.
Let′tered (*adj. from* letter) Learned, verſed in literature.
Let′terfounder (*s. from* letter, *and* founder) One whoſe buſineſs it is to form types for printing.
Let′tering (*p. a. from* letter) Marking with letters.
Let′terlearned (*adj. from* letter, *and* learned) Skilled in that learning which is chiefly collected from books.
Let′terlearning (*s. from* letter, *and* learn) That learning which is chiefly collected from books.
Let′ters (*s. p. u.*) Learning.
LET′TERSCLAUSE (*s. from the* Lat. litera *a letter, and* claudo *to ſhut*) Letters ſealed up with the king's ſignet.
LETTERSPAT′ENT (*s. from the* Lat. litera *a letter, and* pateo *to lie open*) Open writings ſealed with the great ſeal of England.
LET′TICE (*s. in botany*) An herb much uſed in ſalads.
LET′TICE (*s.*) The name of a woman.
Let′tice (*v. t. obſolete*) To let, to hinder. *Chaucer.*
Let′ting (*p. a. from* let) Permitting, ſuffering, hindering, obſtructing.
Let′tour (*s. obſolete*) A letter, a hinderer. *Chaucer.*
Let′trature (*s. obſolete*) Literature, learning. *Chaucer.*
Let′trid (*adj. obſolete*) Learned, verſed in literature. *Ch.*
Let′truce (*s. obſolete*) Learning. *Chaucer.*
LET′TUCE (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. lactuca) The lettice, an herb much uſed in ſalads.
Let′uarie (*s. obſolete*) An electuary. *Chaucer.*
Let′uce (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The lettuce. *Bailey.*
LEV′AIN (*s. a correct, but not a common ſpelling*) A leven. *Arbuthnot.*
LEVA′NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to preſide over children and to lift them up when fallen to the ground.
LEVA′NT (*adj. from the* French) Eaſtern.
Leva′nt (*s. from the adj.*) The eaſt, the coaſts of the Mediterranean which lie to the eaſt of Italy.
Le′vant (*adj. a ſea term*) Riſing up.
Le′vant (*s. from the adj. a law term*) The time when cattle riſe up to feed, the act of riſing up to feed.
Levan′tine (*adj. from* Levant) Belonging to the Levant, coming from the Levant.
LEVA′TOR (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to raiſe a depreſſed part of the ſcull.
Le′vatory (*s. from* levator) The levator. *Scott.*
Leu′ca (*s. in old records*) A league, a mile.
LEUCACAN′THA (*s. in medicine*) The bauk, the bauken, the carline thiſtle. *Dict. of Arts.*
LEUCADEN′DRON (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
LEUCANTHE′MIS (*s. in botany*) The leucanthemum.
LEUCANTHE′MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the crowfoot.
LEUCARGIL′LUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of white clay.
LEU′CE (*s. in botany*) The white poplar.
LEU′CE (*s. from the* Greek, *with phyſicians*) A diſeaſe of the skin which renders the part white and inſenſible.
LEUCELEC′TRUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The white amber.
LEUCHOCO′RUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of white-wine diluted with water.
LEUCIS′CUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The dart, a river fiſh.
LEUCOCRY′SOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of jacinth.
LEUCOGÆ′A (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a white colour.
LEUCOG′RAPHI (*s. in botany*) A herb good againſt ſpitting of blood.
LEUCOI′ON (*s. in botany*) The white violet.
LEUCOI′UMI (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.
LEUCOLACHA′NON (*s. in botany*) The white valerian.
LEUCO′MA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A white ſcar in the horney coat of the eye.
LEUCONO′TUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A dry fair ſouthweſt wind.
LEUCOPHLEG′MACY (*s. from* leucophlegmatic) Paleneſs, ariſing from a diſtemperature of the blood and juices; a kind of dropſy.
LEUCOPHLEGMA′TIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of dropſy. *Dict. of Arts.*
LEUCOPHLEGMA′TIAS (*s. with phyſicians*) A kind of dropſy. *Phillips.*
LEUCOPHLEGMA′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek λευκος *white, and* φλεγμα *phlegm*) Affected with a
phlegmacy, having the blood cold, viſcid and of
colour; dropſical.
LEUCOPET′ALOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A pre
ſtone of a white colour.
LEUCOPHA′GUM (*s. from the* Greek λευκος *white*
φαγω *to eat*) A kind of broth for conſumptive
ple. *Pl*
LEUCOPHO′RUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Boraſe, a ki
artificial ſalt chiefly uſed in ſodering metals.
LEUCOPHTHAL′MOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A pre
ſtone reſembling the white of an egg.
LEUCOPIP′ER (*s. in botany and commerce*) The
pepper.
LEUCORRHÆ′A (*s. from the* Greek λευκος *white*
ρεω *to flow*) The white or diſeaſed ſtate of the m
LEUCO′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A morbid whitene
any part of the body.
LEUCOSTIC′TOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of
ble variegated with white ſtreaks.
LEUCROCU′TA (*s. in zoology*) A mungrel ki
beaſt between a lion and a camel.
Leud, Leude (*adj. obſolete*) Unlearned, ignorant
liſh. *Ch*
Leu′dily (*adv. from* leud, *obſolete*) Unlearnedly,
iſhly. *Ch*
Leu′dineſs (*s. from* leud, *obſolete*) Ignorance, folly.
Leud′lye (*adv. from* leud, *obſolete*) Ignorantly, fo
ly. *Ch*
Leve (*adj. obſolete*) Dear, loving.
Leve (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Love, affection. *Ch*
Leve (*v. t. obſolete*) To believe, to truſt. *Ch*
Le′ved (*p. obſolete*) Believed. *Ch*
LEVEE′ (*s. from the* French) The time of riſing, a
ing viſit, the concourſe of people who crowd ro
man in power in the morning; a lady's toilet.
LEV′EL (*adj. from the* Sax. læſel) Even, lying i
ſame line with any thing elſe.
Lev′el (*s. from the adj.*) A plane ſurface; an inſtru
to take the horizontal direction; a ſtate of equ
a ſtandard, a rule; the line in which the ſight
a line of direction.
Lev′el (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make even, to bri
the ſame height with ſomething elſe; to lay fl
bring even with the ground; to bring to an equ
of condition; to aim, to point to, to direct to
end.
Lev′el (*v. int.*) To aim at, to gueſs at, to mak
tempts, to be in the ſame direction.
Le′veleſs (*adj. obſolete*) Done without leave. *Ch*
Lev′elled (*p. from* level) Made level, directed to a
tain point.
Lev′eller (*s. from* level) One who makes any thing
one who endeavours to bring all to a ſtate of equ
Lev′eller (*adj. comp. of* level) Level in a more p
degree.
Lev′elleſt (*adj. ſup. of* level) Level in the moſt p
degree.
Lev′elling (*p. a. from* level) Making level, directi
ſome certain point.
Lev′elling (*s. from the part.*) The act of making
the act of directing any thing to a certain point.
Lev′elneſs (*s. from* level) Evenneſs, equality.
LEV′EN (*s. from the* French levain, *but not ſo com*
ſpelling) A leaven, a kind of ferment, a piece of
with which bread is raiſed; any thing which ha
power to change the nature of a great maſs. *W*
LE′VER (*s. from the* French levier) One of the m
nical powers, a rod or balance ſupported by a fu
and uſed in raiſing weights or moving heavy bo
Le′ver (*adv. obſolete*) Rather. *Sp*
Le′ver (*adj. an old word*) Better. *B*
LEV′ERET (*s. from the* French lievre) A young h
Le′verock (*s. ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) A
W
Le′veſell (*s. obſolete*) A buſh, a hovel. *Ch*
LE′VET (*s. from the* French lever) A blaſt on the t
pet, a leſſon on the trumpet.
Leu′ga (*s. in old records*) A league, a mile.
LE′VI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an aſſociate) A
name, one of the tribes of Iſrael.
Le′viable (*adj. from* levy) Capable of being levied
LEVI′ATHAN (*s. from the* Heb.) A large water a
ſuppoſed by ſome to be the crocodile, *but in po*
is uſed for the whale; *figuratively*, the devil.
Lev′ied (*p. from* levy) Raiſed by way of levy.
LE′VIGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. lævigo) To redu
an impalpable powder, to mix till the liquor be
ſmooth and uniform.
Le′vigated (*p. from* levigate) Reduced to an im

ble powder, mixed till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

'vigating (*p. a. from* levigate) Reducing to an impalpable powder, mixing till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

viga'tion (*s. from* levigate) The act of reducing hard bodies to an impalpable powder.

'vin (*v. t. obſolete*) To believe. *Chaucer.*

'vin (*s. obſolete*) Lightning. *Spenſer.*

'vinbrond (*s. obſolete*) A thunderbolt. *Spenſer.*

v'iner (*s. obſolete*) A kind of hound. *Urry.*

'vir (*adj. obſolete, comp. of* leve) Dearer.

'VIRATE (*s. from the* Lat. levir) The ſtate of a brother-in-law. *Bailey.*

'viſell (*s. obſolete*) A buſh, a hovel. *Chaucer.*

VISOM'NOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. levis *light, and* ſomnus *ſleep, but not much uſed*) Sleeping lightly, watchful.

VIS'TICUM (*s. in botany*) The lovage.

VITA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. levis *light*) Lightneſs, the property which ſtands oppoſed to gravitation. *Sc.*

'vite (*s. from* Levi) A deſcendant of Levi, one of the tribe of Levi, a prieſt in contempt.

vit'ical (*adj. from* Levite) Belonging to the Levites, pertaining to the Jewiſh ritual.

VIT'ICUS (*s. from* Levi) One of the five books of Moſes.

V'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. levis *light*) Lightneſs, the contrary to gravity; inconſtancy, changeableneſs.

v're (*adj. obſolete*) Dearer. *Chaucer.*

v're (*adv. obſolete*) Rather. *Chaucer.*

ure (*s. in falconry*) A piece of red leather in the form of a bird with which the falconer reclaims his hawk. *Bailey.*

U'TO (*s. from the* Italian) A lute.

V'Y (*v. t. from the* French lever) To raiſe, to bring together, to collect money; to make war. *Milton.*

v'y (*s. from the verb*) The act of raiſing money, the act of raiſing men for public ſervice; the writing or ate by which any thing is levied; the act of making war. *Shakeſpeare.*

v'ying (*p. a. from* levy) Raiſing by way of levy.

v'ying (*s. from the part.*) The act of raiſing by a levy.

w (*adj. a local word, from* lu) Calm, ſheltered from the wind.

w (*s. a local word, from the adj.*) A place ſheltered from the wind, the calm ſide of a hedge.

WD (*adj. from the* Sax. læwde) Wicked, bad, luſtful; ignorant, lay, diſtinct from the clergy; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now obſolete.* *Sir John Davies.*

wde (*adj. obſolete*) Unlearned, ignorant. *Chaucer.*

wd'ly (*adv. from* lewd) Wickedly, libidinouſly.

wd'neſs (*s. from* lewd) The ſtate or quality of being lewd.

wd'ſter (*s. from* lewd) A lewd perſon, one given to criminal pleaſure. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEL'IN (*s. from the* Brit.) A man's name.

W'ES (*s.*) A borough town in Suſſex; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 50 miles from London.

w'es (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lewes, made at Lewes.

W'IS (*s.*) A man's name.

W'ISDOR (*s. from the* French) A French gold coin in value about ſeventeen ſhillings.

X (*s. from the* Lat.) The law, a law.

XICOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek λεξικον *a dictionary, and* γραφω *to write*) A writer of dictionaries, a poor drudge who buſies himſelf in tracing the original and explaining the meaning of words.

XICOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek λεξικον *a dictionary, and* γραφω *to write*) The act of writing dictionaries, the practice of writing dictionaries.

X'ICON (*s. from the* Greek) A dictionary, a dictionary of the Greek tongue.

(*s. from the* Sax. leag) A lea, a meadow, a piece of ground that lies untilled.

(*v. int. obſolete*) To lie as land uncultivated, to lie untilled. *Chaucer.*

(*s. from the* French, *but not uſed*) The law. *Bailey.*

'den (*s. obſolete*) A ſpeech, a dialect. *Chaucer.*

'erwite (*s. obſolete*) A fine formerly paid for adultery or fornication. *Phillips.*

'gager (*s. an old word*) A wager of law, one who commences a lawſuit. *Phillips.*

'ſir (*s. obſolete*) Leiſure. *Chaucer.*

AN (*s. from the* Brit.) A church. *Cole.*

ABLE (*adj. from the* French) Subject to, obnoxious; *with* to: *as,* "Liable to *many cenſures.*"

Li'am (*s. not ſo common a word*) A leaſh. *Cole.*

Li'ar (*s. from* lie) One who tells a falſehood, one who is deſtitute of veracity.

LI'ARD (*s. from the* French) A French farthing.

Li'ard (*adj. the derivation is not noted*) Roan, mingled, gray, gray headed.

Li'ard (*adj. an old word*) Nimble. *Chaucer.*

Li'art (*adj. obſolete*) Gentle, pliant; white, gray. *Chau.*

Lib (*v. int. an old word*) To glide. *Bailey.*

LIBA'MEN (*s. from the* Lat. *but not much uſed*) A libation. *Bailey.*

LIBA'NA (*s. from the* Greek λιβανος) Frankincenſe. *Co.*

Lib'and (*adj. an old word*) Agreeable. *Bailey.*

LIBANOCH'NUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone reſembling frankincenſe.

LIBANOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek λιβανος *frankincenſe, and* μαντεια *magic*) A divination by means of frankincenſe.

LIBANO'TIS (*s. in botany*) A herb which ſmells like frankincenſe.

LIBA'NUS (*s. in geography*) A ridge of mountains in Syria.

LIBA'NUS (*s. in botany*) The frankincenſe tree.

Lib'ard (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A leopard. *Phillips.*

Lib'art (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A leopard. *Chaucer.*

LIBA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. libo *to pour out in ſacrifice*) The act of pouring on the ground in honour of ſome deity; that which is poured out in ſacrifice.

Libb (*v. t. obſolete*) To geld. *Cole.*

LIB'BARD (*s. in zoology, not ſo common a ſpelling*) A leopard. *Milton.*

Lib'bardsbane (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Lib'bedge (*s. an old word*) A bed. *Cole.*

Lib'ben (*s. obſolete*) A private dwelling. *Cole.*

LI'BEL (*s. from the* Lat. libellus *a little book*) A defamatory writing, a lampoon; a written charge exhibited againſt a perſon in a court of judicature.

Li'bel (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To defame, to lampoon.

Li'bel (*v. int.*) To ſpread defamation in writing.

LIBEL'LA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A genus of four winged flies.

LIBELLAT'ICI (*s. in church hiſtory*) The primitive chriſtians who gave up their names and ſubjected themſelves to a fine that they might not be obliged to worſhip in heathen temples.

Li'belled (*p. from* libel) Defamed in writing, lampooned.

Li'beller (*s. from* libel) One who writes libels, one who defames another in writing, a lampooner.

Li'belling (*p. a. from* libel) Writing libels, defaming, lampooning.

Li'belling (*s. from the part.*) The act of writing libels, the act of defaming; *with* againſt: *as,* "*What is this but* libelling againſt *the ſenate.*"

Li'bellous (*adj. from* libel) Defamatory, having the nature of a libel.

LIBEL'LULA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The libella, the dragon fly.

LI'BER (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The rind, the inner rind of plants.

LI'BER (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Bacchus.

Libe'ra (*s. in old records*) A reward in kind given to a tenant who cut down and prepared the graſs or corn of his lord.

LIB'ERAL (*adj. from the* Lat. liber *free*) Generous, munificent, bountiful, deſcended from a good family, free born, becoming a gentleman.

LIBERA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feaſts inſtituted in honour of Bacchus.

Liberal'ity (*s. from* liberal) Generoſity, munificence, a kind of generous profuſion.

Lib'erally (*adv. from* liberal) Bountifully, generouſly, largely.

Lib'eralneſs (*s. from* liberal) Liberality. *Scott.*

LIBE'RIA (*s. among the Romans*) The feſtival held on the day when a child laid aſide the juvenile habit for that worn by grown perſons.

LIBER'TAS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs of liberty.

LIBER'TI (*s. plu. of* libertus) Thoſe among the Romans who had been ſlaves, but were made free. *Dict. of Arts.*

Lib'ertinage (*s. not uſed*) Libertiniſm. *Cole.*

LIB'ERTINE (*s. from the* Lat. liber *free*) One who lives without reſtraint, one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion; one who is at liberty; a freedman, the ſon of a freedman.

Lib'ertine (*adj. from the ſub.*) Licentious, irreligious.

LIBERTI'NI (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The children of freedom.

freedom, the children deſcended from parents who had been made free. *Dict. of Arts.*

Lib'ertiniſm (*s. from* libertine) The opinions of a libertine, the practice of a libertine, licentiouſneſs, the ſtate of one that is made free.

Libertin'ity (*s. from* libertine) The ſtate of one that is made free. *Scott.*

LIBER'TUS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A freedman, one delivered from a ſtate of ſlavery.

LIB'ERTY (*s. from the* Lat. liber *free*) Freedom as oppoſed to ſlavery, freedom as oppoſed to neceſſity; leave, permiſſion; relaxation of reſtraint; privilege, exemption.

Libid'iniſt (*s. from* libidinous) A ſenſualiſt, one who gives himſelf up to his luſts.

LIBID'INOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. libido *luſt*) Licentious, lewd, luſtful.

Libid'inouſly (*adv. from* libidinous) Licentiouſly, lewdly, luſtfully.

Libid'inouſneſs (*s. from* libidinous) Lewdneſs, luſtfulneſs. *Sc.*

LIB'IDO (*s. from the* Lat.) Luſt; a ſtrong inclination. *Sc.*

LIBITI'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) Proſerpine according to ſome, Venus according to others; the goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to ſuperintend funeral rites.

Libitina'rian (*s. from* Libitina) One who aſſiſted in carrying a dead corps to the grave. *Cole.*

LIBITINA'RII (*s. from* Libitina) The perſons who were to provide what was neceſſary for funerals. *Phillips.*

Lib'itude (*s. not much uſed*) The will, the pleaſure. *Co.*

LIB'ITUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The will, the pleaſure.

Lib'long (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LI'BRA (*s. in aſtronomy*) The Balance, one of the ſigns of the zodiac.

Li'bral (*adj. from* libra, *but not much uſed*) Belonging to Libra, pertaining to a pair of ſcales.

Libra'rian (*s. from* library) One who has the care of a library, one who tranſcribes books.

LIBRA'RII (*s. from* library) Perſons who were employed in tranſcribing books. *Scott.*

LI'BRARY (*s. from the* Lat. liber *a book*) A large collection of books, the place where a collection of books is kept.

Libra'ta (*s. in old records*) A ſpace of ground containing about fifty acres.

LI'BRATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. libro *to weigh*) To poiſe, to balance.

Li'brated (*p. from* librate) Poiſed, balanced.

Li'brating (*p. a. from* librate) Poiſing, balancing.

Libra'tion (*s. from* librate) The ſtate of being balanced. *In aſtronomy*, a kind of trepidation in the heavens which renders the declination of the ſtars different at different times.

Li'bratory (*adj. from* librate) Trembling like a balance in equilibrum, affected with a kind of trepidation.

LIB'YA (*s. in ancient geography*) Africa.

Lib'yan (*adj. from* Libya) Belonging to Libya, produced in Libya.

Lib'yan (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Libya, a native of Libya.

Lic'ande (*adj. obſolete*) Agreeable, pleaſing. *Chaucer.*

Lice (*s. plu. of* louſe) More than one louſe.

Li'cebane (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

LI'CENCE (*s. from the* French) An exorbitant liberty, a grant, a permiſſion.

Li'cence (*v. t. from the ſub. but not ſo common a ſpelling*) To licenſe.

Li'cenced (*p. from* licence, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Licenſed.

Li'cencer (*s. from* licence, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A licenſer.

Li'cencing (*p. a. from* licence, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Licenſing.

LI'CENSE (*s. from the* Lat. licentia *liberty*) An exorbitant liberty, a grant, a permiſſion.

Li'cenſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To give liberty, to ſet at liberty, to permit by a legal grant.

Li'cenſed (*p. from* licenſe) Permitted, granted, ſet at liberty.

Li'cenſer (*s. from* licenſe) One that grants a licenſe, one that permits.

Li'cenſing (*p. a. from* licenſe) Permitting, granting, ſetting at liberty.

LICEN'TIATE (*s. from the* Lat. licentia *licence*) One who uſes licenſe; a degree by which a man is authorized to practiſe in any faculty or profeſſion; a barriſter at common law.

Licen'tiate (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To permit, to authorize by licenſe.

Licen'tiated (*p. from* licentiate) Permitted, encouraged by licenſe.

Licen'tiating (*p. a. from* licentiate) Permitting, encouraging by licenſe.

Licen'tiating (*s. from the part.*) The act of giving p by licenſe. *L'Eſtr*

LICEN'TIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. licentia *liberty*) U ſtrained, diſorderly, preſumptuous.

Licen'tiouſly (*adv. from* licentious) With too gre berty, without due reſtraint.

Licen'tiouſneſs (*s. from* licentious) A boldneſs of lib a contempt of juſt reſtraint.

LICH (*s. an old word, from the* Sax. lice) A dead c

Lich, Liche (*adj. obſolete*) Like. *Cha*

Liche (*s. obſolete*) A phyſician, a ſurgeon. *Cha*

LI'CHEN (*s. in botany*) The liverwort.

Lichenas'trum (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Lichenoi'des (*s. in botany*) The lichen.

Li'chewake (*s. obſolete*) The lichwake. *Cha*

Lich'gate (*s. from* lich, *and* gate) The gate thro which the dead are generally carried.

LICH'FIELD (*s. from* lich, *and* field, *ſo called from a ſacre of about a thouſand chriſtians who here fell crifice to the ſuperſtition and rage of the pagans*) A in Staffordſhire, which, joined with Coventry, f one biſhoprick; the cathedral is ſaid to be one o fineſt in England; it ſends two members to parliam has a market on Tueſday and Friday, and is miles from London.

Lich'field (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the ci Lichfield, made in the city of Lichfield.

Lich'lane (*s. from* lich, *and* lane) The lane or through which the dead are generally carried.

Lich'fowl (*s. from* lich, *and* fowl) The night raven, ſcreechowl, any bird accounted ominous.

Lich'owl (*s. from* lich, *and* owl) A kind of owl w was ſuppoſed to forebode death.

Lich'ſtreet (*s. from* lich, *and* ſtreet) The ſtreet thro which the dead were generally carried to the grav

Lich'wake (*s. from* lich, *and* wake) The cuſto watching with the dead, the time of watching a dead corps.

Lich'wale (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Lich'way (*s. from* lich, *and* way) The way by w the dead were uſually carried to the grave.

LICITA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. liceo *to ſet a pric ſale*) The act of expoſing to ſale to the higheſt bidde

LICK (*v. t. from the* Sax. licean) To paſs over with tongue; to lap, to take in by the tongue. *To lick* to devour.

Lick (*s. from the verb*) A blow, a kind of rough uſage.

Lick'ed (*p. from* lick) Paſſed over by the tongue; voured; *with* up: *as*, "*It was all* licked up."

Lick'er (*s. from* lick) One that licks.

LICK'ERISH (*adj. from the* Sax. licera *a glutton*) in the choice of food, greedy, eager; delicate, te ing the appetite.

Lick'eriſhneſs (*s. from* lickeriſh) Niceneſs of palate.

LICK'EROUS (*adj. from the* Sax. licera *a glutton*) Ea greedy, nice, tempting the appetite. *Wo*

Lick'ing (*p. a. from* lick) Paſſing over with the ton taking in by the tongue.

Lick'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of paſſing with the tongue, a beating; *but this ſenſe is low colloquial.*

Lick'oriſh (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The licorice.

LIC'ORICE (*s. in botany, from the* Greek γλυκυρριζα) name of a plant having a root of a ſweet taſte, the gulated juice of the plant.

Lic'orice (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a pla which licorice is made. "Licorice *root.*"

Lic'orous (*adj. obſolete*) Dainty, gluttonous, luxuri vile, wicked, luſtful. *Cha*

Lic'orouſly (*adv. obſolete, from* licorous) Delicio luxuriouſly. *Cha*

Lic'orouſneſs (*s. obſolete, from* licorous) Luxury, tonneſs. *Cha*

Lic'our (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Liquor, moiſture. *C*

LIC'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A Roman officer, a ki beadle.

Licto'rian (*adj. from* lictor) Belonging to the officer attended the Roman conſuls to apprehend or puniſh minals.

LID (*s. from the* Sax. hlid) A cover, a ſtopple tha ters the mouth of a veſſel; the upper membrane covers the eye.

LID'DESDALE (*s. in geography*) A diſtrict in Scotlan

LIE (*s. from the* French) Water impregnated with ſalts of aſhes, a liquor impregnated with ſome body; urine. "*Chamber* lie."

LIE (*s. from the* Sax. lige) A falſehood, a criminal hood, a charge of falſehood, a fiction.

Lie (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To utter criminal falſehoo ſpeak contrary to truth.

(*v. int. from the* Sax. liegan) To reſt horizontally, to
n upon, to be in a ſtate of decumbiture, to paſs
e time of ſleep, to remain, to reſide, to preſs upon,
he troubleſome, to be hid, to be in a helpleſs ſtate,
be expoſed, to conſiſt, to belong to, to be in the
wer, to be charged upon, to coſt. *To lie at*, to im-
rtune. *To lie by*, to reſt. *To lie in*, to be in child-
d. *To lie under*, to be ſubject to, to take ſhelter.
o lie upon, to become an obligation, to be trouble-
me. *To lie with*, to converſe in bed.

(*adj. in heraldry*) Stringed.

(*adj. obſolete*) Untilled. *Chaucer.*

F (*adj. from the* Sax. leaf, *but now grown obſolete*)
ear, beloved. *Shakeſpeare.*

(*adv. obſolete*) Willingly. *Shakeſpeare.*

'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* lief, *but now grown obſolete*) Dear-
t, moſt beloved. *Shakeſpeare.*

'tenant (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A lieutenant. *Cole.*

GE (*s. from the* Lat. ligo *to bind*) A ſovereign, a ſu-
rior lord.

e (*adj. from the ſub.*) Bound by ſome feudal tenure,
bject; ſovereign, belonging to a ſuperior lord.

'geance (*s. not ſo common a word*) An allegiance.
Dict. of Arts.

GEANCY (*s. from the* French ligance) The duty of
ſubject to a ſovereign prince; the protection which
ſovereign owes to his ſubjects. *Scott.*

'gehomage (*s. from* liege, *and* homage) The homage
id by a vaſſal to his lord.

'gelord (*s. from* liege, *and* lord) A ſuperior lord, a
vereign.

'geman (*s. from* liege, *and* man) A ſubject, one who
wes homage to a ſuperior lord.

'gepeople (*s. from* liege, *and* people) The ſubjects of
ſovereign prince, the ſubjects of a ſtate.

'ger (*s. from* liege) A reſident ambaſſador. *Denham.*

EN (*s. in anatomy*) The ſpleen.

EN (*s. in law*) A bond, a covenant, a contract.

n (*v. int. pret. or participial form of* lie) Lain. *Geneſ.*

nter'ic (*adj. from* lientery) Belonging to the lientery.

ENTERY (*s. from the* Greek λειον *ſmooth, and* εντερον
n inteſtine) That kind of diarrhœa in which the food
aſſes ſo ſuddenly as to be diſcharged by ſtool with
ttle or no alteration.

rwite (*s. an old word*) A fine for adultery or fornication.

s (*s. obſolete*) Lees. *Chaucer.*

U (*s. from the* French) Place, room, ſtead. "*In
ieu of tithes.*"

ve (*adv. from* lief) Willingly.

uten'ancy (*s. from* lieutenant) The office of lieute-
ant, the body of lieutenants.

UTEN'ANT (*s. from* lieu, *and* tenant) A deputy, one
hat acts by vicarious authority; one who holds the
ext rank to a ſuperior in office, one who holds the
ext rank to a ſuperior in command.

uten'antſhip (*s. from* lieutenant) The office or rank
f lieutenant.

E (*s. from the* Sax. lifian *to live*) The union and co-
peration of ſoul with body, the ſtate of being alive,
he enjoyment of exiſtence; animal exiſtence, a liv-
ng perſon; blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life; a
anner of living; the continuance of the preſent
ate; a living form, an exact reſemblance; a narra-
ive of paſt life; common occurrences, human affairs;
pirit, vivacity, reſolution; a word of tenderneſs.
"*My deareſt* life."

e (*adj. from the ſub. frequently uſed in compoſition*) Be-
onging to life, connected with life.

e'annuity (*s. from* life, *and* annuity) An income, an
nnual income for term of life.

e'blood (*s. from* life, *and* blood) The vital blood, the
lood neceſſary to life.

e'everlaſting (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

e'giving (*p. a. from* life, *and* give) Having the power
o give life, quickening, enlivening.

e'guard (*s. from* life, *and* guard) The guard of a
overeign prince, the guard attending the perſon of a
overeign.

fehold (*s. from* life, *and* hold) A real eſtate held on a
eaſe for lives.

fe'land (*s. from* life, *and* land) Land held on a leaſe
or lives.

'feleſs (*adj. from* life) Deſtitute of life, dead, unani-
mated, void of fame, void of ſpirit.

'fele'ſly (*adv. from* lifeleſs) Without vigour, without
pirit.

'feleſſneſs (*s. from* lifeleſs) The ſtate of being lifeleſs. *Sc.*

fe'lich (*adj. obſolete*) Lively. *Chaucer.*

'felike (*adj. from* life, *and* like) Reſembling the life,
ike a living perſon.

'fely (*adj. obſolete*) Lively. *Chaucer.*

Li'ferent (*s. from* life, *and* rent) A ſalary or rent for term of life.

Li'feſtring (*s. from* life, *and* ſtring) A nerve, a ſtring imagined to convey life. *Daniel.*

Li'fetime (*s. from* life, *and* time) The continuance or duration of life.

Li'feweary (*adj. from* life, *and* weary) Weary of life, wretched. *Shakeſpeare.*

LIF'FEY (*s. in geography*) One of the principal rivers in Ireland.

LIFT (*v. t. from the* Swediſh liffta) To heave, to raiſe from the ground, to exalt, to elevate; *with* up *emphatically*: *as*, "*The Lord* lifted up *his head from miſery.*"

Lift (*v. int.*) To ſtrive to raiſe; *with* at: *as*, "*And* lift at *their tails ere a winter be paſt.*"

Lift (*s. from the verb*) The act of lifting, the manner of lifting; an endeavour, a ſtruggle. *In the Scotch dialect*, a load, a ſurcharge; the sky, the firmament.

Lift (*s. a ſea term*) A rope to raiſe or lower a ſail.

Lift (*v. t. pret. of* lift, *but not much uſed*) Lifted, did lift.

Lift (*p. from the verb, but not much uſed*) Lifted. 2 *Chr.*

Lift (*s. a local word*) A kind of gate.

Lifte (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Left, contrary to right. *Ch.*

Lift'ed (*p. from* lift) Raiſed up, exalted, elevated; *with* up: *as*, "Lifted up *with pride.*"

Lift'er (*s. from* lift) One that lifts; a crutch. *Cole.*

Lift'hauſe (*s. an old word*) The left hand. *Cole.*

Lift'ing (*p. a. from* lift) Raiſing up, exalting, elevating.

Lift'ingpieces (*s. in clockwork*) The parts that lift up and unlock the detents.

Lig (*v. int. obſolete*) To lie, to lie in concealment. *Sp.*

LIG'AMENT (*s. from the* Lat. ligo *to bind*) A ſtrong compact ſubſtance which unites the bones in articulation; that which connects the parts of the body; a bond, a chain, an entanglement.

Ligament'al (*adj. from* ligament) Belonging to a ligament, compoſing a ligament.

Ligament'um (*adj. from* ligament) Belonging to a ligament. *Wiſeman.*

LIGAMEN'TUM (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) A ligament.

LIGA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. ligo *to bind*) The act of binding, the ſtate of being bound.

LIG'ATURE (*s. from the* Lat. ligo *to bind*) A bondage, the act of binding, the ſtate of being bound.

Lige (*v. int. obſolete*) To lie down. *Chaucer.*

Lig'eance (*s. a law term*) The higheſt kind of homage.

Lig'eancy (*s. a law term*) Ligeance. *Phillips.*

Li'ges (*s. in farriery*) A diſtemper of the mouth incident to horſes.

Ligge (*v. int. obſolete*) To lie down. *Chaucer.*

Lig'gen (*v. int. obſolete*) To lie, to lie in concealment. *Spenſer.*

Lig'gin (*v. int. obſolete*) To lie down. *Chaucer.*

Lig'ging (*p. a. obſolete*) Lying. *Chaucer.*

LIGHT (*s. fnom the* Sax. leaht) The medium of ſight, the emanation of a luminous body: a luminous body; an illumination of mind, a mental view; an explanation, a point of view; the part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours.

Light (*adj. from the ſub.*) Luminous, bright, tending to whiteneſs.

LIGHT (*adj. from the* Sax. leaht) Having little weight in compariſon of the bulk; eaſy to be born, eaſy to be endured, eaſy to be performed; lightly armed, active, eaſy to be acted upon; nimble, unincumbered; ſlight, trivial; thin, unſubſtantial; gay, airy; unchaſte, irregular in conduct.

Light (*adv. rather colloquial, from the adj.*) Lightly. *Ho.*

Light (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To kindle, to ſet on fire, to give light, to direct by light, to illuminate.

Light (*v. t. from the adj.*) To lighten, to eaſe of a burden.

LIGHT (*v. int. from the* Dutch lickt *by chance*) To happen, to fall upon by accident.

LIGHT (*v. int. from the* Sax. alightan) To deſcend from, to fall, to fall on, to ſettle, to reſt: *with* on, *or* upon: *as*, "*The eye ſhall* light upon *ſome toy.*" "*He* lighted on *a better friend.*"

Light'ed (*p. from* light) Kindled, ſet on fire, directed by light, delivered of a burden.

Light'en (*v. t. from* light) To enlighten, to illuminate; to unload, to diſburden; to cheer, to exhilarate.

Light'en (*v. int.*) To flaſh as lightening, to ſhine like lightening.

Light'ened (*p. from* lighten) Kindled, ſet on fire; delivered of a burden, cheered, exhilarated.

Light'ening (*p. a. from* lighten) Unloading, delivering of a burden.

Light′ening (*s. from the part. but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Lightning, the flaſh of light which precedes thunder.

Light′er (*s. from* light) A large boat into which ſhips are unloaded.

Light′er (*adj. comp. from* light) Light in a greater degree.

Light′erman (*s. from* lighter, *and* man) One who manages a lighter.

Light′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* light) Light in the greateſt degree.

Light′fingered (*adj. from* light, *and* finger) Thieviſh, inclined to theft, nimble of conveyance.

Light′foot (*adj. from* light, *and* foot) Light of foot, nimble.

Light′foot (*s. a cant word*) Veniſon.

Light′footed (*adj. from* lightfoot) Light of foot, nimble in running, active.

Light′headed (*adj. from* light, *and* head) Delirious, having the underſtanding affected by the violence of diſeaſe; unſteady, weak, thoughtleſs.

Light′headedneſs (*s. from* lightheaded) The ſtate of being lightheaded.

Light′horſe (*s. from* light, *and* horſe) A body of horſemen lightly armed.

Light′houſe (*s. from* light, *and* houſe) A high building with a light at the top as a guide to ſhips at ſea.

Light′ing (*p. a. from* light) Kindling, ſetting on fire; giving light, directing by light; eaſing of a burden; falling on by chance; ſettling on.

Light′legged (*adj. from* light, *and* leg) Swift, nimble.

Light′leſs (*adj. from* light) Void of light, dark.

Light′ly (*adv. from* light) Without weight, with little impreſſion, without difficulty, without much affection, with nimbleneſs, with levity.

Light′minded (*adj. from* light, *and* mind) Unſettled, unſteady.

Light′neſs (*s. from* light) The want of weight, nimbleneſs, agility, inconſtancy, unſteadineſs, the want of chaſtity, the want of conduct in women.

Light′neſſe (*s. from* light) Light. *Chaucer.*

Light′ning (*s. from* light) The flaſh of light which precedes thunder; a mitigation, an abatement.

Lights (*s. from* light) The lungs, the organs of reſpiration.

Light′ſome (*adj. from* light) Having light, luminous; gay, airy; cheering.

Light′ſomeneſs (*s. from* lightſome) The ſtate of being lightſome.

Lig′ine (*s. obſolete*) A line, a lineage, a deſcent. *Chau.*

Ligna′tion (*s. from the* Lat. lignum, *but not much uſed*) The act of providing wood. *Cole.*

Lign′aloes (*s. in medicine*) The wood of aloes. *Scott.*

Lig′nean (*adj. not uſed*) Ligneous. *Cole.*

LI′GIUS (*adj. in old records*) Pure, full, perfect.

Ligne (*s. obſolete*) A line, a lineage, a deſcent. *Chaucer.*

LIGNE (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French ligner) To line, to couple as a dog with a bitch.

Lig′nes (*s. obſolete*) Pleaſure. *Chaucer.*

Lig′neous (*adj. from the* Lat. lignum *wood*) Wooden, made of wood, reſembling wood.

LIG′NICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. lignum *wood, and* cædo *to cut, but not much uſed*) One that cuts wood. *Cole.*

LIG′NIPER′DA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The worm that deſtroys timber.

LIG′NUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Wood, the woody part of a plant.

LIG′NUMALOES (*s. in medicine*) The wood of aloes.

LIG′NUM NEPHRIT′ICUM (*s. in medicine*) A kind of wood imported from the Weſt-Indies very good for the ſtone in the kidneys.

LIG′NUM VI′TÆ (*s. in medicine*) A very hard kind of wood, the guaiacum.

Ligs (*s. in farriery*) A diſeaſe of the mouth incident to horſes.

Ligue (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A league, an alliance. *Sc.*

LIG′ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A little tongue, a latchet for a ſhoe, a lace, a point.

Lig′ula (*s. in old records*) The copy of a court roll.

Lig′ulated (*adj. in botany, from* ligula) Having the flower leaves turning downwards with three indentures, but not divided into ſegments.

LI′GURE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of precious ſtone. *Exodus.*

LIGU′RIAN (*s. not much uſed, from the* Lat. ligurio *to eat with delicacy*) A glutton.

LIGURIT′ION (*s. from the* Lat. ligurio *to feed with delicacy*) The act of eating to exceſs, gluttony. *Cole.*

LIGUS′TICUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of lovage.

LIGUS′TRUM (*s. in botany*) The privet; the withbind.

LIKE (*adj. from the* Sax. lic) Having reſemblance, ſembling; equal, having equality; probable, dible.

Like (*s. from the adj.*) A perſon like another, a t like another.

Like (*adv. from the adj.*) In the ſame manner, in manner; likely, probably: *but this is rather an proper ſenſe of the word.* "*As* like *enough it will.*" *is* like *to die for love.*"

Like (*adv. obſolete*) Alike. *Chau*

LIKE (*v. t. from the* Sax. lican) To chooſe with ſome gree of pleaſure, to approve, to view with ſome of approbation; to pleaſe, to gratify: *but this ſen now grown obſolete.* *Spe*

Like (*v. t. uſed imperſonally, or with the reciprocal noun*) To pleaſe, to gratify. "*There let them le as* likes *them, to deſpiſe God and Meſſiah.*" *Mil*

Like (*v. int.*) To chooſe, to liſt, to be pleaſed. " *man* likes *not to take his brother's wife.*" To appro *with* of: *as,* "*The young ſoldiers did* like of *this lution.*" *But this conſtruction is now grown ou uſe.* *Kn*

Li′ked (*p. from* like) Choſen with approbation, proved more than common.

Li′kelier (*adj. comp. of* likely) Likely in a greater gree.

Li′kelieſt (*adj. ſup. of* likely) Likely in the greateſt gree.

Li′kelihood (*s. from* likely) Probability, appearanc truth; an appearance, a reſemblance; *but theſe ſ are now grown obſolete.* *Shakeſpe*

Li′kelineſs (*s. from* likely) Probability; appeara comelineſs; *but theſe ſenſes are now become obſolete.*

Li′kely (*adj. from* like) Probable, credible; pleaſing, to be liked; *but this ſenſe is now become obſolete colloquial.*

Li′kely (*adv. from* like) Probably, in all probabilit

Li′ken (*v. t. from* like) To compare, to repreſen having a reſemblance; *with* to: *as,* "*To what I* liken *this generation.*"

Li′kened (*p. from* liken) Compared, brought into c pariſon.

Li′kening (*p. a. from* liken) Comparing, bringing i compariſon.

Li′keneſs (*s. from* like) Reſemblance, ſimilitude; a fo an appearance; one who is like another.

Li′ker (*adj. comp. of* like) Like in a greater degree.

Li′ker (*s. from* like, *but not much uſed*) One that like

Lik′erous (*adj. obſolete*) Dainty, gluttonous; wick luſtful. *Chau*

Lik′erouſneſs (*s. obſolete*) Lickeriſhneſs. *Chau*

Li′keſt (*adj. ſup. of* like, *but not much uſed*) Like in greateſt degree.

Li′kewiſe (*adv. from* like) In like manner.

Li′kewiſe (*conj. from the adv.*) Alſo, moreover, too.

Li′kin (*v. t. obſolete*) To pleaſe, to be agreeable to.

Li′king (*p. a. from* like) Approving, chooſing w ſome degree of approbation.

Li′king (*adj. from* like) Plump, having plumpneſs.

Li′king (*s. from the part.*) Plumpneſs, a good ſtat body; an inclination, a deſire; a ſtate of trial.

Li′kir (*adj. comp. of* like, *obſolete*) More like, liker.

LI′LAC (*s. in botany, a different ſpelling*) The lil *Dict. of A*

LI′LACH (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſhrub. *Ba*

Li′lach (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the lila "*The* lilach *tree.*"

Lilia′cious (*adj. from* lily) Belonging to the lily, ſembling the lily.

LILIAS′TRUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of lily.

Lili′ed (*adj. from* lily) Ornamented with lilies.

LIL′IOASPHODE′LUS (*s. in botany*) The liliaſtrum.

LIL′IOFRITILLA′RIA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of fr laria.

LIL′IOHYACIN′THUS (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ſc a kind of ſquill.

LIL′IONARCIS′SUS (*s. in botany*) The amaryllis.

LIL′ITH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the night) The n of a woman who was ſuppoſed by the Jews to h been the wife of Adam before Eve; an imagin ſpectre who was ſuppoſed to carry away or deſt young children. *Sc*

LIL′IUM (*s. in botany*) The lily.

Lil′led (*p. an obſolete ſpelling*) Lolled. *Spen*

Lil′ly (*s. in botany, a different ſpelling*) The lily, a ge of plants.

LIL′Y (*s. from the* Lat. lilium) A genus of plants, a known flower.

Lil′y daf′fodil (*s, in botany*) A flower of fore growth.

yhy'acinth (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of ſquill.

ylivered (*adj. from* lily, *and* liver, *a cant word*) owardly, fainthearted. *Shakeſpeare.*

MA (*s. in geography*) The capital of Peru, a province South America ſubject to the Spaniards.

a'ceous (*adj. from* limax) Belonging to a ſnail.

nail (*s. obſolete*) The filings of metal.

MATE (*v. t. from the* Sax. limo *to file, but not much* ed) To file, to poliſh. *Bailey.*

a'tion (*s. from* limate, *but little uſed*) The act of filing, e act of poliſhing.

nature (*s. from* limate) The filings of metal, that hich is rubbed off by the action of the file.

MAX (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſnail.

IB (*s. from the* Sax. lim) A member of the body, an ticulated part of an animal.

b (*s. from* limbus, *a philoſophical word*) An edge, border.

b (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſupply with limbs; to pull nder. *Milton.*

'eck (*s. a corruption of* alembick) An alembick, ſtill.

'ed (*p. from* limb) Furniſhed with limbs, formed ith limbs.

'er (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Pliant, flexible, ſily bent.

'erer (*adj. comp. of* limber) Limber in a greater gree.

'ereſt (*adj. ſup. of* limber) Limber in the greateſt gree.

'berhole (*s. a ſea term*) One of the holes cut in the mbers of a ſhip to convey the bilge water to the mp.

'berneſs (*s. from* limber) Pliancy, flexibleneſs.

'ing (*p. a. from* limb) Furniſhing with limbs, aring limb from limb.

BO (*s. probably from* limbus) A region bordering on hell, hell; any place of miſery and reſtraint, a iſon.

BUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The limb, the utmoſt edge a mathematical inſtrument.

E (*s. from the* Sax. glyman *to glue*) A viſcous ſub- nce, a viſcous matter with which birds are catched; e calx of ſtone, the matter of which mortar is de.

E (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To entangle, to enſnare; to ment, to ſmear with a viſcous ſubſtance; to ma- e ground with the calx of ſtone.

E (*s. in botany*) The linden.

E (*adj. in botany*) Belonging to the lindentree.

E (*adj. from the ſub. frequently uſed in compoſition*) Be- ging to the calx of ſtone, uſed in making lime, im- gnated with lime.

E (*v. t. from the* French ligner) To couple as a dog a bitch.

E (*s.*) A borough and port town of Dorſetſhire; it a market on Friday, ſends two members to par- ment, and is 147 miles from London.

E (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lime, made at ne.

E (*s. from the* Italian limone) A ſmall lemon. *Bailey.*

E (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A limb. *Chaucer.*

ebuſh (*s. from* lime, *and* buſh) A device for catch- birds by means of birdlime.

d (*p. from* lime) Smeared over with lime, ma- ed with lime, impregnated as a bitch by a dog.

ehound (*s. an old word*) A bloodhound. *Phillips.*

ekiln (*s. from* lime, *and* kiln) A kiln to burn lime.

ENARCH, LIMENAR'CHA (*s. in antiquity*) An of- r or centinel to prevent robberies and other diſor- s on the highway; a warden of a ſeaport. *Phillips.*

N'TIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The power which ſuppoſed to guard the threſhold.

ER (*s. from the* French limier) A large dog for ting the wild boar.

re (*s.*) A kind of hound. *Chaucer.*

RIC (*s.*) A county in Ireland, the capital of that nty.

rod (*s. from* lime, *and* rod) A limetwig. *Chau.*

ſtone (*s. from* lime, *and* ſtone) The ſtone of which e is made, ſtone fit to make lime.

etwig (*s. from* lime, *and* twig) A twig ſmeared with birdlime. *Urry.*

ewater (*s. from* lime, *and* water) Water impreg ed with lime.

ewort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

d (*adj. obſolete*) Poliſhed. *Chaucer.*

INARIE (*adj. from the* Lat. limen *a threſhold, but* uſed) Set at the head, preliminary. *Cole.*

Li'mis (*s. obſolete*) Limbs. *Chaucer.*

LIM'IT (*s. from the* Lat. limitor *to bound*) A bound, a border, the utmoſt reach.

LIM'IT (*v. t. from the* Lat. limitor *to bound*) To confine within certain bounds, to reſtrain, to circumſcribe.

Limita'neous (*adj. from* limit, *not much uſed*) Belonging to the bounds or limits. *Scott.*

Lim'itary (*adj. from* limit) Placed at the bounds, placed on the borders as a guard or ſuperintendant. *Milton.*

Limita'tion (*s. from* limit) A reſtriction, a confinement from a lax undeterminate ſignification.

Lim'ited (*p. from* limit) Confined, reſtrained, circumſcribed, reſtrained from a lax or general ſignification.

Lim'iter (*s. obſolete*) One who went about ſelling indulgences. *Spenſer.*

Lim'iting (*p. a. from* limit) Confining, reſtraining, circumſcribing.

Lim'itour (*s. obſolete*) A friar who had a particular grant for begging within certain limits. *Chaucer.*

LIM'MA (*s. in muſic*) An interval in the ſcale of the ancients.

LIM'MER (*s. not much uſed*) A mongrel; an animal generated between different ſpecies; one born of parents of different nations. *Ainſworth.*

LIM'MIS (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Limbs. *Chaucer.*

LIMN (*v. t. from the* French enluminer) To draw, to paint a likeneſs.

Limn'ed (*p. from* limn) Drawn, drawn to the life.

Limn'er (*s. from* limn) A painter, one who draws likeneſſes, a picture maker.

Limn'ing (*p. a. from* limn) Drawing, painting to the life.

Limn'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of painting to the life, the act of painting in water colours. *D. of A.*

LIMN'OPEUCE (*s. in botany*) The horſetail.

LIMOCTO'NIA (*s. from the* Greek) The utmoſt diſtreſs of hunger.

LIMODO'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the orchis.

LIMOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek λοιμος *the peſtilence, and* λογος *a deſcription, but not much uſed*) A treatiſe on the plague. *Bailey.*

LIMOMA'CHIA (*s. from the* Greek λιμος *hunger, and* μαχη *a fight*) The utmoſt diſtreſs of hunger. *Bai.*

LIM'ON (*s. from the* Italian limone, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The lemon.

Limona'de (*s. from* limon, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Lemonade, water impregnated with the juice of lemons.

LIMO'NIA (*s. in botany*) The anemony; the windflower.

LIMO'NIUM (*s. in botany*) The ſtatice.

LI'MOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. limus *mud*) Limous, muddy.

LIMOSEL'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Limos'ity (*s. from* limoſe) The ſtate of being muddy.

LI'MOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. limus *mud*) Muddy, full of mud, like mud, ſlimy.

LIMP (*v. int. from the* Sax. limpen) To halt, to walk lamely.

LIMP (*adj. from the* Italian limpio) Vapid, weak, taſteleſs; limber, flexible; *but this ſenſe is rather local.*

Lim'per (*adj. comp. of* limp) Limp in a greater degree.

Limp'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* limp) Limp in the greateſt degree.

LIMP'ET (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſhell fiſh.

Lim'phæduct (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A lymphaduct. *Scott.*

LIM'PID (*adj. from the* Lat. limpidus) Pure, clear, tranſparent.

Limpid'ity (*s. from* limpid, *but not much uſed*) Limpidneſs. *Bailey.*

Lim'pidneſs (*s. from* limpid) Purity, clearneſs, tranſparency.

LIM'PIN (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſhell fiſh, a muſcle.

Limp'ing (*p. a. from* limp) Halting, going lamely.

Limp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of halting.

Limp'ingly (*adv. from* limping) In a limping manner.

Lim'pitude (*s. from* limpid, *but not much uſed*) Pureneſs, clearneſs. *Scott.*

Limp'neſs (*s. from* limp) Limberneſs, flexibleneſs.

Li'my (*adj. from* lime) Containing lime, viſcous, glutinous.

Lin (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſtop, to give over, to lean. *Sp.*

Lin'age (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A lineage, a family. *Ch.*

LIN'AMENT (*s. from the* Lat. linamentum, *but not much uſed*) A tent for a wound made of linen, lint. *Bailey.*

LINA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The toadflax.

Lina'rium (*s. in old records*) A place where flax is ſown.

LINCH (*s. from the* Sax.) A cauſey, a bank to diſtinguiſh bounds.

Linch (*s. from the foregoing*) A linchpin.

Linch'pin (*s. from* linch, *and* pin) The iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

LIN'COLN (*s.*) An ancient city in Lincolnſhire; it is a county of itſelf, the ſee of a biſhop, and the largeſt dioceſe in England; ſends two members to parliament, has a market on Friday, and is 131 miles from London.

Lin'coln (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the city of Lincoln, made in the city of Lincoln.

LIN'COLNSHIRE (*s.*) A large maritime county in England ſituate on the German ocean; the ſoil for the moſt part rich and fertile, and the air, excepting the fens, is judged tolerably ſalubrious; it contains one city, four boroughs, and upwards of thirty other market towns; ſends twelve members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Lincoln, and two for each of the four boroughs, Stamford, Grantham, Boſton, and Grimsby.

Lin'colnſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Lincoln, produced in the county of Lincoln.

LINC'TUS (*s. from the* Lat. lingo *to lick*) A form of medicine to be licked up by the tongue.

Linde (*s. in botany*) The limetree. *Chaucer.*

LIND'EN (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. lind) The limetree.

Lind'en (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the limetree, made of the limetree.

Lind'entree (*s. from* linden, *and* tree) The lime.

LIND'SEY (*s. in geography*) One principal diviſion of the county of Lincoln.

LINE (*s. from the* Lat. linea) A ſlender ſtring; a ſtring extended to direct any operations; an extent, a limit; extenſion lengthwiſe; an outline; as much as is written from one margin to another, a verſe in poetry; a rank, an order; a trench, a work thrown up in fortification; a mark or wrinkle on the hand or face; a method, a diſpoſition; a progeny, the pedigree of a family; the equator, the equinoctial circle; the tenth part of an inch.

LINE (*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. linum *linen*) To cover on the inſide, to guard within, to ſtrengthen by inner works, to ſtrengthen, to cover over.

LINE (*v. t. from the* French ligner) To perform the act of generation as a dog on a bitch. *Creech.*

LIN'EA (*s. from the* Lat.) A line.

Lin'eage (*s. from* linea) A race, a progeny, the pedigree of a family.

Lin'eal (*adj. from* linea) Compoſed of lines, delineated, deſcending in a direct genealogy, claimed by a direct deſcent, allied by a direct deſcent.

Lin'eally (*adv. from* lineal) In a direct line.

Lin'eament (*s. from* linea) A feature, a diſtinguiſhing mark in the form.

Lin'ear (*adj. from* linea) Compoſed of lines, having the form of lines.

Linea'tion (*s. from* linea) The draught of a line, the appearance of lines.

Li'ned (*p. from* line) Covered on the inſide, ſtrengthened within, impregnated, impregnated as a bitch by a dog.

LIN'EN (*s. from the* Lat. linum) Cloth made of flax, cloth made of hemp.

Lin'en (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of flax or hemp, compoſed of flax or hemp, reſembling flax or hemp.

Lin'endraper (*s. from* linen, *and* draper) One who deals in linen cloth.

LING (*s. from the* Iſlandick) Heath, a kind of heath.

Ling (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a ſea fiſh.

LIN'GENT (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

LING'ER (*v. int. from the* Sax. leng *long*) To remain long, to heſitate, to be in ſuſpenſe, to remain long in a gradual ſtate of decline.

Ling'er (*v. t. but not uſed by late writers*) To protract, to draw out at length. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ling'er (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the lingent.

Ling'erer (*s. from* linger) One that lingers.

Ling'ering (*p. a. from* linger) Remaining long, heſitating, gradually declining.

Ling'eringly (*adv. from* lingering) With delay, in a gradual manner.

Lin'get (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lingent, the name of a bird. *Phillips.*

Lin'gey (*adj. a local word*) Limber, flexible. *Bailey.*

LIN'GO (*s. a low cant word*) A language, a tongue, a ſpeech. *Congreve.*

LIN'GUA (*s. from the* Lat.) The tongue, a language.

Lingua'cious (*adj. from* lingua) Loquacious, talkative.

Lingua'ciouſneſs (*s. from* linguacious) Loquacity, talkativeneſs. *Scott.*

Lingua'city (*s. from* lingua. *but not much uſed*) Loq city. Sc

LINGUADEN'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. lingua *the ton and* dens dentis *a tooth*) Uttered by the joint ac of the tongue and teeth.

LINGUA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the tongue.

LINGUATA'LA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a a ſpecies of pleuronectes.

Ling'uiſt (*s. from* lingua) A man skilled in language

LING'ULA (*s. in botany*) The adderstongue.

LINGULA'CA (*s. in botany and ichthyology*) The derstongue; the ſole.

LING'UOSE (*adj. from the* Lat. linguoſus, *but not m uſed*) Full of tongue, talkative. Ba

Linguos'ity (*s. from* linguoſe, *but not much uſed*) quacity, talkativeneſs. Phil

Ling'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LINIG'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. linum *flax, and to carry*) Bearing flax, producing linen. S

LIN'IMENT (*s. from the* Lat. linimentum) An ungu a balſam, an ointment.

Li'ning (*p. a. from* line) Covering the inſide, ſtrengt ing within, impregnating as a dog.

Li'ning (*s. from the part.*) The inner covering, the i double of a garment; that which is within.

Lin'io (*s. in old records*) A linchpin.

LINK (*s. from the* Daniſh lenck) The ſingle ring of a c any thing doubled and faſtened at the ends; a chai thing connected; any ſingle part of a ſeries or c of conſequences.

LINK (*s. from the* Greek λυχνος *a light*) A kind of t

Link (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To unite, to join, to conne in the links of a chain; to unite in a regular ſeri conſequences.

Link'boy (*s. from* link *a torch, and* boy) A boy carries a torch.

Link'ed (*p. from* link) Joined, connected as the lin a chain, connected in a regular ſeries of conſeque

Link'ing (*p. a. from* link) Joining, connecting as i links of a chain, connecting in a regular ſeries of ſequences.

LINLITH'GOW (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotlan the county of Weſt-Lothian.

LINNÆ'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Lin'nen (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Linen. D.

LIN'NET (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a ſmall fin bird.

Linos'ity (*s. from* linum *flax*) The ſtate of abou with flax.

Lin'ſeed (*s. from* linum *flax, and* ſeed) The ſeed o

Lin'ſeedoil (*s. from* linſeed, *and* oil) The oil exp from the ſeed of flax.

Lin'ſey (*s. in commerce*) Stuff made of linen and wo

Lin'ſey (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of linen and wo

Lin'ſeywoolſey (*s. from* linen, *and* wool) Linſey, a of cloth made of linen and woollen.

Lin'ſeywoolſey (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of line woollen; vile, mean, compoſed of diſſimilar part

Lins'pin (*s. a different ſpelling*) A linchpin.

Lin'ſtock (*s. from* lint, *and* ſtock) A ſtaff with a at the end of it uſed in firing cannon.

LINT (*s. from the* Lat. linteum) The ſoft woolly ſtance ſcraped from linen cloth to lay on ſore ſoft ſubſtance of flax.

Lintea'rious (*adj. not uſed*) Belonging to linen.

LIN'TEL (*s. from the* French lenteal) The upper o part of a door frame.

LIN'TER (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The inn of the ear, the ſchapa.

LIN'TON (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeſhire; it has ket on Thurſday, and is 48 miles from London.

Lin'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Linton, at Linton.

LI'NUM (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) Flax.

LI'NUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Linx (*s. not the common ſpelling*) The lynx.

LI'ON (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat. leo) The fierc moſt magnanimous of all quadrupeds.

Li'oncel (*s. in heraldry*) A ſmall lion.

Lioncel'les (*s. in heraldry*) Several lions in th coat.

Li'oncels (*s. a different ſpelling*) Lioncelles. P

LI'ONEL (*s.*) A man's name.

Li'oneſs (*s. from* lion) A ſhe lion.

Li'onleaf (*s. in botany*) The leontopetalon.

Lionne' (*adj. in heraldry*) Rampant.

Li'onsmouth (*s. in botany*) An herb.

Li'onspaw (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Li'onstail (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

nſtooth (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

(*s. from the* Sax. lippe) The outer part of the mouth, e muſcle that ſhuts beyond the teeth, the edge of a ound, the edge of any thing reſembling the lip. "*To ke a lip, to hang the lip,*" To diſcover ſullenneſs and ntempt.

(*v. t. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete*) To is. *Shakeſpeare.*

PARA (*s. in medicine, but not much uſed*) A ſoft kind of aiſter, a ſoft kind of ſalve.

A'RIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of gem.

A'RIS (*s. in zoology*) A kind of lizard, a kind of h. *Phillips.*

labour (*s. from* lip, *and* labour) Mere talk, words ithout ſentiment. *Taylor.*

ODER'MOS (*s. from the* Greek λειπω *to leave, and* δερ- *skin*) A diſeaſe of the skin; a circumciſed perſon, one hoſe prepuce is wanting.

OPSY'CHIA (*s. from the* Greek λειπω *to leave, and* χη *the ſoul*) A ſhort fainting fit, a ſwoon.

OTHY'MIA (*s. from the* Greek λειπω *to fail, and* θυ- *the mind*) A ſwoon, a fainting fit.

othy'mic (*adj. from* lipothymia) Affected with a lipo- ymy.

oth'ymous (*adj. from* lipothymia) Swooning, fainting.

oth'ymy (*s. from* lipothymia) A ſwoon, a fainting fit.

ped (*adj. from* lip) Having lips, furniſhed with lips.

pen (*v. t. a local word*) To truſt, to rely on. *Bai.*

PIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

PITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. lippitudo) A blearedneſs f the eyes. *Bacon.*

ſid (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) Liſped, did liſp. *Ch.*

TO'TES (*s. in rhetoric*) A figure of ſpeech in which ſs is ſpoken than is intended.

wiſdom (*s. from* lip, *and* wiſdom) Wiſdom in words nly. *Sidney.*

Y'RIA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A kind of ntinual fever.

QUABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. liquo *to melt*) Capable of eing melted.

QUA'MEN (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſubſtance produced y liquation.

QUATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. liquo *to melt*) To melt, o liquefy. *Woodward.*

quating (*p. a. from* liquate, *but not much uſed*) Melt- g, liquefying.

qua'tion (*s. from* liquate) The act of melting, the ate of being melted.

uefac'tion (*s. from* liquefy) The act of melting, the ate of being melted.

uefiable (*adj. from* liquefy) Capable of being lique- ed. *Bacon.*

uefied (*p. from* liquefy) Melted.

QUEFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. liquo *to melt, and* facio *to ake*) To melt down, to diſſolve.

uefy (*v. int.*) To become limpid.

uefying (*p. a. from* liquefy) Melting, diſſolving.

ues'cency (*s. from* liqueſcent) An aptitude to melt, tendency to liquefaction.

QUES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. liqueſco *to begin to lt*) Melting, diſſolving.

QUID (*adj. from the* Lat. liqueo *to melt*) Fluid, ſoft, ear, diſſolved; pronounced without harſhneſs; in- pable of being obtained by law.

uid (*s. from the adj.*) Liquor, a liquefied ſubſtance; ne of the five letters of the alphabet which begin ith a vowel ſo called on account of their ſoft and flu- t pronunciation.

uidate (*v. t. from* liquid) To clear away, to leſſen ebts.

uidated (*p. from* liquidate) Cleared away, leſſened a debt.

uidating (*p. a. from* liquidate) Cleared away, leſ- ning as a debt.

uida'tion (*s. from* liquidate) The act of liquidating, e ſtate of being liquidated.

uid'ity (*s. from* liquid) The property or ſtate of being quid; ſubtilty, an aptitude to penetrate.

uidneſs (*s. from* liquid) The quality of being liquid.

UIRI'TIA (*s. in medicine*) Licorice. *Phillips.*

UOR (*s. from the* Lat.) Any thing liquid; drink of y kind; ſtrong drink; a kind of ſoft greaſe.

uor (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To drench, to moiſten.

uored (*p. from* liquor) Drenched, moiſtened.

uorice (*s. a different ſpelling*) Licorice.

uoring (*p. a. from* liquor) Drenching, moiſtening.

uour (*s. from the* French, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) iquor.

a (*s. in muſic, but not much uſed*) A violin. *Bai.*

con'fancy (*s. in botany*) The lily of the valley. *Bai.*

LIRIODEN'DRUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the tulip tree,

Lir'ipoop (*s. an old word*) A kind of hood. *Bai.*

Lis (*v. t. obſolete*) To eaſe, to comfort. *Chau.*

LIS'BON (*s. in geography*) The capital city of the kingdom of Portugal.

Lis'bon (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lisbon, imported from Lisbon.

Liſce're (*s. in fortification*) The berme. *Scott.*

Liſce're (*s. in commerce*) The liſt of cloth, the edge of ſtuff. *Phillips.*

Liſne (*s. obſolete*) A cavity, a hollow. *Hale.*

LISP (*v. int. from the* Sax. wliſp) To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth, to ſpeak like children, to ſpeak imperfectly.

Liſp (*v. t.*) To pronounce any thing in a liſping manner.

Liſp (*s. from the verb*) The act of liſping, a broken pronunciation.

Liſp'ed (*p. from* liſp) Spoken with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth, imperfectly uttered.

Liſp'er (*s. from* liſp) One that liſps.

Liſp'ing (*p. a. from* liſp) Speaking with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth, uttering in an imperfect manner.

Liſp'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of pronouncing with a liſp, a broken pronunciation.

Lis'pound(*s.*) A foreign weight different in different places.

Liſs (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A liſt, a border. *Cole.*

Liſs (*adj. obſolete*) Leſs. *Cole.*

Liſſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To eaſe, to comfort. *Chau.*

Liſſe (*v. int. obſolete*) To ceaſe, to be leſſened, to be eaſed. *Chaucer.*

Liſſe (*s. obſolete*) Eaſe, reſpite, abatement; a liſt, a border, a limit. *Chaucer.*

Liſs'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Bounded, limited. *Cole.*

LIST (*s. from the* French liſte) A roll, a catalogue; a ſtrip of cloth, a border of coarſer material on the edge of cloth; a kind of coarſe wool; a little ſquare moulding, a filet.

LIST (*s. from the* French lice) An incloſed ground for tilting, an incloſure for combatants.

LIST (*s. from the* Sax. lyſtan) Deſire, willingneſs, choice.

LIST (*v. int. from the* Sax. lyſtan) To deſire, to chooſe, to incline, to be diſpoſed.

Liſt (*v. t. from* liſt, *a roll*) To enliſt, to enroll; to retain and enrol ſoldiers.

Liſt (*v. t. from* liſt, *a border*) To furniſh with a border, to put together ſo as to make a particoloured ſhew.

Liſt (*v. t. from* liſt, *an incloſure for combatants*) To incloſe for combats, to mark out a place for combatants.

Liſt (*v. t. from* liſten, *but not much uſed*) To liſten, to hearken, to attend.

Liſt'ed (*p. from* liſt) Furniſhed with a particoloured border, ſtriped; enliſted, enrolled, retained as ſoldiers; incloſed for combatants.

Lis'tel (*s. from* liſt, *in architecture*) A liſt, a fillet, a narrow flat moulding.

LIS'TEN (*v. int. from the* Sax. hlyſtan) To hearken, to give attention.

Lis'ten (*v. t. but now grown obſolete*) To hear, to attend to. "*And* liſtened *them awhile.*" *Milton.*

Lis'tener (*s. from* liſten) One that liſtens. *Swift.*

Lis'tening (*p. a. from* liſten) Hearkening, attending.

Liſt'ening (*adj. in the manage*) Steady in motion, attending to the ſpur. *Scott.*

Lis'ting (*p. a. from* liſt) Enliſting, putting on a border.

Lis'ting (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting on liſt, a kind of border.

Liſt'leſly (*adv. from* liſtleſs) In a careleſs manner, without thought, without attention.

Liſt'leſneſs (*s. from* liſtleſs) Inattention, want of deſire.

Liſt'leſs (*adj. from* liſt, *deſire*) Careleſs, heedleſs, void of inclination, having no deſire.

Liſt'ner (*s. from* liſten, *a different ſpelling*) A liſtener. *How.*

Liſts (*s. plu. of* liſt) The encloſures for combatants.

Lit (*v. t. pret. of* light) Did light. *Addiſon.*

Lit (*p. from* light) Lighted.

LIT'ANY (*s. from the* Greek λιτανευω *to ſupplicate*) A form of ſupplication, part of the ſervice of the church of England.

Lit'arge (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The litharge.

LITA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. lito *to ſacrifice, but not uſed*) The act of ſacrificing. *Bailey.*

Lite (*adj. obſolete*) Little, ſmall. *Chaucer.*

Lite (*v. t. a local word*) To rely on. *Cole.*

Lit'en (*s. a local word*) A garden. *Cole.*

LIT'ERAL (*adj. from the* Lat. litera *a letter*) Plain, primitive, following the letter; conſiſting of letters.

Lit'eral (*s. from the adj.*) The plain primitive meaning.

Literal′ity (*s. from* literal) An original or literal meaning.

Lit′erally (*adv. from* literal) According to the primitive import of words; with cloſe adherence to words.

LIT′ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. litera *a letter, but not much uſed*) Learned, skilled in letters.

LITERA′TI (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) The learned, men of letters.

Lit′erature (*s, from* literate) Learning, skill in letters.

Lith (*adj. obſolete*) Smooth, plain. *Chaucer.*

Lith (*s. obſolete*) A joint, a limb, a nerve. *Chaucer.*

Lith (*v. t. obſolete*) To leſſen, to eaſe; to lie on. *Ch.*

LITHANG′YROS (*s.*) Litharge. *Phillips.*

LITHAN′THRAX (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of hard coal, a kind of jet.

LITH′ARGE (*s. from the* Lat. lithargyrum) The ſcum that ariſes from the purification of metals with lead, a kind of vitrified lead.

LITHE (*adj. from the* Sax.) Pliable, flexible, eaſily bent.

Lithe (*v. t. a local word*) To thicken with flour or oatmeal. *Bailey.*

Li′theneſs (*s. from* lithe) Flexibility.

Lith′er (*adj, from* lithe) Pliant, ſoft; bad, ſorry, corrupt.

Lith′er (*adj. obſolete*) Lazy, ſluggiſh. *Cole.*

Lith′erlineſs (*s. obſolete*) Lazineſs. *Chaucer.*

LITHI′ASIS (*s. from the* Greek) The generation of the ſtone in the human body.

Lith′ie (*adj. obſolete*) Humble, quiet, mild.

Lith′in (*v. int. obſolete*) To hearken, to liſten, to attend.

Lith′ing (*p. a. from* lithe, *a local word*) Thickening with flower or oatmeal.

Lith′ing (*s. from the part. a local word*) That which is put into a pot to thicken broth.

Lith′ir (*adj. obſolete*) Naughty, wicked, froward.

Lith′irly (*adv. obſolete*) Wickedly, naughtily. *Ch.*

LITHIZON′TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The common carbuncle.

Lith′neſs (*s. obſolete*) Lenity, mildneſs.

LITHOCOL′LA (*s. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* κολλα *glue*) A kind of cement with which ſtones are joined together.

LITHOGLYPH′IC (*s, from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* γλυφω *to grave*) Belouging to the art of graving in ſtone.

LITHOG′RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* γραφω *to write*) The act of engraving on ſtone.

LITHOI′DES (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek) A bone of the temples.

LITHOL′OBON (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* λαβω *to take hold of*) An inſtrument with which the ſtone is extracted from the bladder.

LITHOM′ANCY (*s. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* μαντεια *magic*) A prediction drawn from a ſtone.

LITHON′TRIBON (*s. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* τριβω *to tear*) A medicine to break or expel the ſtone.

LITHONTRIP′TIC (*adj. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* τριβω *to tear*) Having the power of diſſolving the ſtone.

Lithontrip′tic (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidnies or bladder.

LITHOPHY′TA (*s. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* φυτον *a plant*) A plant that approaches to the hardneſs of ſtone, the coral kind.

Lithophy′tæ (*s. plu. from* lithophyta) Plants that approach to the hardneſs of ſtone.

LITHOSPER′MON (*s. in botany, from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* σπερμα *a ſeed*) The ſtone crop.

LITHOSPER′MUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, gromwell.

LITHOSTRA′TA (*s. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* στρωννυμι *to pave*) A moſaic pavement compoſed of pieces of fine marble and other ſtones curiouſly joined together.

LITHOTO′MIA (*s. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* τεμνω *to cut*) A ſtone quarry, the ſhop of a ſtone cutter. *Sc.*

LITHOT′OMIST (*s. from the* Greek λιθος *a ſtone, and* τεμνω *to cut*) A ſtone cutter; one that performs the operation of cutting for the ſtone.

Lithoto′mus (*s. from* lithotomia) A ſtone cutter, a lithotomiſt. *Phillips.*

Lithot′omy (*s. from* lithotomia) The operation of cutting for the ſtone.

Lith′y (*adj. from* lith, *obſolete*) Humble, quiet, ſubmiſſive. *Chaucer.*

LIT′IGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. litigo *to litigate*) Engaged in a law ſuit, contending at law.

Lit′igant (*s. from the adj.*) One engaged in a ſuit at law.

LIT′IGATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. litigo *to contend*) To manage a ſuit, to carry on a proſecution at law.

Lit′igate (*v. t.*) To conteſt in law, to debate in a c of judicature.

Lit′igated (*p. from* litigate) Conteſted in law, deb in a court of judicature.

Lit′igating (*p. a. from* litigate) Conteſting in law, naging a law ſuit, debating as in a court of ju ture.

Litiga′tion (*s. from* litigate) A ſuit at law, a juri conteſt.

LITIG′IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. litigo *to diſpute*) Quar ſome, wrangling, inclinable to law ſuits; diſputa controvertible.

Litig′iouſly (*adv. from* litigious) Wranglingly, wi diſpoſition to law ſuits.

Litig′iouſneſs (*s. from* litigious) Quarrelſomeneſs, a poſition to law ſuits.

LITISPEN′DENCE (*s. from the* Lat. lis litis *ſtriſe*, pendeo *to hang, but not much uſed*) The time in w a law ſuit is depending.

Lit′lynge (*adj. obſolete*) Very ſmall, very little.

Lit′moſe (*s. with painters*) A kind of blue colour.

Lit′oral (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Littoral.

Litore′an (*adj. an uncommon word*) Littoral.

Lito′tes (*s, a different ſpelling*) The liptotes.

Lit′rage (*s. obſolete*) A lethargy. *Cha*

Lit′ten (*s. a local word*) A church yard, a garden.

LIT′TER (*s from the* French litiere) A kind of port bed, a carriage with a kind of bed hung between horſes; the ſtraw laid under animals, the ſtraw lai plants; any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly ab a brood of young, a birth of animals.

Lit′ter (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cover with ſtraw, to vide cattle with bedding, to cover with things n gently ſcattered about; to bring forth young a animal, to bring forth a child in droll ſtyle.

Lit′tered (*p. from* litter) Put into confuſion by ha things thrown negligently about, furniſhed with li brought forth.

Lit′tering (*p. a. from* litter) Throwing things abo a ſluttiſh manner, furniſhing with litter, brin forth young.

Lit′tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of bringing for applied to ſome animals; that which is provide litter.

LIT′TLE (*adj. from the* Sax. lytel) Small in quan ſmall in ſtature, ſome, inconſiderable, unimporta

Lit′tle (*adv. from the adj.*) In a ſmall quantity, in a degree, in ſome ſmall degree.

Lit′tle (*s. from the adj.*) A ſmall ſpace, a ſmall quan a ſmall part, a trifling affair.

Lit′tleneſs (*s. from* little) Smallneſs, meanneſs, wa importance, want of dignity.

Lit′tling (*s. from* little) A little one.

LIT′TORAL (*adj. from the* Lat. litus littoris *the* Belonging to the ſhore.

Lit′trature (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Literature.

Lit′urate (*v. t. not uſed*) To blot out.

Litu′rgic (*adj. from* liturgy) Belonging to the litur

LIT′URGY (*s. from the* Greek λιτομαι *to ſupplicate*, εργον *a work*) A form of prayers, the formulary of lic devotions.

LIT′UUS (*s. with antiquaries*) The ſtaff uſed by au in the form of a croſier.

Liv′ande (*adj. obſolete*) Living. *Cha*

LIVE (*v. int. from the* Sax. lyfigan) To be alive, to tinue in life; to be in a ſtate of happineſs; to re to continue; to paſs life in any certain manne converſe, to cohabit; to feed, to maintain one's to be in a ſtate of vegetation; to be inextingui to ſwim, to be born up on the ſurface of the wate

Live (*adj. from the verb, the* i *is pronounced long*) ing, quick, active, unextinguiſhable.

Live (*s. obſolete*) Life. *Cb*

Live′leſs (*adj. from* live, *but now grown obſolete*) leſs, wanting life. *Sh*

Li′velier (*adj. comp. of* lively) Lively in a great gree.

Li′velieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lively) Lively in the greate gree.

Li′velihood (*s. from* lively) A maintenance, the of life, the means of living.

Li′velily (*adv. from* lively) In a lively manner.

Li′velineſs (*s. from* lively) Sprightlineſs, vivacity pearance of life.

Li′veliſhe (*adj. obſolete*) Lively. *Cb*

Li′velod (*s. obſolete*) Livelihood. *Cb*

Li′velode (*s. obſolete*) Livelihood. *Sp*

Liv′elong (*adj. from* live, *and* long) Long in p tedious, laſting, durable.

Liv′elong (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

ly (*adj. from* live) Brisk, vigorous, full of life, gay, y; ſtrong, energetic; repreſenting life.

ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Livelily, in a lively man- r.

n (*v. t. obſolete*) To believe. *Chaucer.*

ER (*s. from the* Sax. lifere) One of the entrails.

er (*s. from* live) One that lives, one that lives in me particular manner.

er (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A livre. *Phillips.*

eray (*s. obſolete*) Livery, ſalary, a fee. *Chaucer.*

ercaſe (*s. from* liver, *and* caſe) A diſorder ariſing om an obſtruction in the liver.

ercolour (*s. from* liver, *and* colour) The colour of e liver, the dark red.

ercolour (*adj. from the ſub.*) Dark red, coloured like e liver.

ercoloured (*adj. from* livercolour) Coloured like the er, dark red.

ergrown (*adj. from* liver, *and* grown) Having the er of a larger ſize than common.

ering (*s. in cookery*) A pudding made of liver.

ering (*adj. in cookery*) Belonging to a pudding made liver. *Phillips.*

ERPOOL (*s.*) A large port and borough town in ncaſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two embers to parliament, and is 202 miles from Lon- n.

erpool (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Liverpool, de at Liverpool.

erwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

ERY (*s. from the* French livrer) The act of giving ſeſſion, the act of taking poſſeſſion, the writ by ich poſſeſſion is obtained; the ſtate of being kept at ertain rate; the clothes given to ſervants, a parti- ar dreſs, a garb worn as a token; the freemen of city of London.

erygown (*s. from* livery, *and* gown) The gown of eeman in the city of London.

eryman (*s. from* livery, *and* man) One who wears a ery, a ſervant of an inferior kind; one of the free- n in the city of London.

erymen (*s. plu. of* liveryman) Servants in livery, emen of the city of London.

eryoffice (*s. from* livery, *and* office) An office appoint- for the delivery of lands.

eryſtable (*s. from* livery, *and* ſtable) A ſtable where ies are taken care of at a certain price, a ſtable ere horſes ſtand at livery.

s (*s. plu. of* life) Two or more living perſons; per- s by whoſe lives any thing is held.

D (*adj. from the* Lat. lividus) Black and blue, diſ- oured as with a blow.

'ity (*s. from* livid) The ſtate of being livid.

neſs (*s. from* livid) Lividity, the ſtate of being d. *Scott.*

n (*v. t. obſolete*) To believe. *Chaucer.*

g (*p. a. from* live) Having life, continuing in life, ing vegetable life.

g (*s. from the part.*) The means of life, mainte- ce, the power of continuing life, livelihood, the efice of a clergyman.

gly (*adv. from* living) In a living ſtate. *Br.*

(*adj. obſolete*) Living. *Chaucer.*

NIA (*s. in geography*) A province of Sweden.

nian (*s. from* Livonia) Belonging to Livonia.

R (*s. with ſurgeons, from the* Lat.) A livid appear- e on any part of the body.

E (*s. from the* French) The ſum by which the ch reckon their money, a ſum about the value of ſhilling.

ial (*adj. from* lixivium) Impregnated with lye, nging to lixivium.

iate (*adj. from* lixivium) Belonging to lye, pro- ng lye.

iated (*adj. from* lixivium) Formed into a lixivi-

ious (*adj. from* lixivium) Belonging to lye, lixi- *Scott.*

IUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Lye, water impregnated ſalts, a liquor capable of extracting the qualities ther bodies.

(*s. not uſed*) A water bearer. *Cole.*

RD (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat. lacertus) A genus mphibious animals, a kind of ſerpent.

RD (*s. in geography*) A famous cape or promontory Cornwall.

DITAL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

dſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſtone.

ed (*adj. a local word*) Thin, ſhrunk, blighted as n.

LLANDBE'DER (*s.*) A town in Cardiganſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 198 miles from London.

Lland'beder (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llandbeder, made at Landbeder.

LLANDIL'OVAUR (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 195 miles from London.

Llandil'ovaur (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llandilovaur, made at Llandilovaur.

LLANEL'THY (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 216 miles from London.

Llanel'thy (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llanelthy, made at Llanelthy.

LLAN'GADOC (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 186 miles from London.

Llan'gadoc (*adj. from* Llangadoc) Belonging to Llangadoc, made at Llangadoc.

LLAN'RUST (*s.*) A town in Denbyſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 229 miles from London.

Llan'ruſt (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llanruſt, made at Llanruſt.

LLANTRIS'SENT (*s.*) A town in Glamorganſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 167 miles from London.

Llantris'ſent (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llantriſſent, made at Llantriſſent.

LLANVIL'LING (*s.*) A town in Montgomeryſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 179 miles from London.

Llanvil'ling (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llanvilling, made at Llanvilling.

LLAN'YDLOS (*s.*) A town in Montgomeryſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 180 miles from London.

Llan'ydlos (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llanydlos, made at Llanydlos.

LLANYMD'DOVRY (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenſhire; it has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.

Llanymd'dovry (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llanymddovry, made at Llanymddovry.

LLANG'HARN (*s.*) A town in Caermarthenſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 233 miles from London.

Llang'harn (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Llangharn, made at Llangharn.

LO (*v. int. chiefly uſed in the imperative mode*) Look, ſee, behold; to expreſs ſurprize by crying lo. "*Why* lo *you now!*" *Shakeſpeare.*

Lo (*s. from the verb*) An exclamation, a note of attention. "*You introduce that ſentence with a* lo *and behold.*"

LOACH (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſmall river fiſh.

LOAD (*s. from the* Sax. hlade) A burden, a freight, a lading; any thing that depreſſes; as much drink as one can bear.

LOAD (*v. t. from the* Sax. hladan) To burden, to freight; to encumber, to embarraſs; to make heavy; to charge a gun.

LOAD (*s. from the* Sax. lædan *to lead*) The leading vein in a mine.

Load'ed (*p. from* load) Laden, loaden.

Load'en (*p. from* load) Burdened, freighted, encumbered, embarraſſed, charged, made heavy; *with* with: *as*, "*Thy dreadful vow*, loaden with *death*, *ſtill ſounds.*"

Load'er (*s. from* load) One who loads, a miller's ſervant who fetches in the griſts.

Load'ing (*p. a. from* load) Burdening, freighting, encumbering, charging.

Load'manage (*s. a ſea term*) The wages of a pilot.

Loads'man (*s. from* load, *and* man) One that leads the way, a pilot.

Load'ſtar (*s. the common ſpelling*) The lode ſtar, the pole ſtar.

Load'ſtone (*s. the common ſpelling*) The load ſtone, the magnet.

LOAF (*s. from the* Sax. laf) A maſs of bread as it comes out of the oven, a maſs of bread nearly as thick as wide; any maſs into which a body is wrought reſembling that of bread.

LOAM (*s. from the* Sax. loam) A fat tenacious kind of earth; a kind of marl.

Loam (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſmear with loam, to ſpread over with clay.

Loam'ed (*p. from* loam) Spread over with loam.

Loam'ing (*p. a. from* loam) Spreading over with loam.

LOAM'MI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* not my people) The name of a man. *Hoſea.*

Loam'y (*adj. from* loam) Conſiſting of loam, marly.

LOAN (*s. from the* Sax. hlæn) Any thing lent, any thing delivered to another on condition of being returned.

Loa'ry (*adj. an old word*) Belonging to a particular law reſpecting duelliſts. *Phillips.*

LOATH (*adj. from the* Sax. lath, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Loth, unwilling, unready, diſinclined.

Loathe (*v. t. from* loath) To hate, to look on with abhorrence, to ſee food with diſlike, to conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety. *Johnſon.*

Loathe (*v. int.*) To create diſguſt, to cauſe abhorrence.

Loath'ed (*p. from* loath) Hated, abhorred, viewed with diſguſt.

Loath'er (*s. from* loathe) One that loathes.

Loath'ful (*adj. from* loath) Abhorring, hating; abhorred, hateful.

Loath'ing (*p. a. from* loathe) Hating, abhorring, looking on with diſguſt.

Loath'ing (*s. from the part.*) Hatred, abhorrence, the act of viewing with diſguſt, a kind of ſickneſs at the ſtomach. *Quincey.*

Loath'ingly (*adv. from* loath) With diſguſt, with pride and abhorrence.

Loath'ly (*adj. from* loathe, *but not much uſed*) Hateful, abhorred, exciting diſguſt.

Loath'ly (*adv. from* loath) Unwillingly, without inclination, without liking.

Loath'neſs (*s. from* loath, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) Lothneſs.

Loath'ſome (*adj. from* loathe) Abhorred, deteſtable, cauſing diſguſt, cauſing ſatiety.

Loath'ſomeneſs (*s. from* loathſome) The ſtate or quality of being loathſome.

Loaves (*s. plu. of* loaf) Two or more maſſes of bread from the oven.

LOB (*s. in ichthyology*) The lobling, a large fiſh found in the North ſeas.

LOB (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A heavy ſluggiſh fellow; a large worm. "Lob's *pound*," A cant term for a priſon.

Lob (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To let fall in a ſlovenly manner.

Lo'bated (*adj. in botany, from* lobe) Having lobes.

Lobbe (*s. in ichthyology, a different ſpelling*) The lob, the lobling. *Phillips.*

Lob'bing (*p. a. from* lob) Letting fall in a ſlovenly manner.

LOB'BY (*s. from the* German loube) An opening before a room, a paſſage room, a kind of antechamber; the people aſſembled in ſuch a room.

Lob'cock (*s. from* lob, *and* cock) A heavy ſluggiſh fellow. *Phillips.*

LOBE (*s. from the* Greek λοϐος) A diviſion, a diſtinct part, an appartment of the lungs.

LOBE'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Lob'ling (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of huge bulk found in the North ſeas.

Lob'lolly (*s. a cant word*) A kind of ſluttiſhly dreſſed pottage, a kind of burgoo. *Scott.*

LOB'STER (*s. in ichthyology, from the* Sax.) A delicate ſhell fiſh.

Lo'bule (*s. from* lobe) A little lobe.

LO'BUS (*s. in anatomy*) A lobe, the lower part or tip of the ear.

LO'CAL (*adj. from the* Lat. locus *a place*) Belonging to place, having the properties of place, confined to ſome particular place, uſed only in ſome particular places.

Local'ity (*s. from* local) The ſtate of being local.

Lo'cally (*adv. from* local) With reſpect to place, in a local manner.

Loca'tion (*s. from* local) The act of placing, the ſtate of being placed.

Loce (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Looſe. *Chaucer.*

Loch (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A lake, a large collection of waters.

Loche (*s. in ichthyology, but not a common ſpelling*) The loach. *Philips.*

LO'CHIA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek λοχος *a lyingin woman*) The natural evacuations of women in childbed.

LOCH'MABEN (*s.*) A town in Scotland in the ſhire of Annandale.

LOCK (*s. from the* Sax. loc) An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts for faſtening any thing that opens on hinges; a hug, a grapple; an incloſure; a contrivance to raiſe the water on a navigable river; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft; the inſtrument by which a gun is fired.

Lock (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To faſten with locks, to cloſe faſt, to confine as with locks.

Lock (*v. int.*) To become faſt as by a lock, to unite by mutual inſertions.

Lock'ed (*p. from* lock) Faſtened with a lock, ſhut up, confined, united by mutual inſertions.

Lock'er (*s. from* lock) A drawer, any thing incloſed with a lock.

Lock'et (*s. from* lock) A ſmall lock, a catch or ſpri
faſten a necklace or other ornament.

Lock'ing (*p. a. from* lock) Faſtening with a lock,
fining, uniting by mutual inſertions.

Lock'leugoulans (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower.

Lock'man (*s. in the Iſle of Man*) An officer who exe
the orders of the governor.

Lock'ram (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarſe linen.

Lock'ron (*s. in botany*) A kind of ranunculus.

Lock'ſpit (*s. from* lock, *and* ſpit) A ſmall trench op
by a ſpade to mark the outline of any work.

Lockt (*v. t. pret. of* lock) Locked, did lock.

Lockt (*p. from* lock) Locked. *Shakeſp*

Lock'yer (*s. a local word*) A pigeon hole. *B*

LOCOCES'SION (*s. a law term*) The act of giving
LOCOMO'TION (*s. from the* Lat. locus *place, and* m
to move) The power of changing place, the
changing place.

LOCOMO'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. locus *a place,*
moveo *to move*) Changing place, moving from
place to another.

LOC'ULAMENT (*s. from the* Lat. loculamentum, *b*
much uſed) A ſmall diviſion, a ſingle cell.

LOCULAMEN'TA (*s. in botany*) The ſmall partitio
cells in the ſeeds of certain plants.

Locuple'city (*s. from* locuplete, *but not uſed*) W
the ſtate of being wealthy.

LOC'UPLETE (*adj. from the* Lat. locupleto *to*
wealthy, but not uſed) Wealthy, rich.

LO'CUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A place.

LO'CUST (*s. from the* Lat. locuſta) The gryllus,
ſect remarkable for its voracious appetite.

LOCUS'TÆ (*s. in botany*) The beards and hanging
of oats and other plants which reſemble locuſts.

Lo'cuſt tree (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of acacia.

LOCU'TION (*s. from the* Lat. loquor *to ſpeak*) A m
ſpeaking, a manner of ſpeech.

Locuto'rium (*s. in old records*) A drawing room, a
in a monaſtery where the friars met together fo
verſation.

LOD'DON (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a mark
Friday, and is 113 miles from London.

Lod'don (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Loddon,
at Loddon.

LODE (*s. an old but correct ſpelling, from the* Sax.
to lead) A load, the leading vein in a mine.

Lode'manage (*s. a ſea term*) The hire of a pilot fo
ducting the ſhip into the harbour. *B*

Lo'der (*s. obſolete*) The loadſtar. *Ch*

Lode'ſhip (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall fiſhing veſſel.

Lodes'man (*s. a ſea term*) A coaſting pilot.

Lode'ſtar (*s. an old but correct ſpelling*) The loadſta
poleſtar.

Lode'ſterre (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The loadſtar, the
ſtar.

Lode'ſtone (*s. an old but correct ſpelling*) The load
the magnet. *Ch*

Lode'works (*s. in tin mines*) The ſhafts of a mine.

LODGE (*v. t. from the* Sax. logian) To place in a t
rary habitation, to ſupply with a lodging, to ha
to afford place to, to place, to plant, to lay up
memory, to lay flat, to lay even on the ground.

Lodge (*v. int.*) To reſide, to take a temporary h
tion, to take up reſidence for a night, to lie flat.

Lodge (*s. from the verb*) A ſmall houſe in a park or
any ſmall houſe.

Lodg'ed (*p. from* lodge) Provided with a lodgin
tertained for a night, laid flat on the ground.

Lodg'er (*s. from* lodge) One who lodges, one who
ceived into a houſe as a temporary inhabitant, on
hires lodgings.

Lodg'ement (*s. from* lodge) A place or appartment
any thing may be lodged; a poſſeſſion of the e
works.

Lod'ging (*p. a. from* lodge) Reſiding in a tempora
bitation, affording a temporary entertainment,
flat, laying flat.

Lod'ging (*s. from the part.*) A temporary habitat
appartment hired in the houſe of another; a p
reſidence, a harbour, a covert; a convenience
on.

Loe (*s. a local word*) A little round hill on riſing g
a heap of ſtones.

Lo'ert (*s. a local word*) Gaffer, gammer.

LOFT (*s. from the* Brit. lloft) A floor, the higheſ
a room over another.

Loft (*adj. obſolete*) High. *C*

Loft'ier (*adj. comp. of* lofty) Lofty in a greater de

Loft'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lofty) Lofty in the great
gree.

ily (*adv. from* lofty) In a lofty manner.

ineſs (*s. from* lofty) The ſtate of being lofty.

y (*adj. from* loft) High, elevated, ſublime; proud, ughty.

(*s. the origin is not noted*) A ſhapeleſs heavy piece of ood; a ſtupid ſluggiſh fellow; a Hebrew meaſure ntaining near a pint; the line by which the ſhip's y is computed.

ARITHM (*s. from the* Greek λογος *a ratio, and* αριθ- *a number*) The index or ratio of one number to other by means of which multiplication is perform- by addition, diviſion by ſubtraction, and the extrac- on of roots by diviſion.

arithmet'ic (*adj. from* logarithm) Belonging to a lo- rithm, conſiſting of logarithms.

arithmet'ical (*adj. from* logarithmetic) Belonging to garithms, conſiſting of logarithms.

arithmet'ically (*adv. from* logarithmetical) After e manner of logarithms, by the help of logarithms.

arith'mic (*adj. from* logarithm) Pertaining to loga- thms, anſwering to logarithms.

GARITHMOTECH'NY (*s. from the* Greek λογαριθμος *logarithm, and* τεχνη *art*) The art of making lo- arithms.

'board (*s. a ſea term*) A table containing an account the ſhip's way as meaſured by the log.

'book (*s. a ſea term, from* log, *and* book) The book to which the contents of the log board are tranſcribed.

e (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A lodge, an habitation, a hen ooſt. *Chaucer.*

'gating (*s. obſolete*) Loggats, ſkittlepins.

'gats (*s. obſolete*) An old unlawful kind of game; ſkit- epins.

'gerhead (*s. from* log, *and* head) A blockhead, a ull ſtupid fellow. *To go to loggerheads,* "*to fall to log- erheads,*" to ſcuffle, to fight.

'gerheaded (*adj. from* loggerhead) Dull, ſtupid, oltiſh.

'git (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Lodged, did lodge. *Ch.*

gia (*s. in old records*) A lodge, a cottage, a ſmall ouſe.

GIC (*s. from the* Greek λογος *reaſon*) The art of rea- oning.

'ical (*adj. from* logic) Belonging to logic, taught by ogic, ſkilled in logic.

'ically (*adv. from* logic) According to the rules of ogic.

ic'ian (*s. from* logic) One verſed in logic, a profeſſor logic.

giſm (*s. from the foregoing, but not much uſed*) A kind ſyllogiſm, a juſt notion of any ſubject. *Cole.*

GIS'MUS (*s. in rhetoric*) An inconcluſive kind of ar- ument, a kind of ſyllogiſm. *Bailey.*

GIST (*s. from the* Greek λογιςης, *but not much uſed*) n expert accountant. *Scott.*

giſ'tic (*adj. from* logiſt) Belonging to computation, elonging to the method of computation by ſexageſi- al fractions; logarithmic.

giſ'tica (*s. from* logiſt) A ſpecies of arithmetic apply- g multiplication or diviſion to the degrees of an ch or angle.

giſ'tical (*adj. from* logiſtic) Logiſtic, ſexageſimal, lo- arithmic.

giſ'tics (*s. from* logiſt) Logiſtical arithmetic, the me- od of computation by ſexageſimal fractions; the fun- amental rules of algebra.

gium (*s. in old records*) A lodge, a hovel, an out- ouſe.

'line (*s. a ſea term, from* log, *and* line) The line by hich the ſhip's way is computed.

'man (*s. from* log, *and* man) A man who carries gs. *Shakeſpeare.*

GODÆ'DALIST (*s. from the* Greek λογος *a word, and* δαλος *an artificer*) An inventer of new words. *Sc.*

GODÆ'DALY (*s. from the* Greek λογος *a word, and* δαλος *an artificer*) A fine flouriſh of words without uch meaning. *Scott.*

GOGRIPH (*s. from the* Greek λογος *a word, and* φος *a net*) A kind of riddle. *Scott.*

GOMACHY (*s. from the* Greek λογος *a word, and* χη *a fight*) A ſtrife of words, a contention about ords. *Howel.*

'wood (*s. in botany, and commerce*) A kind of wood uch uſed in dying.

hock (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A loch, a lake. *Sc.*

HOCK (*s. from the* Arabian) A particular form of edicine, a linctus.

ch'fiſh (*s. obſolete*) A ſpecies of fiſh including the cod, e ling, the lob, and ſome others. *Stat.* 31. *E.* 3.

gne (*s. obſolete*) A line. *Chaucer.*

LOIMOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek λοιμος *the plague, and* γραφω *to write*) A writer on the plague.

LOIMOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek λοιμος *the plague, and* γραφω *to write*) A treatiſe on the plague.

LOI'MOS (*s. from the* Greek) The plague, the peſtilence.

LOIN (*s. from the* Brit. llwyn) The back of an animal cut out by the butcher.

Loins (*s. plu.*) The reins.

LO'IS (*s. from the* Greek) The name of a woman.

LOI'TER (*v. int. from the* Dutch loterin) To linger, to ſpend time careleſsly, to idle.

Loi'terer (*s. from* loiter) One that loiters, a lazy wretch.

Loi'tering (*p. a. from* loiter) Lingering, ſpending time in idleneſs.

LOLIA'CEA (*s. in botany*) The lolium.

LOL'IUM (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The cockle, the darnel, a weed that grows among corn.

LOLL (*v. int. the derivation is not known*) To lean idly, to reſt lazily againſt any thing; to hang out as the tongue.

Loll (*v. t.*) To put out, to hang out the tongue.

LOL'LARD (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of the followers of Wickliffe, a name of reproach for one who diſſented from the eſtabliſhed religion.

Lol'lardy (*s. from* lollard) The doctrine or tenets of the Lollards.

Lol'led (*p. from* loll) Hung out as the tongue.

Lol'ler (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A Lollard. *Chau.*

Lol'ling (*p. a. from* loll) Leaning careleſsly, idling, hanging out the tongue, hanging out looſely.

Lom'bar (*s. from* Lombardy, *the inhabitants of which were formerly great uſurers*) A bank, a place to let out money and take in pawns. *Scott.*

Lom'bard (*s. from* Lombardy) A native of Lombardy.

Lom'bard (*s. from* Lombardy) A lombar. *Scott.*

Lom'bardeer (*s. from* Lombard) A uſurer. *Cole.*

Lom'barie (*adj. not uſed*) Belonging to the loins. *Cole.*

Lombe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A lamb. *Cole.*

Lom'barhouſe (*s. from* lombar, *and* houſe) A houſe where pawns are taken in. *Scott.*

LOM'BARDY (*s. in geography*) A kingdom which included all the north part of Italy.

Lome (*s. a different ſpelling*) Loam.

Lome (*adj. obſolete*) Often. *Chaucer.*

LOMEN'TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Bean meal; a kind of colour uſed by painters.

Lomp (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of round lumpiſh fiſh.

LOM'WIA (*s. in zoology*) The name of a water fowl about the ſize of the common duck.

LONCHI'TES (*s. in aſtronomy*) A kind of comet reſembling a ſpear.

LONCHI'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſpleenwort.

Londe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Land. *Chaucer.*

Lond'enoys (*s. obſolete*) A Londoner. *Chaucer.*

Lond'etiller (*s. obſolete*) A huſbandman. *Chaucer.*

Lond'leſe (*adj. obſolete*) Having no land. *Chaucer.*

Lond'leſs (*s. obſolete*) A tranſport, a baniſhed man. *Sc.*

LON'DON (*s.*) The metropolis of the Britiſh empire and one of the largeſt cities in the world; it is a county of itſelf and the ſee of a biſhop, contains 88 pariſh churches beſides the cathedral of St. Paul and the Temple church, and a great number of other magnificent buildings; it is divided into 26 wards, governed by the lord mayor, 25 aldermen, two ſheriffs, the recorder and common council, who, with the livery, ſend four members to parliament.

Lon'don (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to London, made in London.

LONDONDER'RY (*s.*) A city in Ireland in the province of Ulſter; a county of which this city is the capital.

Lon'doner (*s. from* London) One born in the city of London, an inhabitant of London.

Lon'donpride (*s. in botany*) The name of a flower.

Lon'dontuffs (*s. in botany*) The Londonpride.

Lone (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A loan, a thing lent. *Ch.*

Lone (*adj. from* alone) Solitary, ſingle, having no company.

Lo'nelier (*adj. comp. of* lonely) Lonely in a greater degree.

Lo'nelieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lonely) Lonely in the greateſt degree.

Lo'nelineſs (*s. from* lonely) Solitude, want of company, a diſpoſition to avoid company.

Lo'nely (*adj. from* lone) Solitary, addicted to ſolitude.

Lo'neneſs (*s. from* lone) Solitude, diſlike to company.

Lo'neſome (*adj. from* lone) Solitary, diſmal.

LONG (*adj. from the* Lat. longus) Having length, having one of its dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other two; protracted, lengthened out, reaching to a great diſtance; dilatory.

Long (*adv. from the adj.*) To a great length, to a conſiderable time, at a point of duration far diſtant; along, throughout; by the fault, by reaſon of. "*All this is* long *of you.*" *But this conſtruction is now grown obſolete.*

LONG (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from the* German gelongen *to aſk*) To deſire earneſtly, to wiſh for with continued eagerneſs; *with* for, *and* after: "*And* long for *arbitrary lords.*" "*Rhodes was the place the Turkiſh tyrant* longed after."

Long (*s. in muſic*) A note equal in length to two briefs. *Phillips.*

Longa′bo (*s. a different ſpelling*) The longano. *Phillips.*

LONGÆV′ITY (*s. a correct ſpelling*) Longevity. *D. of A.*

LONGANIM′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. longanimitas) Forbearance, patience under provocation.

LONGAN′IMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. longus *laſting long*, *and* animus *the mind*) Long ſuffering, patient. *Scott.*

LONGA′NO (*s. in anatomy*) The inteſtinum rectum, the ſtraight gut.

Longa′non (*s. a different ſpelling*) The longano. *Scott.*

Long′backed (*adj. from* long, *and* back) Having a long back.

Long′boat (*s. a ſea term, from* long, *and* boat) The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

Long′breathed (*adj. from* long, *and* breath) Having good breath, longwinded.

Longe (*v. int. obſolete*) To belong. *Chaucer.*

Long′eared (*adj. from* long, *and* ear) Having long ears.

Long′ed (*p. from* long) Deſired, deſired with continued eagerneſs; *with* for: *as*, "*Freſh expectation troubled not the land with any* longed for *change.*" *Shakeſp.*

Lon′gen (*v. int. obſolete*) To belong. *Bailey.*

Long′er (*adj. comp. of* long) Long in a greater degree.

Long′er (*adv. from the adj.*) For more time.

Long′eſt (*adj. ſup. of* long) Long in the greateſt degree.

Long′eſt (*adv. from the adj.*) For moſt time.

LONGE′VITY (*s. from the* Lat. longus *long*, *and* ævum *an age*) Length of life.

LONGE′VOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. longus *long*, *and* ævum *an age*) Living long, long lived.

LONG′FORD (*s.*) A county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter.

LONGIL′OQUY (*s. from the* Lat. longus *long*, *and* loquor *to ſpeak, but not uſed*) A long diſcourſe. *Bailey.*

Long′handed (*adj. from* long, *and* hand) Having long hands. *Johnſon.*

LONGIM′ANOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. longus *long*, *and* manus *the hand*) Having long hands, longhanded.

Long′headed (*adj. from* long, *and* head) Having a large ſtretch of thought, penetrating, ſubtile.

LONGIM′ETRY (*s. from the* Lat. longus *long*, *and* metior *to meaſure*) The art of meaſuring diſtances.

LONGI′NA (*s. in botany*) The lonchitis, the ſpleenwort.

Long′ing (*p. a. from* long) Deſiring, wiſhing for with continued eagerneſs.

Long′ing (*s. from the part.*) An earneſt deſire, a continual wiſh.

Long′ingly (*adv. from* longing) With inceſſant wiſhes.

LONGIN′QUITY (*s. from the* Lat. longinquus *far off, but little uſed*) Remoteneſs of time or place, a length of time. *Scott.*

LONGI′NUS (*s*) The name of a man, a famous critic in the Greek language.

Long′iſh (*adj. from* long) Somewhat long.

Long′jointed (*adj. from* long, *and* joint) Having long looſe joints.

LONGIS′SIMUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The longeſt muſcle of the part or member in which it is ſituate.

Long′legged (*adj. from* long, *and* leg) Having long legs.

Long′lived (*adj. from* long, *and* life) Living long.

LON′GITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. longitudo) The length, the greateſt dimenſion; the meaſure of the earth from eaſt to weſt, the degrees of diſtance from any ſuppoſed firſt meridian, the diſtance of a ſtar or planet from the firſt point of Aries.

Longitu′dinal (*adj. from* longitude) Meaſured by the length, running in the longeſt direction, belonging to the longitude.

Longitu′dinally (*adv. from* longitudinal) Lengthwiſe, in the direction of the longitude.

Long′ly (*adv. from* long) With great deſire, with great liking. *Shakeſpeare.*

Long′necked (*adj. from* long, *and* neck) Having a long neck.

Long′primer (*s. with printers*) A kind of letter.

Long′ſome (*adj. from* long) Long, tedious by its length.

Longſuf′fering (*s. from* long, *and* ſuffer) Clemenc tience under provocations.

Longſuf′fering (*adj. from the ſub.*) Patient, patie der provocations.

Long′tail (*s. a cant word, from* long, *and* tail) An any one. "*Cut and* longtail." *Shakeſ*

Long′tailed (*adj. from* long, *and* tail) Having a tail.

LONG′TOWN (*s.*) A town in Cumberland; it market on Thurſday, and is 316 miles from don.

Long′town (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Long made at Longtown.

LON′GUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) A muſcle o ſiderable length for the part or member in whic ſituate.

Long′ways (*adv. from* long) In the direction length.

Long′winded (*adj. from* long, *and* wind) Longbrea tedious.

Long′wiſe (*adv. from* long) In a direction of the le

Long′wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LONIE′RA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the ſuckle.

Loo (*s.*) A well known game at cards.

Loo (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To beat ſo as to win trick.

Loo (*v. t. from* halloo) To ſet on a dog by halloo.

Loo′bily (*adj. from* looby) Like a looby, aukwar

LOO′BY (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A clumſey fell lubber.

LOOE (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has a ket on Saturday, ſends two members to parlia and is 231 miles from London.

Looe (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Looe, m Looe.

Loo′ed (*p. from* loo) Set on as a dog, beaten out of trick at loo.

Loof (*s. a ſea term*) That part of a ſhip's bow whic gins to be incurvated towards the ſtem.

Loof (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bring a ſhip near wind.

Loo′fed (*p. from* loof) Brought to the wind, gon diſtance.

Loof′hook (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of tackle with a at each end.

Loo′fing (*p. a. from* loof) Bringing to the wind.

Loof′piece (*s. a ſea term*) One of the guns whic placed in that part of the ſhip which is calle loof.

Looft (*p. from* loof) Brought to the wind, gon diſtance. *Shakeſ*

Loof′tackle (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall tackle for lifting weights out of or into the ſhip.

Loo′ing (*p. a. from* loo) Setting on a dog by cryin loo; beating ſo effectually as not to ſuffer the a niſt to win one trick.

LOOK (*v. int. from the* Sax. locan) To exerciſe th to direct the intellectual eye; to watch, to tak to expect, to wait for; to ſeem, to have an a ance. *To look about one*, to be alarmed. *To look* to attend, to take care of. *To look at*, to fix th upon, to ſtare full in the face. *To look for*, to e to wait for. *To look into*, to examine, to ſift. *on*, to reſpect, to view, to be a mere ſpectato *look over*, to examine, to view one by one. *out*, to ſearch, to ſeek; to be on the watch. *to*, to watch, to take care of, to behold.

Look (*v. t.*) To turn the eye upon, to influen looks; to ſeek, to ſearch for. *To look out*, to di by ſearching.

Look (*s. from the verb*) The caſt of the countenan air of the face, the act of ſeeing, a view.

Look (*v. int. imper. mode*) See! behold!

Look′ed (*p. from* look) Expected; *with* for: *as*, *father is* looked for *every day.*" *Shake*

Look′er (*s. from* look) One that looks. "*A* looke A mere ſpectator.

Look′ing (*p. a. from* look) Exerciſing the eye, di the ſight to a particular object, watching, exp having an appearance.

Look′ingglaſs (*s. from* looking, *and* glaſs) A mi glaſs which ſhews forms by reflection.

LOOM (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. glomus *a bo thread*) The frame in which weavers work cloth.

LOOM (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of ornament.

Loom (*v. int. not uſed*) To appear at ſea, to appe

Loom′gale (*s.* [illegible] *ſea term*) A freſh gale.

'ing (*p. a. from* loom) Appearing, putting on an pearance.

'ing (*s. from the part. a ſea term*) The appearance hich a ſhip makes at ſea.

(*s. not much uſed of late*) A ſorry fellow, a ſcoun- el, a raſcal. *Arbuthnot.*

P (*s. from the* Dutch loopen) A double through hich any thing may be drawn by way of faſtening, ornamental double or fringe; a lump of iron weigh- g about three quarters of a hundred, a ſmall iron g on the barrel of a gun.

ped (*adj. from* loop) Having a loop, full of holes.

'hole (*s. from* loop, *and* hole) An aperture, a hole give a paſſage; a ſhift, an evaſion.

'holed (*adj. from* loophole) Full of holes, full of id ſpaces.

RD (*s. obſolete, from the* Dutch loerd) A drone, a y fellow. *Spenſer.*

(*s. obſolete*) Praiſe, fame; loſs, damage. *Chaucer.*

SE (*v. t. from the* Sax. leſan) To unbind, to relax, free from impriſonment, to diſengage, to deliver m any thing diſagreeable.

e (*v. int.*) To ſet ſail, to depart by looſing the anchor.

e (*adj. from the verb*) Unbound, untied; diſen- ged, diſentangled; freed from confinement, ſet at ge; hanging looſely; lax, vague, unconnect, ram- ng; remiſs, inattentive; wanton, unchaſte, diſor- ly. *To break looſe*, to gain liberty. *To let looſe*, ſet at liberty.

e (*s. from the adj.*) Freedom from reſtraint, a diſ- iſſion from confinement.

ſely (*adv. from* looſe) Without bondage, without nfinement; without union, without connection; thout order, without care; without ſolidity, with- chaſtity.

en (*v. t. from* looſe) To untie, to relax, to ſepa- e the compages, to free from reſtraint, to cauſe a ſeneſs.

ſen (*v. int.*) To part, to get aſunder.

ſened (*p. from* looſen) Untied, relaxed, ſeparated.

ſeneſs (*s. from* looſe) The ſtate of being looſe; a arrhœa, a flux of the belly; irregularity, criminal ity, unchaſtity.

ſening (*p. a. from* looſe) Untying, rendering leſs herent.

ſening (*s. from the part.*) The act of making looſe, ſtate of becoming looſe.

ſer (*adj. comp. of* looſe) Looſe in a greater degree.

ſeſt (*adj. ſup. of* looſe) Looſe in the greateſt degree.

ſeſtrive (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

'man (*s. obſolete*) A coaſting pilot. *Phillips.*

VER (*s. not much uſed*) An open place on the roof a houſe. *Phillips.*

(*v. t. ſuppoſed to be from the* French laube *a leaf*) To , to cut the branches of trees.

(*s. from the verb*) That which is cut from trees.

(*s. from the* Swediſh loppa) A flea. *Johnſon.*

(*s. obſolete*) A flea, a ſpider. *Chaucer.*

(*v. int. in the Scotch dialect*) To elope, to run away.

(*v. int. in the Scotch dialect, the pret. of* leap) Leaped, leap.

(*s. obſolete*) A flea, a ſpider. *Chaucer.*

HIA (*s. in anatomy*) The back part of the neck.

HIUS (*s. in zoology*) A genus of fiſhes.

e (*s. obſolete*) A flea, a ſpider. *Chaucer.*

ed (*p. from* lop) Cut, cut off as branches from a , headed, ſtripped of the lop.

er (*s. from* lop) One that lops, one that cuts trees.

ered (*adj. in the Scotch dialect*) Coagulated as milk.

ermilk (*s. not uſed except in the Scotch dialect*) Coa- ated milk. *Bailey.*

ping (*p. a. from* lop) Cutting off, cutting off the er branches of trees.

QUABYR (*s. in geography*) A diſtrict in the county Inverneſs in Scotland.

A'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. loquor *to ſpeak*) Speak- apt to ſpeak, full of words.

'ciouſneſs (*s. from* loquacious) Loquacity.

c'ity (*s. from* loquacious) Talkativeneſs, too much

UELA (*s. from the* Lat.) Diſcourſe, talk.

AMENT (*s. from the* Lat. loramentum *but not uſed*) rge thong, a band made of thongs. *Cole.*

(*s. from the* Sax. hlaford) The divine being, Jeho- ; a monarch, a ruler; a maſter, a ſuperior; a huſ- d, a head of a family; a nobleman, a peer of the lm; an honorary title applied to ſome high offices; yrant, an oppreſſor.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To domineer, to rule deſpotically; *with* it, *and* over: *as*, "*And* lorded over *them whom now they ſerve.*" "*And* lord it *where you have no right.*"

Lord'ane (*s. from* lord, *and* dane, *but now grown obſolete*) A lazy lordly fellow.

Lord'ant (*s. from* lordane, *now obſolete*) A lordane, a lounging lazy fellow. *Scott.*

Lord'iling (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A lordling, a little lord. *Chaucer.*

Lord'ing (*p. a. from* lord) Domineering, ruling deſpotically.

Lord'ing (*s. from the part.*) A lord in droll or contemptuous ſtyle. *Swift.*

Lord'lier (*adj. comp. of* lordly) Lordly in a greater degree.

Lord'lieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lordly) Lordly in the greateſt degree.

Lord'lineſs (*s. from* lordly) Dignity, exaltation; pride, arrogance.

Lord'ling (*s. from* lord) A petty lord.

Lord'ly (*adj. from* lord) Befitting a lord, noble, generous; proud, haughty, imperious.

Lord'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Proudly, imperiouſly, deſpotically.

LORDO'SIS (*s. from the* Greek λογος *crooked*) The curvature or bent of the backbone in children.

Lord'ſhip (*s. from* lord) Dominion, power; a manor, a domain; the title of a nobleman; the titulary compellation of a judge or ſome other perſon in high office.

LORE (*s. from the* Sax. læran *to learn*) A leſſon, a doctrine, an inſtructive ſtory.

Lore (*adj. obſolete*) Loſt, undone. *Chaucer.*

Lor'el (*s. obſolete*) An abandoned ſcoundrel. *Spenſer.*

Lor'ell (*s. obſolete*) A devourer, a looſe vile fellow. *Ch.*

LO'REY (*s. in France*) A kind of fine payed by combatants. *Scott.*

LO'RICA (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of armoured coat of mail worn by the ancients.

Lo'ricate (*v. t. from* lorica) To plate over. *Ray.*

Lo'ricated (*p. from* loricate) Plated over.

Lo'ricating (*p. a. from* loricate) Plating over.

Lo'ricating (*s. from the part.*) The act of plating over, the act of defending with a coat of mail.

Lorica'tion (*s. from* loricate) The act of defending with a coat of mail; the act of filling up walls with mortar.

LORIFICA'TION (*s. in chymiſtry*) The act of cloſing a retort with loam or clay.

LOR'IMER (*s. from the* French lormier) A bridle cutter, one who makes bridles, ſpurs and other utenſils for horſemen.

Lor'iner (*s. a different ſpelling*) A lorimer, a bridlecutter. *Johnſon.*

LO'RIOT (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, of which it is ſaid that if a perſon afflicted with the jaundice ſhould happen to ſee it, the patient recovers and the bird dies.

LOR'IPES (*adj. from the* Lat.) One that is clubfooted. *Ph.*

LORN (*adj. from the* Sax. lorian, *but now grown obſolete*) Forſaken, left, loſt. *Spenſer.*

LORN (*s. in geography*) The northern part of Argyleſhire in Scotland.

Lorne (*adj. obſolete*) Lorn, forſaken. *Chaucer.*

LORUHA'MA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* unpitied) The name of a woman. *Hoſea.*

LOSE (*v. t. from the* Sax. leoſan) To ſuffer the loſs of any thing, to ſuffer deprivation; to throw away, to part with; to miſs, to forfeit; to bewilder, to leave in perplexity.

Loſe (*v. int.*) To ſuffer loſs; to fail, to decline.

Loſe (*s. obſolete*) Praiſe, reputation; loſs, damage. *Ch.*

Lo'ſeable (*adj. from* loſe) Capable of being loſt. *Boyle.*

LO'SEL (*s. from the* Sax. loſian *to periſh*) A ſcoundrel, a ſorry worthleſs fellow; a lyar. *Shakeſp.*

Lo'ſell (*s. obſolete*) A crafty fellow, a lyar, a hypocrite. *Ch.*

LOS'ENGE (*s. in heraldry, a correct ſpelling, from the* French) A lozenge. *Wotton.*

Lo'ſengeour (*s. obſolete*) A lyar, a deceiver, a flatterer. *Chaucer.*

Lo'ſengere (*s. obſolete*) A lyar, a cheat. *Chaucer.*

Lo'ſengery (*s. obſolete*) Lying, flattery, deceit. *Ch.*

Lo'ſengis (*s. obſolete*) Flattery, lies; a lozenge, the form of a lady's coat of arms. *Chaucer.*

Lo'ſengrie (*s. obſolete*) Lying, flattery, deceit. *Ch.*

Lo'ſer (*s. from* loſe) One that loſes.

Lo'ſery (*s. obſolete*) Lying, flattery. *Ch.*

Lo'ſid (*p. obſolete*) Looſed, ſet at liberty. *Chaucer.*

Lo'ſing (*p. a. from* loſe) Suffering loſs, throwing away; failing, declining.

Lo'ſing (*s. from the part.*) The act by which loſs is ſuſtained, the ſtate of being loſt.

Lo'ſinga (*s. in old records*) A lyar, a flatterer.

Lo'ſinger (*s. in old records*) A lyar, a deceitful perſon.

Loſs (*s. from* loſe) Damage, forfeiture, deprivation, miſs, uſeleſs application; a puzzle, a fault.

Loſt (*v. t. pret. of* loſe) Did loſe.

Loſt (*p. from* loſe) Gone, periſhed, miſlaid, left behind, puzzled, perplexed.

Loſt (*s. obſolete*) Loſs. *Chaucer.*

LOT (*s. from the* Sax. hlot) A portion, a parcel of goods; a fortune, a ſtate aſſigned; a chance, that by which any chance is determined.

LOT (*s. from the* Heb *ſignifying* hidden) A man's name.

LOTE (*s. in botany*) The lotos.

Lo'teby (*s. obſolete*) A love, a companion.

Lo'tetree (*s. in botany*) The lotos.

LOTH (*adj. from the* Sax. lath) Loath, unwilling.

Loth (*s. from* lot) A duty paid to the king out of the lead mines in Derbyſhire.

Lothe (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To loathe. *Sc.*

Lothe (*adj. obſolete*) Loathſome, hated. *Chaucer.*

Lo'thely (*adj. obſolete*) Loathſome. *Chaucer.*

Lo'ther (*adj. comp. of* loth) Loth in a greater degree. *Dr.*

Loth'erwit (*s. an old law term*) A fine for the crime of adultery or fornication.

Loth'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* loth) Loth in the greateſt degree.

LO'THIAN (*s.*) One of the counties in Scotland.

Lo'thing (*p. a. a different ſpelling, from* lothe) Loathing, hating.

Lo'thing (*s. from the part.*) A loathing, the act of nauſeating. *Scott.*

Loth'ir (*adj. obſolete*) Lother, loath in a greater degree; odious in a greater degree. *Chaucer.*

Loth'neſs (*s. from* loth) Unwillingneſs.

Loth'ſome (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Loathſome.

Loth'ſomeneſs (*s. from* lothſome, *a different ſpelling*) Loathſomeneſs.

LO'TION (*s. from the* Lat. lavo *to waſh*) A form of medicine for waſhing any diſeaſed part, a kind of coſmetic for beautifying the face or skin.

LO'TIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Urine, ſtale urine.

Lotom'etra (*s. from* lotos) Bread made by the ancients from the fruit of the lote or millet.

LO'TOS (*s. in botany*) The lote tree; the millet.

Lo'tteby (*s. obſolete*) A love, a companion. *Chau.*

Lot'tery (*s. from* lot) A game of chance, a diſtribution of prizes and blanks by chance, a play in which lots are drawn.

LO'TUS (*s. in botany*) The lote tree; the millet; a genus of plants.

Lov'age (*s. in botany*) The leviſticum.

LOUD (*adj. from the* Sax. hlud) Noiſy, ſtriking the ear with great force; turbulent, clamorous.

Loud'er (*adj. comp. of* loud) Loud in a greater degree.

Loud'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* loud) Loud in the greateſt degree.

Loud'ly (*adv. from* loud) Noiſily, clamorouſly.

Loud'neſs (*s. from* loud) Noiſe, force of ſound, turbulence, clamor.

LOVE (*v. t. from the* Sax. luſian) To regard with tenderneſs of affection; to regard with reſpect and reverence; to like, to take pleaſure in.

Love (*s. from the verb*) The paſſion between the ſexes, courtſhip; kindneſs, good will; tenderneſs, affection; the object beloved; a due reſpect and reverence of the Divine Being; a liking, an inclination; an unreaſonable liking, lewdneſs; a pictureſque repreſentation, Cupid; a word of endearment; a kind of thin ſilk ſtuff.

Lo'veaffair (*s. from* love, *and* affair) A buſineſs of love, a love intrigue.

Lo'veapple (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the fruit of a plant in Spain.

Lo'vechild (*s. from* love, *and* child) A baſe born child.

Lov'ed (*p. from* love) Regarded with affection, eſteemed.

Lo'veday (*s. from* love, *and* day) The day on which any diſpute was amicably ſettled between neighbours; a day in which one neighbour helps another without hire.

Lo'veintrigue (*s. from* love, *and* intrigue) An intrigue of love, a love affair.

Lo'veknot (*s. from* love, *and* knot) A complicated figure by which interchangeable affection is ſignified.

Lo'veleſs (*adj. from* love) Void of affection, deſtitute of love.

Lo'veletter (*s. from* love, *and* letter) A written meſſage of love.

Lo'velier (*adj. comp. of* lovely) Lovely in a greater degree.

Lo'velieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lovely) Lovely in the greateſt degree.

Lo'velily (*adv. from* lovely) Amiably, in a manner e ing love.

Lo'velineſs (*s. from* lovely) The ſtate of being lovely

Lo'velorn (*adj. from* love, *and* lorn) Forſaken of love. *Mi*

Lo'vely (*adj. from* love) Amiable, exciting love.

Lo'vemonger (*s. from* love, *and* monger) One who d in affairs of love, one ſkilled in love affairs.

Lov'er (*s. from* love) One that is in love, one who l any thing, a friend.

Lov'er (*s. a different ſpelling*) A loover, an opening in roof of a houſe to let out the ſmoke.

Lov'erd (*s. obſolete*) A lord. *Phi*

Lov'ered (*adj. not uſed*) Having a lover. *Sha*

Lo'veſecret (*s. from* love, *and* ſecret) A ſecret betw lovers.

Lo'veſick (*adj. from* love, *and* ſick) Diſordered w love, long wiſhing with amorous deſires, ſick of lo

Lo'veſocome (*s. an old law term*) The cuſtom of grin without compulſion at the mill belonging to the of a manor. *Phi*

Lo'veſome (*adj. from* love, *but not uſed*) Lovely.

Lo'veſong (*s. from* love, *and* ſong) A ſong expre love, a ſhort poem on the ſubject of love.

Lo'veſuit (*s. from* love, *and* ſuit) Courtſhip.

Lo'vetale (*s. from* love, *and* tale) A narrative of love.

Lo'vethought (*s. from* love, *and* thought) An amo thought, an amorous fancy.

Lo'vetoy (*s. from* love, *and* toy) A ſmall preſent g by a lover.

Lo'vetrick (*s. from* love, *and* trick) An act of expre love.

LOUGH (*s. from the* Iriſh loch) A lake, a large in collection of water,

Lough (*v. t. obſolete, pret.*) Laughed, did laugh.

LOUGH'BOROUGH (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhir has a market on Thurſday, and is 110 miles London.

Lough'borough (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lo borough, made at Loughborough.

Lov'ing (*p. a. from* love) Regarding with affection, preſſing affection; kind, affectionate.

Lov'ingis (*s. obſolete*) Praiſes. *B*

Lov'ingkindneſs (*s. from* loving, *and* kindneſs) Te neſs, favour, mercy.

Lov'ingly (*adv. from* loving) Affectionately, with preſſions of love.

Lov'ingneſs (*s. from* loving) Kindneſs, tenderneſs, tion.

Lov'ir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A lover. *Cha*

LOU'IS (*s. a different ſpelling*) Lewis, a man's name.

LOU'ISD'OR (*s. from the* French) A gold coin of F valued at about ſeventeen ſhillings.

LOU'ISIA'NA (*s. in geography*) New France, a larg viſion of North America now ſubject to Great Bri

Louke (*s. obſolete*) A receiver to a thief. *Cha*

Lound (*s. an old word*) A lawn, a plain among tree

LOUNGE (*v. int. from the* Dutch lunderen) To idl live lazily.

Loung'er (*s. from* lounge) One that lounges, an idl

Loung'ing (*p. a. from* lounge) Idling, living in neſs.

Loupe (*s. obſolete*) A magnifying glaſs. *C*

Lour (*v. int. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To lower frown.

Lour (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To lower.

Lour (*s. obſolete*) An overſeer of accounts.

Lour (*s. a cant word*) Money. *B*

Lour'curdus (*s. in old records*) A ram, a ſheep that ca the bell.

Lour'dan (*s. obſolete*) A lordane, a dull worthleſs fellow.

Lour'dy (*adj. a local word*) Slothful, ſluggiſh.

LOURE (*s. from the* French) A kind of dance, the ſuited to the dance.

Loure (*v. int. obſolete*) To lower. *Cha*

LOURGE (*s. from the* Lat. longurio) A tall looſe fellow, a gangrel.

Lour'gulary (*s. in old ſtatutes*) The act of throwing thing into water in order to ſpoil or poiſon it.

LOUSE (*s. from the* Sax. lus) A ſmall animal living feeding on the body of ſome other animal.

Louſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To clean from lice.

Louſ'ed (*p. from* louſe) Cleaned from lice.

Lou'ſewort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the tle.

Lou'ſier (*adj. comp. of* louſy) Louſy in a greater deg

Lou'ſieſt (*adj. ſup. of* louſy) Louſy in the greate gree.

Lou'ſily (*adv. from* louſy) In a louſy paltry manner ſineſs (*s. from* louſy) The ſtate of being louſy.

ſy (*adj. from* louſe) Infeſted with lice, overrun with ice; mean, low-born, bred on a dunghill.

UT (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the old* Dutch loete) A mean kward fellow, a clown.

UT (*v. int. from the* Sax. hlutan, *but now grown ob-* *lete*) To bend, to bow, to ſtoop, to pay obeiſance. *Sp.*

te (*v. int. obſolete*) To ſubmit, to kneel; to hide, to rk. *Chaucer.*

teden (*v. int. pret. obſolete*) Bowed, did bow, did ake obeiſance.

UTH (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has a market Wedneſday and Saturday, and is 154 miles from ondon.

th (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Louth, made at outh.

UTH (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the province of einſter.

ting (*p. a. from* lout, *obſolete*) Bowing, paying obei- nce. *Drayton.*

iſh (*adj. from* lout) Clowniſh, having the manners of lout.

iſhly (*adv. from* loutiſh) With the air of a lout, owniſhly.

W (*adj. from the* Dutch leagh) Near the ſurface, riſing t a little way upwards; deſcended to an inferior ation, deep, depreſſed; ſubdued, impotent, abject; ean, diſhonourable; bearing a ſmall price, reckoned little value; late in time, bearing a late date; re- ced, poor; uttered with a weak voice, incapable of ing heard at a diſtance.

(*adv. from the adj. chiefly uſed in compoſition*) In an ferior ſtation, at a ſmall price, in an abject manner; times near our own, with a depreſſion of voice, in a te of ſubjection.

(*v. t. from the adj. but not uſed*) To lower. *Sw.*

W (*v. int. from the* Sax. hlowan, *pronounced as though were written* lou) To bellow, to make the noiſe of ack cattle.

(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Law. *Chaucer.*

aray (*s. in botany*) The lowry, the ſpurge lau- l. *Phillips.*

bell (*s. from* low, *and* bell) A bell uſed in catching irds by night, the method of catching birds by night ith a bell and a light.

beller (*s. from* low, *and* bell) One that catches birds the night with a bell and a light.

born (*adj. from* low, *and* born) Born of mean pa- nts.

browed (*adj. from* low, *nnd* brow) Having a low rehead.

built (*adj. from* low, *and* built) Built low, con- ucted ſo as to riſe but little from the ſurface.

d (*v. t. a local word*) To weed corn. *Bai.*

e (*v. t. obſolete*) To praiſe, to approve. *Ch.*

e (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) A flame.

e (*v. int. from the ſub. in the Scotch dialect*) To me.

e (*s. obſolete or local*) A hill, a riſing ground.

er (*adj. comp. of* low) Low in a greater degree.

er (*v. t. from* low) To bring down, to leſſen the ice or value, to weaken, to ſubdue, to ſuffer to k.

er (*v. int.*) To ſink, to fall, to grow leſs.

ER (*v. int. of uncertain derivation, pronounced as* o' *it were written* louer) To appear dark, to ap- ar ſtormy; to frown, to pout, to look ſullen.

er (*s. from the verb*) Gloomineſs, cloudineſs; ſour- ſs of look.

ered (*p. from* lower) Brought lower, weakened, bdued, brought down in price or value.

ering (*p. a. from* lower) Bringing lower, weaken- g, ſubduing; looking cloudy; putting on a ſour k.

ering (*s. from the part.*) The proceſs or method of akening ſpirits by mixing them with water.

eringly (*adv. from* lowering) Gloomily, cloudily.

ermoſt (*adj. from* lower, *and* moſt) Loweſt.

eſt (*adj. ſup. of* low) Low in the greateſt degree.

hung (*adj. from* low, *and* hung) Hanging low, ſi- ate in the lower region of the air.

ing (*p. a. from* low) Bellowing, making a noiſe as ck cattle.

ing (*s. from the part.*) A bellowing, the noiſe of ck cattle.

k (*v. t. a local word*) To weed corn. *Cole.*

land (*s. from* low, *and* land) The country that lies w in reſpect of the neighbouring hills, the marſhy rt of a country.

lander (*s. from* lowland, *in Scotland*) An inhabitant of the Lowlands, an inhabitant of the eaſtern part of Scotland.

Low'landman (*s. from* Lowland, *and* man) A Low- lander.

Low'lier (*adj. comp. of* lowly) Lowly in a greater degree.

Low'lieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lowly) Lowly in the greateſt degree.

Low'lily (*adv. from* lowly) Humbly, without pride; meanly, without dignity.

Low'lineſs (*s. from* lowly) Humility, freedom from pride; meanneſs, want of dignity.

Low'ly (*adj. from* low) Humble, meek, mild; mean, wanting dignity.

Low'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) Humbly, meekly; meanly, without dignity.

Low'lyhed (*s. obſolete*) Lowlineſs, humility. *Ch.*

Low'minded (*adj. from* low, *and* mind) Mean, groveling.

LOWN (*s. from the* Dutch leon) A dull ſtupid fellow, a raſcal, a ſcoundrel.

Low'neſs (*s. from* low) The ſtate of being low; meanneſs of condition, depreſſion, the want of ſublimity.

Lowr (*v. int. an incorrect ſpelling*) To lower, to frown. *Sc.*

Low'rated (*adj. from* low, *and* rate) At a low price, valued at a low rate.

Low'ring (*p. a. from* lowr, *an incorrect ſpelling*) Lowering, frowning. *Scott.*

Low'rooft (*adj. from* low, *and* roof) Low built, having the roof near the ground. *Dryden.*

Low'ry (*s. in botany*) The ſpurge laurel.

Low'ſpirited (*adj. from* low, *and* ſpirit) Affected with lowneſs of ſpirits, low, melancholy.

Lowt (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A lout. *Sc.*

Low'thoughted (*adj. from* low, *and* thought) Mean in ſentiment, narrow minded.

Low'water (*s. from* low, *and* water) The loweſt ebb of the tide.

LOX'IA (*s. in ornithology*) The croſsbill, a genus of birds.

LOX'IAS (*s. a different ſpelling*) The loxia, the croſsbill.

LOXODROM'IC (*adj. from the* Greek λοξος *oblique, and* δρομος *a courſe*) Belonging to oblique ſailing.

Loxodrom'ical (*adj. from* loxodromic) Belonging to the method of ſailing by the rhomb, belonging to oblique ſailing.

Loxodrom'ics (*s. from* loxodromic) The art of oblique ſailing, the method of ſailing on the rhomb line.

Lox'odromy (*s. from* loxodromic) The courſe of a ſhip when ſhe makes equal angles with every meridian.

LOY'AL (*s. from the* French) Faithful to the prince, faithful in love, obedient.

Loy'aliſt (*s. from* loyal) One who profeſſes more than common adherence to his prince.

Loy'ally (*adj. from* loyal) With fidelity, with ſtrict adherence to a prince.

Loy'alneſs (*s. from* loyal) The ſtate of being loyal.

Loy'alte (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Loyalty, truth, fidelity. *Chaucer.*

Loy'alty (*s. from* loyal) Strict adherence to a prince, fidelity in love.

Loy'ter (*v. int. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To loiter, to delay. *Scott.*

Loz'ange (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A lozenge. *D. of A.*

Loz'angy (*adj. in heraldry, from* lozenge) Compoſed of lozenges. *Scott.*

Lo'zel (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A loſel, an idle fellow. *Scott.*

LOZE'NGE (*s. from the* French loſenge) A rhombus, a geometrical plain figure of four equal ſides with two of its angles acute and the other obtuſe; the form of the ſhield in a ſingle lady's coat of arms; a form of medicine made into ſmall pieces; a cake of preſerved fruit ſo called from the form of it.

Lozenge' (*adj. in heraldry, from the ſub.*) Compoſed of lozenges.

Lu (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Loo, a particular game at cards. *Pope.*

Lub'bard (*s. from* lubber) A lubber, a lazy ſturdy fellow. *Swift.*

LUB'BER (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A looby, a fat bulky fellow.

Lub'berly (*adj. from* lubber) Lazy, bulky, clumſy.

Lub'berly (*adv. from the adj.*) Aukwardly, clumſily.

LU'BRIC (*adj. from the* Lat. lubricus) Smooth on the ſurface, ſlippery, unſteady, wanton.

Lu'brical (*adj. not much uſed*) Lubricous. *Cole.*

Lu'bricate (*v. t. from* lubric) To ſmooth, to make ſlippery.

Lu′bricated (*p. from* lubricate) Made ſmooth, made ſlippery.

Lu′bricating (*p. a. from* lubricate) Making ſmooth, making ſlippery.

Lubric′ious (*adj. from* lubric) Smooth, ſlippery, uncertain, wanton.

Lubric′iouſneſs (*s. from* lubricious) Lubricity. *Sc.*

LUBRIC′ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. lubricus *ſmooth*) To make ſmooth, to make ſlippery.

Lubric′ity (*s. from* lubric) Smoothneſs of ſurface, ſlipperineſs; uncertainty, unſteadineſs; wantonneſs, lewdneſs.

Lu′bricous (*adj. from* lubric) Smooth, ſlippery; uncertain, unſteady.

LUBRIFAC′TION (*s. from the* Lat. lubricus *ſmooth, and* facio *to make*) The act of ſmoothing.

LUBRIFICA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. lubricus *ſmooth, and* facio *to make*) The act of lubricating.

LUCA′RIA (*s. in Roman antiquity, from* lucus *a grove*) A feſtival celebrated in a wood.

LU′CAS (*s.*) A man's name.

LUCE (*s. in ichthyology*) A full grown pike. *Sh.*

LU′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. luceo *to ſhine*) Shining, bright, ſplendid.

LU′CERN (*s. in zoology*) A wild beaſt in Ruſſia nearly as big as a wolf.

LUCER′NA (*s. in ichthyology*) The urnoſcope.

LU′CERNE (*s. in botany, from the* French luzerne) A plant cultivated in the manner of clover, the medicago.

Lu′cerne (*s. obſolete*) A lamp, a candle. *Chau.*

LU′CIA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Lu′cible (*adj. not uſed*) Capable of ſhining, apt to ſhine. *Co.*

LU′CID (*adj. from the* Lat. luceo *to ſhine*) Shining, bright, ſplendid; pellucid, tranſparent; clear in the intellects.

LU′CIDA (*s. in aſtronomy*) A ſtar ſhining with ſuperior brightneſs, a bright ſtar.

Lucid′ity (*s. from* lucid, *but not much uſed*) Brightneſs, ſplendor.

Lu′cidneſs (*s. from* lucid) The ſtate of being lucid. *Sc.*

LU′CIFER (*s. from the* Lat. lux lucis *light, and* fero *to bear*) The name of one of the fallen angels.

LU′CIFER (*s. in aſtronomy*) The morning ſtar, Venus when ſhe riſes before the ſun.

LU′CIFER (*s.*) A man's name.

Lucife′rian (*adj. from* Lucifer) Belonging to Lucifer, proud, haughty. *Bailey.*

Lucife′rian (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a ſect which aroſe in the fourth century and held that the ſoul was propagated in the ſame manner as the body.

Lucif′erous (*adj. from* Lucifer) Giving light, affording light.

LUCIF′IC (*adj. from the* Lat. lux lucis *light, and* facio *to make*) Making light, producing light.

LUCIF′UGOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lux lucis *light, and* fugo *to fly*) Shunning the light, flying from the light. *Sc.*

LUCIG′ENOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lux lucis *light, and* gigno *to beget*) Begotten in the day time, born in the day time. *Scott.*

LUCI′NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The goddeſs who was ſuppoſed to preſide over women in labour and facilitate the birth.

LUCIO′LA (*s. in botany*) The adderstongue.

LUCIOPER′CA (*s. in ichthyology*) The braſſe.

LU′CIUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The pike.

LU′CIUS (*s.*) A man's name.

LUCK (*s. from the* Dutch geluck) Chance, accident, fortune, good fortune.

Luck′er (*adj. an old word*) More lucky. *Cole.*

Luck′ier (*adj. comp. of* lucky) Lucky in a greater degree.

Luck′ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lucky) Lucky in the greateſt degree.

Luck′ily (*adv. from* lucky) Fortunately, by good luck.

Luck′ineſs (*s. from* lucky) Good fortune, a happy chance.

Luck′leſs (*adj. from* luck) Unfortunate, unhappy.

Luck′y (*adj. from* luck) Fortunate, happy by chance.

LUCRA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. lucrum *gain*) The act of gaining. *Scott.*

Lu′crative (*adj. from* lucre) Gainful, profitable.

LU′CRE (*s. from the* Lat. lucrum) Gain, profit, diſhonourable gain.

LUCRIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lucrum *gain, and* fero *to bring*) Gainful, profitable.

LUCRIF′IC (*adj. from the* Lat. lucrum *gain, aad* facio *to make, but not much uſed*) Producing gain.

Lucrif′icable (*adj. from* lucrific, *but not uſed*) Bringing gain. *Bailey.*

Lu′crous (*adj. from* lucre, *but not uſed*) Full of gain. *Ba.*

LUCTA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. luctor *to ſtrive*) A ſtruggle, an effort, a conteſt.

LUCTIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. luctus *ſorrow,* ſero *to bring*) Producing ſorrow. Sc

LUCTIF′IC (*adj. from the* Lat. luctus *ſorrow, and* faci *make*) Cauſing ſorrow. Sc

LUCTIS′ONOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. luctus *ſorrow,* ſono *to ſound*) Uttering ſorrow, making a mour ſound. Sc

LUCT′UOUS (*adj. from* luctus *ſorrow*) Sorrowful, of ſorrow. Sc

LU′CUBRATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. lucubrum *a w light*) To ſtudy by candle light, to ſtudy hard.

Lucubra′tion (*s. from* lucubrate) The act of ſtudying candle light, that which is produced by cloſe ſtudy.

Lu′cubratory (*adj. from* lucubrate) Compoſed by ca light, accompliſhed by cloſe ſtudy.

Lu′culence (*s. from* luculent) Clearneſs, certainty.

LU′CULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. luculentus) Cert evident; clear, tranſparent. *Thom*

LU′CY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

LUD (*s.*) The name of a place. *Ju*

LUD (*s.*) A man's name.

LUDES′CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. ludo *to play*) Pla beginning to play.

LU′DI (*s. plu. in Roman antiquity*) Public games, p

LU′DIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ludo *to play, but not* Apt to play. *Ba*

LUDIB′RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ludibrioſus, *but much uſed*) Reproachful, ſhameful. S

LU′DIBUND (*adj. from the* Lat. ludibundus, *but much uſed*) Full of play. S

LU′DICROUS (*adj. from* ludicrum *a play*) Merry, tive, exciting laughter.

Lu′dicrouſly (*adv. from* ludicrous) Sportively, mer in a manner to excite laughter.

Lu′dicrouſneſs (*s. from* ludicrous) The ſtate or qu of being ludicrous.

LUDIF′ICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. ludus *a play, an* cio *to make, but not uſed*) Capable of making ſport, ed to diverſions. *B*

LUDIF′ICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. ludus *a play, an* cio *to make, but little uſed*) To mock, to deceive fruſtrate. *B*

Ludifica′tion (*s. from* ludificate, *but little uſed*) The mocking, the act of making ſport.

LUD′LOW (*s.*) A borough town in Shropſhire; i a market on Monday, ſends two members to p ment, and is 138 miles from London.

Lud′low (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Ludlow, at Ludlow.

Lu′drical (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Ludicrous.

LU′DUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A play, a frolick; a ſcho place of exerciſe.

LUDUSHELMON′TIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpec ſeptariæ.

LUDWI′GIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

LU′ES (*s. from the* Lat.) A deſtruction, a great mort

LU′ESVENE′REA (*s. from the* Lat. lues *a diſeaſe,* Venus *the patroneſs of love*) The foul diſeaſe.

Luſe (*s. obſolete*) Love; the open hand. C

Luff (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) The palm of the hand.

Luff (*v. int. a ſea term*) To keep cloſe to the wind.

Luff (*s. an old word*) A light, a flame uſed with bell.

Luff′tackle (*s. a ſea term*) Any large tackle employ different places as occaſion may require.

LUG (*v. t. from the* Sax. geluggian) To drag, t with violence.

Lug (*v. int.*) To lag, to come heavily.

LUG (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſmall fiſh.

Lug (*s. in the Scotch dialect*) The ear.

Lug (*s. now grown obſolete*) A meaſure of land, a p perch. Sp

LU′GENT (*adj. from the* Lat. lugeo *to mourn, b uſed*) Mourning, ſorrowful.

Lug′gage (*s. from* lug) Heavy carriage, any thing berſome.

Lug′ged (*p. from* lug) Dragged, pulled with viole

LUG′GERSHALL (*s.*) A ſmall borough town in ſhire; it has no market, ſends two members t liament, and is 75 miles from London.

Lug′gerſhall (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lu ſhall, made at Luggerſhall.

Lug′ging (*p. a. from* lug) Dragging, pulling wit lence.

Lug′ſail (*s. a ſea term*) A ſquare ſail hoiſted occaſi on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles the maſt.

LUGU′BRIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lugubris) Mou ſorrowful.

Lugu′brous (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Lugubrious.

wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

ore (*s. a corrupt ſpelling*) A louisd'or.

TION (*s. from the* Lat. luo *to expiate, but not uſed*) An
iation. *Cole.*

ULA (*s. in botany*) The ſorrel.

E (*s.*) A man's name; the title of one of the goſ-
s.

EWARM (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Moderately
m, warm ſo as to give a pleaſing ſenſation; indif-
ent, wanting zeal.

ewarmly (*adj. from* lukewarm) With moderate
mneſs, with indifference.

ewarmneſs (*s. from* lukewarm) Moderate heat, gen-
warmth; want of zeal, indifference.

a (*s. obſolete*) Lucre, gain. *Bailey.*

ir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Lucre, gain. *Chau.*

L (*v. t. from the* Lat. lullo) To compoſe to ſleep
a pleaſing ſound, to put to reſt.

a (*s. from* lull) A lullaby, a ſong to lay children
ſleep. *Shakeſbear.*

aby (*s. from* lull) A ſong to lay a child to ſleep, a
e to compoſe or induce to reſt.

ed (*p. from* lull) Laid to ſleep, quieted, put to reſt.

ing (*p. a. from* lull) Laying to ſleep, quieting.

MA (*s. in botany*) A kind of thorn.

BA'GO (*s. from the* Lat. lumbi *the loins*) The pain
out the loins which generally precedes a fever.

'BAR (*adj. from the* Lat. lumbaris) Belonging to the
ins.

BA'RIS (*s. in anatomy*) The arteries that ſpread
er the loins, the veins about the loins.

'bary (*adj. from* lumbar) Belonging to the loins.

'BER (*s. from the* Sax. loma) Uſeleſs furniture; any
ing of more bulk than value.

'ber (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fill up like uſeleſs fur-
ure.

'ber (*v. int.*) To move heavily, to burden with
e's own weight.

'bered (*p. from* lumber) Filled up as with uſeleſs
niture.

'bering (*p. a. from* lumber) Filling up with lum-
, moving heavily.

'brical (*adj. from* lumbricus) Belonging to the
thworm; belonging to the muſcles of the hands
d feet which reſemble worms.

BRICA'LES (*s. in anatomy*) The lumbrical muſcles.

'BRICI (*s. plu. from the* Lat.) Earthworms.

'BRICUS (*s. from the* Lat.) An earthworm, the
ly worm, the maw worm.

'BUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The loin, the hanch, the
k.

INA'RE (*s. from the* Lat.) The lamp that burns be-
e the altar in a church. *Scott.*

INA'RIA (*s. in the ancient weſtern churches*) The
e of our Savior's Nativity, Chriſtmas.

MINARY (*s. from the* Lat. lumen *light*) Any body
ich emits light, any thing that gives intelligence,
inſtructor of mankind, an eminent divine.

INA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. lumen) An emiſſion of
ht.

MINOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lumen *light*) Shining,
itting light; enlightened, bright.

MP (*s. from the* Dutch lumpe) A ſmall maſs of mat-
, a ſhapeleſs maſs, the whole taken together, the
oſs.

p (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To take in the groſs, to put
gether without entering into particulars.

p'ed (*p. from* lump) Put in the groſs, taken in a
mp; *with* together: *as*, "*The expences ought to be*
mped together."

p'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh.

p'ier (*adj. comp. of* lumpy) Lumpy in a greater de-
ee.

p'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* lumpy) Lumpy in the greateſt
egree.

p'ing (*p. a. from* lump) Putting in the groſs, tak-
g in the lump.

p'ing (*adj. from the part. uſed in low or droll ſtyle*)
rge, heavy, great. "*A* lumping *pennyworth.*"

p'iſh (*adj. from* lump) Heavy, groſs, dull, unac-
ve.

p'iſhly (*adv. from* lumpiſh) Heavily, ſtupidly.

p'iſhneſs (*s. from* lumpiſh) Dullneſs, heavineſs, ſtu-
dity.

p'y (*adj. from* lump) Full of lumps, full of clods;
ll, heavy.

NA (*s. in aſtronomy*) The moon.

NA (*s. in chymiſtry*) Silver.

A (*s. in heraldry*) The argent.

Lu'nacy (*s. from* luna) A kind of madneſs, a diſorder of the intellects inflamed by the moon.

Lu'nar (*adj. from* luna) Belonging to the moon, under the influence of the moon.

LUNA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Lu'nary (*adj. from* lunar, *but now grown nearly obſolete*) Lunar, belonging to the moon.

Lu'nary (*s. in botany*) The moonwort.

Lu'nated (*adj. from* luna) Formed like a half moon.

Lu'natic (*adj. from* luna) Diſordered in the intellects, having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Lun'atic (*s. from the adj.*) One diſordered in the intellects, one afflicted with lunacy.

Luna'tion (*s. from* luna) One entire revolution of the moon.

LUNCH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A morcel of food nearly as much as the hand can hold.

Lunch'eon (*s. from* lunch) A lunch, a large piece of any thing to eat.

Lund'reſs (*s. from* London) An old ſilver penny.

Lune (*s. from* luna) Any figure in the ſhape of a half moon; a fit of lunacy; the leaſh of a hawk.

LUNET'TE (*s. from the* French) A ſmall half moon.

Lunet'te (*s. in fortification*) An invelope, a counter guard.

Lunet'te (*s. in farriery*) A kind of blind for a vicious horſe.

Lung (*s. perhaps from* long) A long narrow part of the entrails or viſcera of an animal.

Lung'ed (*adj. from* lungs) Having lungs, having the nature of lungs. *Scott.*

LUN'GIS (*s. from the* Lat. longus, *but not uſed*) A tall lazy fellow. *Bailey.*

Lung'growing (*s. from* lung, *and* grow) A diſeaſe in cattle.

Lung'grown (*adj. from* lungs, *and* grown) Having the lungs adhering to the membrane that lines the breaſt.

LUNGS (*s. from the* Sax. lungen) The lights, the organ of reſpiration.

Lung'ſickneſs (*s. from* lungs, *and* ſickneſs) A diſeaſe in cattle.

Lung'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the pulmonaria.

LUNISO'LAR (*adj. from the* Lat. luna *the moon*, *and* ſol *the ſun*) Compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon.

LUNT (*s. from the* Dutch lonte) The cord or match with which guns are fired.

LU'NULA (*s. from the* Lat. *in geometry*) A plain figure in the form of a creſcent.

LUNULA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The morchontia.

LU'NULÆ (*s. in geometry*) Plain figures in the form of a creſcent.

LU'PA (*s. in zoology*) A ſhe wolf.

Lupan'atrix (*s. in old records*) A bawd.

LUPER'CAL (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The place where the Lupercalia were celebrated.

LUPERCA'LES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The prieſts of Pan.

LUPERCA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The public feaſts inſtituted in honour of Pan.

LUPER'CI (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The Lupercales, the prieſts of Pan.

LUPER'CUS (*s. in Roman mythology*) One of the names of Pan the ſuppoſed god of ſhepherds.

LU'PIA (*s. in ſurgery*) A kind of encyſted tumour.

LUPINAS'TER (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of trefoil.

LU'PINE (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of pulſe.

LUPUL'MUM (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of trefoil.

LU'PULUS (*s. in botany*) The hop.

LU'PUS (*s. in zoology*) The wolf.

LU'PUS (*s. in ornithology*) The jackdaw.

LU'PUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſea wolf, a genus of fiſh.

LU'PUS (*s. in aſtromony*) A conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere, the wolf.

LU'RA (*s. from the* Lat.) The mouth of a ſack, the mouth of a bottle. *Cole.*

Lurca'tion (*s. from* lurca) Gluttony, the act of devouring with greedineſs. *Cole.*

LURCH (*s. of uncertain derivation*) A forlorn condition, a helpleſs ſtate. "*To leave in the* lurch."

Lurch (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ſhift, to play tricks; to lurk, to lie in wait.

LURCH (*v. t. from the* Lat. lurco *to eat greedily*) To devour, to ſwallow greedily; to filch, to pilfer; to defeat, to diſappoint.

Lurch'er (*s. from* lurch) One that lies in wait to pilfer, one that ſeeks an opportunity to betray.

Lurch'er (*s. from* lurch, *but now grown obſolete*) A glutton, a gormandizer.

Lurch'ing (*p. a. from* lurch) Leaving in a ſtate of embarraſſment, lying on the lurch.

Lur'don (*s. an old word*) A lordane, a lazy fellow.

Lure (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* lore) A device in the form of

a bird

a bird uſed by falconers to reclaim or call back the hawk; any enticement, any thing that promiſes advantage.

Lure (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To entice, to attract, to draw by allurements.

Lu'red (*p. from* lure) Enticed, drawn, attracted.

LU'RID (*s. from the* Lat. luridus) Gloomy, diſmal. *Tho.*

Lu'ring (*p. a. from* lure) Enticing, attracting, drawing.

LURK (*v. int. of uncertain derivation*) To lie in wait, to lie cloſe, to lie in concealment with a bad intention.

Lurk'er (*s. from* lurk) One that lies in wait with a deſign to do miſchief.

Lurk'ing (*p. a. from* lurk) Lying in wait, lying hid with ſome bad intention.

Lurk'ingplace (*s. from* lurking, *and* place) A hiding place, a ſecret place.

Lur'ries (*s. an old word*) Cloaths, garments. *Cole.*

LUSCI'NIA (*s. in ornithology*) The nightingale, a ſinging bird.

LU'SCIOUS (*adj. of uncertain derivation*) Sweet, too ſweet; pleaſing, delightful.

Lu'ſciouſly (*adv. from* luſcious) With a great degree of ſweetneſs.

Lu'ſciouſneſs (*s. from* luſcious) Immoderate ſweetneſs.

LUSCI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. luſcitio, *but not much uſed*) A diſorder of the eyes, a dimneſs of ſight. *Cole.*

LU'SERN (*s. in zoology*) The lynx.

LU'SERNE (*s. in botany, a correct ſpelling, from the* French) Lucerne, a kind of graſs cultivated as clover.

LUSH (*adj. from the* French louſché) Deep in colour, full in colour.

LUSH (*s. from the* French luxe) Luxury, lewdneſs. *Sh.*

Luſh'borough (*s.*) A kind of baſe coin circulated in the time of Edward the third.

Luſh'burg (*s. a different ſpelling*) A baſe kind of coin ſent into England in the time of Edward the third.

Lu'ſhious (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Luſcious. *Phillips.*

Lu'ſhius (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Luſcious. *Bailey.*

LU'SION (*s. from the* Lat. ludo *to play, but not uſed*) A play, a paſtime. *Bailey.*

LUSK (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from the* French, *but not much uſed*) Lazy, worthleſs, idle.

Lusk (*s. from the adj.*) A lazy idle fellow, a drone.

Lusk'iſh (*adj. from* lusk) Inclined to lazineſs.

Lusk'iſhly (*adv. from* luskiſh) Lazily, indolently.

Lusk'iſhneſs (*s. from* luskiſh) A diſpoſition to lazineſs. *Sp.*

LUSO'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. ludo luſus *to play*) Uſed in play, ſportive.

LU'SORY (*adj. from the* Lat. ludo luſus *to play*) Belonging to play, uſed in play.

LUST (*s. from the* Sax.) A deſire of unlawful pleaſures, an irregular deſire; vigour, active power; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

Luſt (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To deſire earneſtly, to deſire carnally, to have irregular diſpoſitions; *with* after: *as*, "*And* luſted after *all that be loved.*"

Luſt (*v. int. obſolete*) To be pleaſed, to liſt, to like. *Ch.*

Lus'ter (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Luſtre, brightneſs. *Scott.*

Luſt'ful (*adj. from* luſt) Libidinous, having irregular deſires; provoking to ſenſuality, exciting luſt.

Luſt'fully (*adv. from* luſtful) Libidinouſly, with irregular deſires.

Luſt'fulneſs (*s. from* luſtful) Libidinouſneſs, irregular deſires.

Luſt'iehed (*s. obſolete*) Vigour, ſprightlineſs. *Chaucer.*

Luſt'ick (*adj. not uſed*) Luſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Luſt'ier (*adj. comp. of* luſty) Luſty in a greater degree.

Luſt'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* luſty) Luſty in the greateſt degree.

Luſt'ihed (*s. obſolete, from* luſty) Vigour, ſprightlineſs. *Sp.*

Luſt'ihood (*s. obſolete, from* luſty) Vigour, ſprightlineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Luſt'ily (*adv. from* luſty) Stoutly, with vigour, with courage.

Luſt'ineſs (*s. from* luſty) Stoutneſs, ſtrength, vigour of body.

Luſt'ing (*p. a. from* luſt) Deſiring earneſtly, indulging immoderate and unlawful deſires.

Luſt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of inordinate deſire.

Luſt'leſs (*adj. from* luſt) Weak, feeble. *Spenſer.*

LUS'TRABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. luſtro *to purify*) Capable of purification. *Scott.*

LUS'TRAL (*adj. from the* Lat. luſtro *to purify*) Uſed in purification.

LUSTRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. luſtro *to purify*) A purification, a purification by water; a proceſſion to view or deſcribe the bounds of a country.

LUS'TRE (*s. from the* Lat. luſtro *to take a view of*) Brightneſs, ſplendor; eminence, renown; a ſconce with lights.

Lus'tre (*s. from the* Lat. luſtrum) The ſpace o
years. *Boling*

LUSTRIF'ICAL (*adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. luſ
a purification, and facio *to make*) Purifying, e
ing.

Lu'ſtring (*s. from* luſtre) A ſhining kind of ſilk.

Lus'trous (*adj. from* luſtre) Bright, ſhining, lumi
full of luſtre.

LUS'TRUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſpace of five yea

Luſt'wort (*s. in botany, from* luſt, *and* wort) The
of an herb.

LUS'TY (*adj. from the* Dutch luſtig) Stout, vigo
healthy, able of body.

Luſt'yhed (*s. obſolete*) Vigour, ſtoutneſs of body.

LU'SUS (*s. from the* Lat) A ſport, a frolick, a na
production out of the common way.

Lu'taniſt (*s. from* lute) One that plays on a lute.

LUTA'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. lutum *clay*) Be
ing to mud, having the colour of mud, living in

Luta'tion (*s. from* lute, *but not uſed*) The act of l
after the manner of the chymiſts. *Ph*

LUTE (*s. from the* French lut) A ſtringed muſical i
ment.

LUTE (*s. from the* Lat. lutum *mud*) A compoſitio
clay uſed by chymiſts.

Lute (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cloſe up with clay
chymical operations.

LU'TEA (*s. in botany*) The looſeſtrife.

Lu'ted (*p. from* lute) Cloſed with clay, covered
with clay.

LUTEO'LA (*s. in botany*) The dyerſweed.

LUTEO'LA (*s. in ornithology*) The yellowhammer.

Lu'teous (*adj. from* lute) Full of clay, reſembling

LU'TESTRING (*s. the ſpelling, though corresponde
the pronunciation, is not judged ſo correct*) Luſtri
ſhining kind of ſilk. *Ph*

LU'THER (*s.*) A man's name, a famous reformer.

Lu'theran (*adj. from* Luther) Belonging to the follo
or doctrine of Luther.

Lu'theran (*s. from the adj.*) A follower of Luther,
who adheres to the doctrine or diſcipline of Luthe

Lu'theraniſm (*s. from* Lutheran) The doctrine or
pline of the Lutherans.

LU'THERN (*s. in architecture*) A kind of windo
rectly over the cornice in the roof of a building.

Lu'ting (*p. a. from* lute) Cloſing with clay.

Lu'ting (*s. from the part.*) The method or proce
cloſing with clay.

LU'TON (*s.*) A town in Bedfordſhire; it has a ma
on Monday, and is 32 miles from London.

Lu'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Luton,
at Luton.

LUT'RA (*s. in zoology*) The otter.

LUT'TA (*s. in botany*) The momordica, the wild
cumber.

LUT'TERWORTH (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhire
has a market on Thurſday, and is 87 miles
London.

Lut'terworth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lu
worth, made at Lutterworth.

Lu'tulence (*s. from* lutulent) Muddineſs, dirtineſs.

LU'TULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. lutum *clay*) Mu
turbid, foul.

LU'TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Clay, mud, loam.

LUX (*v. t. from the* Lat. luxo *to looſen*) To put o
joint, to disjoint.

LUX'ATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. luxo *to looſen*) To
joint, to put out of joint.

Lux'ated (*p. from* luxate) Put out of joint.

Lux'ating (*p. a. from* luxate) Putting out of joint.

Luxa'tion (*s. from* luxate) The act of disjointing,
which is disjointed.

LUXA'TOR (*s. in botany*) A part of the ear.

LUXE (*s. from the* Lat. luxus) Luxury, volupt
neſs. *P*

Lux'ed (*p. from* lux) Diſlocated, put out of joint.

Lux'ing (*p. a. from* lux) Diſlocating, putting ou
joint.

Luxu'riance (*s. from* luxuriant) Exuberance, ple
wantonneſs of growth.

Luxu'riancy (*s. from* luxuriance, *but not ſo comm
word*) Luxuriance.

LUXU'RIANT (*adj. from the* Lat. luxurio *to riot*) E
vagant, ſuperfluous, abundant.

Luxu'riantneſs (*s. from* luxuriant) The ſtate of b
luxuriant.

LUXU'RIATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. luxurio *to li
plenty*) To grow with exuberance, to ſhoot with
perfluous plenty.

U'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. luxurio *to riot*) Pam-
ing the appetite, delighting in the pleaſures of the
e; voluptuous, enſlaved to pleaſure; luxuriant,
ndant in growth.

rioufly (*adv. from* luxurious) Delicioufly, volup-
ufly.

riouſneſs (*s. prom* luxurious) The ſtate or quality
being luxurious, luxury.

URY (*s. from the* Lat. luxurio *to live in plenty*) Ex-
vagant nicety in eating and drinking, delicious
e; an extravagant way of living; voluptuouſneſs,
devotedneſs to pleaſure; luxuriance, exuberance;
awful pleaſure, lewdneſs.

(*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſeparation) The name
city in the land of Canaan.

ERNE (*s. in botany, from the* French, *but not ſo*
mon a ſpelling) The lucerne. *Phillips.*

IA (*s. in ancient geography*) The coaſt of Barbary,
cially that which lies to the weſt of Egypt.

an (*adj. from* Lybia) Belonging to Lybia.

E'US (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names
Jupiter, one of the names of Pan.

IA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A feaſt in honour of
iter.

AN'CHE (*s. not much uſed*) A diſeaſe deſtructive to
lls. *Phillips.*

'thropiſt (*s. from* lycanthropy) One affected with
canthropy.

AN'THROPY (*s. from the* Greek λυκος *a wolf, and*
ωπος *a man*) A kind of madneſs which communi-
s the properties of beaſts to the human ſpecies.

AO'NIA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province in the
er Aſia.

'nian (*adj. from* Lycaonia) Belonging to Lycaonia.

'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Lycaonia, an
abitant of Lycaonia.

EA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A feſtival in honour of
llo.

E'UM (*s. from the* Greek) A place near Athens
re Ariſtotle taught his philoſophy; the philoſo-
of Ariſtotle.

NI'DEA (*s. in botany*) The phlox.

'NIS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant bearing a
bright flower; a kind of roſe; a genus of plants,
catchfly.

'NIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone which,
ſaid, ſhines in the night ſo as to illuminate a large
m.

'NITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of white
ble; a gem that ſhines beſt by candle light.

'NOBITE (*s. from the* Greek λυχνος *a candle, and*
a life) One that turns the day into night, one that
s his buſineſs by night and ſleeps by day.

'CA (*s. in zoology*) A dog of the wolf kind.

UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, a kind of
n, the cateſbæa.

CTO'NUM (*s. in botany*) The wolfsbane.

DON'TES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The petrified
h of the wolf fiſh.

GA'LA (*s. in botany*) A kind of fungus, the mu-

I'DES (*s. from the* Lat.) The lycanthropy.

PERDAI'DES (*s. in botany*) A genus of funguſes.

PERDAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The lycoperdon.

PER'DON (*s. in botany*) A genus of funguſes.

PER'SICON (*s. in botany*) A kind of nightſhade.

PHTHAL'MUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious
reſembling the eye of a wolf.

PODIOI'DES (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of the lyco-
ium.

PO'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The wolfsclaw.

P'SIS (*s. in botany*) The bugloſs.

'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the water
hound.

ous (*adj. obſolete*) Dainty, gluttonous, lewd. *Ch.*

S (*s. in zoology*) The wolf; the leaſt kind of
r.

R'GUS (*s.*) The name of a man, the famous Spar-
lawgiver.

(*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Thurſ-
and is 70 miles from London.

(*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lydd, made at
d.

DA (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a city on
eaſtern coaſt of the Mediterranean.

A (*s.*) The name of a woman.

n (*adj. in muſic*) Mournful, ſlow.

USLA'PIS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The touchſtone.

s. from the Sax. lige) Water impregnated with the
of aſhes.

Lyef'yeld (*s. an old word*) Leaf ſilver, a ſmall fine paid to the lord for leave to plow and ſow.

Lyeke (*adj. obſolete*) Like. *Spenſer.*

Ly'er (*s. an uncommon ſpelling*) A liar. *Bailey.*

Ly'feliche (*adj. obſolete*) Lively. *Chaucer.*

Ly'geaunce (*s. obſolete*) Allegiance. *Chaucer.*

LYGIS'MOS (*s. from the* Greek λυγιζω *to luxate*) A luxation.

LYGMO'DES (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lygmoides. *Ph.*

LYGMOI'DES (*s. from the* Greek λυγμος *a hiccup, and* ειδος *a form*) A fever attended with a hiccup.

LYG'MOS (*s. from the* Greek) A hiccup.

Ly'ing (*p. a. from* lie) Reclining ſtretching along on a ſurface; reſting, remaining, continuing, being; uttering falſehood, telling lies. "*Lying to, lying by.*" Putting the ſails into ſuch a poſition as to retard the motion of the ſhip.

Ly'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of telling lies.

Ly'kam (*s. an old word*) A body. *Cole.*

Ly'kerous (*adj. an old word*) Lecherous. *Bailey.*

Ly'kers (*s. an old word*) Surveyors. *Bailey.*

Ly'mer (*s. an old word*) A kind of hound. *Phillips.*

Ly'mere (*s. obſolete*) A kind of hound. *Chau.*

LYM'INGTON (*s.*) A borough town in Hampſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 96 miles from London.

Lym'ington (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lymington, made at Lymington.

Lymme (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A limb. *Chaucer.*

Lymph (*s. from* lympha) A tranſparent fluid, clear water, any humour reſembling water.

LYMPH'A (*s. from the* Lat.) Lymph.

Lymph'æduct (*s. from* lympha, *and* duct) A ſmall veſſel conveying the lymph in an animal body. *Scott.*

LYMPH'ATED (*adj. from the* Lat. lympho *to fright, but not uſed*) Frightened to madneſs, mad.

Lympha'tic (*adj. from* lympha) Belonging to the lymph, conveying the lymph.

Lymphat'ic (*s. from the adj.*) A veſſel conveying the lymph.

Lymphat'ici (*s. from* lymphatic) Perſons frightened to diſtraction.

Lymph'educt (*s. from* lympha, *and* duct) A lymphatic, a veſſel to convey the lymph. *Blackmore.*

Lymput'ta (*s in old records*) A lime pit.

LYNCE'US (*s. in antiquity*) The name of one of the Argonauts who, the poets ſay, was ſo quick ſighted as to look through ſtone walls, and into the very bowels of the earth. *Proverbially*, A quickſighted perſon.

Lyn'chet (*s. a local word*) The border of green which terminates ploughed lands.

LYNCU'RIUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone ſuppoſed to be generated by the urine of the lynx.

Lynd (*s. obſolete*) The lime tree. *Chaucer.*

Lyne (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A line. *Chaucer.*

LYNN (*s.*) A large borough and port town in Norfolk; it has a market on Tueſday and Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 97 miles from London.

Lynn (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lynn, made at Lynn.

Lynne (*v. int. obſolete*) To loiter, to tarry. *Chaucer.*

LYNX (*s. in zoology*) A ſpotted beaſt remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight, the ounce.

LYNX (*s. with phyſicians*) The lygmos, the hiccough.

Lypoth'ymy (*s. a different ſpelling*) The lipothymy, a fainting fit. *Cole.*

Lypy'ria (*s. a different ſpelling*) A lepyria, a kind of continual fever. *Phillips.*

LY'RA (*s. from the* Lat.) The lyre, the harp; a conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

Ly'rated (*adj. in botany, from* lyra) Formed like a harp.

Ly'raviol (*s. from* lyra, *and* viol) A muſical inſtrument, a kind of viol.

LYRE (*s. from the* Lat. lyra) A harp, the muſical inſtrument to which poetry is ſuppoſed to be ſung.

Ly'ric (*adj. from* lyre) Belonging to the harp, fitted to the harp, ſung to the harp.

Ly'ric (*s. from the adj.*) A poet who compoſes for the harp. *Addiſon.*

Lyr'ical (*adj. from* lyric) Pertaining to the harp, fitted for the harp, ſung to the harp.

Ly'riſt (*s. from* lyre) One who plays on the harp.

LYR'ON (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

LYSAN'DER (*s.*) A man's name.

LYSA'NIAS (*s. from the* Greek *ſignifying* one that drives away ſorrow) A man's name. *Luke.*

LY'SIAS (*s.*) A man's name.

LYSIMACH'IA (*s. in botany*) The looſeſtrife.

LYSIMACH'IUM (*s. in botany*) The looſeſtrife, the water willow.

LYSIMACH'US (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone with veins of a gold colour.

LYSIMACH'US (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocr.*

LY'SIS (*s. from the* Greek λυσις *a diſſolution*) The weakneſs occosianed by ſickneſs; the act of looſening.

LYS'IUS (*s.*) One of the names of Bacchus.

LYS'SA (*s. from the* Greek λυσσα *madneſs*) The madneſs of a dog, the bite of a venomous creature.

Lyſſe (*v.t. obſolete*) To leſſen. *Chaucer.*

LYS'TON (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 208 miles from London.

Lys'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Lyſton, made at Lyſton.

LYS'TRA (*s. in ancient geography*) A city in the Leſſer Aſia.

Lyte (*adj. obſolete*) Little. *Chaucer.*

LYTE'RIA (*s. from the* Greek) The ſolution of an acute diſeaſe.

Lyte'rian (*adj. from* lyteria) Belonging to the lyteria, diſcovering the ſolution of a diſeaſe. *Scott.*

Lythe (*adj. obſolete*) Soft. *Spenſer.*

LYTH'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Ly'tint (*s. in heraldry*) The white skin of furs. *Bailey.*

Lyt'ta (*s. a different ſpelling*) The liſſa, the madneſs of a dog, the worm under a dog's tongue. *Phillips.*

Lyve (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Life. *Chaucer.*

Lyv'ere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Livery, apparel. *Ch.*

Lyv'inge (*p. obſolete*) Living. *Chaucer.*

Ly'velode (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A livelihood. *Chau.*

M.

M. (*S.*) The twelfth letter and ninth conſonant of the alphabet; *as a numeral it ſtands for* mille *a thouſand, and, with a daſh over it, for* one million; *as a contraction it is frequently put for* magiſter *maſter: as,* "M. A." "A. M."

MA (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the names of the goddeſs Rhea, a female attendant on the goddeſs Rhea.

MA'ACHAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* to compreſs) The name of a woman.

MAASEI'AN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the work of the Lord) A man's name.

MA'ATH (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name. *Luke* iii.

Mab (*v. t. a local word*) To dreſs careleſsly.

Mab'by (*s. in Barbadoes*) A kind of potatoe wine. *Boyle.*

MA'BEL (*s. from the* Lat. amabilis *lovely*) The name of a woman.

MA'BLE (*s. a different ſpelling*) Mabel, a woman's name. *B.*

MAC (*s. in the Iriſh and Scotch dialects*) A ſon.

MAC'ALEB (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſhrub, the baſtard coral.

Maca'o (*s. not ſo common a word*) The macaw.

MACARO'NI (*s. from the* Ital. macarone) A fop, a fribble, one who dreſſes fantaſtically, one who follows every ridiculous mode of dreſs.

Macaro'ni (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a fantaſtic mode of dreſs, ſuited to a fop.

Macaro'nian (*adj. not ſo common a word*) Macaronic. *Dict. of Arts.*

MACARO'NIC (*adj. from the* Italian macarone) Belonging to a corrupted ſtyle, compoſed of diſſimilar parts.

Macaro'nic (*s. from the adj.*) A jumble of words of different languages, a corruption in ſtyle by introducing the terminations and idioms of one language into another.

MACARO'NIQUE (*adj. not ſo common, from the* French) Macaronic. *Cole.*

MACAROO'N (*s. from the* Italian macarone) A looſe low troubleſome talking fellow.

MACAROO'N (*s. from the* French macaron) A kind of biſcuit, a kind of ſweet meat.

MACAW' (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies of parrots.

Macaw'tree (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of palm tree.

Mac'cabees (*s. from* Maccabeus) The title of two of the apocryphal books.

MACCABE'US (*s.*) A man's name.

Maccaw' (*s. a different ſpelling*) The macaw. *Scott.*

MACCHABÆ'US (*s. a different ſpelling*) A man's name, Judas Maccabeus.

MAC'CLESFIELD (*s.*) A town in Cheſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 170 miles from London.

Mac'clesfield (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Macclesfield, made at Macclesfield.

MACE (*s. from the* Greek μακις) A delicate kind of

MACE (*s. from the* Sax. magga) A heavy blunt w a club; an enſign of authority carried before officers.

Ma'ceale (*s. from* mace, *and* ale) Ale ſpiced with m

Ma'cebearer (*s. from* mace, *and* bear) One that the mace before perſons in authority.

MACEDO'NIA (*s. in geography*) A province of Gre

Macedo'nian (*adj. from* Macedonia) Belonging to donia.

Macedo'nian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Macedo

Macedo'nian (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a pretty rous ſect which aroſe towards the latter end fourth century and held that the Son was not ſame eſſence but only reſembling that of the Fa

Ma'cegreff (*s. an old law word*) One that buys goods knowing them to be ſtolen.

Ma'cegrief (*s. a different ſpelling*) Macegreff.

MACELLA'RIOUS (*adj. from* macellum *the ſhambl not uſed*) Belonging to the ſhambles.

MACELLA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat. macellum *the ſha but not uſed*) A butcher.

MAC'ERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. macero) To mak to mortify, to ſteep almoſt to ſolution.

Mac'erated (*p. from* macerate) Made lean, worn mortified, ſteeped.

Mac'erating (*p. a. from* macerate) Making lean, fying, ſteeping.

Macera'tion (*s. from* macerate) The act of makin an act of mortification, an infuſion in which the dients are nearly reduced to the ſtate of ſolution.

Mach (*s. obſolete*) A match, a mate, an equal. *Ch*

Mach (*v. obſolete*) To match, to equal, to be equal w

MACHA'ON (*s.*) The name of a man, one of the Æſculapius.

Mac'hevalize (*v. int. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To avelize.

Mach'es (*s. in botany*) A kind of corn ſallad.

MACH'IAVEL (*s.*) A man's name, a famous hi and ſubtle politician who taught that the baſe [illegible]es might be purſued to anſwer the purpoſes vernment.

Machiavel'ian (*adj. from* Machiavel) Suited to th tics of Machiavel, ſubtle, crafty.

Machiavel'ianiſm (*s. from* Machiavel) The doct Machiavel, the principle that ſticks at nothing ſwer the purpoſes of government.

Machi'avelize (*v. int. from* Machiavel) To pract politics of Machiavel.

Machi'avelizing (*p. a. from* machiavelize) Pr the politics of Machiavel.

MACHI'NA (*s. from the* Greek μηχανη, *but not ſo co* A machine.

Mach'inal (*adj. from* machina, *but not much uſed*) B ing to a machine.

Machi'nament (*s. from* machine, *but little uſed*) chine, an engine.

Mach'inate (*v. t. from* machina) To place, to con

Mach'inated (*p. from* machinate) Contrived, plan

Mach'inating (*p. a. from* machinate) Contriving, pl

Machina'tion (*s. from* machinate) Contrivance, a malicious artifice.

Machina'tor (*s. from* machina, *but little uſed*) A con a ſchemer.

MACHI'NE (*s. from the* French, *pronounced as th were written* maſheen) An engine, a comp piece of workmanſhip, a ſupernatural agency as ſented by the poets.

Machi'nery (*s. from* machine) Enginery, comp workmanſhip, that part which ſupernatural age ſuppoſed to act as repreſented in a poem.

Machi'niſt (*s. from* machine) A conſtructor of eng

MACHI'NULA (*s. in anatomy*) The ſmall corpu matter which vary their motion and diſtances o contraction or dilatation of a muſcle or organ.

MA'CHIR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that A man's name.

Ma'chirite (*s. from* Machir) A deſcendant of Mach

MACH'PELAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* double name of a place in the land of Canaan.

Mac'ilency (*s. from* macilent, *but little uſed*) Lean

MAC'ILENT (*adj. from the* Lat. macilentus) Lean

MA'CIS (*s. in medicine and commerce*) The mace, of ſpice.

Mack'arel (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mackerel.

MACK'ENBOY (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpurge knotty root which if worn about the neck as a let, is ſaid to looſen the body.

MACK'EREL (*s. in ichthyology, from the* Dutch eel) A fine delicious ſea fiſh.

erelgale (*s. a cant word*) A ſtrong breeze, a wind ted to bring mackerel freſh to the market. *Dry.*

'erelsky (*s. from* mackerel, *and* sky) A sky varie- ted with a number of very ſmall clouds.

kle (*v. int. a local word*) To ſell weavers goods to opkeepers. *Bailey.*

CK'LED (*adj. from the* Lat. maculo *to ſpot, but not* ch *uſed*) Blotted in printing. *Bailey.*

CK'YNLETH (s.) A town in Montgomeryſhire; it s a market on Monday, and is 198 miles from Lon- n.

'ynleth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Mackyn- th, made at Mackynleth.

le (*s. with printers*) A ſheet ſpoiled in the preſs. *Ph.*

COQUER (*s. in botany*) A kind of American apple.

'RITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. macritudo, *but not uſed*) anneſs.

CROCEPH'ALUS (*s. from the* Greek μακρος *long, and* *a head*) One who has a head too large in pro- tion to the reſt of the body.

'ROCOSM (*s. from the* Greek μακρος *large, and* μος *the world*) The whole world or viſible ſyſtem in poſition to man who is ſtiled the microcoſm.

'ROLOGY (*s. from the* Greek μακρος *long, and* λογος *word*) A tedious multiplicity of words, a figure in toric in which more words are uſed than neceſſary.

RONO'SIA (*s. from the* Greek μακρος *long, and* νοσος *iſeaſe*) A long ſickneſs.

'ROPIPER (*s. in botany and medicine*) Long pepper.

TA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. mactor *to ſacrifice*) The of killing for ſacrifice.

TA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat. *but not uſed*) One that s for ſacrifice, a murderer. *Cole.*

ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſpot, a ſtain; a ſpot on skin occaſioned by a bad habit.

ULÆ (*s. plu. of* macula) Spots, ſtains.

late (*v. t. from* macula) To ſpot, to ſtain.

lated (*p. from* maculate) Spotted, ſtained.

lating (*p. a. from* maculate) Spotting, ſtaining.

la'tion (*s. from* maculate) A ſtain, a ſpot, a taint.

lature (*s. with printers, from* macula) A waſte of paper, a ſheet blotted in printing.

(*adj. from the* Sax. gemoad) Diſordered in mind, acted; enraged, furious; overrun with any vio- paſſion or deſire; *with* on, upon, of, after, for, againſt: *as,* "Mad on *their idols.*" "Mad after ." "Mad of *acrous.*" "Mad for *graſs.*" "*Ex- ingly* mad againſt *them.*"

(*v. t. from the adj.*) To deprive of reaſon, to make acted, to make outrageous.

(*v. int.*) To become mad, to become furious. *Johnſ.*

(*s. a local word*) An earthworm. *Ainſworth.*

AGAS'CAR (*s. in geography*) A large iſland on the of Africa.

AM (*s. from the* French ma *my, and* dame *a lady*) mplimental addreſs to ladies of every degree, the mon title of ladies.

pple (*s. in botany*) The melangena.

ARO'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) Baldneſs, the falling off e hair. *Bailey.*

ain (*s. from* mad, *and* brain) A lively frolickſome one diſordered in the underſtanding.

ain (*adj. from the ſub.*) Diſordered in mind, wild, y.

ained (*adj. from* madbrain) Diſordered in mind, giddy, hotheaded.

p (*s. from* mad, *and* cap) A madman, a hothead- llow; a wild giddy girl.

p (*adj. from the ſub.*) Hot, furious; wild, giddy. e madcap *prince of Wales.*"

d (*p. from* mad) Made mad, made diſtracted; with: *as,* "*O villain,* madded with *finding an* ed *for rival!*"

n (*v. t. from* mad) To make mad.

n (*v. int.*) To grow mad.

ing (*p. a. from* madden) Making mad, cauſing eſs.

ER (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. madere) A plant uſed in dying.

(*adj. comp. of* mad) Mad in a greater degree.

(*adj. ſup. of* mad) Mad in the greateſt degree.

(*v. t. a local word*) To be fond of. *Bailey.*

t. pret. of make) Did make.

p. from make) Done, performed, finiſhed.

tion (*s. from* madefy) The act of making wet, of moiſtening.

tion (*s. from* madefy) The act of making wet.

d (*p. from* madefy) Made wet, moiſtened.

Y (*v. t. from the* Lat. madeo *to moiſten, and* fa- *make*) To moiſten, to make wet.

Mad'efying (*p. a. from* madefy) Moiſtening, making wet.

MADEMOISEL'LE (*s. from the* French) Madam, a title given to the wives and daughters of gentlemen in France.

MADE'RA (*s. in geography*) The chief of a cluſter of iſlands in the Atlantic Ocean ſubject to the Portugueſe.

Made'ra (*s. from the foregoing*) A rich wine the produce of the Maderas.

Madg'ehowlet (*s. in ornithology*) An owl. *Ainſworth.*

MAD'ID (*adj. from the* Lat. madidus, *but not uſed*) Moiſt, wet, moiſtened, made tender by madefication. *Bai.*

MAD'IDATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. madidus *moiſt, but not uſed*) To madefy, to make wet. *Cole.*

Madid'ity (*s. from* madid, *but little uſed*) Moiſtneſs. *Ba.*

Mad'ify (*v. t. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) To madefy.

Mad'houſe (*s. from* mad, *and* houſe) A houſe where mad people are confined for cure.

Mad'ly (*adv. from* mad) With madneſs, diſtractedly, furiouſly.

Mad'man (*s. from* mad, *and* man) A man deprived of underſtanding, a man diſtracted; a hotheaded furious fellow.

Mad'nep (*s. in botany*) The madwort.

Mad'neſs (*s. from* mad) The ſtate of being mad, diſtraction, fury.

MAD'ON (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of white wine. *Ph.*

MA'DOUR (*s. from the* Lat. madeo *to moiſten, but not uſed*) Moiſture. *Cole.*

MAD'RAS (*s. in geography*) A town and fortreſs in the Eaſt Indies belonging to the Engliſh.

MADREP'ORA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MADRI'D (s.) The capital city of the province of Caſtile and of the whole kingdom of Spain.

MADRIE'R (*s. in the military art*) A thick plank armed with iron plates frequently uſed with a petard in breaking open the gates of a town.

MAD'RIGAL (*s. from the* Lat. mandra) A paſtoral ſong.

Mads (*s. from* mad) A diſeaſe in ſheep.

Mad'woman (*s. from* mad, *and* woman) A woman deprived of reaſon, a wild furious woman.

Mad'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Ma'dyn (*v. t. the old pret. of* made) Did make. *Ch.*

MÆAN'DER (*s. in geography*) A river in Phrygia remarkable for its ſerpentine courſe.

Mæan'der (*s. from the foregoing*) A meander, an intricacy.

MÆAN'DER (*s. in architecture*) A kind of fretwork in arched roofs.

MÆAN'DER (s.) A man's name.

Mæan'der (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To meander, to wind, to proceed with various turnings.

Mæan'dering (*p. a. from* mæander) Meandering, winding, proceeding with various turnings.

Mæan'drated (*adj. from* mæander) Formed with many windings, intricately wrought. *Scott.*

Mæg'bote (*s. an old Saxon law term*) A recompenſe or fine paid to the relations of a murdered perſon.

MÆMACTE'RIA (*s. in antiquity*) One of the feſtivals inſtituted in honour of Jupiter.

MÆMACTE'RION (*s. from the* Greek) The fifth month of the Athenians anſwering to our September.

MÆ'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) The cackrel, a kind of herring.

MÆ'ON (s.) The father of Homer.

MÆON'IDES (*s. from* Mæon) Homer ſo called from his father Mæon.

MAESTO'SO, MAESTUO'SO (*adv. in muſic books*) With majeſty, with the deliberation and firmneſs ſuited to majeſty.

Mafei'e (*adv. obſolete*) By my faith. *Chaucer.*

MAF'FLE (*v. t. the derivation is not noted*) To ſtammer, to heſitate in ſpeaking. *Ainſworth.*

Maf'fler (*s. from* maffle) A ſtammerer. *Ainſworth.*

Maf'fling (*p. a. from* maffle) Stammering.

Mag (*s. a contraction of* Margaret) A woman's name.

MAGA'DES (*s. in antiquity*) Certain muſical inſtruments uſed by the ancients. *Scott.*

MA'GAS (*s. with the ancients*) The name of two kinds of muſical inſtruments; the bridge of a muſical inſtrument.

MAGAZI'NE (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Arabic machſan *a treaſure*) A ſtorehouſe, a repoſitory for proviſions; an arſenal, an armory; a miſcellaneous pamphlet.

Mag'bote (*s. an old Saxon law term*) The mægbote, a recompence to the relations of a murdered perſon.

MAG'DALA (s.) The name of a diſtrict in the land of Iſrael.

MAG'DALEN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* exalted) The name of a woman; a penitent proſtitute.

MAG'DALENE (*s. a different ſpelling*) A magdalen.

Magdal'eon (*s. with ſurgeons*) A roll of plaiſter in the form of a cylinder.

Mage (*s. obſolete*) A magician. *Spenſer.*

MAGE (*s. a contraction of* Margaret) A woman's name.

MAGEL′LAN (*s.*) The name of a Portugueze nobleman who firſt diſcovered the coaſt of South America.

Magellan′ic (*adj. from* Magellan) Belonging to the ſouthern part of America diſcovered by Magellan.

Magel′lans clouds (*s. from* Magellan, *and* cloud) Two ſmall nebulous appearances of the colour of the via lactea not far from the ſouth pole.

MAG′GIO (*s.*) A dry meaſure in Italy containing about a buſhel and a half.

MAG′GIODO′MO (*s. from the* Italian) The ſteward of the houſhold, a houſe ſteward. *Phillips.*

MAG′GIORE (*adj. in muſic*) Major, greater.

MAG′GOT (*s. from the* Brit. magrod) A grub, a ſmall worm which turns into a fly; whim, caprice.

Mag′gotineſs (*s. from* maggoty) The ſtate of being maggoty.

Mag′goty (*adj. from* maggot) Full of maggots, infeſted with maggots; whimſical, capricious.

MA′GI (*s. plu. of* magus) The wiſe men, the philoſophers of the eaſt.

Ma′gian (*s. from* magi) A wiſe man, one of the magicians or philoſophers of the eaſt. *Dict. of Arts.*

Ma′gian (*adj. from* magi) Belonging to the magi.

MAG′IC (*s. from the* Lat. magia) Enchantment, ſorcery, the ſuppoſed art of directing the agency of ſpirits; the ſecret and unaccountable operations of natural powers.

Mag′ic (*adj. from the ſub.*) Directing the agency of ſpirits, enchanting; unaccountably powerful.

Mag′ical (*adj. from* magic) Acting by ſecret and inviſible powers, directing the operations of ſpirits.

Mag′ically (*adv. from* magical) By the art of magic, in a myſterious and unaccountable manner.

Magic′ian (*s. from* magic) One ſkilled in magic, an enchanter.

Mag′icine (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A magician. *Chau.*

Mag′ike (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Magic. *Chaucer.*

MAGIS′TER (*s. from the* Lat.) A maſter, a man who had attained to ſome eminent degree in ſcience.

Magiſte′rial (*adj. from* magiſter) Suiting a maſter, lofty, arrogant, deſpotic; chymically prepared, reduced to a fine powder by a chymical operation.

Magiſte′rially (*adv. from* magiſterial) With an air of authority, arrogantly, proudly.

Magiſte′rialneſs (*s. from* magiſterial) The ſelf-important airs of a maſter, haughtineſs.

MAG′ISTERY (*s. from the* Lat. magiſterium) A very fine powder made by ſolution and precipitation.

Mag′iſtracy (*s. from* magiſtrate) The office or dignity of a magiſtrate, the body of magiſtrates.

Mag′iſtral (*adj. from* magiſter, *but not much uſed*) Magiſterial, deſpotical.

Mag′iſtrally (*adv. from* magiſtral) Magiſterially, deſpotically. *Bromhall.*

MAG′ISTRATE (*s. from the* Lat. magiſtro *to rule*) A man inveſted with public authority, an executor of the laws, a governor.

MAG′MA (*s. from the* Greek) The refuſe, the droſs.

MAG′NA CHAR′TA (*s. from the* Lat. magna *great*, *and* charta *a charter*) The great charter, the baſis of our laws and privileges as Engliſhmen; it is the moſt ancient written law in the kingdom; it was confirmed as it now ſtands by Henry the IIId, by the 25th of Edward the Iſt it was ordained to be taken as the common law of the land, and by the 43d of Edward the IIId it was declared that all ſtatutes made againſt it ſhould be null and void.

MAGNAL′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. magnalia *great things*, *but not uſed*) A great thing, ſomething above the common rate. *Brown.*

MAGNANIM′ITY (*s. from the* Lat. magnus *great*, *and* animus *the mind*) Greatneſs, elevation of ſoul, bravery.

MAGNAN′IMOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. magnus *great*, *and* animus *the mind*) Great in mind, elevated in ſentiment, brave.

Magnan′imouſly (*adv. from* magnanimous) With greatneſs of mind.

Magnan′imouſneſs (*s. from* magnanimous) Magnanimity, greatneſs of mind.

MAG′NES (*s. from the* Lat. *in natural hiſtory*) The magnet, the load-ſtone.

MAGNE′SIA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The magnaneſe, a poor kind of iron ore.

MAGNE′SIA (*s. in medicine*) A white alcaline powder gently purgative.

MAG′NET (*s. from the* Lat. magnes) The loadſtone, the ſtone that attracts iron; it is a kind of iron ore; a piece of poliſhed ſteel impregnated with a mag quality, an artificial magnet.

Magnet′ic (*adj. from* magnet) Belonging to the load having the power of the loadſtone, attractive.

Magnet′ical (*adj. from* magnetic) Magnetic, having virtues of the magnet.

Magnet′ick (*s. from* magnet, *perhaps uſed only on* *Milton*) The magnet, the loadſtone.

Mag′netiſm (*s. from* magnet) The power of the ſtone, the power of attraction.

MAGNIF′IC (*adj. from the* Lat. magnus *great*, *and* *to make*) Grand, illuſtrious, noble.

Magnif′icable (*adj. from* magnific, *but not much* Capable of being extolled.

Magnif′ical (*adj. from* magnific) Illuſtrious, grand,

Magnif′ical (*s. from the adj.*) A great man; a Ven nobleman.

Magnif′icence (*s. from* magnificent) Grandeur of ap ance, ſplendor.

MAGNIF′ICENT (*adj. from the* Lat. magnus *great* facio *to make*) Grand in appearance, ſplendid, p ous, fond of ſhew, fond of ſplendor.

Magnif′icently (*adv. from* magnificent) Splend pompouſly.

Magnif′icentneſs (*s. from* magnificent) Magnificenc

MAGNIF′ICO (*s.*) A Venetian nobleman, a grand Venice.

Mag′nified (*p. from* magnify) Exalted, elevated, great, increaſed in bulk as an object to the eye.

Mag′nifier (*s. from* magnify) One that extols, an miaſt; a glaſs that increaſes the bulk of an objec

MAG′NIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. magnus *great*, *and* *to make*) To make great, to amplify, to extol, to eſtimation, to increaſe the bulk as an object to th

Mag′nify (*v. int. a cant word*) To have effect; with: *as*, "*This* magnified *but little* with *my fa* *Spe*

Mag′nifying (*p. a. from* magnify) Making great, ling, increaſing the bulk.

MAGNIL′OQUY (*s. from the* Lat. magnus *great*, *a* quor *to ſpeak*, *but not much uſed*) A high ſtyle, a way of ſpeaking.

MAGNIL′OQUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat magnus *and* loquor *to ſpeak*) Speaking in a high ſtyle, ſp of great things.

MAG′NITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. magnitudo) Gre grandeur; comparative bulk.

MAGNO′LIA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of tulip tree, a of plants.

MAG′NUS PES (*s. in anatomy*, *from the* Lat. m *great*, *and* pes *a foot*) That part of the body comprehends the thigh, leg, and foot.

MA′GOG (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifyng* a roof) A name.

MAGOPHO′NIA (*s. from the* Greek μαγος *a wi* *and* φονος *murder*) A feſtival obſerved by the P on the murder of the Magi who had uſurp throne.

Mag′pie (*s. in ornithology*) The pica, a well known

Mag′pydare (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Ma′gre (*s. obſolete*) Illwill, diſgrace. *Ch*

MAHALA′LEEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* on praiſes God) A man's name.

MA′HALATH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a pleaſan The name of a woman; a kind of muſical inſtru

MA′HANAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* two a The name of a place in the land of Canaan.

MA′HAR SHAL′AL HASH′BAZ (*s. from the* Heb. *ſi* haſting to the prey) The name of a man.

MA′HAUNE (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mahomet.

Ma′him (*s. an old law term*) A maim, a hurt.

MAH′LAH (*s. from the* Heb.) Mahalath, the nan woman.

MAH′LI (*s. from the* Heb.) A man's name.

Mah′lite (*s. from* Mahli) A deſcendant of Mahli.

MAH′LON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a ſong) A name.

MA′HOMED (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Mahomet

Mahom′edan (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A Mahom

MA′HOMET (*s. the common ſpelling*) The Arabian tor or falſe prophet who founded the religion a pire of the Saracens about the year of Chriſt 6

Mahom′etan (*adj. from* Mahomet) Belonging to met, pertaining to the religion inſtituted by Ma

Mahom′etan (*s. from* Mahomet) One who adheres religion of Mahomet.

Mahom′etaniſm (*s. from* Mahometan) The relig troduced by Mahomet, ſaid to be a mixture of J Paganiſm, and Chriſtianity; it teaches that t one God, and that Mahomet is his prophet, uſe of wine and ſwines fleſh, requires pilgrimage Mecca, and enjoins frequent prayer, faſting and ing of alms.

m'etiſm (*s. a different ſpelling*) Mahometaniſm. *Scott.*

O'N (*s. in geography*) A town and port in the iſland Minorca belonging to the Engliſh.

one (*s. a ſea term*) A large Turkiſh ſhip.

UMET (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Mahomet. *Cole.*

m'etan (*s. an uncommon ſpelling*) A Mahometan. *Cole.*

m'etaniſm (*s. an uncommon ſpelling*) Mahometaniſm. *Cole.*

'metiſm (*s. a different ſpelling*) Mahometaniſm. *Cole.*

'metry (*s. not uſed*) Mahometaniſm. *Cole.*

A (*s. in aſtronomy*) One of the ſeven ſtars.

A (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ſhell fiſh, a kind of .

(*s. from the* Sax. maiden) A maiden, a virgin, an arried woman; a woman ſervant; a culinary nſil.

(*adj. from the* ſubſt. *ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) ale, belonging to a female. "*A* maid *child*."

(*s. in ichthyology*) A young thornback, a ſpecies of te.

en (*s. from* maid) A maid, a virgin; an inſtrument Scotland for beheading criminals.

en (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a maid, con- ng of virgins; new, freſh, unſpotted.

en aſſize (*s. from* maiden, *and* aſſize) An aſſize in ich no perſon is condemned to die.

enhair (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

enhead (*s. from* maiden, *but is now become a low d*) Virginity, virgin purity; newneſs, freſhneſs.

ENHEAD (*s.*) A town in Berkſhire; it has a ket on Wedneſday, and is 26 miles from London.

enhead (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Maiden- d, made at Maidenhead.

enhede (*s. from* maiden, *but now grown obſolete*) ginity, virgin purity, the ſtate of being a maid.

enhood (*s. from* maiden, *but nearly obſolete*) The of being a maid, virginity. *Milton.*

enlip (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

enly (*adj. from* maiden) Like a maid, modeſt, nt, timorous.

n rents (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The fine paid by a nt to his lord for the marriage of a daughter.

n ſeſſions (*s. from* maiden, *and* ſeſſions) A ſeſſions which no perſon is capitally convicted.

hood (*s. from* maid) The ſtate of being a maid, ginity. *Shakeſpeare.*

marian (*s. from* maid) A boy dreſſed like a maid, nd of dance.

marion (*s. a different ſpelling*) A maidmarian, a kind orice dance.

pale (*adj. from* maid *and* pale) Pale like a ſick vir-

ervant (*s. from* maid, *and* ſervant) A female ſer-

STONE (*s.*) A borough town in Kent; it has a ket on Thurſday; ſends two members to parlia- t, and is 36 miles from London.

tone (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Maidſtone, e at Maidſtone.

STATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. majeſtas, *majeſty, not uſed*) Majeſtical. *Bailey.*

tic (*adj. from* majeſty) Great, grand, royal, im- l; ſtately, pompous, ſplendid; ſublime, elevated,

tical (*adj. from* majeſtic) Auguſt, regal, ſtately, ime.

tically (*adv. from* majeſtical) With majeſty, with ndeur.

STY (*s. from the* Lat. majeſtas) dignity, grandeur, r, ſovereignty, elevation; the title of kings and ns.

' (*adv. obſolete*) By my faith. *Chaucer.*

(*s. from the* French maille, *the meſh of a net*) A of ſteel network worn for defence, armour of de- ; a ſpot on the feathers of a bird.

s. *from the* French malle) A bag, a poſtman's dle.

v. t. *from the ſub.*) To cover with armour, to dreſs nſively; to make up in a bundle.

(*s.*) A ſilver halfpenny of Edward the fifth; money, in kind.

d (*p. from* mail) Clad in armour, furniſhed with a of mail; made up in a bundle.

g (*p. a. from* mail) Dreſſing in mail, making up bundle.

(*s. from the* Lat. mancus, *lame*) A privation of eſſential part, lameneſs produced by a wound or amputation, an injury, a miſchief; an eſſential defect.

Maim (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To deprive of any neceſſary part, to cripple by the loſs of a limb.

Maimed (*p. from* maim) Deprived of ſome neceſſary part, crippled by the loſs of a limb.

Mai'ming (*p. a. from* maim) Depriving of ſome neceſſary part, crippling by the loſs of a limb.

MAIN (*adj. from the* Lat. magnus, *great*) Chief, principal, leading; groſs, containing the chief part; ſtrong, forcible, important, overpowering, vaſt.

Main (*s. from the adj.*) The groſs, the greater part, the ſum, the whole; the ocean, the continent; violence, force. *Spenſer.*

MAIN (*s. with gameſters, from the* Lat. manus, *a hand*) A hand at dice.

Main'body (*s. a military term*) That part of an army which encamps between the two wings, that part of an army which marches between the front and rear guard.

Main'guard (*s. a military term*) That guard in a garriſon to which the reſt are ſubordinate, a body of horſe poſted before a camp for its greater ſecurity.

Main'hamper (*s. from* manus *a hand, and* hamper). A kind of hand basket in which grapes are carried to the preſs.

Main'land (*s. from* main *and* land) The continent.

Main'ly (*adv. from* main) Chiefly, principally; greatly, powerfully.

Main'maſt (*s. a ſea term*) The principal maſt, the maſt that ſtands in the middle of the ſhip.

MAIN'OUR (*s. a law term from the* French main, *the hand*) That which is ſtolen and found on a thief before he has had time to conceal it; the ſtate of a thief with ſtolen goods found on him.

Main'pernable (*adj. a law term*) Bailable, capable of being ſet at liberty on bail.

Main'pernor (*s. a law term*) One who gives bail, one to whom a priſoner is given on his entering into bonds for his appearance at a certain time and place.

Main'port (*s.*) A modus in lieu of ſmall tithes.

MAIN'PRISE (*s. from the* French main, *the hand, and* pris, *a prize*) Delivery of a priſoner into the hands of a friend upon ſecurity given for appearance, a deliverance on bail.

Main'priſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bail, to procure liberty for a priſoner by giving bail.

Main'priſed (*p. from* mainpriſe) Bailed, ſet at liberty on bail.

Main'priſing (*p. a. from* mainpriſe) Bailing, ſetting at liberty on bail.

Main'prize (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Mainpriſe, bail. *Sir John Davies.*

Main'ſail (*s. a ſea term*) The ſail of the main maſt.

Main'ſheet (*s. a ſea term*) The main ſail, the ſheet or ſail of the main maſt.

Main'ſworn (*adj. a local word*) Perjured, forſworn. *Scott.*

Maint (*adj. an old word*) Mingled. *Bailey.*

MAINTAI'N (*v. t. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and* teneo *to hold*) To preſerve, to keep, to hold out, to make good, to vindicate, to juſtify, to defend; to keep from failure, to ſupport with the neceſſaries of life.

Maintai'n (*v. int.*) To aſſert as an opinion, to ſupport by an argument.

Maintain'able (*adj. from* maintain) Capable of being ſupported.

Maintain'ed (*p. from* maintain) Supported, preſerved, defended, juſtified.

Maintain'er (*s. from* maintain) A ſupporter, a vindicater.

Maintain'ing (*p. a. from* maintain) Supporting, preſerving, vindicating.

Mainte (*adj. obſolete*) Mixed, mingled. *Chaucer.*

Main'teine (*s. an obſolete law term*) A champarty. *Chauc.*

MAIN'TENANCE (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and* teneo *to hold*) Suſtenance, a ſupply of the neceſſaries of life; ſupport, protection; countenance, courage; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Chaucer.*

Main'teynour (*s. an obſolete law term*) A champarty.

Main'top (*s. a ſea term*) The top of the main maſt.

Main'yard (*s. a ſea term*) The yard of the main maſt.

MA'JOR (*adj. from the* Lat.) Greater.

Ma'jor (*s. from the adj.*) The officer next above the captain, the loweſt field officer; the firſt propoſition of a regular ſyllogiſm.

Ma'jor (*s. from the adj. but now grown obſolete*) The mayor, the head officer of a town. *Johnſon.*

Majoral'ity (*s. from* major, *but now grown obſolete*) The office of a mayor, the mayoralty. *Scott.*

Majora'na (*s. in botany*) The marjoram.

Majora'tion (*s. from* major) An increaſe, an enlargement. *Bacon.*

MA'JOR DOMO (*s. from the* French majeur dome) A houſe ſteward, one who occaſionally ſupplies the place of the maſter of the houſe.

Major gen'eral (*s. a military term*) A general officer of the ſecond rank.

Major'ity (*s. from* major) The greater number, the ſtate of being greater; full age, the end of minority: anceſtry, the office of mayor, the firſt rank; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are nearly obſolete.*

Mair'maid (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The mermaid. *Bailey.*

Maiſch'leoh (*s. an old word*) Maſlin. *Cole.*

Mais'ondewe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A maiſondieu, an hoſpital. *Chaucer.*

MAI'SONDIEU (*s. from the* French maiſon *a houſe, and* Dieu, *God*) An hoſpital.

Mais'terie (*s. obſolete*) A myſtery, a maſterly action, a magiſtracy. *Chaucer.*

Mais'tirfull (*adj. obſolete*) Magiſterial. *Chaucer.*

Mais'tirſtrete (*s. obſolete*) A principal ſtreet. *Chaucer.*

Mais'tiry (*s. obſolete*) Myſtery, maſtery, magiſtracy. *Chauc.*

Mais'tre (*s. obſolete*) A myſtery, magiſtracy. *Chauc.*

Mais'trie (*s. obſolete*) Myſtery, maſtery, magiſtracy. *Chauc.*

Mais'tris (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A miſtreſs. *Chaucer.*

Mais'triſe (*adj. obſolete*) Curious, maſterly. *Chaucer.*

Mai'tre (*s. obſolete*) A maſter, a teacher, a commander. *Phillips.*

MAJUS'CULÆ (*s. with printers*) A large kind of letter, the capitals. *Scott.*

MAIZE (*s. in botany, or commerce*) Indian wheat, Indian corn.

MAKE (*v. t. from the* Sax. macan) To create, to form, to compoſe; to produce as an agent, to produce as a cauſe; to do, to perform, to uſe; to compel, to force; to hold, to keep; to ſuffer, to incur, to commit; to intend, to purpoſe to do; to reach, to tend to; to gain, to raiſe by way of profit; to put, to place, to give; to incline, to diſpoſe; to mould, to form; to conſtitute, to appoint; to repreſent, to ſhew; to prove, to eſtabliſh. *To make away*, to kill, to deſtroy; to transfer, to alienate. *To make account*, to reckon, to believe. *To make account of*, to value, to eſteem. *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony. *To make good*, to maintain, to juſtify, to fulfil, to accompliſh. *To make land*, to diſcover land when at ſea. *To make light of*, to conſider as of no conſequence. *To make love*, to court, to play the gallant. *To make meery*, to feaſt, to partake of an entertainment. *To make much of*, to cheriſh, to foſter. *To make of*, to underſtand; to produce from, to effect; to conſider, to eſteem; to cheriſh, to foſter. *To make over*, to ſettle in the hand of truſtees, to transfer. *To make out*, to clear, to prove. *To make ſure of*, to ſecure, to depend on as certain. *To make up*, to get together, to reconcile, to repair, to compound, to ſhape, to ſupply, to ſettle, to accompliſh. *To make water*, to vend urine, to piſs.

Make (*v. int.*) To tend, to operate, to contribute, to concur, to ſhew, to pretend. *To make away with*, to deſtroy, to kill. *To make for*, to favour, to advantage. *To make up*, to compenſate, to ſerve inſtead of.

Make (*s. from the verb*) A form, a ſtructure, a diſpoſition.

MAKE (*s. from the* Sax. maca, *but now grown obſolete*) A mate, a companion; a friend, a favourite. *B. Johnſ.*

Make (*v. int. obſolete*) To verſify, to act the poet. *Spenſer.*

Make (*v. t. an old word*) To hinder. *Cole.*

Ma'kebate (*s. from* make *and* debate) One who ſtirs up ſtrife, a contentious man, one who endeavours to ſet one neighbour or friend againſt another.

Ma'kehawk (*s. in falconry*) An old ſtanch hawk.

Ma'keleſs (*adj. a local word*) Matchleſs. *Bailey.*

Ma'kepeace (*s. from* make *and* peace) A peace maker, one that endeavours to reconcile contending parties.

Ma'ker (*s. from* make) One that makes any thing, a creator: a poet. *Chaucer.*

Ma'keweight (*s. from* make *and* weight) A ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

Ma'kid, Makidin (*p. obſolete*) Made. *Chaucer.*

Ma'king (*p. a. from* make) Creating, doing, performing, finiſhing.

Ma'king (*s. from the part.*) The act of forming; a compoſition in poetry; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Chaucer.*

MAK'KEDAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* adoration) The name of a city. *Joſhua.*

MAL (*s. a barbarous contraction of* Mary) The name of a woman.

MA'LA (*s. in anatomy*) The cheek bone, the cheek ball of the cheek.

MAL'ACHE (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of mallows.

MAL'ACHI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my meſſen A man's name; the title of one of the prophe books of ſcripture.

MALA'CHIA (*s. in botany*) The tree which prod bdellium.

MAL'ACHITE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious reſembling in colour the leaf of the mallow.

MAL'ACHY (*s. a different ſpelling*) Malachi, a name. *Ainſw*

MALA'CIA (*s. from the* Greek μαλακια, *ſickneſs*) green ſickneſs, the longing of a woman with chi ſickneſs at the ſtomach; a calm at ſea; a tende of conſtitution.

MALACISSA'TION (*s. from the* Greek μαλακιζω *to but not uſed*) The act of ſoftening, the act of k ing.

MALACOI'DES (*s. in botany*) The malope.

MALACOPTERY'GIOUS (*adj. in ichthyology, from* Greek μαλακος *ſoft, and* πτερυγεον *a wing*) Havi ſoft fin, having a fin with bones but not pointed

MALACOSTO'MOUS (*adj. from the* Greek μαλακος *and* ςωμα *a mouth*) Having a ſoft mouth, le mouthed.

MALACOSTRA'CA (*s. in zoology*) An animal co with jointed ſhells.

MALACT'ICA (*s. from the* Greek μαλασσω *to* Softening medicaments.

Mal'acy (*s. from* malacia) The malacia.

Maladminiſtra'tion (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) M miniſtration.

Maladroi't (*adj. from the* French) Unhandy, clumſ

MAL'ADY (*s. from the* French maladie) A diſord body, ſickneſs.

MAL'AGA (*s. in geography*) A city and port in Spa

Mal'aga (*adj. from the foregoing*) A kind of wine imp from Malaga.

Mal'aga (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Malaga ported from Malaga.

MALAG'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A ſoftening catapl

MAL'AGOIDES (*s. in botany*) A plant reſemblin mallow.

MAL'AGOS (*s. from* Malaga) A kind of fruit imp from Malaga.

Mal'agoſack (*s. from* Malaga) A rich wine imp from Malaga.

MAL'ANDERS (*s. from the* Italian mal andare, *to* A dry ſcab on the paſtern of a horſe.

MAL'APERT (*adj. from the* French mal *ill, and open*) Sprightly, without reſpect or decency, ſau

Mal'apertly (*adv. from* malapert) Saucily, impude

Mal'apertneſs (*s. from* malapert) Pertneſs, witho cency, impudence.

MAL'APPRIS (*adj. from the* French mal *ill, and learnt, but not uſed*) Malapert.

MALAX'ATE (*v. t. from the* Greek μαλασσω *to ſoft* ſoften, to knead to ſoftneſs.

Malax'ated (*p. from* malaxate) Softened, kneaded t neſs.

Malax'ating (*p. a. from* malaxate) Softening, knead ſoftneſs.

Malaxa'tion (*s. from* malaxate) The act of ſoftenin

MAL'BRANCHE (*s.*) A famous poet and philoſop France.

Mal'branchiſm (*s. from* Malbranche) The philoſo Malbranche founded for the moſt part on the Ca hypotheſis.

MAL'CHAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* their king name of an idol.

MAL'CHISHU'A (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an illu king) The name of a man.

MAL'CHUS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a king) A name.

MAL'DISANT (*s. from the* French mal *ill, and* di *ſpeaker, but not uſed*) A backbiter.

MAL'DON (*s.*) A borough town in Eſſex; it has a on Saturday, ſends two members to parliame is 39 miles from London.

MAL'DON (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to M made at Maldon.

MALE (*adj. from the* Lat. maſculus) Belonging ſex that begets young.

Male (*s. from the adj.*) The he of any ſpecies.

Male (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A mail, a packet. C

MALEADMINISTRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. m *and* adminiſtro *to adminſter*) Bad managem affairs.

Malebouch (*s. obſolete*) A foul mouth. C

ALECONTE′NT (ſ. from the Lat. male illy, and contentus contented) One diſſatisfied, one diſcontented.

leconte′nt (adj. from the ſub.) Diſcontented, diſſatisfied.

lecontent′ed (adj. from malecontent) Diſcontented, diſſatisfied.

lecontent′edly (adv. from malecontented) With diſcontent, in a diſcontented manner.

lecontent′edneſs (ſ. from malecontent) Diſcontent, want of affection to government.

ALEDIC′TED (ſ. from the Lat. male illy, and dico to peak, but not much uſed) Accurſed.

ALEDIC′TION (ſ. from the Lat. male illy, and dico to peak) A curſe, an execration, a denunciation of evil.

ALEFAC′TION (ſ. from the Lat. male evil, and facio to do) A crime, an offence.

ALEFAC′TOR (ſ. from the Lat. male evil, and facio to do) A criminal, an offender againſt the law, a guilty perſon.

le′feſence (ſ. not uſed) A tranſgreſſion. *Cole.*

ALEF′IC (adj. not much uſed, from the Lat. male evil, and facio to do) Hurtful, miſchievous.

le′fice (ſ. from malefic, but not uſed) An evil deed, an ill turn, a diſpleaſure. *Phillips.*

le′ficence (ſ. from malefice but not uſed) Miſchievouſneſs. *Phillips.*

le′ficent (adj. from malefice, but not uſed) Doing evil, miſchievous. *Cole.*

ALEFIC′IATE (v. int. from the Lat. male evil, and facio to do, but not uſed) To do evil, to be miſchievous. *Cole.*

le′fique (adj. not uſed) Malefic, hurtful, miſchievous. *Johnſon.*

LEGERENT (adj. from the Lat. male evil, and gero to do) Behaving ill, improvident. *Scott.*

ALEHE′EL (ſ. from the Heb.) A man's name.

lehe′elite (ſ. from Maleheel) A deſcendant of Maleheel.

lengine (ſ. obſolete) An evil artifice. *Spenſer.*

LEPRACTICE (ſ. from the Lat. male evil, and practicus practiſing) Practice contrary to rule, bad practice.

L′ESON (ſ. from the Lat. male evil, and ſonus a ound, but not uſed) A curſe. *Bailey.*

letalent (ſ. obſolete) Ill will, diſpleaſure, indignation. *Chaucer.*

letant (ſ.) A tax of forty ſhillings formerly paid for every ſack of wool. *Phillips.*

LETREATED (adj. from the Lat. male, evil, and tracto to handle) Abuſed, ill uſed.

letreatment (ſ. from maletreated) Abuſe, ill uſage.

lev′olence (ſ. from malevolent) Ill will, malignity.

ALEV′OLENT (adj. from the Lat. male evil, and volo will) Ill diſpoſed, unfavourable, malignant.

lev′olently (adv. from malevolent) With ill intention, malignantly.

lev′olentneſs (ſ. from malevolent) The ſtate of being malevolent, malignity.

feaſance (ſ. a law term) The act of doing evil, an vil deed. *Phillips.*

L′GRACE (ſ. from the Lat. male evil, and gratia avour, but not uſed) A disfavour. *Cole.*

gre (adj. obſolete) Ill will, diſgrace. *Chaucer.*

L′ICE (ſ. from the Lat. malitia) Evil intention, deliberate miſchief, malignity of diſpoſition.

ice (v. t. from the ſub. but now grown obſolete) To egard with ill intention. *Spenſer.*

iced (p. from malice, obſolete) Regarded with ill will. *Spenſer.*

icho (ſ. obſolete) A wicked act, a practice of iniuity. *Shakeſpeare.*

ious (adj. from malice) Deliberating miſchief, iſpoſed to ill, malignant.

iouſly (adv. from malicious) With malice, with alignity.

ic′iouſneſs (ſ. from malicious) Malice, deliberate ill will.

LICO′RIUM (ſ. from the Lat. malus an apple, and orium a ſkin) The peel of the pomegranate.

ifice (ſ. obſolete) Evil doing, an ill act. *Chaucer.*

LI′GN (adj. from the Lat. malignus, the g is not unded) Ill diſpoſed, malicious; infectious, peſtilenial.

ig′n (v. t. from the adj. the g is ſounded) To reard with envy, to hurt, to miſchief.

ig′nancy (ſ. from malignant) Malevolence, ill will, favourableneſs, a tendency to deſtruction.

ig′nant (adj. from malign, the g is ſounded) Envious, alicious, unfavourable, deſtructive.

ig′nant (ſ. from the adj.) A man of ill intentions; one of the adherents of Charles the firſt ſo called by the oppoſite party.

Malig′nantly (adv. from malignant) With ill intention, with malice.

Mali′gner (ſ. from malign, the g is not ſounded) One who regards with ill will, a ſarcaſtical cenſurer.

Malig′nity (ſ. from malign, the g is ſounded) Malice, maliciouſneſs, an evil diſpoſition, a deſtructive tendency.

Mal′iſon (ſ. obſolete) A curſe. *Chaucer.*

Malitio′ſity (ſ. from malicious, but not uſed) Malice, malignity. *Bailey.*

Mal′kin (ſ. from Mal) A dirty wench, a frightful figure dreſſed up in rags, a kind of mop for ſweeping ovens.

MALL (ſ. from the Lat. malleus a hammer) A kind of beater, a ſtroke, a walk where they formerly played with malls and balls.

Mall (v. t. from the ſub.) To beat, to ſtrike with a mall.

MAL′LARD (ſ. from the French malart) A drake, the cock of the duck kind.

Malleabil′ity (ſ. from malleable) The quality of enduring the hammer, the quality of being malleable.

MAL′LEABLE (adj. from the Lat. malleus a hammer) Capable of being extended by hammering.

Mal′leableneſs (ſ. from malleable) The quality of being malleable, malleability.

MAL′LEATE (v. t. from the Lat. malleus a hammer) To hammer, to forge by the hammer.

Mal′leated (p. from malleate) Hammered, forged by the hammer.

Mal′leating (p. a. from malleate) Hammering, forming by the action of the hammer.

Mal′led (p. from mall) Beaten, ſtruck with a mall.

MALLE′OLI (ſ. in Roman antiquity) Certain preparations of combuſtible matter to be thrown into the enemies works.

MALLE′OLUS (ſ. from the Lat.) A little hammer; a ſprout growing out of a branch of the laſt year's growth.

MAL′LET (ſ. from the Lat. malleus a hammer) A wooden hammer.

MAL′LEUS (ſ. in anatomy) One of the ſmall bones of the ear ſo called from its reſemblance to a hammer.

Mal′ling (p. a. from mall) Beating, ſtriking with a mall.

MAL′LING (ſ.) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 29 miles from London.

Mal′ling (adj. from the ſub.) Belonging to Malling, made at Malling.

MAL′LO (ſ.) A town in Ireland in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter.

MAL′LOW (ſ. in botany) The name of an herb.

Mal′lowſhrub (ſ. in botany) The name of a plant.

MALM′ESBURY (ſ.) A large borough town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 94 miles from London.

Malm′esbury (adj. from the ſub.) Belonging to Malmesbury, made at Malmesbury.

Malm′eſie (adj. not ſo common a ſpelling) Belonging to a rich wine imported from Malvaſia. "Malmeſie wine." *Urry.*

MALM′SEY (ſ. ſuppoſed to be from Malvaſia a town in Greece) A ſort of wine, a kind of ſweet wine; metheglin.

MALOBA′TRUM (ſ. in botany and medicine) An Indian plant, a kind of ſpikenard; an ointment made of the plant.

MALOCATOO′N (ſ. from the Lat. malum an apple, and cotona cotton) A kind of peach.

MALOGRANA′TUM (ſ. in anatomy) The xiphoides.

MAL′OPE (ſ. in botany) A genus of plants, a kind of mallow.

MAL′PAS (ſ.) A town in Cheſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 166 miles from London.

Mal′pas (adj. from the ſub.) Belonging to Malpas, made at Malpas.

MALPIG′HIA (ſ. in botany) A genus of plants.

MALT (ſ. from the Sax. mealt) Barley prepared for brewing; corn ſteeped in water, fermented, and dried on a kiln.

Malt (v. int. from the ſub.) To prepare grain for brewing, to be made fit for brewing.

Malt (adj. from the ſub. uſed in compoſition) Belonging to malt, produced from malt.

Malt (p. obſolete) Melted. *Chaucer.*

MAL′TA (ſ. in geography) An iſland in the Mediterranean ſea.

Malt′beer (ſ. from malt, and beer) The liquor made of malt.

Malt'drink (*s. from* malt, *and* drink) Drink made of malt.

Malt'duſt (*s. from* malt, *and* duſt) The duſt ariſing from malt, a kind of duſt ſeparated from malt.

Malt'ed (*p. from* malt) Made into malt.

Malt'eſe (*adj. from* Malta) Belonging to Malta.

Malt'eſe (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Malta.

Malte'ſian (*adj. from* Malta) Belonging to Malta. *Cole.*

Malt'floor (*s. from* malt, *and* floor) The floor where malt is put to dry.

MAL'THA (*s. from the* Greek) Pitch and wax melted together, a kind of terrace. *Phillips.*

MAL'THACODE (*s. from the* Greek μαλθα) A medicine ſoftened with wax. *Phillips.*

Malt'horſe (*s. from* malt, *and* horſe) A horſe uſed in grinding malt; a drudge, a dull fellow. *Shakeſp.*

Malt'houſe (*s. from* malt, *and* houſe) The building in which malt is made.

Malt'ing (*p. a. from* malt) Making malt, belonging to the act of making malt.

Malt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of making malt.

Malt'long (*s.*) A kind of worm; a cancerous ſore about the foot of a horſe.

Malt'maker (*s. from* malt, *and* make) One who makes malt.

Malt'man (*s. from* malt, *and* man) A maltſter.

Maltmul'na (*s. in old records*) A malt mill.

Malto'lte (*s. an old word*) A toll of forty ſhillings formerly paid for every ſack of wool. *Bailey.*

Malt'ſhot (*s. from* malt, *and* ſhot) An ancient duty paid for making malt.

Malt'ſpirit (*s. from* malt, *and* ſpirit) A ſpirit drawn from malt.

Malt'ſter (*s. from* malt) One who makes malt, one who deals in malt.

MAL'TON (*s.*) A borough town in the north riding of Yorkſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 217 miles from London.

Mal'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Malton, made at Malton.

Maltrai'ted (*adj. obſolete*) Abuſed, maletreated. *Bailey.*

Malt'worm (*s. from* malt, *and* worm) A kind of inſect; a cancerous ſore about the foot of a horſe.

MAL'VA (*s. in botany*) The mallow, the alcea, a genus of plants.

Malva'ceous (*adj. from* malva) Belonging to the mallow, made of mallows.

MALVA'DA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A very ſmall Spaniſh coin, the thirteenth part of a farthing.

MALVA'SIA (*s.*) A town in Greece famous for a growth of rich wine.

Mal'vaſie (*s. an obſolete but correct ſpelling*) Malmſey.

MALVAVIS'CUM (*s. in botany*) The mallow.

MALVAVIS'IUS (*s. in botany*) The hibiſcus.

Malveil'les (*s. in old records*) Miſdemeanours, malicious practices.

Mal'veiſin (*s. an old military term*) An ancient warlike engine.

MALVERSA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. male *evil*, *and* verto *to turn*) Mean artifices, fraudulent tricks.

MALVIN'DA (*s. in botany*) The ſida.

Mal'voiſin (*s. a different ſpelling*) The malveiſin, an ancient warlike engine for caſting ſtones and battering down walls. *Scott.*

MA'LUS (*s. in botany*) The appletree.

MA'LUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Evil, miſchief.

Ma'lure (*s. obſolete*) A misfortune, a miſchance. *Chau.*

Mam (*s. a contraction of* mamma) Mother, a child's word for mother.

MAM'ALUKE (*s. from the* Arabic mamlue *a ſlave*) One of the dynaſticks originally ſlaves or mercenary ſoldiers who uſurped the ſovereignty of Egypt and reigned in ſucceſſion for the ſpace of about two hundred and ſeventy-five years.

MAM'IN (*s. in botany*) An American tree ſaid to produce an agreeable beverage much uſed by the inhabitants.

Mam'intree (*s. in botany*) The mamin. *Scott.*

MAMMA' (*s. from the* Lat. *ſignifying* the breaſt) Mother, a fond word for mother.

MAM'MÆ (*s. in anatomy*) The breaſts.

Mam'mamou'chi (*s. not uſed*) Buffoons. *Bailey.*

MAMMA'RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The artery that ſupplies the breaſts.

Mam'mary (*adj. in anatomy*) Belonging to the veins and arteries which paſs through the glands and muſcles of the breaſt.

MAMME'A (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Mam'meated (*adj. from* mammæ) Having paps, hav breaſts. *Bail*

MAMMEE' (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree. *Mill*

Mammee'tree (*s. from* mammee, *and* tree) The ma mee.

Mam'mer (*v. int.*) To heſitate, to ſtand in ſuſpenſe.

Mam'met (*s. from* mamma) A puppet, a figure dreſſed

MAM'MIFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. mamma *a bre and* forma *a form*) Having the ſhape of paps, l a dug.

Mammil'la (*s. from* mamma) A little breaſt, a little d

MAMMILLA'RES (*s. in anatomy*) The two little pro berances like nipples found in the ventricle of brain and ſuppoſed to be the organs of ſmelling.

Mammil'lary (*adj. from* mammilla) Belonging to breaſt, belonging to the paps or dugs.

MAMMO'CK (*s. the derivation is not noted*) A ſhapel piece.

Mammo'ck (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To tear, to break i ſhapeleſs pieces.

Mammo'cked (*p. from* mammock) Broken into ſha leſs pieces.

Mammo'ckt (*v. t. pret. of* mammock) Mammocked, mammock. *Shakeſpea*

Mammo'ckt (*p. from* mammock) Broken into ſhapel pieces.

MAM'MON (*s. from the* Syriac, *ſignifying* riches) T god of wordlings, wealth, riches.

Mam'moniſt (*s. from* Mammon) One whoſe heart is on wordly wealth.

Mammoo'da (*s.*) An Indian coin the value of one ſ ling.

Mammo'thſteeth (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Large foſſile te found in Ruſſia ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the elephant

MAMMU'CCIO (*s. from the* Italian) A mammet.

MAM'OTHY (*s.*) A Perſian coin about the value eightpence.

MAM'RE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* rebellious) T name of a man, the name of a diſtrict in the land Canaan.

MAN (*s. from the* Sax. mon) The male of the hun ſpecies, a human being, one arrived to a ſtate of m hood; one of more than common qualifications wealthy independant perſon; any one, an individu a ſervant, an attendant; a vaſſel, a homager; a m able bit of wood at draughts or cheſs. *To be o own man*, to be in one's right ſenſes, to be at o own diſpoſal. *A man of war*, a ſhip of war; a n experienced in war.

Man (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To furniſh with men, to gu with men; to fortify, to ſtrengthen; to attend wait on; to tame a hawk; to point, to aim; *but ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Shakeſpe*

Man (*adj. from the ſub. ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) M maſculine.

Man'ace (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A menace, a threa ing. *Chau*

Man'acing (*s. obſolete*) A menace, a threat. *Chau*

MAN'ACLE (*s. from the* Lat. manus *a hand*) A chain the hands, ſhackles.

Man'acle (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To chain the hands ſhackle.

Man'acled (*p. from* manacle) Chained, ſhackled.

Man'acling (*p. a. from* manacle) Chaining the ha ſhackling.

MA'NAEN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a comforte man's name.

MAN'AGE (*v. t. from the* Lat. manus *the hand*) T duct, to carry on, to govern, to make tractable wield, to move with eaſe; to husband, to act caution; to train a horſe to graceful action; to t with caution, to treat with decency.

Man'age (*s. from the verb*) Conduct, adminiſtrati uſe, inſtrumentality; the exerciſe of riding the g horſe, a riding ſchool, the ground prepared for ing,

Man'ageable (*adj. from* manage) Capable of being verned, tractable, eaſy in uſe.

Man'ageableneſs (*s. from* manageable) Tractableneſs accommodation to eaſy uſe.

Man'aged (*p. from* manage) Governed, condu moved with eaſe, husbanded, treated with cau trained up as a horſe to graceful action.

Man'agement (*s. from* manage) Conduct, an admini tion; practice, dealing.

Man'ager (*s. from* manage) One that manages, an nomiſt.

Man'agery (*s. from* manage) Conduct, adminiſtrat husbandry, frugality; a manner of uſing.

'aging (*p. a. from* manage) Governing, conducting, treating with caution.

'gium (*s. in old records*) A manſion-houſe.

NAH (*s. in the mythology of the Arabs*) One of the ree divinities worſhipped by the Arabians.

NAS'SEH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* forgetfulneſs) A n's name, one of the tribes of Iſrael.

'aſſynge (*s. obſolete*) A menace, a threat. *Chaucer.*

ATE' (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the whale kind.

A'TI (*s. a different ſpelling*) The manate.

A'TION (*s. from the* Lat. mano *to produce in a ſmall* eam) The act of iſſuing out as a ſtream, a diſtillation.

'hote (*s. an old law term*) The compoſition or fine id for killing a man.

'CA (*s.*) A quantity of ſilver valued at about ſeven unds, a quantity of gold valued at ſeventy-five unds ſterling; a ſquare piece of gold in former es valued at thirty-nine pence.

'CEPS (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A farmer of the pub revenues, one who ſold an eſtate with a promiſe keeping the purchaſer harmleſs, one that bought eſtate by outcry, one who undertook a piece of ork on giving ſecurity for the performance.

h (*s. from* manca) The manca. *Phillips.*

CHE (*s. in heraldry*) A ſleeve.

h'epreſent (*s. an old word*) A bribe, a preſent from e donor's own hand.

'CHESTER (*s.*) A very large and populous town in caſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 les from London.

'cheſter (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Mancheſ, made at Mancheſter.

'CHET (*s. the derivation ſeems to be uncertain*) Fine heaten bread, a ſmall loaf of fine bread.

'chet (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of fine flower, heaten. "Manchet *bread.*"

'child (*s. from* man, *and* child) A male child.

CHINEE'L (*s. in botany*) A large tree in the Weſt dies.

chineel'tree (*s. in botany*) The manchineel. *Millar.*

chinel'o (*s. a different ſpelling*) The manchineel.

chinel'otree (*s. a different ſpelling*) The manchineel.

CIPA'RE (*v. t. in the Roman law*) To ſell, to aliee, to give up one's right and title to another.

'CIPATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. mancipo) To bind, to , to enſlave.

'cipated (*p. a. from* mancipate) Binding, enſlaving.

cipa'tion (*s. from* mancipate) Slavery, involuntary ligation,

'CIPLE (*s. from the* Lat. manceps) The ſteward of community, the purveyor of a college.

'corn (*s. in old records*) Mixed corn, maſlin. *Phil.*

'CUS (*s. in old records*) A mark, a coin about the lue of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence.

CU'SA (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and* cudo *ſtamp*) An ancient coin in value about thirteen ſhilgs and four pence, a mark.

DA'MUS (*s. from the* Lat. mando *to command*) A it from the court of Kings-Bench commanding an cer of the crown or the members of a body corpote to do juſtice to any one who has been injured.

D'ARIN (*s.*) A Chineſe magiſtrate or nobleman.

D'ATARY (*s. from the* Lat. mando *to command*) One whom the pope has given a mandate to his benefice.

D'ATE (*s. from the* Lat. mando *to command*) A mmand, a precept, a charge, a commiſſion.

DA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A director.

'datory (*adj. from* mandator) Directory, preceptive, plying a mandate.

'deril (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A mandrel, a turn's inſtrument on which the work is fixed in the he. *Scott.*

'dible (*s. from* mandibula) The jaw, the inſtrument manducation.

DIB'ULA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The jaw.

dib'ular (*adj. from* mandibula) Belonging to the wer jaw.

'DIL (*s.*) A kind of cap or turban worn by the erſians.

DIL'ION (*s. from the* Italian mandiglione) A ſoler's coat, a looſe garment, a ſleeveleſs jacket. *Ainſ.*

DRAGO'RA (*s. in botany, from the* Greek μανδρα *cave*) A mandrake ſo called becauſe it grows in or ar caves.

d'rake (*s. in botany, from* mandragora) The name of plant whoſe divided roots repreſent the thighs and gs of a man.

D'REL (*s. from the* French mandrin) A kind of ank, an inſtrument uſed by turners to fix their work the lathe.

MAND'UCATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. manduco) To chew, to eat.

Mand'ucated (*p. from* manducate) Chewed, eaten.

Mand'ucating (*p. a. from* manducate) Chewing, eating.

Manduca'tion (*s. from* manducate) The act of chewing, the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food.

MANDU'CI (*s. plu. of* manducus) Frightful figures, hobgoblins.

MANDU'CUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A hideous figure, a perſon dreſſed up in a moſt frightful manner, a hobgoblin.

MAN'DY (*adj. from the* Lat. mando *to command, from the charge given by our Savior to his diſciples before the laſt ſupper*) Belonging to the Thurſday next before Eaſter.

Man'dy Thurſ'day (*s. in the eccleſiaſtical calendar*) The Thurſday before Eaſter.

MANE (*s. from the* Dutch maene) The hair which hangs down on the neck of a horſe or other beaſts.

Man'eater (*s. from* man, *and* eat) A cannibal, one that feeds on human fleſh.

Ma'ned (*adj. from* mane) Furniſhed with a mane.

MAN'EGE (*s. from the* French) The act of training a horſe to graceful action, the place or ground where horſes are trained. *Dict. of Arts.*

Man'ege (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To train a horſe to graceful motion. *Dict. of Arts.*

Man'egeground (*s. from* manege, *and* ground) The place or ground where horſes are trained. *Dict. of Arts.*

Man'eged (*p. from* manege) Trained to graceful action.

Man'eging (*p. a. from* manege) Training a horſe to graceful motion.

MA'NEH (*s. from the* Heb.) A weight of gold conſiſting of one hundred ſhekels valued at ſeventy five pounds, a weight of ſilver conſiſting of ſixty ſhekels valued at ſeven pounds ten ſhillings ſterling; a ſpecies of money.

MANELI'TA (*s. in botany*) A kind of weed growing among corn, the guid. *Phillips.*

MANEN'TES (*s. an old law term, from the* Lat. maneo, *to continue*) Tenants, the tenants.

MAN'EQUIN (*s. with printers*) A little ſtatue or model ſo contrived as to put into any different attitude at pleaſure.

Man'ere (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A manner, carriage, behaviour. *Chaucer.*

MA'NES (*s. in heathen mythology*) A ghoſt, a ſhade, that which was ſuppoſed to remain of a man after death; infernal deities.

Ma'neſheet (*s. from* mane *and* ſheet) A covering for the head and neck of a horſe.

MA'NETH (*s. a different ſpelling*) The manah.

Man'ful (*adj. from* man) Bold, ſtout, daring.

Man'fully (*adv. from* manful) Boldly, ſtoutly.

Man'fulneſs (*s. from* manful) Boldneſs, ſtoutneſs.

MAN'GANESE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of poor iron ore, much uſed by glaſs makers.

Mang'corn (*s. a local word*) A mixture of corn, maſlin.

MANGE (*s. from the* French manger *to eat*) The itch or ſcab in cattle.

MAN'GER (*s. from the* French manger *to eat*) The place where horſes are fed with corn.

Man'gerie (*s. obſolete*) The act of eating, feſtivity. *Ch.*

Man'gier (*adj. comp. of* mangy) Mangy in a greater degree.

Man'gieſt (*adj. ſup. of* mangy) Mangy in the greateſt degree.

Man'gineſs (*s. from* mangy) The ſtate of being mangy, the infection of the mange.

MAN'GLE (*v. t. from the* Dutch manglelen) To tear by piecemeal, to lacerate, to butcher.

Man'gled (*p. from* mangle) Cut or torn by piecemeal, lacerated, butchered.

Man'gler (*s. from* mangle) One that mangles.

MAN'GLES (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Man'gling (*p. a. from* mangle) Cutting piecemeal, lacerating, butchering.

Man'gling (*s. from the part.*) The act of hacking, the act of tearing piecemeal; that which is mangled.

MAN'GO (*s. from the* French mangoſtan) A kind of fruit from the Indies, a kind of pickle.

MAN'GON (*s. an old military term*) An engine for throwing ſtones.

Man'gonell (*s. from* mangon) A warlike engine for throwing ſtones. *Chaucer.*

Man'goniſm (*s. from* mangonize) The act of furbiſhing up any thing old. *Bailey.*

Mangoniza'tion (*s. from* mangonize) The act of furbiſhing up for ſale. *Cole.*

MAN'GONIZE (*v. t. from the* Lat. mangonizo *to poliſh, but not uſed*) To furbiſh up for ſale.

Man'gonized (*p. from* mangonize, *but not uſed*) Furbiſhed up for ſale.

Man'gonizing (*p. a. from* mangonize) Furbiſhing up for ſale. *Cole.*

MAN'GOSTANS (*s. in botany*) The fruit of the garcenia.

Man'gy (*adj.* from mange) Infected with the mange, ſcabby.

Man'hater (*s. from* man *and* hate) One who hates mankind, a miſanthrope.

Man'hede (*s. obſolete*) Manhood. *Chaucer.*

Man'hood (*s. from* man) The human nature, the ſtate of being a man; courage, bravery.

MA'NIA (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) Madneſs.

MAN'IABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. manus *a hand, but not uſed*) Tractable. *Cole.*

Mani'ac (*adj. from* mania) Raging with madneſs.

Mani'acal (*adj. from* maniac) Mad, raving with madneſs.

MAN'ICA (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſleeve, a kind of bag in a triangular form.

Maniche'an (*adj. from* Manichee) Belonging to the ſect or doctrine of the Manichees.

Maniche'an (*s. from the adj.*) A Manichee. *Scott.*

MANICHEE' (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of the ſect who held two eternal and independent beings, one the author of all good and the other the author of all evil.

Man'icheiſm (*s. from* Manichee) The doctrine of the Manichees. *Scott.*

Man'ichord (*s. in muſic*) An inſtrument in form of a ſpinnet. *Dict. of Arts.*

MANICOR'DIUM (*s. in muſic*) A kind of ſpinnet. *Scott.*

MANICOR'DON (*s. a different ſpelling*) The manicordium. *Dict. of Arts.*

MANI'CUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of nightſhade.

Ma'nie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mania, madneſs. *Chauc.*

MAN'IFEST (*adj. from the* Lat. manifeſto *to make plain*) Plain, open, diſcovered, detected; *with of*; *as*, "*Caliſtho there ſtood* manifeſt of *ſhame.*" *Dryden.*

Man'ifeſt (*s. from the adj.*) A declaration, a public proteſtation, a manifeſto.

Man'ifeſt (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make public, to ſhew plainly, to diſcover.

Manifeſta'tion (*s. from* manifeſt) A diſcovery, a publication, a full proof.

Man'ifeſted (*p. from* manifeſt) Made public, diſcovered.

Manifeſ'tible (*adj. from* manifeſt) Eaſy to be diſcovered, capable of being diſcovered. *Brown.*

Man'ifeſting (*p. a. from* manifeſt) Diſcovering, making manifeſt.

Man'ifeſtly (*adv. from* manifeſt) Evidently, plainly, clearly.

Man'ifeſtneſs (*s. from* manifeſt) Perſpicuity, manifeſt proof.

MANIFES'TO (*s. from the* Italian) A public proteſtation, a declaration in form.

Man'ifold (*adj. from* many *and* fold) Repeated many times, numerous, complicated.

Manifold (*adv. from* manifold) In a manifold manner.

Man'ifolded (*adj. from* manifold) Having many complications.

MANIG'LION (*s. in gunnery*) One of the handles of a piece of ordnance caſt after the German faſhion.

MANI'HOT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the jatropha.

Man'ikin (*s. from* man) A little man.

MANIL'LE (*s. in* Africa) A kind of ring or band of metal worn after the manner of bracelets.

MAN'INGTREE (*s.*) A town in Eſſex; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 60 miles from London.

Man'ingtree (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Maningtree, made at Maningtree.

Man'iple (*s. from* manipulus) A handful; a ſmall band of ſoldiers.

Manip'ular (*adj. from* manipulus) Belonging to a maniple.

Manipula'tion (*s. in* mines) The manner of digging for ſilver. *Scott.*

MANIP'ULUS (*s. with* phyſicians) A maniple, a handful.

Man'killer (*s. from* man *and* kill) A murderer.

Man'kind (*s. from* man *and* kind) The human kind.

Man'kind (*adj. from the ſub.*) Manlike, reſembling a man. "*A* mankind *witch.*" *Shakeſpeare.*

Man'leſs (*adj. from* man) Deſtitute of men, having no men.

Man'lier (*adj. comp. of* manly) Manly in a greater degree.

Man'lieſt (*adj. ſup. of* manly) Manly in the greateſt degree.

Man'like (*adj. from* man *and* like) Like a man, having the complete qualities of a man, befitting a man.

Man'lineſs (*s. from* manly) Stoutneſs, bravery, di

Man'ly (*adj. from* man) Manlike, firm, brave, befi man.

Man'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) With courage, with lineſs.

MAN'NA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* what is thi delicious food which diſtilled from heaven fo ſupport of the Iſraelites in their paſſage throug wilderneſs.

Man'na (*s. in medicine*) A kind of gum, a gentle gative.

Man'na pear (*s. from* manna *and* pear) A ſpecies of

MANNA'SI (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſea cow.

MANNA'TI (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mannaſi.

Manned (*p. from* man) Furniſhed with men.

MAN'NER (*s. from the* French maniere) A form, thod; a cuſtom, a habit; a ſort, a kind; a tu caſt.

Man'nerlineſs (*s. from* mannerly) Civility, cour neſs.

Man'nerly (*adj. from* manner) Civil, complaiſant.

Man'nerly (*adv. from the adj.*) Civilly, complaiſan

Man'ners (*s. plu.*) The morals, the general way of ſtudied civilities, courteous behaviour.

Manning (*s. from the part. in old records*) A day's of a man.

Man'ning (*p. a. from* man) Furniſhing with men.

Man'niſh (*adj. from* man) Having the appearanc man, bold, impudent, maſculine.

Man'nour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A manor.

Man'nus (*s. in old records*) A nag, a gennet.

MANO'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* reſt) A name.

MANOM'ETER (*s. from the* Greek μανος *thin*, μετρεω *to meaſure*) An inſtrument to ſhew the rari denſity of the air.

MAN'OR (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. mando *to mand*) A lordſhip, the right of holding a court with the perquiſites belonging to it; the ru government which the lord has over the tenants in his fee.

Man'or (*s. from the foregoing, but now grown ob* A manorhouſe, a manſion, an habitation. *Cha*

Man'orhouſe (*s. from* manor *and* houſe) The hou longing to the lord of the manor, the capital meſſ

MAN'OSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek μανος *thin, and* σ *to view*) An inſtrument to ſhew the alterations i rarity or denſity of the air.

Man'our (*s. from the* French manoir, *but not ſo com a ſpelling*) A manor.

Man'ourhouſe (*s. not ſo modern a ſpelling*) A m houſe. *Ph*

Manpyg'ernon (*s. obſolete*) A kind of pottage.

MAN'QUELLER (*s. from the* Sax. man, *and* cwe A man killer, a murderer. *Ca*

Man're (*s. obſolete*) A manner. *Cha*

MANSE (*s. from the* Lat. manſio *a manſion*) A parſo houſe.

MANS'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Nottinghamſhire; it a market on Thurſday, and is 138 miles from Lon

Mans'field (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Mans made at Mansfield.

MAN'SION (*s. from the* Lat. maneo *to abide*) A dwe houſe, a place of reſidence; reſidence, abode.

Man'ſionhouſe (*s. from* manſion *and* houſe) A dwe houſe, a houſe in which ſome perſon of rank reſide

Man'ſlaughter (*s. from* man *and* ſlaughter) The a killing a man without malice prepenſe, murder ſtruction of the human race.

Man'ſlayer (*s. from* man *and* ſlay) A murderer, one has killed another by miſadventure.

MANSUEFAC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. manſuetus *t and* facio *to make, but not much uſed*) The a taming.

MANSUE'TE (*adj. from the* Lat. manſuetus) T gentle, reclaimed, meek.

MAN'SUETUDE (*s. from the* Lat. manſuetudo) T neſs, gentleneſs.

Man'ſuon (*s. in old records*) A farm, a meſſuage.

Manſu'ra (*s. in old records*) The habitation of peopl the country.

Man'ſus (*s. in old records*) A farm, a meſſuage.

Man'tea (*s. in old records*) A mantle, a cloak, a long

MAN'TEAU (*s. from the* French) A lady's gown.

MAN'TEL (*s. from the old* French) The work raiſe a room above the fire place.

MANTELE'T (*s. from the* French) A ſhort cloak by ladies. *In fortification*, a kind of moveable houſe, uſed as a blind to ſcreen the pioneers in approaches to the works of the enemy.

TELLE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the two corners
off by lines drawn from the centre of the upper
e to the chief point on the ſides ſo as to repreſent
ind of mantle.

TICE (*s. from the* Greek μαντικη *the art of magic*)
vination, the pretended art of foretelling future
nts by magic.

TI'CORA (*s. in zoology*) An Indian beaſt ſaid to
e the face of a man, and the body of a lion. *Phil.*

TIC'ULATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. manticulo, *but*
uſed) To pick pockets. *Bailey.*

tiger (*s. in zoology*) A large kind of monkey, a
oon.

TILE (*s. an uncommon ſpelling*) A mantle. *Phillips.*

TIS (*s. in zoology*) A ſpecies of gryllus, ſo called
n the poſture in which it uſually holds its anterior
r of legs.

TLE (*s. from the* Brit. montell) A kind of cloak, a
ment thrown over the reſt of the dreſs.

tle (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cloak, to cover, to diſ-
ſe.

tle (*v. int.*) To ferment, to froth; to be expanded,
ſpread luxuriantly; to revel, to joy; to ſpread the
gs as a hawk in pleaſure.

led (*p. from* mantle) Cloaked, covered, diſguiſed.

let (*s. from* mantle) A mantle. *Chaucer.*

letree (*s. in building*) The beam or piece of timber
acroſs the head of a chimney.

ling (*p. a. from* mantle) Expanding, ſpreading the
gs, fermenting, frothing.

ling (*s. in heraldry*) The repreſentation of a kind
urred mantle thrown over a coat of arms.

oe (*s. not ſo common a word*) A mantua, a kind of
e gown.

TUA (*s. from the* French manteau) A lady's gown;
pper garment; a kind of ſilk.

amaker (*s. from* mantua *and* make) One who
es gowns for women.

TUR'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A goddeſs among
Romans who was ſuppoſed to influence wives to
at home.

UAL (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand*) A ſmall
k, a book that may be carried in the hand.

al (*adj. from the ſub.*) Uſed by the hand, performed
the hand.

aliſt (*s. from* manual) An artificer. *Scott.*

U'BIAL (*s. from the* Lat. manubiæ *ſpoils, but not*
h uſed) Belonging to the ſpoils taken in war.

U'BIÆ (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſpoils taken in war,
money ariſing from the ſale of booty taken in

U'BRIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A handle. *Boyle.*

UCAP'TION (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and*
io to take, a law term) A writ that lies for a man
has been taken into cuſtody on ſuſpicion and not
itted to bail.

cap'tor (*s. a law term*) One who ſtands bail for
ther.

UCODIA'TA (*s. in ornithology*) The bird of para-

UDUC'TION (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and*
o to lead) The act of guiding by the hand.

el (*s. a law term*) A thing of which preſent profit
be made.

UFAC'TURE (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and*
to make) The art of making any piece of work-
ſhip; the thing made by art.

fac'ture (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To make by art and
ur, to form by workmanſhip.

fac'tured (*p. from* manufacture) Made by art and
ur, performed by workmanſhip.

fac'turer (*s. from* manufacture) One that manu-
ures.

fac'turing (*p. a. from* manufacture) Making by art
labour.

UMISE (*v. t. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and*
to to ſend) To ſet free, to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

miſed (*p. from* manumiſe) Set free, diſmiſſed from
ery.

miſing (*p. a. from* manumiſe) Setting free, diſ-
rging from ſlavery.

mis'ſion (*s. from* manumit) The act of giving liberty
laves.

UMIT (*v. t. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and*
to to ſend) To diſcharge from ſlavery.

mitted (*p. from* manumit) Diſcharged from ſlavery.

mitting (*p. a. from* manumit) Releaſing from
ery.

UPASTUS (*s. a law term*) A domeſtic, a houſehold
ant.

Man'upes (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and* pes *the foot*) A foot of good and lawful meaſure. *Phillips.*

Manu'rable (*adj. from* manure) Capable of improvement, capable of cultivation.

Manu'rance (*s. from* manure, *but now grown obſolete*) Cultivation, agriculture. *Spenſer.*

MANU'RE (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand*) Soil laid on land, dung or compoſt to enrich land.

Manu're (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cultivate by manual labour, to dung, to enrich with compoſt.

Manu'red (*p. from* manure) Cultivated, enriched with compoſt.

Manu'rement (*s. from* manure) Cultivation, improvement. *Wotton.*

Manu'rer (*s. from* manure) One that manures.

Manu'ring (*p. a. from* manure) Cultivating with manual labour, enriching with compoſt.

Manu'ring (*s. from the part.*) The act or proceſs of enriching.

MA'NUS (*s. an old law term*) An oath; the perſon that takes an oath, a compurgator.

MAN'USCRIPT (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and* ſcribo *to write*) A written copy, a book written as diſtinguiſhed from one that is printed.

Man'uspas'tus (*s. a law term*) A domeſtic, a houſehold ſervant.

MANUTENEN'TIA (*s. a law term*) A writ uſed in caſe of maintenance.

MANUTEN'TION (*s. from the* Lat. manus *the hand, and* teneo *to hold, but not much uſed*) The act of holding by the hand. *Bailey.*

Man'worth (*s. in old cuſtoms*) The price or fine paid to the lord for killing one of his villains.

MA'NY (*adj. from the* Sax. mænegeo, *much uſed in compoſition*) Numerous, ſeveral, often.

Ma'ny (*s. from the adj.*) A multitude, a company, ſeveral people, ſeveral things.

Ma'nycoloured (*adj. from* many *and* colour) Having many colours.

Ma'nyfeet (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh, the polypus.

Ma'nyheaded (*adj. from* many *and* head) Having many heads.

Ma'nylanguaged (*adj. from* many *and* language) Having many languages, having different languages.

Ma'nypeopled (*adj. from* many *and* people) Having many inhabitants, having much people.

Ma'nytimes (*adv. from* many *and* times) Frequently, often, repeatedly.

Man'zed (*adj. a local word*) Wicked, turbulent. *Bailey.*

MA'ON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a houſe) The name of a city. *Joſhua.*

MAP (*s. from the* low Lat. mappa) A deſcription of a country by lines drawn on paper, a picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the rules of geography; the ſite or deſcription of an eſtate according to exact admeaſurement.

Map (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſet down according to admeaſurement, to delineate geographically.

MA'PACH (*s. in zoology*) The ratoon.

MA'PLE (*s. in botany*) A kind of tree, a kind of wood well known.

Ma'ple (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the maple tree, made of the maple tree.

Ma'pletree (*s. in botany*) The name of a well known tree.

MAPPA'RIUS (*s. in Roman antiquity, from the* Lat. mappa *a handkerchief*) The perſon at the public games who gave the ſignal to the combatants by throwing a handkerchief.

Map'ped (*p. from* map) Delineated in a map.

Map'pery (*s. from* map) The act of making maps, the act of delineating. *Hanmer.*

Map'ping (*p. a. from* map) Making maps, delineating in a map.

MAQU'EY (*s. in the Weſt Indies*) The name of a tree which is ſaid to yield wine, vinegar, thread, needles and timber.

MAR (*v. t. from the* Sax. amynan) To injure, to ſpoil, to hurt, to damage.

Ma'ra (*s. in old records*) A meer, a marſh, a pool, a bog.

MA'RA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bitter) The name of a woman. *Ruth.*

MA'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A ſpirit which was ſuppoſed to torment and ſuffocate people in their ſleep. *Johnſon.*

MA'RAH (*s. from the* Heb.) The name of a place in the wilderneſs. *Exod.* 15.

MARANA'SIN (*s. in Pagan theology*) Jupiter ſo called by the Sidonians.

MARANA'THA (*s. from the* Syriac *ſignifying* the Lord comes)

comes) The higheſt degree of excommunication among the Jews.

MARAN'TA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MARAS'MADES (*s. from the* Greek μαραινω *to grow lean*) A fever, a hectic fever.

MARAS'MUS (*s. from the* Greek μαραινω *to waſte away*) A conſumption.

MAR'ATHRITES (*s. in medicine*) Wine in which fennel has been infuſed.

MAR'ATHRUM (*s. in botany*) The fennel.

MARAU'DER (*s. from the* French maraudeur) A ſoldier that roves about in ſearch of plunder.

Marau'ding (*adj. from* marauder) Roving about in queſt of plunder.

MARAVE'DI (*s. a different ſpelling*) The maravedis, a ſmall Spaniſh copper coin. *Dict. of Arts.*

MARAVE'DIS (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A ſmall coin in ſpecie ſomething leſs than a farthing. *Scott.*

MAR'BLE (*s. in natural hiſtory from the* Lat. marmor) A fine hard ſtone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, a little round ball of ſtone uſed by boys in play, a ſtone remarkable for ſculpture or inſcriptions.

Mar'ble (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of marble, variegated like marble.

Mar'ble (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To variegate in imitation of marble.

Mar'bled (*p. from* marble) Variegated in imitation of marble.

Mar'blehearted (*adj. from* marble *and* heart) Hard-hearted, cruel, inſenſible.

Mar'bling (*p. a. from* marble) Variegating in imitation of marble.

MAR'CAB (*s. in aſtronomy*) A fixed ſtar in the wing of Pegaſus.

MAR'CASITE (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A compound inflammable metallic body frequently found in mines.

Marcaſit'ical (*adj. from* marcaſite) Pertaining to marcaſite, reſembling marcaſite.

Marc'grave (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A margrave. *Phill.*

MAR'CASSIN (*s. in heraldry*) A young wild boar diſtinguiſhed by having no twiſt on the tail.

Marcel'lian (*adj. in church hiſtory, from* Marcellus) Belonging to the doctrine of Marcellus.

Marcel'lian (*s. from the adj.*) One of the followers of Marcellus, who denied the diſtinct or ſubſtantial exiſtence of the Son of God.

Marcel'lianiſm (*s. from* Marcellian) The tenets of the Marcellians.

MARCEL'LUS (*s.*) A man's name, the head of a ſect which aroſe in the fourth century and denied the diſtinct perſonality of the Son of God.

MARCES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. marceſco *to fade*) Fading, withering.

MARCES'SIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. marceſco *to fade*) Fading away, ſoon withered.

MARCH (*s. in chronology from* Mars) The third month in the year.

MARCH (*v. t. from the* French marcher) To put in motion, to bring in regular proceſſion.

March (*v. int.*) To move in military form, to walk in a grave or ſtately manner.

March (*s. from the verb*) A movement, a journey of ſoldiers; a grave ſolemn walk, a laborious walk; a ſignal to move, a kind of tune.

MARCH (*s.*) A town in Cambridgeſhire; it has a market on Friday, and is 80 miles from London.

March (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to March, made at March, produced in March.

March'andrie (*s. obſolete*) Merchandiſe. *Chaucer.*

March'ant (*s. an unuſual ſpelling*) A merchant. *Phillips.*

MARCHAN'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

March'er (*s. from* march) A preſident of the marches or borders.

MARCH'ES (*s. it wants the ſingular*) The borders.

Mar'cheſite (*s. an uncommon ſpelling*) The marcaſite. *Cole.*

March'et (*s.*) An old abrogated law in Scotland which gave the lord of the manor the firſt night's lodging with every married woman within his juriſdiction; a fine of thirteen ſhillings to be paid to the lords of certain manors on the marriage of a tenant's daughter.

Marchia're (*v. int. in old records*) To join, to border upon.

March'ing (*p. a. from* march) Moving in military form, walking in a deliberate and ſtately manner; putting into military movement, cauſing to march.

March'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of moving in military form, the act of walking in a grave and ſolemn manner.

MARCH'IONESS (*s. from the* Lat. marchio *a marquis*) The lady of a marquis.

MARCH'PANE (*s. from the* French maſſepain) A kind ſweet meat, a ſort of ſweet biſcuit.

MAR'CIA (*s.*) A woman's name.

Mar'cian (*adj. obſolete*) Martial, warlike. *Chauc*

MAR'CID (*adj. from the* Lat. marcidus) Lean, wither pining.

Marcid'ious (*adj. from* marcid, *but not uſed*) Le withered. C

Marcid'ity (*s. from* marcid, *but not much uſed*) Leanne the want of fleſh. C

MAR'CIONIST (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of the follow of Marcion.

MAR'CION (*s.*) A man's name; the founder of a ſect w aſcribed to our Saviour a phantaſtic body, and h that the law and the goſpel originated from t diſtinct divinities, the one juſt and the other good.

MAR'CITE (*s. in church hiſtory from* Marcus) One ſect in the ſecond century who held perfection, made a profeſſion of doing every thing with greateſt freedom as though it had been impoſſible them to do wrong.

MAR'COR (*s. with phyſicians*) The maraſmus, a w of fleſh.

MARCAS'SIAN (*s. in church hiſtory*) A kind of gnoſti

MAR'CUS (*s.*) A man's name, Mark. *Col*

MAR'DIKERS (*s.*) The inhabitants of Batavia in Eaſt Indies, being a mixed breed of the Dutch, Por geſe, Indians, and other nations. *Dict. of A*

MARDOCHE'US (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocryp*

MARE (*s. from the* Sax.) The female of the horſe; a k of torpor which ſeizes a perſon between ſleeping waking, the nightmare.

Mare (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) More, greater. *Chau*

Ma'reis (*s. obſolete*) Marſhes, fens; ſmarrows. *Ch*

Ma'remaid (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A mermaid.

Marem'ium (*s. in old records*) Timber, materials of w for building. *Phil*

MAR'ESCHAL (*s. from the* French) The chief comma of an army.

Maret'tum (*s. in old records*) Marſhy ground.

MAR'GA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Marle, a kind of with which land is manured.

MAR'GARET (*s.*) The name of a woman.

MAR'GARIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of date. *Phil*

MARGARI'TA (*s. in natural hiſtory from the* Lat pearl, a kind of ſtone that grows in a ſhell fiſh.

Mar'garite (*s. from* margarita) A pearl.

Mar'garite (*s. in botany*) A daiſy. *Cha*

MAR'GARITES (*s. in botany*) A kind of daiſy. *Ain*

MARGARITIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. margari *pearl and* fero *to bear*) Producing pearls.

Marge (*s. obſolete*) The margin. *Spe*

Mar'gelaine (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The marjoram. *Ch*

MAR'GENT (*s. from the* Lat. margo) The margin.

Mar'gerett (*s. obſolete*) A kind of daiſy. *Cha*

MAR'GERY (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* Margaret) The n of a woman.

Mar'gerypráter (*s. a cant word*) A hen.

MAR'GIN (*s. from the* Lat. margo) The border, the b the edge; the edge of a page, the edge of a woun

Mar'ginal (*adj. from* margin) Belonging to the ma having a broad edge.

Mar'ginated (*adj. from* margin) Having a margin, pl or written in the margin.

Mar'gined (*adj. from* margin, *but not ſo common a w* Marginated, having a margin.

MAR'GO (*s. from the* Lat. *in botany*) The edge plant.

MAR'GRAVE (*s. from the* German marck *and* graf keeper of the marches, a title of ſovereignt Germany.

Ma'rie (*s. obſolete*) Marrow. *Cha*

Mar'iebone (*s. obſolete*) A marrowbone. *Cha*

Mar'iets (*s. in botany*) A kind of violet. *Ph*

Mar'igold (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the fl of the plant.

Marina'de (*s. in cookery*) A kind of pickle.

Mar'inaries (*s. in old records*) A mariner, a ſeaman.

MAR'INATE (*v. t. from the* French mariner) To ſal preſerve fiſh in oil or vinegar.

Mar'inated (*p. from* marinate) Salted and preſerved

Mar'inating (*p. a. from* marinate) Salting and pr ving.

MARI'NE (*adj. from the* Lat. mare maris *the ſea*) longing to the ſea.

Mari'ne (*s. from the adj.*) The ſtate of the navy, ping; a ſoldier who is to ſerve on ſhipboard.

MARINEL'LA (*s. in botany*) The valerian.

MAR'INER (*s. from* marine) A ſailor, a ſeaman.

R'IO (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a long large ſh in the Danube.

ARIO'LA (*s. with the papiſts*) A little image or ſhrine f the Virgin Mary.

R'JORUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a fragrant herb.

ARIPE'TUM (*s. in zoology*) A beaſt in Japan about the igneſs of a dog ſaid to be very good food.

ARIS'CA (*s. with ſurgeons*) A kind of bliſter in the undament.

ris'cum, Maris'cus (*s. in old records*) A fenny ground, marſh.

VRISH (*s. from the* Sax. merſe, *but now grown obſo-te*) A bog, a fen. *Milton.*

riſh (*adj. from the ſub.*) Moriſh, boggy, ſwampy. *Tu.*

ritag'ium (*s. an old law term*) Wedlock, a lawful marriage, the right of beſtowing a widow in marriage, lands given in marriage, the portion of a woman in marriage.

'ital (*adj. from the* Lat. maritus *a husband*) Belonging to a husband, incident to a husband.

R'ITATED (*adj. from the* Lat. maritus *a husband, ut not much uſed*) Having a husband.

RIT'IMAL (*adj. from the* Lat. maritimus) Belonging to the ſea, bordering on the ſea, performed on e ſea, maritime.

'itime (*adj. from the* Lat. maritimus) Belonging to e ſea, done on the ſea, bordering on the ſea.

RK (*s. from the* Brit. marc) A token by which any hing is known, an impreſſion, a character made by ne who cannot write; a proof, an evidence; the evidence of a horſe, age by the appearance of the teeth; otice taken, a convenience of notice; the point to which a weapon is directed.

RK (*s. from the* French marque) A licence of repriſls.

RK (*s. from the* French marc) The ſum of thirteen illings and fourpence.

RK (*s.*) A foreign weight for gold and ſilver containg eight ounces.

RK (*s.*) A man's name; the title of one of the goſels.

k (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To impreſs with a token, to iſtinguiſh by ſome character impreſſed; to note, to ke notice of.

k (*v. int.*) To note, to take notice.

rk'ed (*p. from* mark) Diſtinguiſhed by a mark, impreſſed with a mark, noted, taken notice of.

rk'er (*s. from* mark) One that ſets a mark, one that kes notice.

RK'ET (*s. from the* Lat. mercatus) The public time r buying and ſelling, the reſort of buyers and ſellrs; a purchaſe, a ſale; rate, price.

rk'et (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To deal at a place of uying and ſelling, to make bargains.

rk'et (*adj. from the ſub. often uſed in compoſition*) Benging to a market, having a market.

rk'etable (*adj. from* market) Likely to be ſold, laudble; current in a market.

rk'etbell (*s. from* market, *and* bell) The bell that ives notice that buying and ſelling in the market ay begin.

rk'etbeter (*s. obſolete*) One that makes a quarrel in a arket. *Chaucer.*

rk'etcroſs (*s. from* market, *and* croſs) A croſs ſet up n a marketplace.

rk'etday (*s. from* market, *and* day) The day on which the market is held.

rk'etfolk (*s. from* market, *and* folk) The people that ome to a market.

rk'etgeld (*s. from* market, *and* geld, *an old word*) he toll of a market. *Phillips.*

rk'eting (*p. a. from* market) Buying and ſelling.

rk'eting (*s. from the part. colloquial*) Any thing bought n a market.

rk'etmaid (*s. from* market, *and* maid) A woman that oes to market to buy or ſell.

rk'etman (*s. from* market, *and* man) A man who goes market to ſell or buy.

rk'etplace (*s. from* market, *and* place) The place in a own where the market is kept.

rk'etprice (*s. from* market, *and* price) The price at which any thing is currently ſold.

RK'ETRAISING (*s.*) A town in Lincolnſhire; it has market on Thurſday, and is 147 miles from London.

rk'etrate (*s. from* market, *and* rate) The rate or price t which any thing is currently ſold.

rk'ettown (*s. from* market, *and* town) A town that as the privilege of a ſtated market.

Mark'etwoman (*s. from* market, *and* woman) A woman that goes to market to buy or ſell.

Mark'etzeld (*s. an old word*) Marketgeld, the toll of a market. *Phillips.*

Mark'itbeter (*s. obſolete*) One that raiſes a quarrel in a market. *Chaucer.*

Mark'man (*s. from* mark, *and* man) A man ſkilful at hitting a mark, a markſman.

Mark'penny (*s. a local word*) A fine paid at Maldon for laying pipes or gutters in the ſtreet. *Cole.*

Marks'man (*s. from* mark, *and* man) A man dexterous at hitting a mark.

MARL (*s. from the* Brit.) A kind of clay, a kind of earth much uſed in ſome countries for manure.

Marl (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To manure with marl.

Marl (*v. t. a ſea term, from* marline) To faſten the ſails with marline.

MARL'BOROUGH (*s.*) A borough town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 74 miles from London.

Marl'borough (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Marlborough, made at Marlborough.

Marle (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Marl. *Dict. of A.*

Marl'ed (*p. from* marl) Manured with marl; faſtened with marline.

Marle'rium (*s. in old records*) A marlpit. *Cole.*

Marle'tum (*s. in old records*) A marlpit. *Phillips.*

Mar'lin (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The merlin, a kind of hawk. *Cole.*

MAR'LINE (*s. a ſea term*) A writhe of untwiſted hemp dipped in boiling pitch.

Mar'lineſpike (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall piece of iron uſed in faſtening ropes, an inſtrument to open the twiſt of a rope, a fid. *Johnſon.*

Mar'ling (*p. a. from* marl) Manuring with marl.

Mar'ling (*s. from the part.*) The proceſs of manuring land with marl.

Mar'ling (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The marline.

Mar'ling (*v. t. a ſea term*) Securing with marline. *Ph.*

Mar'lingſpeck (*s. an obſolete and incorrect ſpelling*) The marlineſpike. *Cole.*

MAR'LOW (*s.*) A borough town in Buckinghamſhire; it has a market on Saturday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 31 miles from London.

Mar'low (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Marlow, made at Marlow.

Marl'pit (*s. from* marl, *and* pit) A pit out of which marl is dug.

Mar'ly (*adj. from* marl) Abounding with marl, tending to marl.

MAR'MADUKE (*s.*) A man's name.

MAR'MALADE (*s. from the* French) The pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar.

Mar'malet (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Marmalade.

MARMARI'TIS (*s. in botany*) The bearsbreech.

MARMARY'GÆ (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek μαρμαρω *to ſhine*) The flaſhes of light that appear before the eyes in ſome diſorders of the head.

MAR'MOR (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Marble.

MAR'MORA (*s. plu. of* marmor) Marbles, fine marbles.

MARMORA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The bearsbreech.

Marmora'tion (*s. from* marmor) The act of laying over with marble, an incruſtation of marble. *Johnſon.*

Marmo'rean (*adj. from* marmor, *but not much uſed*) Made of marble. *Johnſon.*

Mar'morated (*adj. from* marmor) Covered with marble, incruſtated with marble. *Scott.*

MARMOREL'LA (*s. in botany*) The agrimony, the liverwort.

Marmo'reous (*adj. from* marmor) Conſiſting of marble, reſembling marble. *Scott.*

MAR'MOSET (*s. in zoology, from the* French marmouſet) A ſmall kind of monkey.

MAR'MOT, MARMOT'TO (*s. from the* Italian) The marmotte, the largeſt animal of the rat kind; it is an inhabitant of the Alps, and is about the ſize of a rabbit.

MARMOT'TE (*s. in zoology*) The largeſt animal of the rat kind.

MAR'MOZET (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The marmoſet. *Shakeſpeare.*

MARO'NEA (*s.*) A town in Greece noted for ſtrong wine.

Maro'nean (*adj. from* Maronea) Belonging to Maronea, belonging to the wine of Maronea ſaid to be ſo ſtrong as to take twenty times the quantity of water to lower it.

MA'RONIST (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of the chriſtians anciently inhabiting mount Libanus. *Scott.*

MA'RONITE (*s. a different ſpelling*) A Maroniſt. *D. of A.*

Maroo'ning (*s. the derivation is not noted*) The barbarous act of ſetting a perſon on ſhore where there are no inhabitants.

MARO'TIC (*adj. in the ſtyle of the French poetry*) Gay and merry, but ſimple and natural.

MARQUE (*s. from the* French) A repriſal, a licence of repriſals.

Mar'queſite (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The marcaſite. *Cole.*

Mar'queſs (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A marquis. *Scott.*

Mar'queſſet (*s. not much uſed*) A marchioneſs. *Scott.*

MAR'QUETRY (*s. from the* French marquetric) Chequered work, work inlaid with variegations.

MAR'QUIS (*s. from the* French) One of the ſecond order of nobility in England, a nobleman next in rank to a duke; a marchioneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mar'quiſate (*s. from* marquis) The dignity or temporalities of a marquis.

Marr (*v. t. a different ſpelling*) To mar. *Scott.*

MARR (*s. in geography*) A county or diſtrict in Scotland.

Mar'red (*p. from* mar) Hurt, ſpoiled.

Mar'rer (*s. from* mar) One that mars.

MAR'RIAGE (*s. from the* Lat. maritus *a husband*) Wedlock, the act of uniting a man and woman for life.

Mar'riage (*adj. from the ſub. often uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to wedlock.

Mar'riageable (*adj. from* marriage) Fit for marriage; capable of union.

Mar'riageableneſs (*s. from* marriageable) Fitneſs for marriage.

Mar'riagearticle (*s. from* marriage, *and* article) An article or agreement in order to marriage, a ſtipulation between the parties which is to be binding in caſe of marriage.

Mar'riagebed (*s. from* marriage, *and* bed) The bed appropriated to a man and woman on their marriage, lawful concubinage.

Mar'riagechamber (*s. from* marriage, *and* chamber) The chamber or apartment appropriated to the entertainment of the gueſts at a wedding.

Mar'riageday (*s. from* marriage, *and* day) A wedding-day, the day on which any one is married.

Mar'riagehour (*s. from* marriage, *and* hour) The time of marriage, the hour of marriage, the time of the day in which marriages may be lawfully ſolemnized.

Mar'riageportion (*s. from* marriage, *and* portion) The portion of one given in marriage.

Mar'riageſettlement (*s. from* marriage, *and* ſettlement) Marriage articles.

Mar'riagetie (*s. from* marriage, *and* tie) Wedlock, the contract of marriage.

Mar'rid (*p. obſolete, from* mar) Marred. *Chaucer.*

Mar'ried (*p. from* marry) Joined in wedlock, connubial.

Mar'ries (*s. plu. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mares. *Chaucer.*

MAR'ROQUIN (*s. in commerce*) Morocco, a kind of fine leather.

MAR'ROW (*s. from the* Sax. merg) An oleagenous ſubſtance contained in the bones. *In the Scotch dialect*, a fellow, a companion, an aſſociate.

Mar'rowbone (*s. from* marrow, *and* bone) A bone full of marrow, a bone boiled for the marrow; the knees *in droll ſtyle.*

Mar'rowfat (*s. in gardening*) A kind of large pea.

Mar'rowleſs (*adj. from* marrow) Void of marrow.

MARRUBIAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The cunila, a genus of plants.

MARRU'BIUM (*s. in botany*) The hoarhound, a genus of plants.

MAR'RY (*v. t. from the* Lat. maritor) To join a man and woman in marriage, to diſpoſe of in marriage, to take for a husband or wife.

Mar'ry (*v. int.*) To enter into the conjugal ſtate; *with* with: *as*, "*To* marry with *Nan Page.*"

Mar'rying (*p. a. from* marry) Joining a man and woman in wedlock, giving in marriage, taking a huſband or wife.

Mar'rying (*s. from the part.*) The act of joining in wedlock, the act of giving in marriage.

MARS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed god of war.

MARS (*s. in aſtronomy*) The planet whoſe orb is next below to that of Jupiter.

Mars (*s. in chymiſtry*) Iron.

Mars (*s. obſolete*) A fen, a bog. *Gibſon.*

MARSH (*s. from the* Sax. merſe) A fen, a bog, a ſwamp

MARSH'AL (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* French mareſchal) The chief officer at arms, an officer who regulates combats in liſts, one who regulates rank and order on public occaſions; a harbenger, a purſuivant.

Marſh'al (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To arrange, to put rank or order; to lead as an harbenger.

Marſh'alled (*p. from* marſhal) Arranged, put into or

Marſh'aller (*s. from* marſhal) One that arranges, that ranks in order.

Marſh'alling (*p. a. from* marſhal) Arranging, putt into rank or order.

Marſh'alſea (*s. from* marſhal) The priſon belonging the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

Marſh'alſey (*s. a different ſpelling*) The marſhalſea. *Sc*

Marſh'alſhip (*s. from* marſhal) The office of marſhal.

Marſh'elder (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of gelderroſe.

MARSH'FIELD (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire; it ha market on Tueſday, and is 104 miles from London

Marſh'field (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Marſhfi made at Marſhfield.

Marſh'ier (*adj. comp. of* marſhy) Marſhy in a gre degree.

Marſh'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* marſhy) Marſhy in the gre degree.

Mars'hill (*s. from* Mars, *and* hill) A place in the cit Athens where there was a ſtatue of Mars.

Marſh'land (*s. from* marſh, *and* land) The weſt divi of the county of Norfolk.

Marſh'mallow (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Marſh'marigold (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, flower of the plant.

Marſh'rocket (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of watercreſs.

Marſh'y (*adj. from* marſh) Boggy, wet, ſwampy; duced in marſhes.

MARSI'LEA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MAR'SUPIALE (*s. in zoology*) The opoſſum.

MARSUPIA'LIS (*s. in anatomy*) The obturator, a m cle of the thigh.

Mart (*s. from* market) A place of public traffick, a b gain, purchaſe and ſale; a licence of repriſals.

Mart (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To traffick, to buy or ſell.

MART (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mars, the god of war. *Chau*

MAR'TAGON (*s. with floriſts*) A kind of lily.

MARTE (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mars, the god of war. *Chau*

Mart'ed (*p. from* mart) Bought and ſold. *Sha*

Mart'elled (*adj. obſolete*) Hammered, beaten. *Sp*

MAR'TEN (*s. in zoology, from the* Lat. martes) A la kind of weaſel; a kind of ſwallow.

Mar'tenet (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A martinet. *S*

Mar'tern (*s. a different ſpelling*) A marten; a kin ſwallow.

Mar'terncub (*s. from* martern, *and* cub) A martin of firſt year. *Phil*

MAR'THA (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bitter) The n of a woman.

Mar'tial (*adj. from* Mars) Brave, warlike, having a like appearance, belonging to war; belonging to planet Mars; having the parts or properties of i

Mar'tialiſt (*s. from* martial) A warrior, a fighter.

Mar'tialneſs (*s. from* martial) The ſtate of being like. *S*

Mar'tilmas (*s. an old ſpelling*) Martinmas. *Tu*

Mar'tilmasbeef (*s. from* Martilmas, *and* beef) Beef ſa and dried about Martinmas. *S*

MAR'TIN (*s. from the* French martinet) A kind ſwallow.

MAR'TIN (*s.*) A man's name.

MAR'TINET (*s. from the* French) A kind of ſwallow

MAR'TINGAL (*s. from the* French martingale) A of leather running between a horſe's legs faſtene one end to the girth, and at the other to the band of the bridle.

Mar'tinmas (*s. from* Martin *and* maſs) The fea St. Martin, the eleventh of November.

Mar'tinmasbeef (*s. from* Martinmas *and* beef) Beef ſa and dried about Martinmas.

Martinmasday (*s. from* Martinmas *and* day) eleventh day of November.

Mar'tira (*s. obſolete*) Martyrdom, torment. *Ch*

Mar'tlemas (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Martinmas.

Mar'tlet (*s. a different ſpelling*) A martinet, a kin ſwallow. *Dry*

Mart'net (*s. a ſea term*) A ſmall line faſtened to the le of a ſail.

Mar'trid (*adj. obſolete*) Martyred. *Cha*

MARTYN'IA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MAR'TYR (*s. from the* Greek *μαρτυς a witneſs*) One by death bears witneſs to the truth, one who ſu death for the cauſe of virtue or religion.

Mar'tyr (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To put to death for herence to the cauſe of virtue or religion.

tyrdom (*s. from* martyr) The death of a martyr, e honour of ſuffering for the cauſe of virtue or re- gion.

tyred (*p. from* martyr) Put to death for bearing a ſtimony to the truth.

ty′ria (*s. from* martyr) A figure in rhetoric in which e ſpeaker brings his own experience in proof of hat he advances.

tyring (*p. a. from* martyr) Putting to death for aring a teſtimony to the truth.

tyrize (*v. t. from* martyr) To put to death on the count of religion, to put to death for a teſtimony the truth. *Scott.*

tyrized (*p. from* martyrize) Martyred.

tyrizing (*p. a. from* martyrize) Martyring.

tyrol′ogiſt (*s. from* martyrology) A writer of marty- ology.

RTYROL′OGY (*s. from the* Greek μαςτυς *a martyr,* nd λογος *a deſcription*) A regiſter of martyrs.

R′VEL (*s. from the* French *marveille*) A wonder, mething unaccountable.

′vel (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To wonder, to be aſto- iſhed; *with* at, *as* "*The army* marvelled at *it.*"

′vel (*s. in botany*) A kind of flower; the jalap.

′vellous (*adj. from* marvel) Wonderful, ſtrange, oniſhing; ſurpaſſing credit.

′vellous ((*s. from the adj.*) That which exceeds pro- bility. "*It borders on the* marvellous."

′velloufly (*adv. from* marvellous) Wonderfully, angely.

′velloufneſs (*s. from* marvellous) Wonderfulneſs, a- niſhingneſs.

RUM (*s. in botany*) The maſtic.

RY (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bitter) The name of woman.

′y (*s. obſolete*) Marrow. *Chaucer.*

rygold (*s. a different ſpelling*) The marigold *Dict. of A.*

rygroſs (*s.*) A German coin in value ſomething ore than a penny.

RYLAND (*s. in geography*) One of the American lonies; it lies between Penſylvania and Virginia.

cara′de (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A maſquerade. *Cole.*

CHIL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* to give inſtruction title of ſeveral of the pſalms of David.

CLES (*s. in heraldry*) Maſhes, maculæ, ſpots; a nd of lozenges.

CULINE (*s. from the* Lat. maſculinus) Male, virile, ſembling man, belonging to a male; denoting the nder in grammar generally appropriated to the male nd.

culine (*s. from the adj.*) The gender in grammar mmonly appropriated to the male kind.

culinely (*adv. from* maſculine) In a maſculine anner, in a manner ſuited to a man.

culineneſs (*s. from* maſculine) The ſtate or quality being maſculine.

(*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A maze, a whim, a fancy. *Ch.*

H (*s. from the* Dutch mache, *but not ſo common a ſpel-* g) A meſh, the ſpace between the threads of a net.

H (*s from the* French maſcher) A mixture for a rſe, any thing beaten together into a confuſed body.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To beat into a confuſed maſs, mix water and malt together in brewing.

H′AM (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on eſday, and is 219 miles from London.

′am (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Maſham, made Maſham.

′ed ((*p. from* maſh) Beaten into a confuſed maſs.

′ing (*p. a. from* maſh) Beating into a confuſed maſs, xing water and malt in brewing.

′ingtub (*s. from* maſhing *and* tub) The tub in ich water and malt is mixed for brewing.

′tub (*s. a different ſpelling*) A maſhing-tub.

′vat (*s. from* maſh *and* vat) A maſhing-tub.

d (*adj. obſolete*) Amazed, aſtoniſhed, confuſed. *Ch.*

dneſs (*s. obſolete from* maſid) Amazement, confu- n. *Chaucer.*

n (*v. int. obſolete*) To doat, to rave, to be in con- ion. *Chauc.*

K (*s. from the* French maſque) A cover to conceal face, a viſor; a pretence, a ſubterfuge; a feſtive ertainment, a revel, a looſe dramatic performance.

(*v. t. from the ſub.*) To diſguiſe by putting on a or, to cover, to hide.

(*v. int.*) To revel, to put on a diſguiſe.

′ed (*p. from* mask) Diſguiſed, concealed, covered,

′er (*s. from* mask) One that revels in a mask.

ewd (*adj. an old word*) Fortified, fenced. *Cole.*

ies (*s. a cant word*) The maſs. "*By the* maskies."

Mask′ing (*p. a. from* mask) Diſguiſing by mask, covering, hiding.

Mas′lin (*s. from the* French mêler *to mix*) Mixed corn, wheat and rye mixed together.

Mas′linfar (*s. an old word*) A kind of food made of wheat and rye ſteeped in water. *Scott.*

MA′SON (*s. from the* French) A builder with ſtone and mortar.

Ma′ſonry (*s. from* maſon) The work done by a maſon, the craft of a maſon.

MAS′ORAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* tradition) A critical work containing remarks on the verſes, words and vowel points of the Hebrew text.

Mas′orite (*s. from* Maſorah) One of the Jewiſh rabbies who under Eſdras the ſcribe were ſuppoſed to have purged the text of the Hebrew bible from thoſe corruptions which had crept into it during the Babyloniſh captivity.

MASQUE (*s. from the* French) A mask, a cover for the face.

Maſque (*s. in architecture*) A piece of ſculpture repreſenting ſome hideous form uſed to fill up ſome vacancy or adorn ſome part of a building.

Maſquera′de (*s. from* maſque) A diverſion in which the company appear in masks; a diſguiſe.

Maſquera′de (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To go in diſguiſe, to aſſemble in masks.

Masquera′der (*s. from* maſquerade) One who appears in a mask, one who frequents maſquerades.

Maſquera′ding (*p. a. from* maſquerade) Appearing in a mask, frequenting maſquerades.

MAS′REKAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that whiſtles) The name of a city. *Gen.* 36.

MASS (*s. from the* Lat. maſſa) A lump, a body, a large quantity, a bulk, a vaſt body, an indiſtinct aſſemblage, the whole of any thing taken in general.

MASS (*s. from the* Lat. miſſa) The ſervice of the Roman church.

MASS (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To celebrate the ſervice of the Roman church.

Maſs (*s. with ſurgeons*) An inſtrument uſed with the trepan. *Scott.*

MAS′SACUSET (*s. in geography*) One principal ſubdiviſion of New England; it lies between New Hampſhire and Connecticut.

MAS′SACRE (*s. from the* French) A carnage, a ſlaughter, indiſcriminate deſtruction of the human ſpecies; murder.

Mas′sacre (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To butcher, to ſlaughter, to deſtroy indiſcriminately.

Maſs′acred (*p. from* maſſacre) Butchered, deſtroyed, murdered.

Maſs′acring (*p. a. from* maſſacre) Butchering, deſtroying, murdering.

MAS′SALE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* temptation) The name of a place. *Exod.* 17.

MASSA′LIAN (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a ſect who held that perſons ought always to be at prayers.

Mas′seday (*s. obſolete*) A holiday, a day in which maſs is celebrated with more than common ſolemnity. *Chauc.*

Mas′ses (*s. in painting*) the principal lights and ſhades of a picture. *Scott.*

MAS′SETER (*s. from the* Greek *μασσαομαι to chew*) A muſcle of the lower jaw.

MAS′SICOT (*s. in medicine*) The ceruſs calcined.

Mas′sineſs (*s. from* maſſy) Weight, bulk, ponderoſity.

Mas′sive (*adj. from* maſs, *nearly obſolete*) Maſſy, heavy, weighty. *Dryden.*

Mas′siveneſs (*s. from* maſſive) Maſſineſs, weight, bulk. *Hakewell.*

Mas′soned (*adj. in heraldry*) Maſſonne, repreſented in the manner of a ſtone wall.

Maſſonne′ (*adj. in heraldry*) Repreſented in the manner of a ſtone wall.

MAS′SORA (*s. a different ſpelling*) The Maſorah, a book containing the criticiſms of the Maſorites on the Hebrew text of the bible. *Dict. of Arts.*

Mas′sorites (*s. a different ſpelling*) The Maſorites, the authors of the Maſorah.

Mas′sy (*adj. from* maſs) Heavy, weighty, bulky, contenuous.

MAST (*s. from the* Sax. mæſt) The fruit of the oak, the fruit of the beach.

MAST (*s. a ſea term from the* French) The long pole to which the ſail is fixed.

Maſt′ed (*adj. from* maſt) Furniſhed with a maſt.

MAS′TER (*s. from the* Lat. magiſter) One who has a ſervant, a director, a governor; an owner, a proprietor, a lord, a ruler, a chief, a head; one who teaches, a man eminently ſkilled in matters of ſcience, a title

or

or degree in the univerſities; a young gentleman, a compellation of reſpect.

Maſ'ter (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To rule, to govern; to conquer, to overpower; to execute with ſkill.

Maſ'ter (*adj. from the ſub. much uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to a maſter, chief, principal.

Maſ'terbuilder (*s. from* maſter *and* builder) An architect.

Maſ'terdom (*s. from* maſter, *but not much uſed*) Dominion, rule. *Shakeſpeare.*

Maſ'tered (*p. from* maſter) Subdued, conquered.

Maſ'tergunner (*s. from* maſter *and* gunner) The chief gunner.

Maſ'terhand (*s. from* maſter *and* hand) A ſkilful artificer, one eminently ſkilled in any art.

Maſ'terjeſt (*s. from* maſter *and* jeſt) A principal jeſt. *Hud.*

Maſ'tering (*p. a. from* maſter) Subduing, conquering.

Maſ'terkey (*s. from* maſter *and* key) A key that opens many locks of which the ſubordinate key opens only one.

Maſ'terleaver (*s. from* maſter *and* leave) One that deſerts his maſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Maſ'terleſs (*adj. from* maſter) Wanting a maſter, having no owner; ungoverned, unſubdued.

Maſ'terlineſs (*s. from* maſterly) The ſtate or quality of being eminently ſkilful, dexterity, ſkill.

Maſ'terly (*adj. from* maſter) Suitable to a maſter, artful, ſkilful; proud, imperious.

Maſ'terly (*adv. from the adj.*) In a maſterly manner.

Maſ'terpiece (*s. from* maſter *and* piece) A capital performance, a chief excellence.

Maſ'terſhip (*s. from* maſter) Dominion, rule, power; ſuperiority, eminence; the chief work; ſkill, knowledge; a title of ironical reſpect. "*What news with your* maſterſhip?"

Maſ'terſinew (*s. from* maſter *and* ſinew) The large ſinew of a horſe's leg.

Maſ'terſtring (*s. from* maſter *and* ſtring) A principal ſtring.

Maſ'terſtroke (*s. from* maſter *and* ſtroke) A capital performance.

Maſ'terteeth (*s. from* maſter *and* teeth) The principal teeth.

Maſ'terwort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Maſ'tery (*s. from* maſter) Dominion, rule, ſuperiority, preeminence; ſkill, an attainment of ſkill or power.

Maſt'ful (*adj. from* maſt) Abounding with maſt, abounding in the fruit of the oak and beech.

MAS'TICADOUR (*s. in the manage*) A kind of bit.

MASTICA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. maſtico *to chew*) The act of chewing.

MAS'TICATORY (*s. from the* Lat. maſtico *to chew*) A form of medicine to be chewed and not ſwallowed.

MAS'TIC (*s. from the* French) A kind of gum, a kind of mortar or cement; a kind of plant, the lentisk. *D. of A.*

Maſ'tich (*s. from* maſtic, *and the more common ſpelling*) A kind of gum, a kind of mortar and cement.

MASTICHI'NA (*s. in botany*) The morum, the maſtic.

Maſ'ticine (*adj. from* maſtic) Belonging to the maſtic. *Co.*

Maſ'tick (*s. a different ſpelling*) Maſtich. *Scott.*

MAS'TICOT (*s. a different ſpelling*) The maſſicot, a kind of yellow colour uſed in painting.

MAS'TIFF (*s. from the* French maſtin) A dog of the largeſt ſize, a dog kept to watch the houſe.

MAS'TIGADOUR (*s. in the manage*) A kind of bit.

Maſti'nus (*s. in old records*) A maſtiff.

Maſ'tirſhip (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Maſterſhip, a myſtery. *Chaucer.*

Maſt'leſs (*adj. from* maſt) Void of a maſt, bearing no maſt.

MAST'LIN (*s. from the* French maſcellane) Wheat and rye mixed together, mixed corn.

Maſt'ling (*adj. obſolete*) Shining, glittering. *Chaucer.*

MASTOIDE'I (*s. in anatomy*) The mammillares.

MASTOI'DES (*s. in anatomy*) The muſcles ariſing from the neck bone and terminating in the mammillary proceſſes.

MAS'TOS (*s. in ſurgery and botany, but not much uſed*) A breaſt, a pap, a dug; a kind of plant good for diſorders of the breaſt.

Maſ'trake (*s. from* maſtruca) A furred garment much worn by the Scythians. *Cole.*

Maſ'trie (*s. obſolete*) A myſtery, a magiſtracy, a maſterly ſtroke. *Chaucer.*

MASTRU'CA (*s. from the* Lat.) A furred garment, the maſtrake. *Phillips.*

Maſu'ra (*s. in old records*) An old decayed houſe, a wall, the ruins of a building; a certain quantity of land.

MAT (*s. from the* Lat. matta) A texture of ſedge or ruſhes.

Mat (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cover with mats, to twiſt together, to join like a mat.

Mat (*v. int.*) To grow thick together.

Mat'achin (*s. from the* French) An old dance.

MAT'ADORE (*s. from the* Spaniſh matador *to mur*
A hand of cards ſo called from its efficacy againſt
adverſe player.

MATÆOL'OGY (*s. a correct ſpelling*) Mateology. *S*

MATÆOTECH'NY (*s. a correct ſpelling*) Mateote
ny. *S*

Mat'agot (*s. in zoology*) A kind of ape.

Mat'aſſin (*s. a different ſpelling*) The matachin, a kin
old dance. *Phil*

MATCH (*s. perhaps from the* Lat. mico *to ſhine*)
thing that catches fire, a bit of ſome combuſt
matter dipped in brimſtone.

MATCH (*s. from the* Greek μαχη *a fight*) A conteſ
game, any thing in which there is a trial of ſkill.

MATCH (*s. from the* Sax. maca) One equal to anoth
one that ſuits or tallies with another, a marriage,
to be married.

Match (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To equal, to ſuit, to ma
to give in marriage.

Match (*v. int.*) To tally, to be proportionate, to mar
with with, *as* "*Let tigers* match with *hinds.*"

Match'able (*adj. from* match) Suitable, correſpond
fit to be joined.

Match'ed (*p. from* match) Equalled, ſuited, married.

Match'ing (*p. a. from* match) Suiting, equalling, j
ing together, marrying; fumigating with a match

Matching (*s. from* match) A ſort of combed wool;
method of preparing veſſels for wine and other liqu
by a kind of fumigation.

Match'leſs (*adj. from* match) Having no equal, peerl

Match'leſsly (*adv. from* matchleſs) In a manner no
be equalled.

Match'leſsneſs (*s. from* matchleſs) The ſtate of be
matchleſs.

Match'maker (*s. from* match *and* make) One who
trives marriages; one who makes matches to burn

Match'making (*adj. from* match *and* make) The a
contriving marriages; the act of making matche
burn.

MATE (*s. from the* Sax. maca) A huſband, a wif
companion, one that ſails in the ſame ſhip, one
eats at the ſame table; the ſecond in ſubordinatio
command; the male or female of animals.

Mate (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To match, to marry, to eq
to oppoſe.

MATE (*v. t. from the* French natter, *but not much*
To confound, to ſubdue, to cruſh. *Shakeſp*

Mate (*adj. obſolete*) Pined, conſumed, daunted. *Cha*

Ma'ted (*p. from* mate) Matched as man and wife;
founded, ſubdued. *Shakeſp*

Ma'telot (*s. a ſea term*) A boatman, a ſeaman.

Mat'elotage (*s. from* matelot) The hire of a ſhi
boat.

MATEOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek ματαιος *vain,*
λογος *a deſcription*) A vain enquiry, an over cu
ſearch.

MATEOTECH'NY (*s. from the* Greek ματαιος *vain,*
τεχνια *a ſcience*) A vain or unprofitable ſcience.

MA'TER (*s. from the* Latin) A mother.

MA'TER (*s. in anatomy*) The membrane that cover
cerebellum.

MATE'RIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Matter, the ſubſtan
which any thing conſiſts.

Mate'rial (*adj. from* materia) Conſiſting of matter,
poreal; important, momentous, eſſential.

Mate'rial (*s. chiefly uſed in the plur. from the adj.*)
ſubſtance of which any thing is made, a conſti
part.

Mate'rialiſm (*s. from* materia) The doctrine of ma
liſts.

Mate'rialiſt (*s. from* materia) One who denies ſpi
ſubſtances, one who holds that all beings are ma

Material'ity (*s. from* material) Materialneſs, ma
exiſtence.

Mate'rially (*adv. from* material) In a ſtate of m
actually; importantly, eſſentially.

Mate'rialneſs (*s. from* material) The ſtate of bein
terial.

MATE'RIATE (*adj. from the* Lat. materiatus) Con
of matter.

Mate'riate (*s. from the adj.*) That which is ma
matter, the thing conſtituted. "*The matter*
materiate". *Jo*

Mate'riat[illegible] (*adj. from* materia) Conſiſting of m
compoſed of matter.

Materia'tion (*s. from* materia) The act of forming
ter. *B*

Mater'nal (*adj. from* mater) Motherly, befitting
ther. *Mater*

er'nity (*s. from* mater) The relation or character of mother.

T'FELON (*s. in botany*) A kind of wild knapweed.

h (*s. in agriculture*) A mowing, that which is cut one mowing.

TH'EMA (*s. from the* Greek μανθανω *to learn*) The athematics.

thema'tic (*adj. from* mathema) Belonging to the athematics, conſidered according to the doctrine of he mathematics.

themat'ical (*adj. from* mathematic) Mathematic, belonging to the mathematics.

themat'ically (*adv. from* mathematical) In a mathematical manner, according to the laws of the mathematics.

themati'cian (*s. from* mathematic) One skilled in the athematics.

themat'ics (*s. from* mathematic) The ſcience of numers and magnitudes, the ſcience which refers to every hing capable of being meaſured or numbered.

TH'ESIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

TH'ESIS (*s. from the* Greek) The mathematics, the octrine of the mathematics.

THIL'DIS (*s.*) The name of a woman.

THU'RINS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſociety of the religious founded by pope Innocent for redeeming hriſtians from Turkiſh ſlavery.

TIL'DA (*s.*) The name of a woman.

'TIN (*s. from the* French matin) The morning. *Sh.*

'tin (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the morning, ſed in the morning.

'ins (*s. plu. from* matin) Morning prayer, morning orſhip.

tire (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Matter. *Chaucer.*

TRA'ICUM (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of ſtrainer, a ttle bag uſed as a ſtrainer.

TRA'LES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feaſt obſerved by he Roman matrons in honour of the goddeſs Matuta.

T'RASS (*s. in chymiſtry*) A kind of glaſs veſſel for igeſtion and diſtillation.

'TRI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* rain) A man's name.

TRICA'LIA (*s. with phyſicians*) Medicines for diſorders of the womb.

TRICA'LIA (*s. in botany*) The featherfew.

'rice (*s. from* matrix) The womb, a mould, that which gives form to ſomething incloſed as in a womb.

'rices (*s. with dyers*) The firſt or ſimple colours of which the other colours are formed.

T'RICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. mater *mother, and* cædo *kill*) The act of killing a mother, one who kills his other.

TRIC'ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A liſt, a roll in which he names of perſons are entered.

tric'ulate (*v. t. from* matricula) To admit as a member of a univerſity, to admit into a ſociety by ſetting own the name.

tric'ulate (*s. from the verb.*) One who is matriculated.

tric'ulated (*p. from* matriculate) Entered as a member of a univerſity, entered in any ſociety by having he name enrolled.

tric'ulating (*p. a. from* matriculate) Admitting as a ember of a univerſity, admitting into any ſociety y regiſtering the name.

ricula'tion (*s. from* matriculate) The act of matriculating.

trimo'nial (*adj. from* matrimony) Belonging to marage, ſuitable to marriage; connubial, hymeneal.

trimo'nially (*adv. from* matrimonial) According to he laws of matrimony.

T'RIMONY (*s. from the* Lat. matrimonium, *or* mater *mother*) Marriage, nuptials, the contract of man and ife.

'riſate (*v. int. from the* Lat. mater *mother*) To put on he mother, to imitate the mother. *Scott.*

'TRIX (*s. from the* Lat.) The womb, the place where y thing is generated or formed.

'TRIX (*s. in botany*) The pith, the heart of a lant. *Scott.*

'TRON (*s. from the* Lat. matrona) An elderly lady, an d woman.

'ronal (*adj. from* matron) Suitable to a matron, conſtituting a matron.

TRONA'LIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The feaſt of the atrons.

'ronly (*adj. from* matron) Elderly, ancient.

ro'ſs (*s. in the train of artillery*) A kind of ſoldier ho is an aſſiſtant to the maſter gunner.

TT (*s. a correct ſpelling from the* Lat. matta) A at. *Scott.*

TA (*s.*) The name of an idol. *Phillips.*

Mat'tadore (*s. a different ſpelling*) Matadore. *Dict. of Ar.*

MAT'TAGESS (*s. in ornithology*) The greater butcher bird.

MAT'TAU (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a gift) A man's name.

MATTATHI'AS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the gift of the Lord) A man's name.

Mat'ted (*p. from* mat) Interwoven in the manner of a mat, grown cloſe together.

MAT'TER (*s. from the* Lat. materia) Body, ſubſtance, that of which any thing is made; an affair, a buſineſs, a thing treated of; the whole, the very thing ſuppoſed; a dimenſion, a ſpace nearly computed; pus, a purulent diſcharge from a wound.

Mat'ter (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To import, to be of conſequence; to generate pus.

Mat'ter (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To regard, to pay attention to.

Mat'tery (*adj. from* matter) Generating matter, purulent.

MAT'THAT (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a gift) A man's name.

MAT'THEW (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* given) A man's name; the title of one of the goſpels.

MATTHI'AS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the gift of God) A man's name.

MATTHIA'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Mat'ting (*p. a. from* mat) Covering with mats, growing thick together.

Mat'ting (*s. from the part.*) Mats, the texture of which mats are made.

Mat'tins (*s. a different ſpelling*) Matins, morning prayers, the firſt canonical hour.

MAT'TOCK (*s. from the* Sax. mattuc) A kind of pickax, an inſtrument to dig with, a kind of hoe.

MAT'TRESS (*s. from the* French matras) A kind of quilt to lie on.

MATU'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed goddeſs of ripe corn.

MAT'URANT (*s. from the* Lat. maturo *to ripen*) A medicine to promote the ſuppuration of tumors.

MATURAN'TIA (*s. plu. with phyſicians*) Maturants. *Sc.*

MAT'URATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. maturo *to ripen*) To haſten, to ripen.

Mat'urate (*v. int.*) To grow ripe.

Mat'urated (*p. from* mature) Haſtened, ripened.

Mat'urating (*p. a. from* maturate) Haſtening, ripening.

Matura'tion (*s. from* maturate) The act of ripening, the ſtate of growing ripe; a ſuppuration.

Mat'urative (*adj. from* maturate) Ripening, conducive to ripeneſs; tending to ſuppuration.

MATU'RE (*v. t. from the* Lat. maturo *to ripen*) To advance to ripeneſs, to ripen, to bring to maturity.

Matu're (*adj. from the verb*) Ripe, perfected by time; brought near to completion; well digeſted, fit for execution; *with* of, *as* "Mature of *age*".

Matu'red (*p. from* mature) Advanced to ripeneſs, brought to maturity.

Matu'rely (*adv. from* mature) Ripely, completely; early, ſoon; with deliberate counſel.

Matu'ring (*p. a. from* mature) Advancing to perfection, bringing to maturity.

Matu'rity (*s. from* Mature) Ripeneſs, completion.

MATU'TA (*s. in heathen mythology*) Aurora, the goddeſs of the morning.

Matutil'ia (*s. from* Matuta) The feaſts inſtituted in honour of Matuta.

Matu'tinal (*adj. from* matuta) Matutine *Cole.*

Ma'tutine (*adj. from* Matuta) Belonging to Matuta, belonging to the morning. *Phillips.*

MAUD (*s.*) The name of a woman, Matilda.

Maud'le (*v. t. from the* picture of Magdalen) To put out of order, to beſot, to make half drunk. *Phillips.*

Maud'led (*p. from* maudle) Half drunk, tipſy, confuſed with drinking.

MAUD'LIN (*s. from* Magdalen) The name of a woman.

Maud'lin (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Maud'lin (*adj. from* maudle) Drunk, fuddled.

Maud'ling (*p. a. from* maudle) Getting half drunk, diſordering with drink; drunken, fuddled. *Southern.*

MAU'GRE (*adj. from the* French maigré, *but now grown nearly obſolete*) Notwithſtanding, in ſpite of.

Mau'gre (*s. obſolete*) Diſgrace, ill will. *Chaucer.*

MAVIET'TE (*s. from the* French, *but not uſed*) A thruſh. *Phillips.*

MA'VIS (*s. from the* French mauvis, *but now grown obſolete*) A thruſh, a well known ſinging bird. *Bacon.*

Ma'viſe (*s. obſolete*) A thruſh; a buſhel. *Chaucer.*

MAUL (*v. t. from the* Lat. malleus *a hammer*) To beat, to bruiſe, to hurt in a coarſe and butcherly manner.

MAUL (*s. from the* Lat. malleus *a hammer*) A heavy hammer.

Maul′ed (*s. from* maul) Beaten, bruiſed.

Maul′ing (*p. a. from* maul) Beating, bruiſing.

Maul′kin (*s. a different ſpelling*) A malkin, a kind of mop to ſweep an oven; a ſcarecrow. *Scott.*

Maul′ſtick (*s. from* maul, *and* ſtick) The ſtick on which painters reſt their hand in working.

MAUM (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſoft, brittle ſtone.

Mau′met (*s. an old ſpelling*) Mahomet; an idol, a falſe god. *Chaucer.*

Mau′metrie (*s. obſolete*) Mahometaniſm; idolatry. *Ch.*

Mau′mette (*s. an old ſpelling*) Mahomet; an idol, a falſe god. *Chaucer.*

MAUND (*s. from the* Sax. maud) A hand basket.

Maund′ment (*s. obſolete*) A command. *Chaucer.*

MAUND′ER (*v. int. from the* French maudire) To grumble, to murmur; to be ſaucy. *Wiſeman.*

Maund′erer (*s. from* maunder) A murmurer, a grumbler. *Johnſon.*

Maund′ering (*p. a. from* maunder) Murmuring, grumbling. *Wiſeman.*

Maun′dy (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Mandy.

Maun′dythurſday (*s. a different ſpelling*) Mandythurſday.

MAU′RICE (*s.*) A man's name.

MAUROCE′NIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MAUSOLÆ′UM (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A mauſoleum. *Scott.*

MAUSOLE′UM (*s. from the* Lat.) The famous tomb of Mauſolus, reckoned one of the wonders of the world; a pompous ſepulchral monument.

MAU′SOLUS (*s.*) A man's name.

Mau′ther (*s. a local word*) A little girl. *Phillips.*

MAW (*s. from the* Sax. maga) The ſtomach of animals, the ſtomach in contemptuous or droll ſtyle; the craw of birds.

Maw′kiſh (*adj. from* maw) Apt to offend the ſtomach, producing a kind of ſickneſs.

Maw′kiſhneſs (*s. from* mawkiſh) Aptneſs to cauſe a nauſea.

Mawks (*s. a colloquial word*) A dirty ſlut, a ſlattern.

Maw′lin (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Maudlin, half drunk. *S.*

Mawm (*s. a contraction of* mawmet) A mammet. *Johnſ.*

MAW′MET (*s. a different ſpelling*) A mammet, a puppet; an idol; *but this ſenſe is now grown obſolete.*

Maw′metry (*s. from* mawmet) Idolatry, the worſhip of idols.

Maw′miſh (*adj. from* mawm) Fooliſh, idle, nauſeous.

Maw′worm (*s. from* maw *and* worm) A ſtomach worm, a worm that breeds in the ſtomach.

MAWS (*s.*) A borough town in Cornwall; it has no market, ſends two members to parliament, and is 267 miles from London.

MAXIL′LA (*s. in anatomy*) the jaw bone.

Maxil′lar (*adj. from* maxilla) belonging to the jaw bone.

MAXIL′LARIS (*s. in anatomy*) A gland of the conglomerate kind, ſituate under the jaw bone.

Maxil′lary (*adj. from* maxilla) Belonging to the maxilla, pertaining to the jaw bone.

MAX′IM (*s. from the* Lat. maximum *the principle*) A genuine principle, a leading truth.

MAXIMIL′IAN (*s.*) A man's name.

MAX′IMUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The greateſt poſſible, the greateſt number or quantity that can ariſe from any particular data.

MAY (*s. from the* Lat. Maius) The fifth month of the year, the boundary of ſpring and ſummer; the early or gay part of life.

May (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To gather flowers on a May morning.

May (*v. int. a ſign of the potential mode*) To have power to, to be permitted to; to be poſſible, to be by chance; to be deſirous of, to expreſs deſire. "May *the king live.*"

May (*s. a cant word from the month in which it appears*) The bloſſom of the white thorn.

May (*adj. from the ſub. much uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to the month of May.

May′be (*adv. from* may, *and* be) Perhaps. "Maybe *you will not have me.*"

May′bug (*s. from* May, *and* bug) The chaffer.

May′buſh (*s. from* May, *and* buſh) The name of an herb.

May′day (*s. from* May, *and* day) The firſt of May.

May′denhode (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The ſtate of being a maid. *Chaucer.*

May′flower (*s. from* May, *and* flower) The name of a plant.

May′fly (*s. from* May, *and* fly) The name of an inſe

May′game s. *from* May, *and* game) A diverſion, a ſ a ſport on the firſt of May.

May′ham (*s. a law term*) A maim, a hurt.

May′ing (*p. a. from* May) Gathering flowers on a morning.

May′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of gathering flo on a May morning.

Mayl (*v. t. in falconry*) To pinion.

Mayl′ed (*p. from* mayl) Pinioned.

May′lily (*s. from* May, *and* lily) The lily of the vall

Mayl′ing (*p. a. from* mayl) Pinioning, taking off firſt joint of a wing.

May′morn (*s. from* May, *and* morn) A morning in month of May; the early or gay part of life.

May′morning (*s. from* May, *and* morning) A mor in May, a fine pleaſant morning in May.

May′nour (*s. an old law term*) The act of taking a what has been ſtolen.

MAY′O (*s.*) A county in Ireland in the province of naught.

MAY′OR (*s. from the* Lat. major *greater*) The chief giſtrate of a corporation.

May′oralty (*s. from* mayor) The office of a mayor; time in which any one ſerves the office of mayor.

May′oreſs (*s. from* mayor) The wife of a mayor.

May′pole (*s. from* May, *and* pole) A pole dreſſed with flowers, to be danced about on the firſt of a tall girl.

May′weed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MA′ZA (*s. from the* Greek, *but not uſed*) Flummer kind of haſty pudding. *Phi*

MAZ′ARD (*s. from the* French maſchoire) The jaw.

Maz′arine (*s. in cookery*) A particular manner of dre fowls; a little diſh ſet in a larger.

Maz′arineblue (*s.*) A deep blue colour.

MA′ZE (*s. from the* Dutch miſſen *to miſtake*) A labyri a place full of intricate windings; confuſion of thou perplexity.

Maze (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To confuſe, to bewilder.

Ma′zed (*p. from* maze) Confuſed, bewildered.

Ma′zeline ((*s. obſolete*) A mazer, a maple cup. *Cha*

Ma′zement (*s. from* maze) Amazement.

MA′ZER (*s. in botany, from the* Dutch maeſſer) A cup, a kind of drinking bowl.

Maz′ing (*p. a. from* maze) Confuſing, bewildering

MAZ′ORAH (*s. a different ſpelling*) The maſſora. *D.*

Ma′zy (*adj. from* maze) Confuſed, perplexed, full tricate windings.

Maz′zard (*s. a local word*) A kind of cherry.

MAZ′ZAROTH (*s. from* the Chaldee) The zodiac, twelve ſigns of the zodiac.

Me (*pron. the accuſative caſe of* I) Myſelf.

Mea′cock (*s. of uncertain derivation*) An effeminate an uxorious man.

Mea′cock (*adj. from the ſub.*) Tame, timorous, ardly.

MEAD (*s. from the* Sax. meade) A kind of wine ma water and honey.

MEAD (*s. from the* Sax. meade) A kind of rich or ground, a meadow.

Mead′ow (*s. from* mead) A rich paſture ground gen lying near a river or brook.

Mead′ow (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to rich paſ

Mead′owparſnip (*s. in botany*) The name of a plan

Mead′owſaffron (*s. in botany*) The name of a plan colchicum.

Mead′owſweet (*s. in botany*) The name of a plan ulmaſia.

Meag (*s. a different ſpelling*) A meak.

MEA′GER (*adj. from the* Lat. macer) Lean, poor, gry.

Mea′ger (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make lean.

Mea′gered (*p. from* meager) Made lean, impoveri *with* with: *as*, "*A man* meagered with *long w ing.*"

Meag′erer (*adj. comp. of* meager) Meager in a g degree.

Meag′ereſt (*adj. ſup. of* meager) Meager in the g degree.

Mea′gerly (*adv. from* meager) Leanly, poorly.

Mea′gerneſs (*s. from* meager) Leanneſs, want of ſcantineſs, barrenneſs.

Meak (*s. in husbandry*) An inſtrument for cutting a hook with a long handle.

Meal (*s. from the* Sax. male) The act of eating at time, a ſufficient quantity of food for one time; a fragment.

Meal (*s. from the* Sax. malewe) Ground corn, the part of corn when ground.

al (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſprinkle, to ſprinkle with meal.

al'ed (*p. from* meal) Sprinkled, ſprinkled with meal, covered with meal.

al'ier (*adj. comp. of* mealy) Mealy in a greater degree.

al'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* mealy) Mealy in the greateſt degree.

al'ineſs (*s. from* mealy) The ſtate of being mealy.

al'ing (*p. a. from* meal) Sprinkling, covering with meal.

al'man (*s. from* meal, *and* man) One that deals in meal.

al'rent (*s. from* meal, *and* rent) A rent formerly paid in meal. *Phillips.*

als (*s. a local word*) The ſhelves or banks of ſand on the ſea coaſts. *Phillips.*

al'tide (*s. obſolete, from* meal, *and* tide) Meal time, dinner time. *Chaucer.*

al'time (*s. from* meal, *and* time) The time in which people generally take their meals.

al'y (*adj. from* meal) Having the qualities of meal, ſprinkled with meal, beſprinkled with any thing reſembling meal.

al'ymouthed (*adj. from* mealy, *and* mouth) Soft-mouthed, baſhful, reſtrained in ſpeech.

al'ymouthedneſs (*s. from* mealymouthed) Reſtraint of ſpeech, baſhfulneſs.

al'ytree (*s. in botany*) The wild vine.

EAN (*adj. from the* Sax. mœne) Void of dignity, low born; ungenerous, baſe, contemptible.

EAN (*s. from the* French moyen) A medium, a middle ſtate; an interval, an intervening ſpace; a meaſure, an inſtrument, any thing uſed in order to accompliſh ſome end or purpoſe. "*I'll deviſe a* mean *to draw the Moor.*" *But in this ſenſe the word is moſt uſed in the plural*, and moſt properly with a pronoun of the ſame number: "*By* this means." *Sprat.* "*By* theſe means *I ſhall gain my purpoſe.*" "*By all means*," without doubt, without fail. "*By no means*," not at all, not in any degree.

EAN (*v. int. from the* Dutch meanen) To intend, to purpoſe, to have in the mind.

an (*v. t.*) To purpoſe, to deſign, to intend, to underſtand.

EAN'DER (*s. a different ſpelling*) The Mæander, a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding courſe; a maze, a labyrinth, a perplexed affair.

an'der (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To wind, to run with a ſerpentine courſe.

an'dering (*p. a. from* meander) Running with a ſerpentine courſe, winding.

an'drous (*adj. from* meander) Winding, full of intricate windings.

a'nels (*s. in the manage*) Small black or red ſpots in a horſe of a white or light grey colour.

a'ner (*adj. comp. of* mean) Mean in a greater degree.

a'neſt (*adj. ſup. of* mean) Mean in the greateſt degree.

a'ning (*p. a. from* mean) Intending, purpoſing.

a'ning (*s. from the part.*) An intention, a purpoſe, the habitual intention, the ſenſe, that which is to be underſtood.

an'liche (*adj. obſolete*) Moderate, mild. *Chaucer.*

an'ly (*adv. from* mean) Without dignity, without generoſity, without reſpect; moderately, baſely, deſpicably.

an'neſs (*s. from* mean) Want of excellence, want of dignity; ſordidneſs, niggardlineſs.

ans (*s. probably from* demeſne) A revenue, an income, a fortune. "*Your* means *are very ſlender.*"

an'ſpace (*adv. from* mean, *and* ſpace) Meanwhile, in the mean time.

ant (*v. t. pret. of* mean) Did mean.

ant (*p. from* mean) Intended, deſigned.

an'time (*adv. from* mean, *and* time) In the intervening time, in the time between.

an'while (*adv. from* mean, *and* while) In the intervening time, in the mean time.

AR (*s. from the* Sax. mære) A marſhy ground; a ſtrip of green as a boundary between ploughed lands.

re (*s.*) A boundary. *Spenſer.*

rl (*s. a local word*) A blackbird. *Phillips.*

ar'ſtone (*s. from* mear, *and* ſtone) A ſtone ſet up as a landmark in open fields.

aſe (*s. perhaps from* meaſure) A quantity of herrings conſiſting of five hundred.

aſe (*s. obſolete*) A manſion-houſe. *Cole.*

as'led (*adj. from* meaſles) Infected with the meaſles.

MEA'SLES (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. *morbilli*) A kind of eruptive and infectious fever; a diſeaſe in ſwine, a diſeaſe in trees.

Meas'ly (*adj. from* meaſles) Scabby, ſcabbed with the meaſles.

Mea'ſondue (*s. in old records*) A monaſtry, an hoſpital, a religious houſe.

Meaſn (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) Meſn. *Cole.*

Meas'urable (*adj. from* meaſure) Capable of being meaſured.

Meas'urableneſs (*s. from* meaſurable) The quality which admits of being meaſured.

Meas'urably (*adv. from* meaſurable) With meaſure, moderately.

Meas'ure (*s. from the* Lat. menſura) A ſtandard by which any thing is meaſured, the rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned; a proportion, a dimenſion; a ſtated quantity, a ſufficient quantity; a mean, an expedient; an allotment, a portion; a degree, a manner; a limit, a boundary; moderation, any thing adjuſted; a proportion of ſyllables, a metre; a grave dance, a time, a proportion of notes.

Meas'ure (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To take the dimenſions of any thing; to allot, to mark out; to adjuſt, to proportion; to paſs through, to judge, to gueſs at.

Mea'ſured (*p. from* meaſure) Regulated by meaſures, marked out, adjuſted.

Mea'ſureleſs ((*adj. from* meaſure) Immeaſurable, immenſe.

Mea'ſurement (*s. from* meaſure) Menſuration, the act of meaſuring.

Mea'ſurenote (*s. in muſic*) The leading note, the note by which the reſt are regulated.

Mea'ſurer (*s. from* meaſure) One that meaſures.

Mea'ſuring (*p. a. from* meaſure) Taking dimenſions, regulating by meaſure, adjuſting, ſetting out; running out in length, incapable of being diſtinguiſhed in length but by menſuration.

MEAT (*s. from the* French met) Fleſh to be eaten; food.

Meat'ed (*adj. from* meat) Fed, foddered.

MEATH (*s.*) The name of two counties in Ireland diſtinguiſhed by Eaſt and Weſt.

MEATHE (*s. from the* Brit. medd) Drink, any kind of beverage. *Milton.*

Meat'offering (*s. from* meat, *and* offering) An offering which was to be eaten.

Meat'pie (*s. from* meat, *and* pie) A pie made of fleſh.

MEA'TUS (*s. in anatomy*) A duct, a paſſage.

Meaw'ing (*s. not much uſed*) The crying of a cat. *Scott.*

Meaz'ling (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Mizzling. *Arb.*

MEB (*s. in ornithology*) A bird of the gull kind.

MECÆ'NAS (*s.*) A man's name; an illuſtrious Roman famous for his patronage of learning and poets.

MEC'CA (*s. in geography*) The capital of Arabia, the place where Mahomet was born.

MECHAN'IC (*adj. from the* Greek μηχανη *art*) Belonging to an artificer, conſtructed according to the laws of mechanics, ſkilled in mechanics; ſervile, employed in mean occupations.

Mechan'ic (*s. from the adj.*) An artificer, one employed in the meaner arts.

Mechan'ical (*adj. from* mechanic) Conſtructed according to the laws of mechanics, ſkilled in mechanics; belonging to the meaner arts.

Mechan'ically (*adv. from* mechanical) According to the laws of mechanics, in a mechanical manner; according to the laws of motion, by a kind of inſtinctive motion.

Mechan'icalneſs (*s. from* mechanical) The ſtate of being mechanical, agreeable to the laws of motion; an aptitude for the meaner arts.

Mechanic'ian (*s. from* mechanic) A mechanic, one ſkilled in the conſtruction of machines. *Boyle.*

Mechan'ick (*adj. the leſs modern ſpelling*) Mechanic.

Mechan'ick (*s. the leſs modern ſpelling*) A mechanic.

Mechan'icks (*s. the leſs modern ſpelling*) Mechanics.

Mechan'ics (*s. from* mechanic) The laws of motion, the powers of motion, with their operations and effects in machines.

Mech'aniſm (*s. from* mechanic) The conſtruction of parts depending on each other in a machine; action according to the laws of motion.

MECHA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. mœcha *an harlot, but not much uſed*) Whoredom. *Cole.*

MECHO'ACAN (*s. in geography*) One of the provinces of South America.

Mecho'acan (*s. in botany, from the foregoing*) A kind of plant; the root of a plant imported from America.

Mechoaca'na (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mechoacan. *Sc.*

MECK'LENBURG (*s. in geography*) A principality of the German empire.

Meck'lenburg (*s. in commerce, from the foregoing*) A kind of ſtuff.

ME'CON (*s. in botany*) The poppy.

MECO'NIS (*s. in botany*) A kind of lettice.

ME'CONITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone reſembling a poppy.

MECO'NIUM (*s. from the* Greek μηκωνιον) The expreſſed juice of poppies, a kind of opiate; the firſt excrements of a child, a dark coloured kind of excrement in the bowels of a new born infant.

MECONOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek *μηκων a poppy, and λογος a deſcription*) A treatiſe on opiates.

ME'DAD (*s. from the* Heb. *ſigniifying* one that meaſures) A man's name.

MED'AL (*s. probably from the* Lat. metallum) An ancient coin, a piece ſtruck on ſome remarkable occaſion.

Medal'lic (*adj. from* medal) Belonging to medals.

MEDAL'LION (*s. from the* French medaillon) A large medal, the repreſentation of a large medal.

Med'aliſt (*s. from* medal) One ſkilled in the hiſtory of medals.

ME'DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* judgment) A man's name.

Med'dal (*v. t. obſolete*) To mix, to mingle. *Chaucer.*

MED'DLE (*v. int. from the* Dutch middelen) To interpoſe, to act an officious part, to have to do; *with* with: *as*, "*What haſt thou to do to* meddle with *my family*."

MED'DLE (*v. t. from the* French meſler, *but now grown obſolete*) To mix, to mingle. *Spenſer.*

Med'dled (*p. from* meddle, *but now grown obſolete*) Mixed, mingled. *Ho.*

Med'dler (*s. from* meddle) One that meddles.

Med'dleſome (*adj. from* meddle) Interpoſing, acting officiouſly.

Med'dling (*p. a. from* meddle) Interpoſing, acting officiouſly.

Mede (*s. from* Media) An inhabitant of Media, a native of Media.

MEDE (*s. from the* Sax. *but now grown obſolete*) A deſert, a matter of merit; a reward. *Chaucer.*

MEDE'A (*s. in heathen mythology*) A famous ſorcereſs who was ſuppoſed to have the power of reſtoring to youth.

MEDE'LA (*s. from the* Lat.) A medicine, a cure, a method of cure.

Med'ell (*v. t. obſolete*) To mix, to mingle. *Chaucer.*

MEDEO'LA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Mede'ria (*s. in old records*) A houſe or place where metheglin was made.

Med'ewife (*s. from the* Sax. *but now grown obſolete*) A uſeful woman, a woman of merit. *Scott.*

Med'fee (*s. from the* Sax. *but now grown obſolete*) A reward, a bribe; that which is given to boot. *Scott.*

ME'DIA (*s. in geography*) The north eaſt part of the modern Perſia.

ME'DIAL (*adj. from the* Lat. medium, *but not much uſed*) Middle, mean. *Scott.*

ME'DIAN (*adj. from the* Lat. medium, *but not much uſed*) Intermediate, middle. *Scott.*

MEDIA'NA (*s. in anatomy*) A vein formed by the concourſe of two other veins in the bend of the elbow.

MEDIASTI'NA (*s. in anatomy*) The artery of the mediaſtinum, the vein of the mediaſtinum.

Mediaſt'ine (*s. from* mediaſtinum) The mediaſtinum.

MEDIASTI'NUM (*s. in anatomy*) The double membrane which divides the thorax into two parts and ſuſtains the viſcera.

ME'DIATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. medium *middle*) To interpoſe, to act indifferently between two parties, to intercede; *with* between: *as* "Mediated between *the parts*."

ME'DIATE (*v. t.* To form by mediation, to bring about by a friendly interceſſion; to limit by placing ſomething in the middle.

Me'diate (*adj. from the* verb) Interpoſed, intervening; middle, ſituate between two; acting as a means: *but this ſenſe is unuſual.*

Me'diated (*p. from* mediate) Formed by mediation, limited by placing ſomething between; *with* by: *as*, "Mediated by *a ſtep of the other foot*."

Me'diately (*adv. from* mediate) By the intervention of means, by a ſecondary cauſe.

Me'diating (*p. a. from* mediate) Forming by mediation, limited by ſomething placed in the middle; interceding; *with* between: *as*, "*I am* mediating between *them*."

Media'tion (*s. from* mediate) An interpoſition, a friendly agency between two parties; an intervening power; an intreaty, an interceſſion.

MEDIA'TOR (*s. from* mediate) One that intervenes b tween two parties, an interceſſor, one of the charac ters of the Saviour.

Mediato'rial (*adj. from* mediator) Belonging to a media tor, implying mediation.

Media'torſhip (*s. from* mediator) The office of a medi ator.

Media'tory (*adj. from* mediator, *but not much uſed*) Me diatorial. *Johnſon*

Media'tour (*s. rather an antique ſpelling*) A mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX (*s. from the* Lat. medius) A female me diator.

ME'DIC (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MED'ICA (*s. in botany*) The medic, a kind of trefoil.

MED'ICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. medico *to heal*) Capa ble of being healed.

MEDICA'GO (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MED'ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. medicus *a phyſician*) Be longing to the art of healing, medicinal, phyſical.

Med'ically (*adv. from* medical) Medicinally, phyſica ly.

MED'ICAMENT (*s. from the* Lat. medicamentum) medicine, any thing uſed in healing, a topical appli cation.

Medicamen'tal (*adj. from* medicament) Relating to me dicine, medicinal.

Medicamen'tally (*adv. from* medicamental) With th power of medicine, after the manner of medicine.

MEDICAS'TER (*s. from the* Lat. medicus *a phyſician, b not much uſed*) A ſorry phyſician, a quack. *Scot*

MED'ICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. medico *to heal*) To im pregnate with any thing medicinal.

Med'icated (*p. from* medicate) Impregnated with ſom thing medicinal.

Med'icating (*p. a. from* medicate) Impregnating wi ſomething medicinal.

Medica'tion (*s. from* medicate) The act of impregnati with ſome medicinal ingredient; the uſe of phyſic.

Med'icfodder (*s. in botany, from* medic, *and* fodder) T medic, a kind of trefoil. *Sco*

MEDIC'INABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. medicinalis) Endu with the power of medicine, pertaining to medicin

MEDIC'INAL (*adj. from the* Lat. medicinalis, *and a cented by many of the poets on the laſt ſyllable but o* Belonging to phyſick, endued with the power of m dicine.

Medic'inally (*adv. from* medicinal) Phyſically, with t power of medicine.

MED'ICINE (*s. from the* Lat. medicina, *generally p nounced as though it conſiſted but of two ſyllables*) A medy generally adminiſtered by a phyſician, phyſic

Med'icine (*v. t. from the ſub. but not uſed*) To oper upon as phyſic, to phyſic. *Shakeſpea*

Med'ick (*s. the old ſpelling*) The medic.

Med'ickfother (*s. a different ſpelling*) The medicfodd the medic. *Phill*

Medicophys'ical (*adj. not much uſed*) Belonging to p ſic. *Sc*

MED'ICUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A phyſician, one ſkilled phyſic and ſurgery.

MEDI'ETY (*s. from the* Lat. medietas) The middle ſt the half. *Brow*

MEDIM'NUM, MEDIM'NUS (*s. in antiquity*) A Grec meaſure containing about ſix buſhels. *Phil*

ME'DIN (*s. in commerce*) A coin of ſmall value, a c meaſure at Aleppo containing about eight gallons.

MEDIOC'RITY (*s. from the* Lat. mediocritas) A mid ſtate, a middle rate; moderation, temperance; *but ſenſe is now grown obſolete.* *Hoo*

Med'iſance (*s. not uſed*) Evil ſpeaking, reproach.

MED'ITATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. meditor) To plan, ſcheme, to contrive; to think on, to ſtudy.

Med'itate (*v. int.*) To think, to muſe, to contempla *with* in, on, *or* upon: *as*, "In *his law doth he* m tate *day and night*." "*To worſhip God, to* medi upon *him*." Sometimes, but not ſo properly, *with as*, "*I will* meditate of *all thy works*."

Med'itated (*p. from* meditate) Planned, contri thought on beforehand.

Med'itating (*p. a. from* meditate) Planning, contrivi thinking, muſing, contemplating.

Medita'tion (*s. from* meditate) Contemplation, thought, thought employed on divine ſubjects; ries of thought.

Med'itative (*adj. from* meditate) Given to meditat expreſſive of intention.

MEDITER'RANE (*adj. from the* Lat. medius *the mi and* terra *land, but not ſo common a word*) Medite nean, ſituate between land. *Brerew*

MEDITERRA'NEAN (*adj. from the* Lat. medius *mi* *and* terra *land*) Encompaſſed with land; inland, remote from the ſea.

EDITERRA'NEAN (*s. from the adj.*) The large lake or ſea which is bounded by the continent of Europe on the north, of Aſia on the eaſt, and of Africa on the ſouth; it has a communication with the main ocean through the narrow ſtreights of Gibralter.

EDITERRA'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. medius *middle, and* terra *the earth*) Inland, remote from the ſea. *Bu.*

EDITRI'NA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed goddeſs of phyſic.

editrina'lia (*s. from* meditrina) The feaſts celebrated by the Romans on the laſt day of September.

EDITULL'IUM (*s. in anatomy*) The ſpungy ſubſtance between the two plates of the skull.

E'DIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The middle place, a juſt temperature between two extremes, the middle term in an argument; any thing intervening.

ED'LAR (*s. in botany*) The name of a tree, the meſpilus; the fruit of the tree.

ed'le (*v. t. from* meddle, *but now grown obſolete*) To mix, to mingle. *Spenſer.*

ed'led (*p. from* meddle, *but now grown obſolete*) Mingled.

ed'lef (*s. an old law term*) A quarrel, a brawl.

ed'ley (*s. from* meddle) A mixture, a miſcellany, a hotchpotch. *Addiſon.*

ed'ley (*adj. from the ſub.*) Mingled, confuſed.

ed'ly (*v. t. now grown obſolete*) To mingle, to mix.

ed'ly (*s. a different ſpelling*) A medley, a mixture. *Job.*

ed'lyed (*adj. obſolete*) Mingled. *Spenſer.*

ed'rinacles (*s. in commerce*) A kind of coarſe canvaſs.

ed'ſippe (*s. in old records*) A harveſt ſupper.

EDUL'LA (*s. from the* Lat.) Marrow.

EDUL'LA (*s. in botany*) The pith, the heart of a plant.

EDUL'LA (*s. in mineralogy*) The ſoft part of a ſtone.

edul'lar (*adj. from* medulla) Belonging to the marrow.

edul'lary (*adj. from* medullar) Belonging to the marrow.

edul'lary (*s. from the adj.*) The finer part of the marrow of the bones. *Scott.*

EDU'SA (*s. in heathen mythology*) A fine damſel whoſe golden hair was ſaid to have been turned into ſnakes by Minerva for a prophanation of her temple.

EDU'SA (*s. in zoology*) A genus of naked inſects.

edu'ſa'shead (*s. from* Meduſa, *and* head) The head of Meduſa with ſnaky hair, the ſhield of Minerva.

eduſa'shead (*s. in ichthyology*) the ſtar fiſh.

edu'ſa'shead (*s. in aſtronomy*) A conſtellation of the northern hemiſphere.

eduſe'an (*adj. from* Meduſa) Belonging to Meduſa. *Co.*

ED'WAY (*s.*) A river which takes its riſe in the county of Eſſex, and running through Kent, is divided into two branches by the iſle of Sheppey.

EED (*s. from the* Sax. med, *but not much uſed of late*) A reward, a recompence, a gift. *Milton.*

eed'leſs (*adj. a local word*) Unruly.

EEK (*adj. from the* Iſlandick, minks) Soft, gentle, mild, good-tempered; humble, lowly.

eek'en (*v. t. from* meek) To make meek, to ſoften. *Johnſon.*

eek'ened (*p. from* meeken) Made meek, ſoftened. *Th.*

eek'er (*adj. comp. of* meek) Meek in a greater degree.

eek'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* meek) Meek in the greateſt degree.

eek'eyed (*adj. from* meek, *and* eye) Modeſt, having the appearance of meekneſs.

eek'ly (*adv. from* meek) Mildly, ſoftly, humbly, with mildneſs.

eek'neſs (*s. from* meek) Gentleneſs, mildneſs, ſoftneſs of temper.

eek'ſpirited (*adj. from* meek, *and* ſpirit) Having a meek ſpirit, humble, lowly.

eer (*s. a different ſpelling*) A mere, a lake, a boundary, a ſtrip of green between ploughed lands.

eer (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Mere, ſimple, unmixed.

eer (*s. a law term*) The clear right. "*To join the miſe upon the* meer." *Scott.*

eer'ed (*adj. from* meer) Having a boundary, bounded by a meer.

eer'ly (*adv. a different ſpelling*) Merely, ſimply.

eer'ſtone (*s. from* meer, *and* ſtone) a mereſtone, a ſtone ſet up as a boundary between lands.

ees (*s. obſolete*) Meadows. *Phillips.*

EET (*adj. of uncertain etymology*) Fit, proper. *Jerem.*

EET (*v. t. from the* Sax. metan) To come face to face, to join another in the ſame place, to cloſe one with another, to light on, to find, to aſſemble together.

Meet (*v. int.*) To cloſe face to face, to encounter, to come together, to advance half way, to unite. *To meet with*, to light on, to find, to join, to encounter.

Meet'en (*v. t. from* meet) To make meet for, to prepare.

Meet'ened (*p. from* meeten) Fitted for, prepared.

Meet'ening (*p. a. from* meet) Fitting for, preparing.

Meet'er (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Metre.

Meet'er (*s. from* meet) One that meets another.

Meet'er (*adj. comp. of* meet) meet in a greater degree.

Meet'erly (*adv. a local word*) Modeſtly, handſomely.

Meet'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* meet) Meet in the greateſt degree.

Meeth'erly (*adv. a local word*) Modeſtly, handſomely.

Meet'ing (*p. a. from* meet) coming face to face, advancing half way, joining, encountering.

Meet'ing (*s. from the part.*) An aſſembly, a congreſs, a conflux; an aſſembly for public worſhip among the diſſenters.

Meet'inghouſe (*s. from* meeting, *and* houſe) The houſe or place where diſſenters aſſemble for public worſhip.

Meet'ingplace (*s. from* meeting, *and* place, *but not much uſed*) A meetinghouſe.

Meet'ly (*adv. from* meet) Fitly, properly.

Meet'neſs (*s. from* meet) Fitneſs, propriety.

Meet'now (*adv. a local word*) juſt now, preſently. *Ba.*

ME'GACOSM (*s. from the* Greek μεγας *great, and* κοσμος *the world, but not much uſed*) The great world.

MEGÆ'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The name of one of the Furies.

MEGALE'SIA (*s. in Roman antiquity*) the games inſtituted in honour of the goddeſs Cybele.

Megale'ſian (*adj. from* Megaleſia) Belonging to the games inſtituted in honour of the goddeſs Cybele. *Scott.*

MEGALOCOE'LUS (*s. from the* Greek μεγας *great, and* κοιλια *the belly*) One that has a prominent belly. *Scott.*

MEGALO'GRAPHY (*s. from the* Greek μεγας *great, and* γραφω *to write*) The art of drawing pictures at large. *Scott.*

MEGALOPH'ONOS (*s. from the* Greek μεγας *great, and* φωνη *a voice*) One who has a remarkable loud voice. *S.*

MEGALOP'SYCHY (*s. from the* Greek μεγας *great, and* ψυχη *the ſoul*) greatneſs of mind, magnanimity. *Sc.*

MEGALOSPLANCH'NOS (*s. from the* Greek μεγας *great, and* σπλαγχνον *the bowels*) One who has a large turgid belly.

Meg'bote (*s. obſolete*) A recompence for the murder of a relation. *Cole.*

MEGID'DO (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying a ſpoiler*) A city in the land of Canaan.

MEGID'DON (*s. from the* Heb.) Megiddo. *Zech.*

ME'GRIM (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek ημικρανια) A diſorder of the head, a vertigo.

MEHIT'ABEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* God hath done good to us) The name of a woman.

MEHU'JAEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one ſmitten of God) A man's name.

MEINE (*v. t. not uſed*) To mingle. *Ainſworth.*

Meine (*s. obſolete*) A company, a retinue, a family. *Ch.*

Mei'nie (*s. obſolete*) A company, a family. *Chaucer.*

Meint (*adj. obſolete*) Mingled. *Spenſer.*

Mei'ny (*s. from the* Sax. manigu, *but now grown obſolete*) A company, a houſhold, a family. *Shakeſpear.*

Mei'nye (*s. obſolete*) A company, a family. *Chaucer.*

MEI'OSIS (*s. from the* Greek) A figure in rhetoric, in which we ſpeak of any thing in ſlighter terms than what it deſerves, a kind of extenuation, a diminution.

Meith (*s. obſolete*) Mead, wine made of honey. *Chaucer.*

Meke (*adj. obſolete*) Meek, humble, ſubmiſſive.

Meke (*v. int. obſolete*) To become meek. *Chaucer.*

Me'ken (*v. int. obſolete*) To become meek. *Chaucer.*

MEL (*s. from the* Lat.) Honey.

ME'LA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument to probe ulcers, the ſpeculum.

MELÆNAE'TOS (*s. in ornithology*) The black eagle.

MELAMPA'DIUM (*s. in botany*) The black helebore.

MELAMPY'RUM (*s. in botany*) The horſe flower, a weed which grows among corn.

MELANAGO'GUES (*s. from the* Greek μελας *black, and* αγω *to drive*) Medicines to drive away melancholy.

Mel'ancholic (*adj. from* melancholy) Affected with hypochondriac complaints, gloomy.

Melanchol'ius (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Melancholy. *Ch.*

Mel'ancholiſt (*s. from* melancholy) One given to melancholy. *Phillips.*

MEL'ANCHOLY (*s. from the* Greek μελας *black, and* χολη *bile*) A diſeaſe ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile, a gloomy temper, a kind of inſanity.

Mel'ancholy (*adj. from the ſub.*) Gloomy, diſmal, habitually dejected, affected with melancholy.

MELANCHOR'YPHUS (*s. in ornithology*) The figpecker.

MELAN'DRYS (*s. in ichthyology*) The larger kind of tunny.

MELAND'RYUM (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant; the pith of an oak, the heart of oak.

ME'LANE (*s. with phyſicians*) The alphos, a diſeaſe of the skin.

MELA'NION (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the black violet.

MELANOPI'PER (*s. in botany and commerce*) The black pepper.

MELANOSCHO'ENUS (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of cyperus.

MELANOSMEG'MA (*s. in medicine*) Black ſoap.

MELANTE'ICA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A compact and beautiful kind of foſſil.

MELANTHE'MON (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the camomile.

MELAN'THIUM (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the gith.

MELANU'RUS (*s. in zoology*) The blacktail, a ſpecies of ſparus; an African ſerpent.

MELA'PIUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of apple, the pearmain. *Phillips.*

Melas'ſes (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Molaſſes, the dregs of ſugar, treacle.

MELASTO'MA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MEL'CHI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* my king) A man's name.

MEL'CHIOR (*s.*) A man's name.

MEL'CHIORITES (*s. from* Melchior) A religious ſect ſo called from Melchior their leader.

MEL'CHITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A religious ſect in the Levant famous for their adherence to the court party.

MELCHIZ'EDECH (*s. a different ſpelling*) Melchizedek. *Phillips.*

Melchizede'chians (*s. from* Melchizedech) A ſect who held that Melchizedek was the Holy Ghoſt.

MELCHIZ'EDECK (*s. a different ſpelling*) Melchizedek. *Scott.*

MELCHIZ'EDEK (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* king of righteouſneſs) A man's name.

MEL'COMB (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Tueſday and Friday, and is 132 miles from London.

Mel'comb (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Melcomb, made at Melcomb.

Meld'feon (*s. an old Saxon law term*) The reward given to one who brought information againſt an offender. *Sc.*

Meld'feot (*s. a different ſpelling*) The meldfeon, the fee given to an informer. *Phillips.*

MELEA'GRIS (*s. in ornithology*) The turkey hen.

ME'LES (*s. in zoology*) The badger.

MELE'TIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A kind of Arians in the fourth century.

ME'LIA (*s. in botany*) The aſh, the bead tree, a genus of plants.

MELIAN'THUS (*s. in botany*) The honeyflower, a genus of plants.

ME'LICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MEL'ICENT (*s.*) The name of a woman.

MELICE'RIA (*s. from the* Greek μελι *honey, and* κηρος *wax*) A kind of tumour in which the matter reſembles honey and gives little pain to the patient.

MELICE'RIS (*s. from the* Greek μελι *honey, and* κηρος *wax*) The meliceria, a kind of incruſted tumour in which the matter reſembles honey.

MEL'ICET (*s. in ichthyology*) The keeling.

ME'LICHROS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of the colour of honey.

MELICHRY'SOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of jacynth.

MELICOT'ONY (*s. in botany*) A kind of peach.

MELICOTOO'N (*s. in botany*) The melicotony, a kind of yellow peach.

MELICRA'TUM (*s. from the* Greek μελι *honey, and* κρατος *a mixture*) A kind of mead, a kind of wine made of honey and rain water.

MEL'ILOT (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MELILO'TUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The melilot.

ME'LIMELI (*s. from the* Greek μελι *honey*) The ſyrup of quinces preſerved in honey.

ME'LIMELUM (*s. in botany*) The honey apple, a kind of ſweet apple, the quince preſerved in honey.

ME'LINE (*s. in botany*) The balm mint.

MELI'NUM (*s. in botany*) The balm gentle.

ME'LIORATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. melior *better*) make better, to improve.

Me'liorated (*p. from* meliorate) Made better, improve

Me'liorating (*p. a. from* meliorate) Improving, maki better.

Meliora'tion (*s. from* meliorate) An improvement, act of making better.

MELIOR'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. melior *better, but much uſed*) The ſtate of being better, a ſtate of impro ment. *Bentl*

MELIPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) The balm, the ba gentle.

MEL'ISCENT (*s. a different ſpelling*) Melicent, the na of a woman. *Phill*

MELIS'SA (*s. in botany*) The baum.

MELISSOPHYL'LUM (*s. in botany*) The baum, the ba gentle.

MELI'TA (*s. in ancient geography*) The iſle of Malta. *A*

MELI'TAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone ſembling the colour of an orange.

Me'lite (*s. obſolete*) Power. *C*

MELIT'EMA (*s. from the* Greek) A form of phyſic which ſeveral ingredients are wrought up with hon into a kind of cake.

MELIT'ITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone which yie a kind of juice reſembling honey.

MELIT'TIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

ME'LIUM (*s. in botany*) The balm gentle. *Sc*

MELIZO'MUM (*s. from the* Greek) A decoction honey. *Phill*

MELL (*v. int. from the* French mêler, *but now gro obſolete*) To mix, to meddle. *Spen*

MELLA'GO (*s. in pharmacy*) Any kind of juice boi up to the conſiſtence of honey.

MELLE'AN *adj. not uſed, from the* Lat. mel *honey*) L honey, conſiſting of honey. *C*

MEL'LEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mel *honey, but uſed*) Like honey, conſiſting of honey. *Phill*

MELLIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mel *honey,* fero *to bear*) Producing honey.

MELLIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. mel *honey, and* facio *make*) Making honey, producing honey. *Phill*

Mellifica'tion (*s. from* mellific) The act of making hon the production of honey.

Mellif'luence (*s. from* mellifluent) A flow of ſweetneſ

MELLIF'LUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. mel *honey, and to flow*) Mellifluous, flowing with ſweetneſs.

MELLIF'LUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mel *honey, and to flow*) Flowing with honey, flowing with ſwe neſs.

MELLIG'ENOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mel *honey,* genus *a kind*) Having the qualities of honey. *Sc*

MEL'LIGO (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of bee's wax.

MELLIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. mel *honey,* loquor *to ſpeak*) Speaking ſweetly. *Sc*

Mel'ling (*p. a. from* mell, *obſolete*) Meddling, Interm dling. *Spen*

MEL'LITISM (*s. from the* Lat. mel *honey*) Wine m of honey, wine mingled with honey. *Phill*

MEL'LITURGY (*s. from the* Greek μελι *honey, and* ε *work, but not uſed*) The work of bees in maki honey. *C*

MEL'LOW (*adj. from the* Lat. mollis *ſoft*) Soft, unctuo ſoft with ripeneſs, ſoft in ſound, drunk, melted do with drinking.

Mel'low (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To mature, to ripen, ſoften, to mature to perfection.

Mel'low (*v. int.*) To grow ſoft, to become ripe.

Mel'lowed (*p. from* mellow) Softened, matured.

Mel'lower (*adj. comp. of* mellow) Mellow in a grea degree.

Mel'loweſt (*adj. ſup. of* mellow) Mellow in the grea degree.

Mel'lowing (*p. a. from* mellow) Softening, maturing

Mel'lowneſs (*s. from* mellow) The ſtate of being m low.

ME'LO (*s. in botany*) The melon. *Phill*

MELOCAC'TIS (*s. in botany*) The melon thiſtle, a ſpec of cactis.

MELOCAR'DUUS (*s. in botany*) The hedgehog thiſtl

MELOCAR'PON (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

MELO'CHIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MELOCO'TON (*s. in botany, but now grown obſolete*) quince. *Bac*

Melocotoo'n (*s. a different ſpelling*) The melicotony kind of peach. *Phill*

Melo'dious (*s. from* melody) Muſical, harmonious, ſou ing agreeably.

Melo'diouſly (*adv. from* melodious) Muſically, harm niouſly.

Melo'diouſneſs (*s. from* melodious) Muſicalneſs, harmoniouſneſs.

MEL'ODY (*s. from the* Greek *μελωδια*) Muſic, harmony, harmony of ſound.

ME'LOMELI (*s. in confectionary*) Marmalet.

MELOME'LUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of apple, the ſweeting.

MEL'ON (*s. in botany from the* Lat. melo) The name of a plant, the fruit of the plant, a delicious kind of pumkin.

Mel'onſeed (*s. from* melon *and* ſeed) The ſeed of the melon.

MELON'THA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of beetle, the Maybug.

Mel'onthiſtle (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MELOPE'PAN (*s. in botany*) The cucumber, a kind of pumkin.

MELOPE'PO (*s. a different ſpelling*) The melopepon, the cucumber. *Phillips.*

ME'LOPES (*s. with phyſicians*) The livid ſpots that frequently appear in malignant fevers.

ME'LOS (*s. with oculiſts*) A diſeaſe in which the ball of the eye becomes very prominent.

MELO'SIS (*s. in ſurgery*) The act of probing a wound.

MELO'TIS (*s. in ſurgery*) A leſſer kind of probe.

MELPOM'ENE (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the muſes, the ſuppoſed patroneſs of tragedy.

MELT (*v. t. from the* Sax. meltan) To diſſolve, to liquify, to diſſolve by heat; to ſoften, to move to tenderneſs; to waſte away.

Melt (*v. int.*) To become liquid, to diſſolve in tenderneſs, to be ſubdued by affection, to waſte away, to loſe ſubſtance.

Melt (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The milt, the ſperm of the male. *Dict. of Arts.*

Melt'ed (*p. from* melt) Diſſolved, ſoftened, diſſolved in tenderneſs.

Melt'er (*s. from* melt) One that melts, one that liquifies metal.

Melt'ing (*p. a. from* melt) Diſſolving, ſoftening, diſſolving in tenderneſs.

Melt'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of diſſolving metals.

Melt'ingly (*adv. from* melting) In a melting manner.

MELT'ON (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 106 miles from London.

Melt'on (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Melton Mowbray, made at Melton Mowbray.

MEL'WEL (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of codfiſh.

MEM'BER (*s. from the* Lat. membrum) A limb, a part of the body; a head, a clauſe, a part of a diſcourſe; one of a community; one of a body corporate; any part of an integral; a repreſentative in parliament.

Mem'bered (*adj. in heraldry from* member) Furniſhed with members; having the legs depicted of a different colour.

MEMBRA'NA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) A membrane.

Membrana'ceous (*adj. from* membrana) Conſiſting of membranes. *Arbuthnot.*

Mem'brane (*s. from* membrana) A pliable texture of fibres, a kind of coat or skin to cover or ſecure any part of the body.

Membra'neous (*adj. from* membrane) Conſiſting of membranes.

MEMBRANO'SUS (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcle of the leg.

Mem'branous (*adj. from* membrane) Conſiſting of membranes.

Mem'bred (*adj. in heraldry*) Having the legs depicted of a different colour from the reſt of the body.

MEMBRET'TO (*s. in architecture*) A pilaſter to bear up an arch.

MEM'BRUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A member.

MEMECIP'LUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MEMEN'TO (*s. from the* Lat.) A memorial, a hint to awaken the memory.

MEM'OIRE (*s. from the* French memoire) An account of tranſactions familiarly written, a hint, a notice.

MEM'ORABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. memorabilis) Worthy to be remembered.

Mem'orableneſs (*s. from* memorable) The ſtate or quality of being memorable.

Mem'orably (*adv. from* memorable) In a manner worthy of remembrance.

Memoran'dum (*s. from the* Lat.) A note to help the memory.

Memoran'dumbook (*s. from* memorandum *and* book) A book in which memorandums are entered.

Mem'orative (*adj. from* memory, *but not much uſed*) Belonging to the memory. *Phillips.*

MEMO'RIA (*s. in old records*) A ſepulchre, a monument for the dead.

Memo'rial (*adj. from* memory) Helpful to the memory, contained in the memory.

Memo'rial (*s. from the adj.*) A monument, a hint to aſſiſt the memory, ſomething to preſerve memory, a writing to put in remembrance.

Memo'rialiſt (*s. from* memorial) One that writes memoirs, one who writes memorials.

MEMOR'ITER (*adv. from the* Lat.) By memory, without book, by heart.

Mem'orize (*v. t. from* memory) To record, to make a memorandum in writing. *Spenſer.*

Mem'orized (*p. from* memorize) Recorded, entered in writing to preſerve remembrance. *Wotton.*

MEM'ORY (*s. from the* Lat. memoria) The faculty of the mind by which we retain the remembrance of any thing, the power of recollection; the time of remembrance; a memorial, a monumental record.

Mem'oure (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The memory. *Chauc.*

Memph'ian (*adj. from* Memphis) Belonging to Memphis, Egyptian. *Cole.*

Memph'ian (*s. from the adj*) An inhabitant of Memphis, an Egyptian. *Cole.*

MEMPH'IS (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the mouth) The ancient capital of Egypt.

Memph'ites (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone found near Memphis in Egypt which if pulveriſed and applied to any part of the body, in caſes of amputation, would, it is ſaid, deaden it to ſuch a degree as to render it inſenſible during the operation.

Memph'iſt (*s. from* Memphis) An inhabitant of Memphis, an Egyptian. *Cole.*

MEMU'CAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* to prepare) A man's name.

Men (*s. pl. of* man) More than one man.

ME'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a ſmall fiſh, the pilchard.

MEN'ACE (*s. from the* French) A threat, a threatening.

MEN'ACE (*v. t. from the* French menacer) To threaten, to deter by threatening.

Men'aced (*p. from* menace) Threatened, deterred by threats.

Men'acer (*s. from* menace) One that threatens.

Men'acing (*p. a. from* menace) Threatening, denouncing threats.

MEN'AGE (*s. from the* French) A collection of animals.

MEN'AGOGUE (*s. from the* Greek *μηνες the menſes, and αγω to drive*) A medicine to promote the menſes.

MEN'AHEM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a comforter) A man's name.

MENAN'DER (*s.*) A man's name, an enthuſiaſt who affirmed that he was the ſaviour of the world.

Menan'drian (*s. in church hiſtory*) A follower of Menander.

MEND (*v. t. from the* Lat. emendo) To repair, to correct, to help, to advance, to improve, to increaſe.

Mend (*v. int.*) To grow better, to alter for the better.

Mend'able (*adj. from* mend, *rather a local word*) Capable of being mended.

MENDACIL'OQUENT (*adj. from the* Lat. *but not much uſed*) Telling lies, ſpeaking falſely. *Bailey.*

MENDAC'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. mendax *falſe*) Falſehood, lying.

Mende (*s. pl. obſolete*) Men. *Chaucer.*

Mend'ement (*s. obſolete*) An amendment. *Chaucer.*

MEND'ICANT (*adj. from the* Lat. mendico *to beg*) Begging, poor to a ſtate of beggary.

Mend'icant (*s. from the adj.*) A beggar, one of ſome begging fraternity in the Roman church.

MEND'ICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. mendico) To beg, to ſollicit alms. *Johnſon.*

Mend'icated (*p. from* mendicate) Obtained by begging. *Scott.*

Mend'icating (*p. a. from* mendicate) Begging, ſolliciting alms.

Mendica'tion (*s. from* mendicate, *but not uſed*) The act of begging. *Cole.*

Mendic'ience (*s. obſolete*) Beggary. *Chaucer.*

Mendic'ity (*s. from* mendicate) The life of a beggar, the practice of a beggar.

Mendic'ite (*s. obſolete*) Mendicity. *Chaucer.*

Mend'ience (*s. obſolete*) Beggary.

Mend'ing (*p. a. from* mend) Improving, correcting, making better, growing better.

Mend'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of making better, a repair, an improvement.

MEN'DIP (*s.*) A large range of hills in Somerſetſhire.

MEND'LESHAM (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 82 miles from London.

Mend'leſham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Mendleſham, made at Mendleſham.

Mends (*s. not ſo common a word*) Amends, a recompence.

ME'NE (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* it is reckoned) A part of the denunciation againſt Belſhazzar which appeared in the hand writing on the wall. *Daniel* 5.

Mene (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mean, low, baſe. *Chaucer.*

MENEHOU'T (*s. in cookery*) Meat covered with ſlices of bacon and baked. *Bailey.*

Men'ever (*s. a different ſpelling*) The miniver. *Scott.*

Men'ged (*adj. an old word*) Mingled. *Bailey.*

Men'grel (*s. in old records*) A mungrel. *Cole.*

MENGRE'LIA (*s. in geography*) A principality of the Aſiatic Turkey, famous for the traffic of boys and girls to ſupply the ſeraglio.

Mengre'lians (*s. in church hiſtory from* Mengrelia) A ſect of chriſtians who held it unlawful to baptize their children till they were eight days old.

ME'NIAL (*adj. from the* Sax. meni) Belonging to a retinue, belonging to a train of ſervants; ſervile, mean. *Swift.*

Me'nial (*s. from the adj.*) One of a train of ſervants.

MEN'INGES (*s. the plu. of* meninx) The membranes which incloſe the ſubſtance or marrow of the brain.

MENINGOPH'YLAX (*s. in anatomy from the* Greek μηνιγξ *a membrane, and* φυλαξ *a keeper*) A thin plate in caſe of fracture or deficiency in the ſcull to preſerve the meninx from any external preſſure.

MEN'INX (*s. from the* Greek μηνιγξ) The membrane of the brain.

MENIPPE'AN (*s. in poetry*) A kind of ſatyr conſiſting of a mixture of proſe and verſe.

MENIS'CUS (*s. from the* Greek μηνισκος *a little moon*) A little moon, a glaſs convex on one ſide and concave on the other.

Menis'cus (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a glaſs convex on one ſide and concave on the other.

MEN'IVER (*s. in zoology*) The name of a milk white animal famous for the fineneſs of its fur, the fur of the animal.

Men'ivere (*s. a different ſpelling*) The meniver, a fine white fur. *Chaucer.*

MEN'KAR (*s. in aſtronomy*) The whale's jaw, a bright ſtar in the jaw of the whale.

Men'now (*s. a different ſpelling*) A menow, a ſmall river fiſh. *Cole.*

Men'nonites (*s. in church hiſtory*) A kind of baptiſts who appeared in Holland in the laſt century.

Men'ny (*s. a local word*) A family.

MENOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek μην *a month, and* λογος *a deſcription*) A regiſter of months.

MENOPE'GIN (*s. not uſed*) A ſharp pain in one part of the head. *Phillips.*

MEN'OW (*s. in ichthyology*) A very ſmall river fiſh, the mennow.

Men'pleaſer (*s. from* men *and* pleaſe) One too ſollicitous to pleaſe others.

MEN'SA (*s. from the* Lat.) A table, a counter; the broad part of the teeth called the grinders, which ſerve to chew the meat.

MEN'SA (*s. a law term*) The neceſſaries of life, a living, a patrimony.

Men'ſal (*adj. from* menſa) Belonging to the table, tranſacted at table. *Clariſſa.*

Menſa'lia (*s. from* menſa *in old records*) An eccleſiaſtical living appropriated to the table of ſome religious houſe.

Men'ſefal (*adj. a local word*) Comely, graceful. *Bailey.*

MEN'SES (*s. from the* Lat. menſis *a month*) The catamenia, the monthly courſes.

MEN'SIS (*s. from the* Lat.) A lunation, a month.

MENSO'RES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) The officers who were to go before and provide quarters for the emperor or the army.

MEN'STRUA (*s. from the* Lat.) The menſes.

Men'ſtrual (*adj. from* menſtrua) Monthly, happening once a month; pertaining to a menſtruum; menſtruous.

Men'ſtrua (*s. pl. of* menſtruum, *but not much uſed*) Menſtruums.

Menſtruos'ity (*s. from* menſtrua) The menſes. *Bailey.*

Men'ſtruous (*adj. from* menſtrua) Belonging to the menſes, affected with the catamenia.

Men'ſtruouſneſs (*s. from* menſtruous) The ſtate of one affected with the catamenia.

MEN'STRUUM (*s. from the* Lat. menſtruus *monthly, the old chymiſts ſuppoſing the moon to have had a conſiderable influence in preparing diſſolvents*) A diſſolvent, any maſs which has the power of diſſolving another maſs ſo as to form one uniform compound the two.

MENSU'RA (*s. from the* Lat.) A meaſure, a ſtandard.

Menſurabil'ity (*s. from* menſurable) The ſtate or quali of being meaſurable.

Men'ſurable (*adj. from* menſura) Menſurable, capable being meaſured.

Men'ſurableneſs (*s. from* menſurable) The ſtate or quali of being meaſurable.

Men'ſurably (*adv. from* menſurable) With a capacity being meaſured.

Men'ſural (*adj. from* menſura) Relating to meaſure.

Men'ſurate (*v. t. from* menſura) To meaſure, to ta the dimenſions of any thing.

Men'ſurated (*p. from* menſurate, *but not much uſe* Meaſured.

Men'ſurating (*p. a. from* menſurate, *not much u* Meaſuring.

Menſura'tion (*s. from* menſurate) The act of meaſurin the reſult of meaſuring, the act of meaſuring ſup ficies and ſolids.

Ment (*adj. obſolete*) Mingled. *Spenſ*

MENTA'GRA (*s. from the* Lat. mentum *the chin, a the* Greek αγρα *a ſeizure*) A tetter or ringworm ginning on the chin, and ſpreading itſelf over the f and breaſt.

MEN'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. mens *the mind*) Belongi to the mind, exiſting in the mind, intellectual.

Men'tally (*adv. from* mental) In the mind, intellectu ly.

MENTAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) Wild mint.

MENTEI'TH (*s.*) A diſtrict in Scotland.

MEN'THA (*s. in botany*) The mint.

MENTHAS'TRUM (*s. in botany*) The wild mint.

MEN'TIGO (*s.*) A diſeaſe incident to ſheep.

MEN'TION (*s. from the* Lat. mentio) A recital of a thing, written tradition, oral tradition.

Men'tion (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To expreſs, to expreſs writing.

Men'tioned (*p. from* mention) Expreſſed, recited, corded in writing.

Men'tioning (*p. a. from* mention) Relating, expreſſi making mention of.

Men'tioning (*s. from the part.*) Mention, the act making mention.

MENTI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. mentior *to lie, but uſed*) The act of lying, a falſehood. *Bai*

MENTRE'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MENTULAG'RA (*s. from the* Lat. mentula *the pri parts, and the* Greek αγρα *a ſeizure*) A convulſion the genital parts.

MEN'UET (*s. from the* French) A kind of dance, a nuet, a tune to a minuet.

Men'uſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To diminiſh. *Chau*

Men'uſdroits (*s. in cookery*) A kind of haſh, a diſh pro for a middle courſe. *Phill*

MENYAN'THES (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, buckbane.

MEPHIB'OSHETH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* reproa A man's name.

Mephi'tes (*s. pl. of* mephitis) Noxious exhalations tended with a diſagreeable ſmell.

Mephit'ical (*adj. from* mephitis) Illſavoured, ſtinki poiſonous.

MEPHI'TIS (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſtrong ſmell, a damp

MEPHOSTOPH'ILUS (*s.*) The name of an infer ſpirit. *Dr. F*

ME'RAB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that multipl The name of a woman.

MERA'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. meracus) Strong, n pure, clear.

MERAC'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. meracus) Pureneſs, cl neſs. *S*

Meran'num (*s. in old records*) Timbers, wood for bu ing. *Phill*

MERA'RI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bitter) A m name.

ME'RAUD (*s.*) The name of a woman.

MERA'ZION (*s.*) A town in Cornwall; it has a mar on Thurſday, and is 286 miles from London.

Mera'zion (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Merazi made at Merazion.

MER'CABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. mercor *to ſell, but not u* Marketable, proper to be bought or ſold.

Mercandi'ſa (*s. in old records*) Merchandiſe, all manne goods bought and ſold at fairs and markets.

MER'CANTANT (*s. from the* Italian mercantante) foreign trader, a merchant. *Shakeſpe*

MERCAN'TILE (*adj. from the* Lat. mercor *to buy ſell*) Commercial, trading, belonging to merchants

R'CAT (*s. from the* Lat. mercatus, *but not ſo common word*) A market, trade, commerce. *Sprat.*

R'CATIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. mercor *to trade, but t uſed*) Belonging to trade. *Cole.*

RCA'TOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A merchant.

rca'torſchart (*s. from* mercator *and* chart, *a ſea term*) chart in which the parallels are repreſented in ſtrait nes.

rca'torsſailing (*s. from* mercator *and* ſail) The method f finding a ſhip's courſe according to mercatorſchart.

RCATO'RIUM (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A feaſt held by he trading people.

R'CATURE (*s. from the* Lat. mercatura) The practice f buying and ſelling, traffick.

R'CEDARY (*s. from the* Lat. mercedula *a ſmall fee, t not uſed*) One that hires. *Cole.*

r'cedary (*adj. from the ſub. but not uſed*) Merce- ary. *Cole.*

r'cenarineſs (*s. from* mercenary) Venality, a reſpect to ire or advantages.

R'CENARY (*adj. from the* Lat. merces *hire*) Venal, ired, acting only for hire.

r'cenary (*s. from the adj.*) An hireling, one retained r pay.

R'CER (*s. from the* French mercier). One who deals n ſilks, a dealer in ſilks and ſtuffs.

r'cery (*s. from* mercer) The trade of a mercer, the oods ſold by a mercer.

r'cery (*adj. from the ſub. but not much uſed*) Belonging o a mercer, ſold by the mercer.

R'CHAND (*v. int. from the* French marchander) To ade, to traffick. *Bacon.*

r'chandiſe (*s. from* merchand) Trade, commerce, affick; wares, that which is bought and ſold.

r'chandiſe (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To trade, to traffick, o deal as a merchant.

r'chandiſing (*p. a. from* merchandiſe) Trading, traf- cking.

r'chandiſing (*s. from the part.*) The act of buying and lling.

rchant (*s. from* merchand) One who trafficks to fo- eign countries; a capital trader.

r'chantable (*adj. from* merchant) Fit to be bought and old, capable of being vended.

r'chantlike (*adj. from* merchant *and* like) Like a erchant.

r'chantly (*adj. from* merchant) Like a merchant.

r'chantman (*s. from* merchant *and* man) A man em- loyed in merchandiſe; a ſhip of trade.

r'chantmen (*s. plu. of* merchantman) Men employed n merchandiſe; the ſhips employed in trade.

r'chenlage (*s. from* Mercia) The laws of the Mercians.

r'chet (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A fine paid by a tenant to is lord for a licence to marry his daughter.

rche'tum (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A commutation given to he lord for the right which he claimed of having the irſt night's lodging with the bridal daughter of a enant; the merchet, the fine paid to the lord by a enant for leave to marry his daughter.

ER'CIA (*s.*) One of the kingdoms of the Saxon hep- archy.

r'ciable (*adj. from* mercy, *but now grown obſolete*) Merciful. *Spenſer.*

r'ciament (*s. obſolete*) An amerciament, a penalty, a ine. *Chaucer.*

r'cian (*adj. from* Mercia) Belonging to the kingdom f Mercia.

r'cian (*adj. from the ſub.*) A ſubject of the kingdom f Mercia.

r'ciful (*adj. from* mercy) Diſpoſed to mercy; tender, ompaſſionate.

r'cifully (*adv. from* merciful) With mercy, tenderly, ompaſſionately.

r'cifulneſs (*s. from* merciful) Tenderneſs, compaſſion.

r'cileſs (*adj. from* mercy) Void of mercy, having no ompaſſion.

r'cileſsly (*adv. from* mercileſs) In a manner void of ity.

r'cileſſneſs (*s. from* mercileſs) The want of mercy.

rcimonia'tus (*s. an old law word*) An impoſt on erchandiſe.

rcu'rial (*adj. from* Mercury) Active, ſprightly, formed nder the influence of Mercury; conſiſting of quickſilver, prepared from quickſilver.

rcu'rial (*s. from the adj.*) A preparation of Mercury, medicine in which the chief ingredient is quickſilver.

RCURIA'LIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, mercury.

Mercu'rialiſt (*s. from* Mercury) One who was ſuppoſed to be born under the influence of the planet Mercury.

Mercurifica'tion (*s. from* mercury) The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver.

MERCU'RIUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) Mercury.

MER'CURY (*s. in natural hiſtory*) Quickſilver; *figuratively* ſprightlineſs; a newſpaper, a carrier of news.

MER'CURY (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed interpreter and meſſenger of the gods; the ſuppoſed god of eloquence.

MER'CURY (*s. in aſtronomy*) The leaſt of the planets, the planet next the ſun.

MER'CURY (*s. in heraldry*) The purple colour.

Mer'cury (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Mer'curywoman (*s. from* mercury *and* woman) A woman who ſells newſpapers and pamphlets by wholeſale.

MER'CY (*s. from the* French merci) Tenderneſs, compaſſion, clemency, unwillingneſs to puniſh; pardon, the effect of pity and tenderneſs; diſcretion, the power of acting at pleaſure.

MER'CY (*s.*) The name of a woman.

Mer'cyſeat (*s. from* mercy *and* ſeat) A table or covering of gold ſet over the ark of the covenant in the temple of the Jews, the propitiatory.

MERDIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. merda *dung, and* fero *to bear*) Producing dung, bearing dung. *Bail.*

MER'DOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. merda *dung*) Full of dung. *Bailey.*

MERE (*adj. from the* Lat. merus) Only, ſimple, having no weight, trifling, having no foundation, having nothing more than the quality of the thing itſelf.

Mere (*s. from the* Sax.) A pool, a large pool or lake; a boundary, a ſtrip of green between ploughed lands.

MERE (*s.*) A town in Wiltſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 104 miles from London.

Mere (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Mere, made at Mere.

Mer'eil (*s. an old word*) The world. *Cole.*

Mere'ly (*adv. from* mere) Simply, only, with the ſimple qualities of the thing itſelf.

Meren'nium (*s. in old records*) Timber, materials of wood for building.

Mer'eſtone (*s. from* mere *and* ſtone) A ſtone ſet up as a boundary, a land mark.

MERETRIC'IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. meretrix *a lewd woman*) Reſembling the practice of proſtitutes, alluring by falſe ſhow, whoriſh.

Meretric'iouſly (*adv. from* meretricious) In the manner of proſtitutes.

Meretri'ciouſneſs (*s. from* meretricious) The ſtate or quality of being meretricious, the allurements practiſed by proſtitutes.

MER'GEN (*s. an old word*) The morning. *Cole.*

MER'GULUS (*s. in ornithology*) The diver, the didapper.

MER'GUS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of ſea crow, the cormorant.

MER'IBAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſtrife) The name of a place. *Exod.* 17.

MER'IBBAAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* rebellion) A man's name.

Merida'tion (*s. from* meridian) The cuſtom or act of ſleeping at noon. *Cole.*

MERI'DIAN (*s. from the* Lat. medius *the middle, and* dies *a day*) The middle of the day, noon, the time of the day when the ſun is due ſouth; the lines drawn from north to ſouth which the ſun croſſes at noon; the higheſt point of glory or power.

Meri'dian (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to noon, diſtinguiſhing the mid day; drawn from north to ſouth; raiſed to the higheſt point.

Meri'dional (*adj. from* meridian) Southern, having a ſouthern aſpect, belonging to the meridian.

Meridional'ity (*s. from* meridional) An aſpect towards the ſouth, the ſtate of being meridional.

Meri'dionally (*adv. from* meridional) With a ſouthern aſpect.

Mer'ils (*s.*) A kind of play among boys. *Phillips.*

MER'INGUES (*s. in cookery*) A kind of confection in which the principal ingredient is the white of eggs.

Mer'iſe (*s. a local word*) A kind of ſmall bitter cherry. *Phillips.*

MERIS'MUS (*s. from the* Greek μερισμος) A diviſion, a proper arrangement according to the rules of rhetoric.

MER'IT (*s. from the* Lat. meritum) Deſert, an excellence deſerving honour or reward, a deſerved reward; claim, right.

Mer′it (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To deſerve, to earn, to have a claim to as deſerved.

Mer′ited (*p. from* merit) Deſerved, earned, claimed as a deſert.

Mer′iting (*p. a. from* merit) Deſerving, claiming as a matter of right.

Mer′itorie (*adj. obſolete*) Meritorious. *Chaucer.*

Merito′rious (*adj. from* merit) Deſerving of reward, high in deſert.

Merito′riouſly (*adv. from* meritorious) With merit, in a manner deſerving reward.

Merito′riouſneſs (*s. from* meritorious) The ſtate of being meritorious, the act deſerving reward.

Mer′itot, Mer′itote (*s.*) A kind of play among children, in which they ſwing or turn round till they are giddy. *Chaucer.*

Merke (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A mark, an image. *Chauc.*

Merke (*adj. obſolete*) Dark. *Chaucer.*

Mer′kin (*s.*) Counterfeit hair for the female pudendum. *Phillips.*

Merk′neſs (*s. obſolete*) Darkneſs. *Chaucer.*

Merle (*s. obſolete*) A blackbird. *Chaucer.*

Mer′leon (*s.*) The merlin. *Chaucer.*

Mer′lin (*s.*) A kind of hawk; a kind of fiſh, the merling.

Mer′ling (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of fiſh.

MER′LON (*s. in fortification*) That part of a parapet which lies between the two embraſures of a battery.

MERLU′CIUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The hake.

MER′MAID (*s. from the* French mer *the ſea, and* maid) An imaginary animal ſuppoſed to be half man and half fiſh, a ſea woman.

Mer′maid′ſtrumpet (*s. from* mermaid, *and* trumpet) A kind of fiſh.

Mer′man (*s. from the* French mer *the ſea, and* man) The ſea man, the male of a ſuppoſed ſea monſter. *D. of A.*

MERNS (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

MEROBALI′NEUM (*s. from the* Greek μερον *a part, and* ϐαλανειον *a bath*) A kind of bath in which the patient ſits up to his middle. *Phillips.*

MER′ODACH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bitterneſs) The name of a man, the name of a Chaldee deity.

MER′ODACHBALA′DAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the cauſe of ſorrow) A man's name.

ME′ROIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

ME′ROM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* an eminence) The name of a place. *Joſh.* 11.

MER′OPE (*s. in aſtronomy*) The leaſt ſtar of the Pleiades.

ME′ROPS (*s. in ornithology*) The beeeater, a kind of woodpecker.

ME′ROR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſecret) The name of a place. *Judges* 5.

MER′RICK (*s.*) A man's name.

Mer′rier (*adj. comp. of* merry) Merry in a greater degree.

Mer′rieſt (*adj. ſup. of* merry) Merry in the greateſt degree.

Mer′rily (*adv. from* merry) With mirth, with gaiety.

Mer′rimake (*v. int. from* merry *and* make) To feaſt, to be jovial. *Gay.*

Mer′rimake (*s. from the verb.*) A merry meeting, a feſtival.

Mer′rimaking (*p. a. from* merrimake) Making merry, feaſting.

Mer′rimaking (*s. from the part.*) A merry bout, a feſtival.

Mer′riment (*s. from* merry) Mirth, gaiety, chearfulneſs.

Mer′riment (*s. from* merry) Mirth, a diſpoſition to mirth.

MER′RY (*adj. from the* Sax. merig) Gay, chearful, diſpoſed to mirth, cauſing merriment, proſperous, ſucceſsful. *To make merry*, to junket, to be jovial.

Mer′ryandrew (*s.*) A buffoon, a jackpudding.

Mer′rybanks (*s. a local word*) A cold poſſet. *Cole.*

Mer′rythought (*s. from* merry *and* thought) A forked bone on the body of a fowl ſo called from the practice of boys and girls pulling the ends as ſuppoſing the longeſt part broken off to denote priority of marriage.

Mer′rywings (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of fly.

MERS (*s.*) A county in Scotland.

MER′SION (*s. from the* Lat. mergo *to plunge*) The act of plunging in water, a dipping. *Scott.*

Merthe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mirth. *Chaucer.*

Mert′lage (*s. an old word*) Martyrology. *Cole.*

Mer′vayle (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A marvel, a wonder. *Ch.*

MER′ULA (*s. in ornithology*) The blackbird.

ME′RUM (*s. from the* Lat.) New wine as it came from the preſs, neat wine.

Me′ry (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Merry, pleaſant. C

Mes (*s. obſolete*) Humour, temper. *Chauce*

MESARÆ′UM (*s. from the* Greek μεσαραιον) The m
ſenterium.

Meſara′ic (*adj. from* meſaræum) Belonging to the meſe
tery. *Scot*

MESAU′LA (*s. in ancient architecture*) The paſſage b
tween the hall and parlour.

Mes′celine (*s. a different ſpelling*) Meſlin. *Phillip*

Meſch′uat (*s. an uncommon ſpelling*) A maſhuat. *Sco*

MESE (*s. obſolete*) The maſs that uſed to be celebrated
the nuptials. *Chauce*

Meſe (*s. in commerce*) Five hundred of herrings.

Meſe (*s. an old word*) The middle ſtring of an inſtru
ment. *Cole*

Meſee′ms (*v. int. from* me *and* ſeem, *uſed only in the fir*
perſon) To think, methinks.

Meſeemed (*v. int. pret. of* meſeems) I thought, me
thought. *Spenſe*

Me′ſel (*s. an old word*) A leper. *Col*

Me′ſell (*s. obſolete*) A leper, a common beggar. *Chau*

Meſen′teric (*adj. from* meſentery) Relating to the meſe
tery.

MESENTE′RIUM (*s. in anatomy*) The meſentery.

ME′SENTERY (*s. from the* Greek μεσεντεριον) The thic
membrane placed in the midſt of the inteſtines, th
part in which the inteſtines are involved.

Meſera′ick (*adj. not ſo common a word*) Meſenteric.

Meſe′reum (*s. a different ſpelling*) The meſaræum. *D. of A*

MESH (*s. from the* French mache, *the common ſpellin*
The ſpace between the threads of a net, a maſh.

Meſh (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To catch in a net, to entangl
to enſnare.

ME′SHACH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* about the water
A man's name.

ME′SHECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* ſhut up) A man
name.

Meſh′ed (*p. from* meſh) Caught in a net, enſnared.

MESHELMI′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* peace)
man's name.

Meſh′ing (*p. from* meſh) Catching in a net, enſnaring

Meſht (*p. from* meſh) Caught as in a net. *Drayto*

Meſh′y (*adj. from* meſh) Conſiſting of net work, r
ticulated.

MES′KITE (*s. with the* Moors) A church, a ſynagogu

MES′LIN (*s. from the* French meſler *to mingle*) Mix
corn, wheat and rye.

MESN (*s. a law term, a different ſpelling*) A meſne,
lord of a manor who holds under a ſuperior lord,
writ which lies againſt one who is both a lord a
a tenant.

Meſn (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to a lord who hol
a manor under a ſuperior lord. "*The right of a* me
lord." *Sco*

Mes′nagery (*s. an old word*) Huſwifery. *Co*

Meſnal′ity (*s. from* meſn) The holding of a manor und
a ſuperior lord.

Meſne (*s. a different ſpelling*) A lord of a manor w
holds under a ſuperior lord. *Phillip*

MESOCO′LON (*s. in anatomy*) A part of the colon.

MESOCRA′NON (*s. in anatomy*) The crown of t
head.

MESOGLOS′SI (*s. in anatomy*) The muſcles of the low
jaw which are faſtened to the root of the tongue.

MESOGLOSS′UM (*s. in anatomy*) One of the muſcles
the lower jaw.

ME′SOLABE, MESOLA′BIUM (*s. in geometry*) An i
ſtrument formerly uſed to find a mean proportion.

MESOLA′BUM (*s. a different ſpelling*) The meſolab
um. *Phil*

MESOLEU′CYS (*s. in natural hiſtory from the* Greek)
kind of precious ſtone of a black colour with a ſtre
in the middle.

MESOLOG′ARITHM (*s. in mathematics*) The logari
mic coſine or cotangent. *Kepl*

MESOME′LOS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A variegated p
cious ſtone with a vein of black parting every colo
in the midſt.

MESOM′PHALON (*s. in anatomy from the* Greek με
the middle, and ομφαλος *the navel*) The middle po
of the navel.

MESONYC′TIUM (*s. from the* Greek μεσος *the middle a*
νυξ *night*) Midnight. *Philli*

MESOPHÆ′RUM (*s. in botany*) A kind of ſpikenard.

MESOPLU′RIA (*s. in anatomy*) The ſpaces between t
ribs.

MESOPLU′RII (*s. in anatomy*) The intercoſtal muſcl
the muſcles between the ribs.

MESOPOTA′MIA (*s. from the* Greek μεσος *the mid*
and ποταμος *a river*) The ancient name of a diſtric
Aſia

ſiatic Turkey ſituate between the rivers Euphrates nd Tigris, Padanaran.

OZEUG′MA (*s. from the* Greek μεσος; *the middle, and* υγμα *a joining*) A figure in grammatical conſtruc- on when a word which ſtands connected with two thers is placed between them. "I *ſleep and* thou."

PILUS (*s. in botany*) The medlar.

pi′ſe (*s. not uſed*) Contempt, ſcorn. *Spenſer.*

ss (*s. from the* Sax. meſe) A diſh, a quantity of food t to table together; a diſh in contempt.

s (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To eat, to feed, to eat to ether.

SA (*s. with the papiſts*) Particular pieces of muſic ed in the Roman church.

S′SAGE (*s. from the* French) Advice by a meſſenger, errand, any thing communicated from one to ano- her by the intervention of a third perſon.

ſager (*s. obſolete*) A meſſenger. *Chauc.*

ſagry (*s. an old word*) Diligence in doing a meſ- ge.

SA′LIAN (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of an ancient ſect ho paid little regard to baptiſm and the Lord's ſupper.

ſamines (*s.*) A kind of grape.

ſangere, Meſſ′angir (*s. obſolete*) A meſſenger. *Chauc.*

a′rius (*s. in old records*) A reaper, a mower.

ſe (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The maſs, the ſervice the Roman church. *Scott.*

ſe (*s.*) A piece of Indian coin.

ſen (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The miſſen.

ſenger (*s. from* meſſage) One who is ſent with a eſſage, a forerunner.

SSI′AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* anointed) The hriſt, the ſaviour of the world, the prince of peace.

SSI′AS (*s. a different ſpelling*) The Meſſiah.

SSIEU′RS (*s. plu. from the* French monſieur) Sirs, ntlemen, partners in trade or office.

ſile (*s. in heraldry*) A mixture of ſeveral colours. *Co.*

ſina (*s. in old records*) The time of reaping corn.

ſing (*p. a. from* meſs) Feeding, eating together, ting in contempt, making a meſs.

ſmate (*s. from* meſs *and* mate) One who eats at the me table, one who takes his allowance with ano- er.

SOR (*s. from the* Lat.) A reaper. *Cole.*

o′rius (*adj. from* meſſor) Belonging to reapers. *Co.*

SOU (*s. with the Americans*) The ſecond in order the three principal deities worſhipped by the mericans. *Holwell.*

ſuage (*s. a law term*) The houſe and ground ſet art for domeſtic uſe.

ua′gium (*s. in old records*) A meſſuage.

, Meſte (*adj. obſolete*) Moſt, greateſt.

tier (*s. an old word*) Neceſſity; trade. *Cole.*

ifical (*adj. from the* Lat. moeſtus *ſad, and* facio *to ke, but not uſed*) Making ſad. *Cole.*

tile, Meſt′lium (*s. an old ſpelling*) Maſlin, a mixture corn. *Phillips.*

tizos (*s.*) The breed of the Spaniards with the na- e Americans.

YM′NICUM (*s. in ancient poetry*) A repetition at the d of a ſtanza, a kind of burden. *Scott.*

(*v. t. pret. of* meet) Did meet.

(*p. from* meet) Come together, oppoſed in front, countered.

(*s. a local word*) A ſtrike, a buſhel.

(*v. int. obſolete*) To draw.

(*p. obſolete*) Dreamed. *Chaucer.*

AB′ASIS (*s. from the* Greek) A tranſition, a change method.

b′ola (*s. a different ſpelling*) The metabole, a change air, time or diſeaſe.

AB′OLE (*s. with phyſicians from the* Greek) A nge, a tranſition from one ſtate to another.

car′pal (*adj. from* metacarpus) Belonging to the tacarpus.

car′pum (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The metacar- s.

ACAR′PUS (*s. in anatomy*) A bone of the arm made of the four bones which are joined to the fingers.

ACHRO′NISM (*s. from the* Greek μετα *between, and* νος *time*) An error in the computation of time.

ACISM (*s. in grammar*) A defect in the pronun- tion of the letter *m*.

ACON′DYLI (*s. in anatomy*) The bones which lead he extremities of the fingers.

AL (*s. from the* Lat. metallum) A hard compact y malleable and capable of fuſion; ſpirit, cou- e. *Clarendon.*

AL (*s. in heraldry*) Gold, or; ſilver, argent.

Met′al (*adj. from the ſub.*) Made of metal inferior to gold or ſilver.

METALEP′SIS (*s. from the* Greek) The continuation of a rhetorical figure through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications.

METALEP′TIC (*adj. with phyſicians, from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* λαμβανω *to take*) Tranſverſe, acting in a tranſverſe direction.

Metal′lic (*adj. from* metal) Conſiſting of metal, containing metal, belonging to metal.

Metal′lical (*adj. from* metal) Metallic, pertaining to metal.

METALLIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. metallum *metal, and* fero *to bear, not much uſed*) Producing metal.

Metal′line (*adj. from* metal) Impregnated with metal, conſiſting of metal.

Met′alliſt (*s. from* metal) A worker in metal, one ſkilled in metals.

METALLOG′RAPHIST (*s. from the* Lat. metallum *metal, and the* Greek γραφω *to write, but not much uſed*) A writer on metals. *Scott.*

METALLOG′RAPHY (*s. from the* Lat. metallum *metal, and the* Greek γραφω *to write, but not much uſed*) A treatiſe or deſcription of metals. *Johnſon.*

Met′allurgiſt (*s. from* metallurgy) A worker in metals.

Metallur′gus (*s. from* metallurgy, *but not uſed*) A worker in metals, a metallurgiſt. *Phillips.*

MET′ALLURGY (*s. from the* Lat. metallum *metal, and the* Greek εργον *work*) The act of working metals.

Metamor′phiſts (*s. in church hiſtory, from* metamorphoſis) A ſect who held that the body of Chriſt was deified on his aſcenſion to heaven.

Metamor′phoſe (*v. a. from* metamorphoſis) To change the form, to change the ſhape.

Metamor′phoſed (*p. from* metamorphoſe) Changed into another form.

Metamor′phoſing (*p. a. from* metamorphoſe) Changing into another form, putting on a different ſhape.

METAMOR′PHOSIS (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* μορφη *a form*) A transformation, a change of ſhape; the change which an animal undergoes in its formation and growth.

METANGIS′MONITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of chriſtians who held that the Word or Son of God was in the Father as one veſſel is contained in another.

METANO′EA (*s. from the* Greek) A change of mind, a change of opinion.

METAPE′DIUM (*s. in anatomy*) That part of the foot which anſwers to the metacarpus in the hand, the inſtep.

MET′APHOR (*s. from the* Greek μετα *again, and* φορεω *to carry*) A ſimilitude, a ſimile uſually comprized in one word, a common figure in ſpeech.

Metaphor′ic (*adj. from* metaphor) Figurative, implying a metaphor.

Metaphor′ical (*adj. from* metaphoric) Figurative, comprizing a metaphor.

Metaphor′ically (*adv. from* metaphorical) Figuratively, in the manner of a metaphor.

Metaphor′icallneſs (*s. from* metaphorical) The ſtate or quality of being metaphorical.

MET′APHRASE (*s. from* metaphraſis) A mere verbal tranſlation.

METAPH′RASIS (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* φρασις *a phraſe*) A mere verbal tranſlation of one language into another.

Met′aphraſt (*s. from* metaphraſe) A verbal tranſlator, one who tranſlates word for word.

METAPHRE′NUM (*s. in anatomy*) The part of the back which lies below the midriff.

METAPHY′SIC (*adj. from the* Greek μετα *beſide, and* φυσις *nature*) Relating to metaphyſics, verſed in metaphyſics; diſtinguiſhing with phyſical exactneſs; preternatural, ſupernatural. *Shakeſpeare.*

Metaphys′ic (*s. from the adj. but not ſo much uſed in the ſingular*) Metaphyſics, the doctrine of being. *Watts.*

Metaphys′ical (*adj. from* metaphyſic) Belonging to metaphyſics, verſed in metaphyſics.

Metaphys′ically (*adv. from* metaphyſical) With metaphyſical diſtinctions, in a metaphyſical manner.

Metaphys′ics (*s. from* metaphyſic) The doctrine of the general affections of exiſting ſubſtances, a treatiſe on the affections and properties of being, ontology.

METAPH′YSIS (*s. from the* Greek) A transformation, a metamorphoſis.

MET′APLASM (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* πλασσω *to place*) A figure in rhetoric in which the words are placed contrary to their due order.

METAP′TOSIS (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* πτωσις *a fall*) The lapſe of one diſeaſe into another.

METAS'TASIS (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* ςασις *a ſtanding*) A tranſlation, the removal of a morbid affection from one part to another.

METASYN'CHRISIS (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* συγκρισις *a concretion*) A reſtoration, the removal of a morbid obſtruction. *Phillips.*

Metatar'ſal (*adj. from* metatarſus) Belonging to the metatarſus.

METATAR'SUS (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* ταρσος *a hurdle*) The middle of the foot conſiſting of five ſmall bones connected with the tarſus.

METATH'ESIS (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* θεσις *a poſition*) A tranſpoſition.

METE (*v. t. from the* Lat. metior) To meaſure, to reduce to a proper meaſure.

Mete (*v. int. obſolete*) To dream. *Chauc.*

Mete (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Meet, fit, proper. *Ch.*

Mete (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Meat. *Chaucer.*

Me'teborde (*s. obſolete*) A table. *Chaucer.*

Me'tecorn (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A certain meaſure of corn given by the lord to his tenants as an encouragement to labour.

Me'ted (*p. from* mete) Meaſured, reduced to a meaſure.

Me'tegaval (*s. in old cuſtoms*) Rent paid in kind, rent paid in proviſions.

Me'tely (*adv. obſolete from* mete) Meetly, fitly. *Ch.*

METEMPSY'CHI (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who held the metempſychoſis or tranſmigration of ſouls.

Metempſy'choſe (*v. t. from* metempſychoſis, *but not uſed*) To tranſlate from one body to another.

Metempſy'choſed (*p. from* metempſychoſe) Tranſlated from one body to another. *Peacham.*

METEMPSY'CHOSIS (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* ψυχη *the ſoul*) A tranſmigration, the ſuppoſed paſſage of the ſoul or ſpirit from one body to another.

METEMP'TOSIS (*s. in aſtronomy, from the* Greek μετα *againſt, and* πτωσις *a falling*) The ſolar equation neceſſary to prevent the new moon from happening a day too late.

ME'TEOR (*s. from the* Greek μετα *beyond, and* αευςω *to lift up*) Any body in the air of a flux and tranſitory nature.

Me'teoriſe (*v. int. from* meteor) To aſcend upwards as a meteor. *Scott.*

Meteorolog'ical (*adj. from* meteorology) Belonging to the doctrine of meteors.

Meteoro'logiſt (*s. from* meteorology) One ſkilled in meteorology, one who has ſtudied the doctrine of meteors.

METEOROL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek μετεωρα *a meteor, and* λογος *a deſcription*) The doctrine of meteors.

ME'TEOROSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek) An ancient mathematical inſtrument for determining the properties of meteors.

Me'teoroſcopiſt (*s. from* meteoroſeopy) One who ſtudies the nature of meteors.

ME'TEOROSCOPY (*s. from the* Greek μετεωρα *a meteor, and* σκοπεω *to view*) That part of philoſophy which conſiders the nature of meteors.

Me'teorous (*adj. from* meteor) Having the nature or properties of a meteor.

Me'ter (*s. from* mete) A meaſurer, one who is appointed to inſpect the meaſure of any commodity.

Me'tewand (*s. from* mete *and* wand) A meaſuring rod.

Me'teyard (*s. from* mete *and* yard) A rod or yard for meaſuring, a metewand.

Meth (*s. an old ſpelling*) Mead, metheglin.

ME'THEGAM'MAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the bridle of bondage) The name of a place. 2 *Sam.*

METHEG'LIN (*s. from the* Brit. medyglin) A kind of wine made with honey and water.

Methin'ks (*v. int. from* me *and* think, *uſed only in the firſt perſon ſingular*) I think, it ſeems, meſeems.

METH'OD (*s. from the* Greek μετα *with, and* οδος *a way*) Order, arrangement, a manner, the order moſt convenient to attain the end propoſed.

Method'ical (*adj. from* method) Ranged in due order, proceeding according to method.

Method'ically (*adv. from* methodical) With order, according to method.

Meth'odiſe (*v. t. from* method) To regulate, to reduce to method, to diſpoſe in order.

Meth'odiſed (*p. from* methodiſe) Reduced to method, put into order.

Meth'odiſing (*p. a. from* methodiſe) Reducing to method, putting into due order.

Meth'odiſt (*s. from* method) A phyſician who practiſes by theory; one that follows the methodical practice of any art; one who profeſſes to be of the eſtabliſhed church but thinks it his duty to ſupport divine worſhip in a ſeparate congregation much like the Diſſenters.

Methodiſ'tical (*adj. from* methodiſt) Belonging to people called Methodiſts.

Methodiſ'tically (*adv. from* methodiſtical) After manner of the Methodiſts.

Meth'odize (*v. t. a different ſpelling*) To methodiſe. D

Meth'odized (*p. from* methodize) Methodiſed. *Addi*

Meth'odizing (*p. a. a different ſpelling*) Methodiſing.

METHO'NICA (*s. in botany*) The glorioſa.

Methou'ght (*v. int. pret. of* methinks) I thought appeared to me.

METHU'SAEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one deſir of death) A man's name.

METHU'SELAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the arms death) A man's name.

METH'WOLD (*s.*) A town in Norfolk; it has a mar on Tueſday, and is 86 miles from London.

Meth'wold (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Methw made at Methwold.

Meticuloſ'ity (*s. from* meticulous, *but not uſed*) T quality of bring timorous.

METIC'ULOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. meticuloſus, *not uſed*) Timorous, fearful. C

ME'TIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. metior *to meaſure, not uſed*) Meaſuring. C

Me'tin (*v. int. obſolete*) To dream. *Chau*

Me'ting (*p. a. from* mete) Meaſuring, reducing t meaſure.

ME'TOCHE (*s. in architecture*) The ſpace or interva the dentiles.

Meto'nic *adj. in chronology*) Belonging to the ſpace nineteen years in which period the lunations recu their former order, pertaining to the cycle of moon.

Metonym'ic (*adj. from* metonymy) Uſed by way metonymy.

Metonym'ical (*adj. from* metonymic) Uſed by way metonymy.

Metonym'ically (*adv. from* metonymical) By meto my, figuratively.

METON'YMY (*s. from the* Greek μετα *againſt and* ον *a name*) A rhetorical figure in which one word is for another as the cauſe for the effect.

ME'TOPA (*s. in architecture*) The ſpace between ev triglyph in the frize of the Doric order.

ME'TOPE (*s. in architecture*) The frize of the D order ornamented with the emblems of ſacrifice.

METO'PION (*s. in botany*) The plant that produces galbanum.

ME'TOPON (*s. from the* Greek) The countenance, forehead. *Phill*

Metopos'copiſt (*s. from* metopoſcopy) One ſkilled metopoſcopy, a phyſiognomiſt.

METOPOS'COPY (*s. from the* Greek μετωπον *the co tenance, and* σκεπτομαι *to look about*) Phyſiognomy, art of knowing men's tempers by their own co tenance.

METO'PUM (*s. a different way of ſpelling*) The f head. S

ME'TRE (*s. from the* Greek μετρον *a meaſure*) Spe confined to a certain number of harmonical ſyllab meaſure, numbers, verſe.

METRENCHY'TA (*s. in ſurgery*) An inſtrument for jecting liquors into the womb.

METRE'TA (*s. in antiquity*) An Attic liquid meaſure c taining upwards of ten gallons.

METRE'TES (*s. a different ſpelling*) The metreta.

Me'trical (*adj. from* metre) Compoſed in metre, p taining to poetic meaſure.

Me'trice (*s. from* metre) That part of ancient m which reſpected the quantities of the ſyllables.

Metric'iens (*s. obſolete*) Poets. *Chau*

METROCO'MIA (*s. from the* Greek) A town which other towns under its juriſdiction.

METROP'OLIS (*s. from the* Greek μητηρ *mother,* πολις *a city*) The mother city, the chief city of country or diſtrict.

Metropol'itan (*adj. from* metropolis) Belonging t metropolis.

Metropol'itan (*s. from the adj.*) The biſhop of a mo church, an archbiſhop.

Metropolit'ical (*adj. from* metropolis) Chief of cit principal.

METROPROP'TOSIS (*s. from the* Greek μητρα *the wo and* προπτωσις *a prolapſus*) The prolapſion of the wo

METT (*s. from the* Sax.) A dry meaſure of the Sax containing about a buſhel.

Met'tadel (*s. at Florence*) A certain meaſure of wi half a flaſk.

MET'TE (*s. obſolete*) A meaſure. *Chau*

Met'te (*v. int. obſolete*) Dreamed, did dream.

t'teſhep (*s. an old word*) The fine paid by a tenant to the lord for omiſſion of ſome cuſtomary ſervice. *Sc.*

t'tle (*s. from* metal) Courage, ſpirit, ſprightlineſs; etal, ſubſtance; *but the ſpelling in this ſenſe is judged mproper.* *Shakeſpeare.*

t'tled (*adj. from* mettle) Full of ſpirit, full of fire, courageous, ſprightly.

t'tleſome (*adj. from* mettle) Courageous, firy, ſprightly, briſk.

t'tleſomely (*adv. from* mettleſome) With ſpirit, with courage.

t'tleſomeneſs (*s. from* mettleſome) Spirit, briſkneſs.

t'tleſomly (*adv. a different ſpelling*) Mettleſomely. *Sc.*

tzotinc'to (*s. a different ſpelling*) A mezzotinto. *Sc.*

EU (*s. in botany*) The meum. *Phillips.*

v'able (*adj. obſolete*) Moveable. *Chaucer.*

u'bles (*s. obſolete*) Moveables, goods, chattles. *Ch.*

ve (*v. t. an obſolete ſpelling*) To move. *Chaucer.*

'UM (*s. in botany*) The wild dill.

EW (*s. from the* French mue) A cage, an incloſure, a place where any thing is confined.

EW (*s. in botany*) The meum.

EW (*s. in ornithology*) A ſea fowl.

w (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſhut up, to confine as in a cage; to ſhed the feathers, to ſhed the horns.

EW (*v. int. from the* French miauler) To cry as a cat.

we (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A cage, a place of confinement; ſecreſy. *Chaucer.*

w'ed (*p. from* mew) Incaged, ſhut up, confined.

w'et (*adj. obſolete*) Mute, dumb, ſilent. *Chaucer.*

w'ing (*p. a. from* mew) Shutting up, incloſing as in a mew; caſting the feathers; crying as a cat.

w'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of incloſing as in a cage, the act of ſhedding the feathers, the cry of a cat.

EWL (*v. int. from the* French miauler) To ſquall as a young child. *Shakeſpeare.*

x'ican (*adj. from* Mexico) Belonging to Mexico.

x'ican (*s. from the adj.*) An inhabitant of Mexico.

EX'ICO (*s. in geography*) A province in South America ſubject to Spain.

y'a (*s. in old records*) A mow of corn in a barn.

yne (*s. obſolete*) A company, a family. *Chaucer.*

ynt (*adj. obſolete*) Mingled. *Spenſer.*

EY'RIX (*s. in ichthyology*) The codfiſh.

EZ'ARINE (*s. from the* Italian, *in architecture*) The outreſole.

ZE'REON (*s. in botany*) The meſereum, the ſpurge olive.

ZE'RION (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mezereon. *Bai.*

z'zarine (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mezarine. *D. of A.*

EZZOTIN'TO (*s. from the* Italian) A kind of graving ſo formed as to reſemble paint; it is done by beating the whole into aſperities and ſmoothing it down with a ſtone; a print executed in this manner.

'AGRUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed god of flies.

'ASM (*s. from* miaſma) A miaſma, a contagion.

'ASMA (*s. from the* Greek μιαινω *to infect*) A contagion, thoſe atoms or particles which ariſe from diſtempered or poiſonous bodies and affect people at a diſtance.

iaſma'tic (*adj. from* miaſma) Contagious, infectious.

'CA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A genus of talcs, the bractearium.

'CAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* poor) A man's name.

CAI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* godlike) A man's name.

ce (*s. the plu. of* mouſe) More than one mouſe.

'cebane (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb ſaid to be fatal to mice.

CH (*s. a local word*) An indolent lazy fellow.

'CHAEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* godlike) The name of a man, the name of an archangel.

'chaelmas (*s. from* Michael) The feſtival obſerved in the church on the twenty-ninth of September.

chaelmasday (*s. from* Michaelmas *and* day) The twenty-ninth of September.

CHAI'AH (*s. a different ſpelling*) A man's name, Micaiah.

'CHAL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* complete) The name of a woman.

CHE (*v. int. the derivation is not noted*) To lie hid, to be concealed. *Shakeſpeare.*

CHE'LIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

CH'ELDEAN (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire; it has a market on Monday and is 116 miles from London.

ch'eldean (*adj. from the ſub.* Belonging to Micheldean, made at Micheldean.

Mich'er (*s. from* miche) A lazy loitering fellow, one who keeps out of ſight to avoid working. *Shakeſp.*

MICH'ES (*s. from the* French miche) White loaves anciently paid as a rent in ſome manors.

Mich'ing (*p. a. from* miche) Lying hid, loitering in ſecret places. *Shakeſpeare.*

MICH'MASH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that ſtrives) The name of a town. 1 *Sam.*

MICH'TAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* golden) The title of ſeveral of the pſalms of David.

Mick'el (*adj. a different way of ſpelling*) Much. *Johnſ.*

MIC'KLE (*adj. retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much, great. *Shakeſpeare.*

MICOUPEE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Parted half way by a feſſe.

MIC'ROCOSM (*s. from the* Greek μικρος *little, and* κοσμος *the world*) The little world; man ſo called as repreſenting the world in miniature.

MICROCOSMOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek μικρος *ſmall,* κοσμος *the world, and* γραφω *to write*) A deſcription of man as a little world. *Scott.*

MICROUS'TICS (*s. from the* Greek μικρος *ſmall, and* ακȣω *to hear*) Inſtruments ſo contrived as to magnify ſmall ſounds. *Phillips.*

MICROG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek μικρος *ſmall, and* γραφω *to write*) The deſcription of microſcopic objects.

MICROLEUCONYMPH'ÆA (*s. in botany*) The hydrocaſis.

MICROM'ETER (*s. from the* Greek μικρος *ſmall, and* μετρεω *to meaſure*) An aſtronomical inſtrument to meaſure very ſmall diſtances in the heavens.

MICROPHO'NES (*s. from the* Greek μικρος *ſmall, and* φωνη *a voice*) Inſtruments ſo contrived as to magnify ſmall ſounds.

MICROPHTHAL'MUS (*s. from the* Greek μικρος *ſmall, and* οφθαλμος *an eye*) One that hath eyes ſmaller than common, one that is born with very ſmall eyes. *Ph.*

MICRO'PUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MIC'ROSCOPE (*s. from the* Greek μικρος *ſmall, and* σκοπεω *to view*) An inſtrument for viewing ſmall objects.

Microſcop'ic (*adj. from* microſcope) Diſcovered by a microſcope, aſſiſted by a microſcope, reſembling a miſcroſcope, belonging to a microſcope.

Microſcop'ical (*adj. from* microſcopic) Microſcopic.

MICROSPHÆ'RUM (*s. in botany*) The ſpikenard.

Mid (*adj. from* middle, *frequently uſed in compoſition*) Middle, ſituate between two extremes.

Mid'courſe (*s. from* mid *and* courſe) The middle of the way.

Mid'day (*s. from* mid *and* day) The noon, the meridian.

Mid'deſt (*adj. ſup. of* mid) Midmoſt, ſituate moſt in the middle. *Spenſer.*

Mid'dilliſt (*s. obſolete*) The middlemoſt. *Chaucer.*

Mid'ding (*s. a local word*) A dunghill. *Phillips.*

MID'DLE (*adj. from the* Sax.) Lying equally diſtant from two extremes, intermediate, intervening.

Mid'dle (*s. from the adj.*) The part equally diſtant from the extremities, intermediate ſpace, intermediate time.

Mid'dleaged (*adj. from* middle *and* age) Placed about the middle part of life.

MID'DLEHAM (*s.*) A town in Yorkſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 228 miles from London.

Mid'dleham (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Middleham, made at Middleham.

Mid'dlemoſt (*adj. from* middle *and* moſt) Midmoſt.

MID'DLESEX (*s.*) One of the inland counties of England, ſmall but of great importance, including the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and five market towns; it ſends eight members to parliament, two for the county, two for Weſtminſter, and four for London; and pays more to the public revenues than any ten counties in England.

Mid'dleſex (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Middleſex, produced in the county of Middleſex.

MID'DLEWICH (*s.*) A town in Cheſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 166 miles from London.

Mid'dlewich (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Middlewich, made at Middlewich.

Mid'dling (*adj. from* middle) Moderate, poſſeſſing the middle place, ſituate between two extremes.

MIDGE (*s. from the* Sax. miege) A gnat.

Mid'heaven (*s. from* mid *and* heaven) The middle of the sky, that point which is in the midſt of the heavens.

MID'HURST (*s.*) A borough town in Suſſex; it has a market on Thurſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 52 miles from London, Mid'hurſt (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Midhurſt, made at Midhurſt.

MID'IAN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* judgment) The name of a man, the name of a country.

Mid'ianite (*s. from* Midian) A native of Midian, an inhabitant of Midian.

Mid'ianitiſh (*adj. from* Midianite) Belonging to Midian.

Mid'land (*adj. from* mid, *and* land) Lying remote from the ſea, ſituate in the midſt of the land, mediterranean.

Mid'leg (*s. from* mid, *and* leg) The middle of the leg.

Mid'moſt (*adj. from* mid, *and* moſt) Placed in the middle, lying moſt in the middle.

Mid'night (*s. from* mid, *and* night) The depth of night, the very middle of the night.

Mid'noon (*s. from* mid, *and* noon) The height of noon, the very point when the ſun paſſes the meridian. *Wa.*

MIDRI'ASIS (*s. not much uſed*) The dilatation of the apple of the eye. *Cole.*

MID'RIFF (*s. from the* Sax. midhrife) The membrane which ſeparates the lungs from the lower belly, the diaphragm.

Mid'ſea (*s. from* mid, *and* ſea) The Mediterranean ſea. *Dryden.*

Mid'ſhip (*s. from* mid, *and* ſhip) The middle part of the ſhip.

Mid'ſhipbeam (*s. from* midſhip, *and* beam) The great beam of a ſhip.

Mid'ſhipman (*s. from* midſhip, *and* man) An officer on board a ſhip whoſe ſtation when on duty is chiefly on the quarter deck.

Mid'ſhipmen (*s. plu.* of midſhipman) More than one midſhipman.

Midſt (*adj. contracted from* middeſt *the ſuperlative of* mid) Midmoſt, ſituate moſt in the middle.

Midſt (*s. from the adj.*) The middle.

Mid'ſtream (*s. from* mid, and ſtream) The middle of the ſtream.

Mid'ſummer (*s. from* mid, *and* ſummer) The ſummer ſolſtice, that point of time in which the ſun has the greateſt north declination.

Mid'wall (*s. in ornithology*) A bird that eats bees. *Scott.*

Mid'ward (*s. obſolete*) The middle. *Chaucer.*

Mid'way (*s. from* mid, *and* way) That part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

Mid'way (*adj. from the ſub.*) Situate in the middle between two places.

Mid'way (*adv. from the adj.*) In the middle of the way.

MID'WIFE (*s. from the* Sax. midwif) A woman who aſſiſts women in childbed.

Mid'wifery (*s. from* midwife) The aſſiſtance given at childbirth, the art or practice of aſſiſting women in childbirth, the practice of a midwife; the act of production, cooperation in production.

Mid'wiſh (*adj. from* midwife) Acting the part of a midwife, befitting a midwife. *Johnſon.*

Mid'winter (*s. from* mid, *and* winter) The winter ſolſtice, the preciſe point of time when the ſun has the greateſt ſouthern declination.

MIEN (*s. from the* French mine) The air, the look, the manner.

Mieve (*v. t. obſolete*) To move. *Spenſer.*

Mi'ghelmaſſe (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Michaelmas. *Chauc.*

Might (*s. from the* Sax.) Power, ſtrength, force.

Might (*v. int. pret. of* may, *a ſign of the potential mode*) To have had power to, to have been poſſible.

Might (*v. int. preſent and future, from* may, *but perhaps not ſo proper*) To be poſſible, to be deſirous of. "*O that Iſhmael* might *live before thee.*"

Might'ier (*adj. comp. of* mighty) Mighty in a greater degree.

Might'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* mighty) Mighty in the greateſt degree.

Might'ily (*adv. from* mighty) With great power, efficaciouſly, vehemently, vigorouſly; in a great degree, very much; but this ſenſe occurs chiefly in familiar ſtyle. "*I was* mightily *pleaſed with a ſtory applicable to this piece of philoſophy.*" *Addiſon.*

Might'ineſs (*s. from* mighty) Power, greatneſs, height of dignity.

Might'y (*adj. from* might) Powerful, ſtrong; excellent.

Might'y (*adv. from the adj. uſed in very familiar ſtyle*) In a great degree, very. "*And be too* mighty *thoughtful*, mighty *wiſe.*" *Prior.*

MIG'MA (*s. from the* Greek) A mixture of ſeveral ingredients.

MIGRA'NA (*s. with phyſicians*) A meagrim, a pain in the head.

MI'GRATE (*v. int. from the* Lat. migro *to remove* *one habitation to another*) To change the place, change the place of one's dwelling.

Mi'grating (*p. a. from* migrate) Moving from one bitation to another.

Migra'tion (*s. from* migrate) The act of changing pl the act of removing from one habitation to anothe

MI'GRON (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* fear) The nam a place. *Iſai.*

Mik'el (*adj. obſolete*) Great, much. *Chau*

Mik'el (*adv. obſolete*) In a great degree, very. *Ch*

Mil'born (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Milbornp made at Milbornport.

MIL'BORNPORT (*s.*) A borough town in Somerſetſh it has no market, ſends two members to parliam and is 115 miles from London.

MIL'CAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a queen) name of a woman.

Milch (*adj. from* milk) Affording milk, giving milk

MIL'COM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* their king) idol of the Ammonites.

MILD (*adj. from the* Sax.) Kind, tender, gentle, mollifying, lenitive, mellow, ſweet.

MIL'DENHALL (*s.*) A town in Suffolk; it has a ma on Friday, and is 69 miles from London.

Mil'denhall (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Mildenh made at Mildenhall.

Mi'lder (*adj. comp. of* mild) Mild in a greater degre

Mil'dernix (*s. in commerce*) A kind of canvaſs for cloth. *Ainſwo*

Mil'derwax (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mildernix.

Mi'ldeſt (*adj. ſup. of* mild) Mild in the greateſt degr

MIL'DEW (*s. from the* Sax. mildeawe) A dewy m ture which falls on plants and hinders their grow a kind of blight; mouldy ſpots in cloth, mouldine

Mil'dew (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To mildew, to taint w mildew.

Mil'dewed (*p. from* mildew) Tainted with mildew.

Mil'dewing (*p. a. from* mildew) Tainting with dew.

Mi'ldly (*adv. from* mild) Tenderly, gently.

Mi'ldneſs (*s. from* mild) Gentleneſs, tenderneſs; lowneſs.

MIL'DRED (*s. from the* Sax.) The name of a woman

Mil'drop (*s. an old word*) The droppings of noſe. *Chau*

MILE (*s. from the* Lat. mille *a thouſand, as ſuppoſin to contain a thouſand paces*) The meaſure of one th ſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards, five thouſand hundred and eighty feet in length.

MILEGUET'TA (*s. in medicine*) A ſeed of the arom kind brought from the Eaſt Indies, the cardamum.

MILES (*s.*) A man's name.

Mi'leſtone (*s. from* mile, *and* ſtone) A ſtone to mark number of miles on the road.

MILE'TUM (*s. from the* Greek *μιλτος red*) The nam a city in the Leſſer Aſia.

MILE'TUS (*s. a different ſpelling*) Miletum, a city in Leſſer Aſia.

MIL'FOIL (*s. in botany, from the* Lat. mille *a thouſ and* folium *a leaf*) The yarrow, an herb with m leaves.

MILIA'RIA (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb wh is ſaid to wind about millet and kill it. *Phil*

MILIA'RIA (*s. in ornithology*) The linnet, a bird feeds on millet. *Phil*

Mil'iary (*adj. from* milium) Small, reſembling the of millet. *Miliary fever*, a kind of eruptive fever.

MIL'ICE (*s. from the* French, *but not uſed*) A ſtand army, the militia. *Tem*

MIL'ITANT (*adj. from the* Lat. milito *to go to the w* Fighting, proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier, gaged as in a warfare.

MIL'ITAR (*adj. from the* Lat. milito *to act the part ſoldier, but now grown obſolete*) Military, engage the life of a ſoldier, ſuiting a ſoldier, effected by diers.

Mil'itary (*adj. from* militar) Belonging to a ſold warlike, effected by ſoldiers.

Mil'itary (*s. from the adj.*) The ſoldiery, the militia

MILI'TIA (*s. from the* Lat.) The train bands, the ſta ing military force of a nation.

Mili'tiaman (*s. from* militia, *and* man) One who ſe in the militia.

MILK (*s. from the* Sax. meale) The nutricious fluid parated by the glands of the breaſt; an emulſion m by the contuſion of ſeeds; any thing reſembling m any thing ſoft and aſſuaſive.

Milk (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To draw the nutritive from the breaſt, to draw the nutritive fluid from the dug of an animal; to ſuck.

Milk'ed (*p. from* milk) Drawn from the breaſt, drawn by hand from the dug of an animal; diſburdened of milk.

Milk'en (*adj. from* milk) Conſiſting of milk.

Mil'ken (*s. a cant word*) A houſebreaker. *Bailey.*

Milk'er (*s. from* milk) One that milks.

Milk'ineſs (*s. from* milky) The ſtate or quality of being milky, ſoftneſs like that of milk.

Milk'ing (*p. a. from* milk) Drawing the milk by hand from the breaſt, drawing the milk from the dug of an animal.

Milk'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of drawing the milk by hand from the breaſt or dug.

Milk'livered (*adj. from* milk, *and* liver) Cowardly, fainthearted, timorous. *Shakeſpeare.*

Milk'maid (*s. from* milk, *and* maid) A woman employed in the dairy, a woman that carries the milk pail.

Milk'man (*s. from* milk, *and* man) A man who ſells milk.

Milk'pail (*s. from* milk, *and* pail) The veſſel into which cows are milked.

Milk'pan (*s. from* milk, *and* pan) A veſſel in which milk is kept in a dairy.

Milk'porridge (*s. from* milk, *and* porridge) Milkpottage.

Milk'pottage (*s. from* milk, *and* pottage) Pottage made of milk, water and oatmeal.

Milk'ſcore (*s. from* milk, *and* ſcore) An account of milk owed for ſcored on a board.

Milk'ſop (*s. from* milk, *and* ſop) One that lives chiefly on milk; a ſoft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Milk'teeth (*s. plu. of* milktooth) The teeth of a young foal which generally appear about the end of the third month.

Milk'thiſtle (*s. from* milk, *and* thiſtle) A kind of thiſtle with a milky juice.

Milk'tooth (*s. from* milk, *and* tooth) One of the milkteeth.

Milk'trefoil (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Milk'vetch (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Milk'weed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Milk'white (*adj. from* milk, *and* white) Perfectly white, white as milk.

Milk'woman (*s. from* milk, *and* woman) A woman who ſells milk.

Milk'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Milk'y (*adj. from* milk) Made of milk, reſembling milk, yielding milk; ſoft, gentle, tender, timorous.

Milk'yway (*s. in aſtronomy*) The galaxy, a ſtream of light in the heavens ſuppoſed to ariſe from an aſſemblage of ſmall ſtars.

MIL'IUM (*s. in botany*) The millet.

MIL'IUMSA'LIS (*s. in botany*) The gromwel.

MILL (*s. from the* Greek μυλη) An engine for grinding corn or any hard body; a machine conſtructed with wheels and applied to various uſes.

Mill (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To grind, to reduce to powder; to beat up cloth, to beat up chocolate; to ſtamp coin in the mint.

Mill'cog (*s. from* mill, *and* cog) A cog or denticulation in the wheel of a mill.

Mill'dam (*s. from* mill, *and* dam) The dam by which the water is kept up at a mill.

Mill'eat (*s.*) A trench for carrying water to and from a mill. *Scott.*

Mil'led (*p. from* mill) Beaten up in a mill, ſtamped or poliſhed in a mill.

MILLEFO'LIUM (*s. in botany*) The milfoil.

MILLEGRÆ'NA (*s. in botany*) The herncaria, the knotgraſs.

MILLEMOR'BIA (*s. in botany*) The figwort, the ſcrophularia.

Millena'rian (*s. from* millenary) One who expects the millennium.

Mil'lenaries (*s. from* millenary) The millenarians. *Sc.*

MIL'LENARY (*adj. from the* Lat. millenarius) Conſiſting of a thouſand.

Mil'lener (*s. a different ſpelling*) A milliner. *Scott.*

MIL'LENIST (*s. from the* Lat. mille *a thouſand*) One who holds the millennium.

Millen'nial (*adj. from* millennium) Belonging to the millennium.

MILLEN'NIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) The ſpace of a thouſand years; the period, as ſome ſuppoſe, between the firſt and ſecond reſurrection in which Chriſt is expected to reign perſonally with the ſaints on earth.

MIL'LEPE (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects, from the* Lat. mille *a thouſand, and* pes *a foot*) The woodlouſe, a ſpecies of oniſcus.

MILLEPE'DA (*s. from the* Lat. mille *a thouſand, and* pes, pedis *a foot*) The palmerworm. *Phillips.*

Millepe'des (*s. pl. of* millepe) Millipes, woodlice.

MILLEP'ORA (*s. in botany*) The eſchara, a genus of ſea plants.

Mil'ler (*s. from* mill) One who attends a mill.

Mil'ler (*s. a local word*) A kind of fly.

MILLE'RIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Miller'sthumb (*s. in ichthyology*) The bullhead.

MILLES'IMAL (*adj. from the* Lat. milleſimus) Conſiſting of thouſandth parts.

MIL'LET (*s. from the* Lat. millium, *in botany*) The name of a plant.

MIL'LET (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

Mil'letgraſs (*s. in botany*) A kind of graſs, a diſtinct genus of plants.

Mill'horſe (*s. from* mill, *and* horſe) A horſe that works in a mill.

Mill'houſe (*s. from* mill, *and* houſe) The houſe or room in which a mill is ſet up.

MIL'LIARE (*s. from the* Lat.) A mile.

MILLIARIS'INON (*s.*) A ſilver coin of the Romans of about the value of one ſhilling and three-pence. *Ph.*

MILLIA'RIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A mile, a thouſand paces.

MIL'LINER (*s. the etymology is uncertain*) One who deals in ribands and dreſſes for women.

Mil'linery (*adj. from* milliner) Belonging to a milliner, ſold by a milliner.

Mil'linery (*s. from the adj.*) The goods ſold by a milliner.

Mil'ling (*p. a. from* mill) Beating up in a mill, ſtamping or poliſhing in a mill.

Mil'ling (*s. from the part.*) The act of beating up in a mill, the act of ſtamping or poliſhing in a mill.

MIL'LION (*s. from the* Lat. mille *a thouſand*) The number conſiſting of ten hundred thouſand; a large ſum, a great number.

Mil'lion (*adj. from the ſub.*) Ten times a hundred thouſand.

Mil'lionth (*adj. from* million) Belonging to a million, belonging to one of a million parts.

Mill'mountains (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

MIL'LO (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* fulneſs) The name of a place; the name of a man.

Mill'pond (*s. from* mill, *and* pond) A head of water dammed up to drive a mill.

Mill'pool (*s. from* mill, *and* pool) A mill pond.

Mill'ree (*s.*) A Portugueze gold coin in value about ſix ſhillings and eight-pence.

Mill'ſtone (*s. from* mill, *and* ſtone) The ſtone which grinds what is put into a mill.

MIL'PHOSIS (*s. from the* Greek) The loſs of hair on the eyebrows.

MILRE'A, MILREE' (*s.*) A French meaſure of wine and oil containing about ſeventeen gallons of our wine meaſure.

MIL'RINE (*s. in heraldry*) A croſs ſtamped and turned at the ends.

Mil'rine (*adj. from the ſub.*) Clamped and turned at the ends like the ink of a mill.

MILT (*s. from the* Sax.) The ſpleen.

MILT (*s. from the* Dutch mildt) The ſperm of a male fiſh.

MILT (*s.*) A Portugueſe coin. *Phillips.*

Milt'ed (*p. from* milt) Impregnated by the male fiſh.

Milt'er (*s. from* milt) The male of any fiſh.

Milt'ing (*p. a. from* milt) Impregnating the ſpawn of the female fiſh.

Milt'ing (*s.*) A diſeaſe in beaſts. *Scott.*

MILT'ON (*s.*) A town in Kent; it has a market on Saturday, and is 41 miles from London.

MILT'ON (*s.*) A town in Dorſetſhire; it has a market on Tueſday, and is 114 miles from London.

Milt'on (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Milton, made at Milton.

Milt'pain (*s.*) A diſeaſe incident to ſwine.

Milt'waſte (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Milt'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the ſpleenwort.

MILVA'GO (*s. from the* Lat.) The flying fiſh.

Mil'vine (*adj. from* milvius) Belonging to the kite.

MIL'VIUS (*s. in ornithology*) The glead, a kind of kite.

MIL'VUS (*s. in ornithology*) The kite.

MIL'VUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The ſwallow fiſh.

MIME (*s. from the* Greek μιμος) A buffoon, a mimic.

Mime (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To act the part of a buffoon.

Mi'mer (*s. from* mime) A buffoon, a mine.

MI'MESIS (*s. from the* Greek) An imitation, a figure in which the words and actions of another are repreſented.

MIMIAM'BUS (*s. from the* Greek μιμιαμβος) A kind of ancient poetry ſuited to lampoons.

MIM'IC (*s. the modern ſpelling, from the* Greek μιμος) A buffoon, a ludicrous imitator of the geſtures and actions of others, a mean ſervile imitator.

Mim'ic (*adj. from the ſub.*) Imitative, ſuited to a buffoon.

Mim'ic (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To imitate as a buffoon, to ridicule by burleſque imitation.

Mim'ical (*adj. from* mimic) Suited to imitation, ſuited to a buffoon, acting the mimic.

Mim'ically (*adv. from* mimical) With burleſque imitation.

Mim'iced (*p. from* mimic) Imitated by way of ridicule, imitated by way of fooliſh affectation.

Mim'ick (*s. the common ſpelling*) A mimic.

Mim'ick (*v. t.*) To mimic.

Mim'icked (*p. from* mimick) Imitated by way of ridicule; imitated by way of affectation.

Mim'icking (*p. a. from* mimick) Imitating by way of ridicule, imitating by way of fooliſh affectation.

Mim'ickry (*s. from* mimick) Burleſque imitation, affected imitation.

Mim'icry (*s. the modern ſpelling*) Mimickry.

MIM'MULUS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MIMOG'RAPHER (*s. from the* Greek μιμος *an imitator, and* γραφω *to write, but not uſed*) A writer of farce.

MIMOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek μιμος *an imitator, and* λογος *a word*) A treatiſe on mimickry; a kind of burleſque poetry.

MIMON'ULUS (*s. in botany*) The louſewort.

MIMO'SA (*s. in botany*) The ſenſitive plant.

MI'MUS (*s. from the* Greek μιμος) A mimic, a buffoon.

MIMU'SOPS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MI'NA (*s. in Grecian antiquity*) A ſum of money equal to a hundred drachms.

MINA'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. minax *threatening*) Full of threats.

MINAC'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. minax) A threatening diſpoſition.

MINA'TOR (*s. in old records*) A miner, one that digs in a mine.

MI'NATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. minor *to threaten*) Threatening. *Bacon.*

MINCE (*v. t. from the* French mincer) To cut into very ſmall pieces; to mention any thing by little and little, to relate with caution.

Mince (*v. int.*) To walk with ſhort ſteps, to affect nicety, to ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly.

Minc'ed (*p. from* mince) Cut into ſmall pieces, mentioned with caution.

Min'chin (*s. an old word*) A nun. *Phillips.*

MIN'CHINGHAMPTON (*s.*) A town in Glouceſterſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 98 miles from London.

Minc'ing (*p. a. from* mince) Cutting into ſmall pieces, mentioning with caution, walking nicely, ſpeaking imperfectly.

Minc'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of cutting into ſmall pieces, an affected motion in walking.

Minc'ingly (*adv. from* mincing) In ſmall parts, ſparingly.

MIND (*s. from the* Sax. gemind) The intellectual power in man; the opinion, the diſpoſition, the ſentiments; the memory, the retentive faculty; the choice, the inclination.

Mind (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To heed, to attend; to remind, to put in remembrance.

Mind (*v. int.*) To incline, to be diſpoſed.

Mind'bruch (*s. an old word*) An indignity, an injury to honour or reputation.

Mind'ed (*adj. from* mind) Diſpoſed, inclined, affected.

Mind'ed (*p. from* mind) Attended, watched, remembered, regarded.

Mind'ful (*adj. from* mind) Attentive, regardful, keeping in memory.

Mind'fully (*adv. from* mindful) Attentively.

Mind'fulneſs (*s. from* mindful) Attention, regard.

Mind'ing (*p. a. from* mind) Attending, remembering, regarding.

Mind'leſs (*adj. from* mind) Inattentive, regardleſs.

Mind'leſsly (*adv. from* mindleſs) Heedleſly, inattentively.

Mind'ſtricken (*adj. from* mind, *and* ſtrike) Moved in the mind, affected in mind.

MINE (*s. from the* French) A place in the earth containing metal or minerals; a cavern dug under a fortification.

Mine (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſap, to ruin by mines, destroy by ſlow degrees.

Mine (*v. int.*) To dig in mines, to form hollows und ground.

MINE (*pron. from the* Sax. myn) Belonging to me.

Min'ed (*p. from* mine) Furniſhed with mines, unde mined.

Mi'nedial (*s. from* mine, *and* dial) A box and needle uſ by miners.

Mi'nedigger (*s. from* mine, *and* dig) One who di mines. *Boyl*

MI'NEHEAD (*s.*) A borough town in Somerſetſhire; has a market on Wedneſdays, ſends two members parliament, and is 166 miles from London.

Mi'nehead (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Minehea made at Minehead.

Mi'nen (*v. t. obſolete*) To undermine. *Chauce*

Mi'ner (*s. from* mine) One that works in a mine.

MIN'ERA (*s. with phyſicians*) A cavity in the bod where any morbid humour may be collected. *Scot*

Min'eral (*s. from* mine) A foſſile body, ſomething du out of mines.

Min'eral (*adj. from the ſub.*) Conſiſting of foſſile bodies

MINERA'LIA (*s.*) Minerals. *Phillip*

Min'eraliſt (*s. from* mineral) One ſkilled in minerals.

Mineral'ogiſt (*s. from* mineralogy) One who diſcourſ on minerals.

MINERAL'OGY (*s. from* mineral, *and the* Greek λογ *a word*) The doctrine of minerals.

Minera'tor (*s. in old records*) A miner.

MINER'VA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed god deſs of wiſdom and war.

MINER'VAL (*s. from the* Lat.) Entrance money given b ſcholars; a banquet before a vacation.

MINE'VER (*s.*) A kind of fur, a ſkin ſpotted wit white. *Ainſwort*

Min'ew (*s. a different ſpelling*) The minnow.

Ming (*v. int. a local word*) To mention.

Minge (*v. t. obſolete*) To mix. *Chauce*

Min'ginater (*s. a local word*) A maker of fretwork.

MIN'GLE (*v. t. from the* Sax. gemengan) To mix, join, to compound, to unite two or more ingredien ſo as to become one maſs.

Min'gle (*v. int.*) To become mixed; *with* with: "*Ourſelves will* mingle with *ſociety*."

Min'gle (*s. from the verb*) A mixture, a medley, a co fuſed maſs.

Min'gled (*p. from* mingle) Mixed, compounded, joine together as one maſs.

Min'glemangle (*s. from* mingle, *a kind of cant word*) confuſed mixture.

Ming'ler (*s. from* mingle) One who mingles.

Ming'ling (*p. a. from* mingle) Mixing, compoundin ſeveral ingredients into one maſs.

Min'iated (*adj. from* minium) Painted with vermilion

MIN'IATURE (*s. from the* French) A repreſentation le than the reality, a delicate kind of painting general done in water colours.

Min'iature (*adj. from the ſub. but not uſed*) Repreſente leſs than reality, done in miniature. *Ga*

Min'ikin (*s.*) A ſmall ſort of pins.

Min'ikin (*adj. perhaps from the ſub.*) Small, diminutiv ſlightly contemptible.

MIN'IM (*s. from the* Lat. minimus *ſmall*) A dwarf, a d minutive being; a minnow; *but this ſenſe is local.*

MIN'IM (*s. in muſic*) A note of ſlow time, half a ſem brief.

MIN'IM (*s. with printers*) A ſmall kind of letter.

MIN'IMA (*s. in philoſophy*) Small particles.

Min'iments (*s. a law term*) Muniments, the title dee of an eſtate.

MIN'IMS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A religious order in t church of Rome founded towards the end of the f teenth century.

MIN'IMUM (*s. in the higher geometry*) The leaſt numb or quantity attainable in any given caſe.

MIN'IMUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A being of the ſmall ſize. *Shakeſpear*

Mi'ning (*p. a. from* mine) Digging mines, ſappin undermining.

MINIOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Lat. minium *vermilio and the* Greek γραφω *to write*) Writing done wi vermilion. *Sco*

MIN'ION (*s. from the* French mignon) A favourite, low dependent, one that pleaſes rather than profits.

Min'ious (*adj. from* minium) Having the colour of ve milion.

MIN'ISH (*v. t. from the* Lat. minus *leſs*) To leſſen, impair. *Exo* in'iſhed (*p. from* miniſh) Leſſened, impaired. *Pſalms.*

in'iſhing (*p. a. from* miniſh, *but not much uſed*) Leſſening, impairing.

IN'ISTER (*s. from the* Lat. miniſtro *to ſerve*) One who leads the public ſervice in a religious aſſembly, a clergyman; one employed in the adminiſtration of government; an agent, a delegate, an agent from a foreign power.

IN'ISTER (*v. int. from the* Lat. miniſtro *to ſerve*) To ſerve in an office, to lead in public worſhip, to attend the ſervices of religion; to give to, to ſupply; *with* to, *or* unto: *as,* "*Canſt thou* miniſter to *a mind diſeaſed?*" "*Sometimes with* about: *as,* "*They which* miniſter about *holy things.*"

in'iſter (*v. t.*) To give, to ſupply, to afford; to give as a medicine.

in'iſtered (*p. from* miniſter) Served, attended, ſupplied. "*The Son of Man came not to be* miniſtered unto *but to miniſter.*"

iniſte'rial (*adj. from* miniſter) Sacerdotal, belonging to thoſe who miniſter in the ſervices of religion; belonging to thoſe who are imployed in the adminiſtration of government; attendant, acting under ſuperior authority.

iniſte'rially (*adv. from* miniſterial) In the manner or quality of a miniſter.

in'iſtering (*p. a. from* miniſter) Serving, ſupplying, affording.

in'iſtery (*s. from* miniſter) Office, ſervice. *Milton.*

in'iſtral (*adj. from* miniſter) Belonging to a miniſter.

in'iſtrant (*adj. from* miniſter) Attendant, acting at command; *with* to: *as,* "Miniſtrant to *their queen.*"

INISTRA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. miniſtro *to ſerve*) Service, office; the office of a miniſter.

in'iſtring (*p. a. contracted from* miniſtering) Miniſtering.

in'iſtry (*s. contracted from* miniſtery) Miniſtery, office, buſineſs, the perſons imployed in the adminiſtration of government.

IN'IUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Vermilion, red lead.

IN'IUS (*s.*) The minever, a kind of fur. *Phillips.*

INKS (*s. perhaps a contraction of* minnekin) A minx, a nice dame. *Scott.*

IN'NEKIN (*s. from the* Sax. minicene) A minx, a nice dame, a proud mincing laſs; a kind of ſmall pin; ſmall catgut for violins.

IN'NI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* diſpoſed) The name of a country. *Jeremiah.*

in'ning (*s.*) The previous ſymptoms of a diſeaſe. *Sc.*

in'ningday (*s.*) The anniverſary feſtival in which prayers were offered up for the ſouls of the deceaſed. *Scott.*

in'nock (*s. the derivation and ſenſe are uncertain*) A nice day, a mincing laſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

N'NOW (*s. from the* French menue) A very ſmall freſh-water fiſh.

I'NOR (*adj. from the* Lat.) Leſs, ſmaller, petty, inconſiderable.

i'nor (*s. from the adj.*) One under age; the ſecond propoſition of a ſyllogiſm.

i'norate (*v. t. from* minor, *but not much uſed*) To leſſen, to diminiſh. *Glanville.*

i'norated (*p. from* minorate, *but not uſed*) Leſſened. *S.*

inora'tion (*s. from* minorate, *but not much uſed*) The act of leſſening. *Brown.*

INOR'CA (*s. in geography*) An iſland in the Mediterranean ſubject to Great Britain.

i'noreſſe (*s. obſolete*) A female under age, a female that undermines. *Chaucer.*

inor'ities (*s. in church hiſtory*) An order of friars.

inor'ity (*s. from* minor) The ſtate of being under age, the ſtate of being leſs, the ſmaller number.

I'NOTAUR (*s. in heathen mythology*) A fabulous monſter half man and half bull.

in'overy (*s. a law term*) An offence committed by hand in a foreſt.

i'nour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A miner, one that digs in mines. *Chaucer.*

IN'STER (*s. from the* Sax. minſtere) A monaſtry, a cathedral church; an eccleſiaſtical fraternity.

in'ſtralcie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Muſic, minſtrelſy. *C.*

IN'STREL (*s. from the* Italian mineſtril) One who plays on a muſical inſtrument, a muſician.

in'ſtrelſy (*s. from* minſtrel) Muſic, inſtrumental harmony; a number of minſtrels.

INT (*s. from the* Sax. minetan *to coin*) The place where money is coined; a place of invention.

int (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To coin, to ſtamp money; to invent, to forge.

INT (*s. in botany*) The name of a well known plant.

Mint'age (*s. from* mint) The act of coining, the mon ſtamped or coined; the duty paid for coining.

Mint'ed (*p. from* mint) Coined, ſtamped. *Bacon.*

Mint'er (*s. from* mint) A coiner, one that ſtamps money.

Mint'ing (*p. a. from* mint) Coining, ſtamping, inventing, forging.

Mint'inge (*adj. obſolete*) Minding, endeavouring. *Ch.*

Mint'man (*s. from* mint *and* man) One ſkilled in coinage.

Mint'maſter (*s. from* mint *and* maſter) One who directs the coinage; one who invents.

Mint'yng (*adj. obſolete*) Having a mind to, endeavouring. *Chaucer.*

MIN'UET (*s. from the* French) A ſtately regular dance, the tune to ſuch a dance.

Min'uet (*adj. from the ſub.*) Pertaining to a minuet. "*John Trot has the aſſurance to ſet up for a* minuet *dancer.*" *Addiſon.*

MIN'UM (*s. with printers, a different ſpelling*) A ſmall ſort of letter, a minim.

Min'um (*s. a different ſpelling, in muſic*) A note of ſlow time two of which make a ſemibrief, a minim.

MIN'UM (*s. with painters*) A brown tawny colour.

MINUS'CULÆ (*s. with printers*) The ſmall letters as diſtinguiſhed from the capitals.

MINU'TE (*adj. from the* Lat. minutus) Small, little, ſlender, having little conſequence.

Min'ute (*s. from the adj.* The ſixtieth part of an hour, any ſmall part of time; a ſhort hint, the firſt draught of a writing or contract.

Min'ute (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſet down in ſhort hints.

Min'utebell (*s. from* minute *and* bell) A bell ſounded every minute on a funeral occaſion.

Min'utebook (*s. from* minute *and* book) A book of ſhort hints.

Min'uted (*p. from* minute) Set down in ſhort hints.

Min'uteglaſs (*s. from* minute *and* glaſs) A glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

Min'utegun (*s. from* minute *and* gun) A gun fired every minute as a ſignal of diſtreſs, a gun fired every minute on ſome ſolemn occaſion.

Min'utehand (*s. from* minute *and* hand) The index which ſhews the minute.

Min'uteline (*s. from* minute *and* line) A kind of log line uſed at ſea to determine the courſe of a ſhip.

Minu'tely (*adv. from* minute) Exactly, nicely, to the ſmalleſt part.

Min'utely (*adv. from* minute) At every minute, with very ſhort intervals.

Min'utely (*adj. from* minute) Done every hour, hourly. *Shakeſpeare.*

Minu'teneſs (*s. from* minute) Smallneſs, exactneſs.

Minu'ter (*adj. comp. of* minute) Minute in a greater degree.

Minu'teſt (*adj. ſup. of* minute) Minute in the greateſt degree.

Min'utewatch (*s. from* minute *and* watch) A watch with a minute hand.

Minu'tion (*s. in old records*) The act of letting or drawing blood.

MINYACAN'THES (*s. in botany*) A kind of trefoil. *Johnſ.*

MINYAN'THES (*s. in botany*) A kind of trefoil. *Phillips.*

Minx (*s. ſuppoſed to be a contraction of* minnock) A young pert wench, a wanton girl.

Mi'party (*adj. in heraldry*) Parted per pale half way down and there croſſed by ſome other mode of partition.

MIQ'UELETS (*s.*) A kind of military people who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains.

MIRABIL'IARY (*s. from the* Lat. mirabilis *wonderful, but not much uſed*) A book of wonders. *Bailey.*

MIRAB'ILIS (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the marble of Peru.

MIRABIL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. mirabilis *wonderful, but not uſed*) Wonderfulneſs. *Scott.*

MIR'ACLE (*s. from the* Lat. miraculum) A wonder, ſomething effected by a ſupernatural power, a preternatural effect produced in atteſtation of ſome truth.

Mirac'ulous (*adj. from* miracle) Done by miracle, effected by a power more than natural, very wonderful.

Mirac'ulouſly (*adv. from* miraculous) By miracle, by a ſupernatural agency.

Mirac'ulouſneſs (*s. from* miracle) The ſtate of being miraculous.

MIRAD'ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. mirus *wonderful, and* dico *to ſay, but not uſed*) Telling wonders, relating ſtrange things. *Bailey.*

MIRADO'R (*s. from the* Spaniſh mirar *to look*) A balcony.

MIRALE'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of ray fiſh.

MIRE (*s. from the* Dutch moer) Dirt, mud, the dirt at the bottom of water.

Mire (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To plunge in the mud, to ſoil with mud; to load with imputations of guilt or infamy.

MIRE (*s. from the* Brit. myr) An ant, a piſmire.

Mi′red (*p. from* mire) Soiled with mire, loaded with mire, loaded with imputations of guilt or infamy.

Mi′redrumble (*s. in botany*) The ſpoonwort.

MIR′IAM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the miſtreſs of the ſea) The name of a woman.

MIRIF′ICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. mirus *wonderful, and* facio *to do*) Done in a wonderful manner. *Bailey.*

Mi′rineſs (*s. from* mire) Dirtineſs, the ſtate of being miry.

Mi′ring (*p. a. from* mire) Soiling with mire, loading with imputations of guilt or infamy.

Mirk (*adj. obſolete*) Dark, obſcure. *Spenſer.*

Mirk′ſome (*adj. from* mirk) Dark, obſcure. *Spenſer.*

MIR′MILLONES (*s. in Roman antiquity*) A kind of gladiators.

Mirob′olans (*s.*) A kind of plum.

MIROI′R (*s. in cookery*) A particular way of dreſſing ſome ſorts of food in which a hot iron is uſed to criſp it over.

MIR′OTON (*s. in cookery*) A kind of farce made of veal and bacon.

MIR′ROIR (*s. from the* French miroir, *but not ſo common a ſpelling*) A mirror, a pattern. *Pope.*

MIR′ROR (*s. from the* Spaniſh mirar *to look, the modern common ſpelling*) A looking glaſs, a poliſhed metal by which images are reflected, any thing which exhibits objects by reflection; a pattern, an exemplar, that which is worthy of imitation.

Mir′rorſtone (*s. from* mirror *and* ſtone) A kind of tranſparent ſtone.

Mir′rour (*s. not ſo modern or common a ſpelling*) A mirror.

MIRTH (*s. from the* Sax. myrthe) Merriment, gaiety, laughter.

Mirth′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Cheered, made merry. *Chauc.*

Mir′theleſs (*adj. from* mirth) Void of mirth. *Chauc.*

Mirth′ful (*adj. from* mirth) Full of mirth, gay, cheerful.

Mirth′leſs (*adj. from* mirth) Void of mirth, ſad, cheerleſs.

Mir′tle (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The myrtle. *Bail.*

Mir′y (*adj. from* mire) Deep in mud, full of mire, conſiſting of mire.

MIS (*adv. from the* Sax. *but now grown obſolete though much uſed in compoſition*) Amiſs. *Chaucer.*

Mis′a (*s. in old records*) A compact, a firm peace.

Miſaccepta′tion (*s. from* mis *and* acceptation) The act of taking any thing in a wrong ſenſe.

Miſaccompt′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Miſreckoned, counted wrong. *Chaucer.*

Miſadven′ture (*s. from* mis *and* adventure) A miſchance, a misfortune; manſlaughter.

Miſadven′tured (*adj. from* miſadventure) Unfortunate.

Miſadvi′ce (*s. from* mis *and* advice) Bad advice, ill counſel.

Miſadvi′ſe (*v. t. from* mis *and* adviſe) To adviſe to any thing wrong, to adviſe to a wrong meaſure.

Miſadvi′ſed (*p. from* miſadviſe) Ill directed, counſelled to wrong meaſures.

Miſaga′ſt (*adj. a local word*) Miſtaken, miſgiven. *Bail.*

Miſai′med (*adj. from* mis *and* aim) Aimed wrong, directed wrong.

MIS′ANTHROPE (*s. from the* Greek μισεω *to hate, and* ανθρωπος *a man*) A hater of mankind. *Swift.*

Miſan′thropiſt (*s. from* miſanthrope) A hater of mankind.

MISAN′THROPOS (*s. from the* Greek) A miſanthrope, a hater of mankind.

Miſan′thropy (*s. from* miſanthrope) Averſion to mankind, a hatred of mankind.

Miſapplica′tion (*s. from* mis *and* application) An application to a wrong purpoſe.

Miſappli′ed (*p. from* miſapply) Applied to a wrong purpoſe.

Miſapply′ (*v. t. from* mis *and* apply) To apply to a wrong purpoſe.

Miſapply′ing (*p. a. from* miſapply) Applying toa wrong purpoſe.

Miſapprehend′ (*v. t. from* mis *and* apprehend) To underſtand in a wrong ſenſe, to put a meaning on any thing which was not intended.

Miſapprehend′ed (*p. from* miſapprehend) Apprehended in a wrong ſenſe, taken in a ſenſe that was not intended.

Miſapprehend′ing (*p. a. from* miſapprehend) Apprehending in a wrong ſenſe, receiving in a ſenſe tha was not intended.

Miſapprehen′ſion (*s. from* mis *and* apprehenſion) A wrong apprehenſion, a miſtake,

Miſaſcri′be (*v. t. from* mis *and* aſcribe) To aſcribe falſely.

Miſaſcri′bed (*p. from* miſaſcribe) Falſely aſcribed.

Miſaſcri′bing (*p. a. from* miſaſcribe) Aſcribing falſely.

Miſaſſi′gn (*v. t. from* mis *and* aſſign) To aſſign erroneouſly.

Miſaſſign′ed (*p. from* miſaſſign) Aſſigned erroneouſly.

Miſaſſign′ing (*p. a. from* miſaſſign) Aſſigning erroneouſly.

Miſaven′ture (*s. obſolete*) A miſadventure. *Scott.*

Miſavi′ſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To miſadviſe. *Chaucer.*

Misbeco′me (*v. t. from* mis *and* become) To ſuit ill with, to bring diſgrace to.

Misbecom′ing (*p. a. from* misbecome) Suiting ill with, bringing diſgrace to.

Misbego′t (*adj. from* mis *and* begot) Misbegotten. *Sh.*

Misbegot′ten (*adj. from* mis *and* begotten) Unlawfully begotten. *Dryden.*

Misbeha′ve (*v. t. from* mis *and* behave) To behave one's ſelf amiſs.

Misbeha′ve (*v. int.*) To act improperly.

Misbeha′ved (*adj. from* misbehave) Uncivil, untaught.

Misbeha′vior (*s. a modern ſpelling*) Misbehaviour.

Misbeha′viour (*s. from* mis *and* behaviour) Ill behaviour, bad conduct.

Misbelie′f (*s. from* mis *and* belief) A wrong faith, a falſe religion.

Misbelie′ve (*v. t. from* mis *and* believe) To diſtruſt, to believe amiſs. *Chaucer.*

Misbelie′ved (*adj. from* misbelieve) Diſtruſtful. *Chauc.*

Misbelie′ver (*s. from* misbelieve) One that holds a wrong faith, one that holds a falſe religion. *Dryden.*

Misbelie′ving (*adj. from* misbelieve) Diſtruſtful, having a wrong belief.

Misbeliev′ingly (*adv. from* misbelieving) Diſtruſtfully. *Scott.*

Misbeli′de (*s. obſolete*) A miſchance, a misfortune. *Ch.*

Misbo′din (*v. t. obſolete*) To wrong; to miſinform. *Ch.*

Misbo′ding (*adj. from* mis *and* boding) Boding ill, threatening ill.

Misbor′ne (*adj. obſolete*) Misbehaved, uncivil. *Chauc.*

Miſca′l (*v. t. from* mis *and* call) To name improperly.

Miſcal′culate (*v. t. from* mis *and* calculate) To reckon wrong, to miſcount.

Miſcal′culated (*p. from* miſcalculate) Calculated wrong, miſcounted.

Miſcal′culating (*p. a. from* miſcalculate) Reckoning wrong, miſcounting.

Miſcal′led (*p. from* miſcal) Named improperly.

Miſcal′ling (*p. a. from* miſcal) Naming improperly.

Miſcar′riage (*s. from* mis *and* carriage) A failure, a unhappy event; an abortion, an untimely birth.

Miſcar′ried (*p. from* miſcarry) Loſt, conducted to a wrong place.

Miſcar′ry (*v. int. from* mis *and* carry) To fail, to fall ſhort of ſucceſs; to have an abortion.

Miſcar′rying (*p. a. from* miſcarry) Failing.

Miſca′ſt (*v. t. from* mis *and* caſt) To miſreckon, to miſcount. *Brown.*

Miſca′ſt (*p. from* miſcaſt) Miſcounted, miſreckoned.

Miſcaſt′ing (*p. a. from* miſcaſt) Miſcounting, reckoning wrong.

MIS′CELLANE (*s. from the* Lat. miſcellaneus *mixed*) A mixture of corn.

MISCELLA′NEOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. miſcellaneus) Mixed, compoſed of various kinds.

Miſcella′neouſneſs (*s. from* miſcellaneous) The ſtate of being mixed, compoſition of various kinds.

MIS′CELLANY (*adj. from the* Lat. miſcellaneus) Mixed, compoſed of various ſorts.

Mis′cellany (*s. from the adj.*) A mixture, a compoſition of various kinds.

Miſcha′nce (*s. from* mis *and* chance) A misfortune, ill luck, a mishap.

Miſcho′ſe (*v. t, obſolete*) To chooſe amiſs. *Chauc.*

MIS′CHIEF (*s. from the* Old French meſchef) An injury, a hurt; a vexatious affair, misfortune.

Mis′chief (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To hurt, to injure. *Sprat.*

Mis′chiefmaker (*s. from* miſchief *and* make) One who makes mischief.

Mis′chievous (*adj. from* mischief) Hurtful, injurious; wicked, malicious.

Mis′chievouſly (*adv. from* miſchievous) Hurtfully, ſpitefully, wickedly.

Mis′chievouſneſs (*s. from* miſchievous) Hurtfulneſs, maliciouſneſs, wickedneſs.

ſ′CHNA (*s. in antiquity*) The miſna, a part of the ewiſh talmud. *Dict. of Arts.*

ſcibil′ity (*s. from* miſcible) The capability of being mixed.

ſ′CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. miſceo *to mingle*) Capable of being mingled.

s′cibleneſs (*s. from* miſcible) Miſcibility. *Scott.*

ſcita′tion (*s. from* mis *and* citation) A falſe citation, an unfair citation.

ſci′te (*v. t. from* mis *and* cite) To quote wrong.

ſcit′ed (*p. from* miſcite) Quoted wrong.

ſcit′ing (*p. a. from* miſcite) Quoting wrong; making a wrong quotation.

ſclai′m (*s. from* mis *and* claim) A miſtaken claim. *Ba.*

ſclep′ying (*adj. obſolete*) Naming amiſs. *Chaucer.*

ſcog′niſant (*adj. a law term*) Ignorant of, unacquainted with.

ſconcei′pt (*s. from* miſconceive) A falſe opinion, a wrong notion. *Hooker.*

ſconcei′ve (*v. t. from* mis *and* conceive) To miſunderſtand, to have a falſe notion of.

ſconcei′ved (*p. from* miſconceive) Miſunderſtood, misjudged.

ſconcei′ving (*p. a., from* miſconceive) Misjudging, conceiving amiſs.

ſconcept′ion (*s. from* miſconceive) A falſe conception, a wrong notion.

ſcon′duct (*s. from* mis *and* conduct) Ill behaviour, bad management.

ſconduc′t (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To manage amiſs, to carry on in a wrong manner.

ſconduct′ed (*p. from* miſconduct) Conducted amiſs, managed wrong.

ſconduct′ing (*p. a. from* miſconduct) Managing amiſs, conducting wrong.

ſconjec′ture (*s. from* mis *and* conjecture) A wrong gueſs.

ſconjec′ture (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To gueſs wrong.

ſconjec′tured (*p. from* miſconjecture) Gueſſed wrong.

ſconjec′turing (*p. a. from* miſconjecture) Gueſſing wrong.

ſconſtruc′tion (*s. from* mis *and* conſtruction) A wrong conſtruction, a miſtaken interpretation.

ſcon′ſtrue (*v. t. from* mis *and* conſtrue) To interpret wrong.

ſcon′ſtrued (*p. from* miſconſtrue) Interpreted wrong.

ſcon′ſtruing (*p. a. from* miſconſtrue) Interpreting wrong.

ſcontent′ed (*adj. from* mis *and* contented) Diſcontented. *Scott.*

ſcontin′uance (*s. from* mis *and* continuance) A ceſſation, an intermiſſion.

ſcor′d (*v. int. an old word*) To diſagree. *Bailey.*

ſcord′in (*v. int. obſolete*) To diſagree. *Chaucer.*

ſcov′eting (*adj. obſolete*) Coveting that which one ought not.

ſcov′eting (*s. from the adj. obſolete*) An unlawful deſire. *Chaucer.*

ſcoun′ſel (*v. t. from* mis *and* counſel) To counſel wrong.

ſcoun′ſeled (*p. from* miſcounſel) Counſeled wrong, wrong adviſed. *Spenſer.*

ſcoun′ſeling (*p. a. from* miſcounſel, *but not much uſed*) Adviſing wrong.

ſcou′nt (*v. t. from* mis *and* count) To reckon wrong.

ſcount′ed (*p. from* miſcount) Reckoned wrong.

ſcount′ing (*p. a. from* miſcount) Counting wrong, miſcalculating.

ſ′CREANCE (*s. from the* French) Falſe faith, adherence to a falſe religion. *Spenſer.*

ſ′creancy (*s. from* miſcreance) Miſcreance, adherence to a falſe religion. *Ayliffe.*

ſ′CREANT (*s. from the* French) One that holds a falſe faith; a vile wretch, an abandoned villain.

ſcrea′te (*adj. from* mis *and* create) Miſcreated, formed unnaturally, produced by a kind of blunder in nature.

ſcrea′ted (*adj. from* miſcreate) Formed unnaturally.

ſcree′d (*adj. a local word*) Decried. *Bailey.*

ſdee′d (*s. from* mis *and* deed) An evil action.

ſdee′m (*v. t. from* mis *and* deem) To miſtake, to judge ill of.

ſdeem′ed (*p. from* miſdeem) Miſtaken, judged ill of.

ſdeem′ing (*p. a. from* miſdeem) Miſtaking, judging ill of.

ſdemea′n (*v. int. from* mis *and* demean) To behave ill.

ſdemean′ (*v. t.*) To behave one ſelf ill.

ſdemean′ing (*p. a. from* miſdemean) Behaving ill.

ſdemean′or (*s. from* miſdemean) Ill behaviour, a petty offence.

Miſdemean′our (*s. not ſo modern a ſpelling*) A miſdemeanor. *Scott.*

Miſdepa′rt (*v. t. obſolete*) To part wrong, to diſtribute amiſs. *Chaucer.*

Miſdevo′tion (*s. from* mis, *and* devotion) Miſtaken piety.

Miſdi′et (*s. from* mis, *and* diet) Improper diet.

Miſdiſting′uiſh (*v. t. from* mis, *and* diſtinguiſh) To diſtinguiſh amiſs, to make wrong diſtinctions. *Hooker.*

Miſdiſtinguiſhed (*p. from* miſdiſtinguiſh) Diſtinguiſhed amiſs, denoted by a wrong diſtinction.

Miſdiſting′uiſhing (*p. a. from* miſdiſtinguiſh) Diſtinguiſhing wrong, making wrong diſtinctions.

Miſdo′ (*v. t. from* mis, *and* do) To do wrong, to offend.

Miſdo′ (*v. int.*) To commit faults.

Miſdo′er (*s. from* miſdo) An offender, a criminal, one that does amiſs.

Miſdo′ing (*p. a. from* miſdo) Doing wrong, committing faults.

Miſdo′ing (*s. from the part.*) A miſdeed, a fault.

Miſdo′ne (*v. int. pret. of* miſdo) Did miſdo, did do amiſs.

Miſdo′ne (*p. from* miſdo) Done wrong, done amiſs.

Miſdou′bt (*v. t. from* mis, *and* doubt) To ſuſpect of deceit, to ſuſpect of danger.

Miſdou′bt (*s. from the verb*) A ſuſpicion of danger; an heſitation, a ſuſpence.

Miſdoubt′ed (*p. from* miſdoubt) Suſpected of infidelity, ſuſpected of danger.

Miſdoubt′ing (*p. a. from* miſdoubt) Suſpecting of deceit, ſuſpecting of danger.

MISE (*s. a law term from the* French) A meſſuage; a kind of tribute or fine anciently paid to every new earl by the inhabitants of the county palatine of Cheſter; the iſſue, the junction of the parties in a law ſuit. “*To join the* miſe *upon the meer.*” *To join* iſſue *on the point of right.*

Mi′ſemoney (*s. from* miſe *and* money) Money given as a compenſation for the enjoyment of certain privileges or liberties.

Miſemploy′ (*v. t. from* mis, *and* employ) To uſe to wrong purpoſes.

Miſemploy′ed (*p. from* miſemploy) Employed to wrong purpoſes.

Miſemploy′ing (*p. a. from* miſemploy) Employing to wrong purpoſes.

Miſemploy′ment (*s. from* miſemploy) Improper employment, an improper application of any thing.

MI′SER (*s. from the* Lat. miſer *miſerable*) A covetous wretch, a mean fellow; a wretched perſon. *Sidney.*

Mis′erable (*adj. from* miſer) Wretched, unhappy, worthleſs, ſtingy.

Mis′erableneſs (*s. from* miſerable) The ſtate of being miſerable.

Mis′erably (*adv. from* miſerable) Wretchedly, unhappily, meanly, covetouſly.

Miſera′ick (*adj. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) Meſeraick, belonging to the meſentery. *Cole.*

MISERE′RE (*s. from the* Lat. *ſignifying* to have mercy) The title of the fifty-firſt Pſalm.

MISERE′RE ME′I (*s. a cant word with phyſicians, from the* Lat.) A moſt exquiſite pain in the bowels, the iliac paſſion; the periſtaltic motion of the bowels inverted.

Miſericor′de (*s. obſolete*) Pity, compaſſion. *Chaucer.*

MISERICOR′DIA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The patroneſs of mercy whoſe temple was a ſanctuary for criminals and unfortunate perſons.

MISERICOR′DIA (*s. from the* Lat.) Mercy, compaſſion.

MISERICOR′DIA (*s. a law term*) An arbitrary fine in which ſome degree of compaſſion is ſhewn to the offender; a diſcharge from amerciaments on account of offences committed in the foreſt.

Miſericor′dies (*s. obſolete*) Pity, compaſſion. *Chaucer.*

Mis′ery (*s. from* miſer) Wretchedneſs, calamity, misfortune; covetouſneſs.

Mi′ſes (*s. a law term*) The profits of lands, taxes, coſts.

Miſe′ſe (*s. obſolete*) Uneaſineſs. *Chauc.*

Miſe′ſie (*adj. obſolete*) Uneaſy. *Chaucer.*

Miſeſtee′m (*s. from* mis, *and* eſteem) Diſregard, ſlight.

Misfa′re (*s. obſolete*) Misfortune. *Spenſer.*

Misfaſh′ion (*v. t. from* mis, *and* faſhion) To form wrong.

Misfaſh′ioned (*p. from* misfaſhion) Formed wrong.

Misfaſh′ioning (*p. a. from* misfaſhion) Forming wrong.

Misfe′ance (*s. a law term*) A misfeaſance, an offence, a treſpaſs.

Misfea′ſance (*s. the more common ſpelling*) An offence, a treſpaſs.

Misfea′ſant (*s. a law term*) A treſpaſs.

Misfea′ſor (*s. a law term*) A treſpaſſer.

Misfe′ll (*adj. obſolete*) Fell amiſs, miſcarried.

Misforga′ve (*v. t. pret. obſolete*) Miſgave, did fail. *Ch.*

Misfo′rm (*v. t. from* mis, *and* form) To put in an ill form, to form wrong.

Misform′ed (*p. from* misform) Formed amiſs, put in an ill form.

Misform′ing (*p. a. from* misform) Putting in an ill form.

Misfor′tune (*s. from* mis *and* fortune) An unproſperous event, a calamity, the want of good fortune.

Miſga′ve (*v. t. pret. of* miſgive) Did miſgive.

Miſgi′ve (*v. t. from* mis *and* give) To fill with doubt, to deprive of confidence.

Miſgiv′ing (*p. a. from* miſgive) Filling with doubt, depriving of confidence.

Miſgiv′ing (*s. from the part.*) A doubt, a ſuſpicion.

Miſgo′ (*p. obſolete*) Gone amiſs, gone aſtray. *Chaucer.*

Miſgov′ern (*v. t. from* mis *and* govern) To govern ill, to govern unfaithfully.

Miſgov′ernance (*s. from* miſgovern) Diſorder, miſrule. *Spenſer.*

Miſgov′ernaunce (*s. obſolete*) Miſmanagement, ill conduct. *Chaucer.*

Miſgov′erned (*p. from* miſgovern) Governed ill, governed unfaithfully.

Miſgov′erned (*adj. from* miſgovern) Uncivilized, rude.

Miſgov′ernment (*s. from* miſgovern) Male adminiſtration, ill management, irregularity, diſorder.

Miſgraft′ed (*adj. from* mis *and* graft) Grafted amiſs. *Ba.*

Miſguid′ance (*s. from* miſguide) A falſe direction.

Miſgui′de (*v. t. from* mis *and* guide) To direct amiſs, to lead the wrong way.

Miſguid′ed (*p. from* miſguide) Directed amiſs, led the wrong way.

Miſguid′ing (*p. a. from* miſguide) Guiding amiſs, leading the wrong way.

Miſh (*s. a cant word*) A churl. *Bailey.*

MI′SHAEL (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* enquired after) A man's name.

Miſha′p (*s. from* mis *and* hap) A miſchance, a calamity, an ill chance.

Miſh′eriſing (*s. an old law term*) An exemption from amerciaments for an offence proved before a judge. *Sc.*

Miſh′maſh (*s. a low or droll word*) A mixture, a hotchpotch.

MISH′NA (*s. a different ſpelling*) The miſna, a part of the Jewiſh talmud. *Scott.*

Miſh′topper (*s. a cant word*) A coat. *Bailey.*

Miſimploy′ (*v. t. not ſo common a ſpelling*) To miſemploy. *Scott.*

Miſinfe′r (*v. t. from* mis, *and* infer) To infer wrong.

Miſinfer′red (*p. from* miſinfer) Inferred wrong.

Miſinfer′ring (*p. a. from* miſinfer) Inferring wrong, drawing a wrong inference.

Miſinfor′m (*v. t. from* mis *and* inform) To inform amiſs, to deceive by falſe information.

Miſinforma′tion (*s. from* miſinform) Falſe intelligence, a wrong information.

Miſinform′ed (*p. from* miſinform) Deceived by falſe information.

Miſinform′ing (*p. a. from* miſinform) Giving a falſe account, giving wrong information.

Miſinter′pret (*v. t. from* mis, *and* interpret) To interpret in a wrong ſenſe, to give a wrong interpretation.

Miſinter′preted (*p. from* miſinterpret) Interpreted in a wrong ſenſe.

Miſinter′preting (*p. a. from* miſinterpret) Giving a wrong ſenſe.

Misjoi′n (*v. t. from* mis, *and* join) To join unfitly, to unite improperly.

Misjoin′ed (*p. from* misjoin) Joined improperly.

Misjoin′ing (*p. a. from* misjoin) Joining improperly.

Misju′dge (*v. t. from* mis, *and* judge) To judge wrong, to form falſe opinions.

Misjudg′ed (*p. from* misjudge) Judged amiſs.

Misjudg′ing (*p. a. from* misjudge) Forming a wrong judgment, judging amiſs.

Misken′ning (*s. an old law term*) The act of changing one's ſpeech in court.

Miske′ring (*s. an old law term*) An exemption from amerciaments for an offence proved before a judge. *Scott.*

Mis′kin (*s. an old word*) A ſmall bagpipe. *Bailey.*

Mis′kin (*s. a local word*) A dunghill.

Mis′kinfrow (*s. a local word*) A maid ſervant. *Bailey.*

Miskon′ning (*s. a different ſpelling*) A miskenning.

Miſlai′d (*v. t. pret. of* miſlay) Did miſlay.

Miſlai′d (*p. from* miſlay) Laid in a wrong place.

Miſlay′ (*v. t. from* mis, *and* lay) To lay in a wrong place.

Miſlayed (*v. t. pret. of* miſlay) Miſlaid. *Dryden.*

Miſlay′er (*s. from* miſlay) One that miſlays.

Miſlay′ing (*p. a. from* miſlay) Laying in a wron place.

Mis′le (*v. int. from* miſt) To rain in very ſmall drop *Gre*

Miſlea′d (*v. t. from* mis, *and* lead) To guide a wron way, to lead into an error.

Miſlead′er (*s. from* miſlead) One that miſleads.

Miſle′d (*v. t. pret. of* miſlead) Did miſlead.

Miſle′d (*p. from* miſlead) Led into error, guided wrong

Miſle′den (*v. int. obſolete*) To misbehave. *Chauce*

Miſlee′k (*s. obſolete*) Miſlike. *Spenſe*

Mis′len (*s. from* miſcellane) Mixed corn. *Mortime*

Misli′ke (*v. t. from* mis, *and* like) To diſlike, to diſa prove.

Miſli′ke (*s. from the verb*) A diſtaſte, a diſapprob tion.

Miſli′ked (*p. from* miſlike) Diſapproved, diſreliſhed.

Miſli′ker (*s. from* miſlike) One that miſlikes.

Miſli′king (*p. a. from* miſlike) Diſapproving, having diſlike.

Mis′ling (*p. a. from* miſle) Raining in very ſma drops.

Mis′ling (*s. from the part.*) The rain that deſcends li a miſt.

Miſli′ve (*v. int. from* mis, *and* live) To live ill, to le a bad life.

Miſliv′ed (*adj. obſolete*) Leading a wicked life. *Chau*

Miſliv′ing (*adj. obſolete*) Living a bad life. *Chauce*

Misman′age (*v. t. from* mis, *and* manage) To mana ill.

Miſman′aged (*p. from* miſmanage) Managed ill.

Miſman′agement (*s. from* miſmanage) Ill managemen ill conduct.

Miſman′aging (*p. a. from* miſmanage) Managing miſs.

Miſma′rk (*v. t. from* mis, *and* mark) To mark with wrong mark.

Miſmark′ed (*p. from* miſmark) Marked wrong.

Miſmark′ing (*p. a. from* miſmark) Marking with wrong token.

Miſma′tch (*v. t. from* mis, *and* match) To match u ſuitably.

Miſmatch′ed (*p. from* miſmatch) Matched unſuitably.

Miſmatch′ing (*p. a. from* miſmatch) Matching unſui ably.

Miſma′tcht (*v. t. pret. of* miſmatch) Miſmatched, d miſmatch. *Souther*

Miſma′tcht (*p. from* miſmatch) Miſmatched.

Miſmee′ter (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſtroy the metre by falſe pronunciation. *Chauce*

Miſme′tre (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſtroy the metre by a fa pronunciation. *Chauce*

MIS′NA (*s. in antiquity*) A part of the Jewiſh talmud.

Miſna′me (*v. t. from* mis, *and* name) To call by t wrong name.

Miſna′med (*p. from* miſname) Called by the wro name.

Miſna′ming (*p. a. from* miſname) Calling by the wro name.

MISNO′MER (*s. from the* French) A wrong name; indictment vacated by a wrong name.

Miſobſer′ve (*v. t. from* mis, *and* obſerve) To obſer with too little exactneſs.

Miſobſerv′ed (*p. from* miſobſerve) Obſerved with t little exactneſs.

Miſobſerv′ing (*p. a. from* miſobſerve) Obſerving wi too little exactneſs.

MISOCHE′MIST (*s. from the* Greek μισεω *to hate, a* chemiſt) One who profeſſes to be an enemy to chem try. *Sc*

MISOG′AMIST (*s. from the* Greek μισεω *to hate, a* γαμος *marriage*) One who is an enemy to ma mony.

MISOG′AMY (*s. from the* Greek μισεω *to hate, and* γα *marriage*) An averſion to matrimony.

MISOG′YNIST (*s. from the* Greek μισεω *to hate, a* γυνη *a woman*) A woman hater.

MISOG′YNY (*s. from the* Greek μισεω *to hate, and* γ *a woman*) Hatred of women, an averſion to women

MISOPO′NIS (*s. from the* Greek μισεω *to hate, and* π *labour*) One who hates labour. *Sc*

Miſor′der (*v. t. from* mis, *and* order) To manage wro to conduct ill.

Miſor′der (*s. from the verb*) Diſorder, irregularity.

Miſor′dered (*p. from* miſorder) Managed wrong, c ducted amiſs.

Miſor′dering (*p. a. from* miſorder) Ordering wro conducting amiſs.

Miſor′derly (*adj. from* miſorder) Irregular, diſorderl ſpe'l (*v. t. from* mis, *and* ſpell) To ſpell wrong.

iſpel'led (*p. from* miſpel) Spelled wrong.

iſpel'ling (*p. a. from* miſpel) Spelling wrong.

iſpen'd (*v. t. from* mis, *and* ſpend) To waſte, to conſume, to laviſh away.

iſpend'er (*s. from* miſpend) A prodigal, a profuſe perſon; one who ſpends to a wrong purpoſe.

iſpe'nt (*v. t. pret. of* miſpend) Did miſpend.

iſpe'nt (*p. from* miſpend) Spent in prodigality, waſted.

iſperſua'ſion (*s. from* mis, *and* perſuade) A wrong notion, a falſe opinion.

iſpla'ce (*v. t. from* mis, *and* place) To put in a wrong place, to miſapply.

iſpla'ced (*p. from* miſplace) Placed wrong, applied wrong.

iſpla'cing (*p. a. from* miſplace) Placing wrong, applying to a wrong purpoſe.

iſplea'ſure (*s. from* mis, *and* pleaſure) Diſpleaſure, diſcord. *Chaucer.*

iſpoi'nt (*v. t. from* mis, *and* point) To point wrong, to divide ſentences by a wrong punctuation.

iſpoint'ed (*p. from* miſpoint) Pointed wrong, divided by a wrong punctuation.

iſpoint'ing (*p. a. from* miſpoint) Dividing a ſentence by a wrong punctuation.

iſpri'nt (*v. t. from* mis, *and* print) To print wrong.

iſprint'ed (*p. from* miſprint) Printed wrong.

iſprint'ing (*p. a. from* miſprint) Printing wrong.

iſpri'ſe (*v. t. obſolete*) To miſtake, to ſlight, to ſcorn. *Shakeſpeare.*

iſpri'ſed (*p. from* miſpriſe, *but now grown obſolete*) miſtaken; deſpiſed. *Shakeſpeare.*

iſpri'ſing (*p. a. from* miſpriſe, *but now grown obſolete*) Miſtaking, deſpiſing. *Shakeſpeare.*

iſpris'ion (*s. from* miſpriſe, *a law term*) A neglect, a concealment; a miſtake, a miſconception; a contempt, an act of ſcorn.

iſpropor'tion (*v. t. from* mis, *and* proportion) To join without due proportion.

iſpropor'tioned (*p. from* miſproportion) Joined without due proportion.

iſpropor'tioning (*p. a. from* miſproportion) Joining without due proportion.

iſprou'd (*adj. obſolete, from* mis, *and* proud) Vitiouſly proud. *Shakeſpeare.*

iſque'me (*v. t. obſolete*) To diſpleaſe. *Chaucer.*

iſquo'te (*v. t. from* mis, *and* quote) To quote falſely.

iſquo'ted (*p. from* miſquote) Quoted falſely.

iſquo'ting (*p. a. from* miſquote) Quoting falſely.

iſreci'te (*v. t. from* mis, *and* recite) To recite wrong. *Bromhall.*

iſreci'ted (*p. from* miſrecite) Recited wrong.

iſreci'ting (*p. a. from* miſrecite) Reciting wrong.

iſreck'on (*v. t. from* mis, *and* reckon) To reckon wrong, to compute wrong.

iſreck'oned (*p. from* miſreckon) Reckoned wrong, miſcalculated.

iſreck'oning (*p. a. from* miſreckon) Reckoning wrong, miſcalculating.

iſrela'te (*v. t. from* mis, *and* relate) To relate wrong, to relate inaccurately.

iſrela'ted (*p. from* miſrelate) Related wrong.

iſrela'ting (*p. a. from* miſrelate, *but not much uſed*) Relating wrong, relating inaccurately.

iſrela'tion (*s. from* miſrelate) An inaccurate narrative, a wrong account of any thing.

iſremem'ber (*v. t. from* mis, *and* remember) To miſtake by truſting to memory. *Boyle.*

iſrepo'rt (*v. t. from* mis, *and* report) To report any thing wrong, to give a falſe account of.

iſrepo'rt (*s. from the verb*) A falſe account of any thing, a falſe and malicious repreſentation.

iſreport'ed (*p. from* miſreport) Reported wrong, falſely repreſented.

iſreport'ing (*p. a. from* miſreport) Reporting wrong, giving a falſe and malicious repreſentation.

IS'REPHOTHMA'IM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a furnace) The name of a place. *Joſh.* 11.

iſrepreſe'nt (*v. t. from* mis, *and* repreſent) To repreſent wrong, to repreſent to diſadvantage, to repreſent falſely and maliciouſly.

iſrepreſenta'tion (*s. from* miſrepreſent) A wrong repreſentation, a falſe and malicious account.

iſrepreſent'ed (*p. from* miſrepreſent) Repreſented falſely, repreſented wrong.

iſrepreſent'ing (*p. a. from* miſrepreſent) Repreſenting wrong, giving a falſe and malicious account.

iſru'le (*s. from* mis, *and* rule) Tumult, confuſion, diſorder, miſgovernment.

MISS (*v. t. from the* Dutch miſſen) To go beſide the mark, to miſtake, to fail of obtaining; to omit, to fail; to perceive the want of, to find the abſence of any thing.

Miſs (*v. int.*) To fly wide, to fly ſo as not to hit the mark; to fail, to miſtake; *with* of: *as,* " *We cannot* " miſs of *them.*"

Miſs (*s. from the verb*) A miſtake, an error; a loſs, a want.

Miſs (*s. from* miſtreſs) The title of a young girl, the title of an unmarried lady; a ſtrumpet, a proſtitute, a concubine.

MIS'SA (*s. from the* Lat.) The maſs.

MIS'SAL (*s. from the* Lat. miſſale) The maſs book.

Miſſa'ie (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To miſſay. *Chaucer.*

Miſſa'te (*v. pret. obſolete*) Did become. *Chaucer.*

Miſſat'icus (*s. in old records*) A meſſenger.

Miſſa'y (*v. int. from* mis, *and* ſay) To ſay wrong. *Ha.*

Miſſe (*adj. obſolete*) Wrong. *Chaucer.*

Mis'ſed (*p. from* miſs) Paſſed over, found wanting.

Miſſee'm (*v. int. from* mis, *and* ſeem, *but now grown obſolete*) To make falſe appearances, to misbecome. *Sp.*

Miſſee'ming (*p. from* miſſeem, *now grown obſolete*) Making a falſe appearance. *Spenſer.*

Miſſeenterchang'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Wrong changed. *Chau.*

Miſſei'e (*v. int. an obſolete ſpelling*) To miſſay. *Chaucer.*

Mis'ſelbird (*s. in ornithology*) The large gray turdus with a ſpotted breaſt, the miſletoe thruſh. *D. of Arts.*

MIS'SELDINE (*s. in botany*) The miſtletoe. *Phillips.*

Mis'ſelto (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) The miſtletoe. *Shakſ.*

Mis'ſeltoe (*s. a different ſpelling*) The miſtletoe.

Miſſeme'ning (*s. obſolete*) Ill meaning, miſtaken. *Chauc.*

Miſſeme'tre (*v. t. obſolete*) To deſtroy the metre by a wrong pronunciation. *Chaucer.*

Mis'ſen (*s. a ſea term*) The mizzen, a ſail or maſt put up occaſionally at the back part or ſtern of a ſhip.

Mis'ſen (*adj. from the ſub. a ſea term*) Belonging to the ſail put up occaſionally at the ſtern of the ſhip.

Mis'ſengroſs (*s. with antiquaries*) A Saxon coin valued at about two-pence half penny.

Miſſe'rve (*v. t. from* mis, *and* ſerve) To ſerve unfaithfully.

Miſſerv'ed (*p. from* miſſerve) Served unfaithfully.

Miſſerv'ing (*p. a. from* miſſerve) Serving unfaithfully.

Misſha'pe (*v. t. from* mis, *and* ſhape) To form ill, to ſhape wrong, to deform.

Misſha'ped (*p. from* misſhape) Formed ill, ſhapen wrong, misſhapen.

Misſha'pen (*p. from* miſhape) Misſhaped, deformed.

Misſha'ping (*p. a. from* misſhape) Forming ill, ſhaping wrong.

MIS'SILE (*adj. from the* Lat. mitto *to ſend*) Capable of being thrown by the hand, ſtriking at a diſtance.

Mis'ſile (*s. from the adj. in heraldry*) A mixture of ſeveral colours.

Mis'ſing (*p. a. from* miſs) Paſſing over, going beſide the mark, failing of ſucceſs, perceiving the want of; abſent, out of place, out of time.

Mis'ſing (*s. from the part.*) The act of paſſing over, the ſtate of being abſent.

MISS'ION (*s. from the* Lat. mitto *to ſend*) The ſtate of being ſent by authority, a commiſſion, the perſons ſent on any extraordinary buſineſs, miſſionaries; a faction, a party, a diſmiſſion, a diſcharge; *but theſe laſt ſenſes are now grown obſolete.*

Mis'ſionary (*s. from* miſſion) One ſent to propagate religion.

Mis'ſioner (*s. not ſo common a word*) A miſſionary *Dry.*

MIS'SIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. mitto *to ſend*) Sent, capable of being ſent, uſed at a diſtance.

Mis'ſive (*s. from the adj.*) A letter ſent, a meſſenger. *B.*

Miſſo'rium (*s. a different ſpelling*) The miſſurium, a diſh in which meat is ſerved up for the table. *Phillips.*

Miſſpea'k (*v. t. from* mis, *and* ſpeak) To ſpeak wrong.

Miſſpea'k (*v. int.*) To ſpeak amiſs, to ſpeak miſtakingly.

Miſſpeak'ing (*p. a. from* miſſpeak) Speaking wrong.

Miſſpo'ke (*v. pret. of* miſſpeak) Did miſſpeak.

Miſſpo'ken (*p. from* miſſpeak) Spoken wrong.

MISSU'RA (*s. in the Roman church*) The ſuperſtitious ceremonies uſed to recommend and diſmiſs a dying perſon.

MISSU'RIUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A diſh in which meat is ſerved up for the table. *Phillips.*

MIST (*s. from the* Sax.) A low thin cloud, a ſmall thin rain; any thing that dims.

Miſt (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cloud, to cover with ſteam or vapour. *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſt (*p. from* miſs) Paſſed over, found wanting.

Miſta'en (*v. t. pret. from* miſtake, *and ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) Did miſtake.

Miſta'en (*p. from* miſtaken, *retained in the Scotch dialect*) Miſtaken. *Shakeſpeare.*

Miſta'kable (*adj. from* miſtake) Liable to be miſtaken. *B.*

Miſta'ke (*v. t. from* mis, *and* take) To take wrong, to take one thing for another.

Miſta'ke (*v. int.*) To err, to judge wrong.

Miſta'ke (*s. from the verb*) An error, a miſconception.

Miſta'ken (*p. from* miſtake) Miſunderſtood, deceived for want of proper information.

Miſta'king (*p. a. from* miſtake) Taking wrong, taking one thing for another, making a miſtake.

Miſta'kingly (*adv. from* miſtaking) Erroneouſly, by miſtake.

Miſta'te (*v. t. from* mis, *and* ſtate) To ſtate wrong.

Miſta'ted (*p. from* miſtate) Stated wrong.

Miſta'ting (*p. a. from* miſtate) Stating wrong.

Miſtau'ght (*p. from* miſteach) Taught wrong.

Miſtea'ch (*v. t. from* mis, *and* teach) To teach wrong.

Miſteach'ing (*p. a. from* miſteach) Teaching wrong.

Miſtea'cht (*adj. an incorrect ſpelling*) Miſtaught. *Bailey.*

Miſtea'cht (*p. from* miſteach, *but not much uſed*) Miſtaught.

Miſte'l (*v. t. from* mis, *and* tell) To tell wrong, to relate inaccurately.

Miſtel'ling (*p. a. from* miſtel) Telling falſely, relating inaccurately.

Miſtem'per (*v. t. from* mis, *and* temper) To temper ill, to diſtemper.

Miſtem'pered (*p. from* miſtemper) Tempered ill, diſtempered.

Miſtem'pering (*p. a. from* miſtemper) Tempering amiſs, diſtempering.

Mis'ter (*s. obſolete*) A myſtery, a trade, a profeſſion; need, neceſſity. *Chaucer.*

Mis'ter (*adj. from the ſub. obſolete*) Diſtinguiſhing the occupation, belonging to a particular kind, referring to a particular ſort. *Spenſer.*

Mis'ter (*s. corrupted from* maſter) A maſter, a title of common reſpect.

Mis'tere (*s. obſolete*) A myſtery, a profeſſion. *Chaucer.*

Mis'tereth (*v. third perſ. ſing. obſolete*) Needeth. *Ch.*

Mis'terie (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A myſtery. *Chaucer.*

Miſte'rm (*v. t. from* mis, *and* term) To term erroneouſly.

Miſterm'ed (*p. from* miſterm) Termed erroneouſly.

Miſterm'ing (*p. a from* miſterm) Terming erroneouſly.

Mis'tery (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A myſtery. *Chaucer.*

MIS'TERY (*s. an uncommon but ſuppoſed to be a correct ſpelling, from the* French meſtiere) A trade, a calling. *Warburton.*

Miſthi'nk (*v. t. from* mis, *and* think) To think ill, to think ill of.

Miſthink'ing (*p. a. from* miſthink) Thinking wrong, thinking ill of.

Miſthou'ght (*p. from* miſthink) Thought ill of.

Miſthou'ght (*s. from the part.*) A wrong thought, an ill thought of. *Milton.*

Miſthro'wn (*adj. from mis, and throw*) Thrown wrong. *Cole.*

Miſti'dings (*s. from* mis, *and* tidings) Wrong tidings, falſe intelligence. *Chaucer.*

Miſt'ier (*adj. comp. of* miſty) Miſty in a greater degree.

Miſt'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* miſty) Miſty in the greateſt degree.

Mis'tihed (*s. obſolete*) A myſtery. *Chaucer.*

Miſti'lo (*s. in old deeds*) Mixed coin. *Scott.*

Mis'tily (*adv. from* miſty) Darkly, obſcurely. *Chaucer.*

Miſti'me (*v. t. from* mis, *and* time) To time wrong, to adopt improperly in reſpect of time.

Miſti'med (*p. from* miſtime) Wrong timed.

Miſti'ming (*p. a. from* miſtime) Adjuſting the point of time improperly.

Miſt'ineſs (*s. from* miſty) The ſtate of being miſty, cloudineſs.

MIS'TION (*s. from the* Lat. miſtus *mixed*) The ſtate of being mixed, a mixture. *Boyle.*

Mis'tir (*s. obſolete*) A myſtery, a profeſſion; need, neceſſity. *Chaucer.*

MIS'TLETOE (*s. in botany, from the* Sax. myſtletan) The name of one of thoſe plants which draws its nouriſhment from ſome other plant: it generally grows on the apple tree, ſometimes on the oak, and was held in great veneration by the ancient Druids.

Mis'tletoeberry (*s. from* miſtletoe *and* berry) The fruit of the miſtletoe.

Mis'tletoebuſh (*s.*) The miſtletoe tree.

Mis'tletoeplant (*s.*) The miſtletoe.

Mis'tletoethruſh (*s. in ornithology*) The large gray tu dus with a ſpotted breaſt ſo called becauſe it fee much on the fruit of the miſtletoe.

Mis'tletoetree (*s.*) The miſtletoe plant.

Miſt'like (*adj. from* miſt) Reſembling a miſt.

Miſto'ld (*p. from* miſtel) Told wrong, related inacc rately.

Miſtoo'k (*v. t. pret. of* miſtake) Did miſtake.

Miſtoo'k (*p. from* miſtake) Miſtaken, underſtood in wrong ſenſe.

MIS'TRESS (*s. from the* French maiſtreſſe) A woman w governs, a woman who keeps a ſervant, a woman th teaches, a woman ſkilled in any thing, a woman b loved and courted; a ſtrumpet, a concubine.

Miſtri'al (*s. from* mis, *and* trial) An erroneous trial.

Miſtri'ſt (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Miſtruſt. *Chauc*

Miſtrow'ed (*adj. obſolete*) Miſtruſted. *Chauc*

Miſtru'ſt (*v. t. from* mis, *and* truſt) To ſuſpect, to doub to regard with diffidence.

Miſtru'ſt (*s. from the verb*) Diffidence, ſuſpicion, t want of confidence.

Miſtruſt'ed (*p. from* miſtruſt) Suſpected, regarded wi diffidence.

Miſtruſt'ful (*adj. from* miſtruſt) Diffident, entertaini doubts.

Miſtruſt'fully (*adv. from* miſtruſtful) With miſtruſt, wi ſuſpicion.

Miſtruſt'fulneſs (*s. from* miſtruſtful) Diffidence, doub ſuſpicion.

Miſtruſt'ing (*p. a. from* miſtruſt) Suſpecting, regardi with diffidence.

Miſtruſt'leſs (*adj. from* miſtruſt) Void of miſtruſt, unſu pecting, confident.

MIS'TURE (*s. from the* Lat. miſtura) A mixture, an u natural mixture.

Miſturn'id (*adj. obſolete*) Turned upſide down. *Chauc*

Miſt'y (*adj. from* miſt) Clouded, overſpread with mi obſcure, dark.

Miſunderſta'nd (*v. t. from* mis, *and* underſtand) T miſtake, to conceive wrong.

Miſunderſtand'ing (*p. a. from* miſunderſtand) Miſtakin conceiving wrong.

Miſunderſtand'ing (*s. from the part.*) An error, a m conception, a difference, a diſagreement.

Miſunderſtoo'd (*v. t. pret. of* miſunderſtand) Did m underſtand.

Miſunderſtoo'd (*p. from* miſunderſtand) Miſtaken, co ceived wrong, miſapprehended.

Miſu'ſage (*s. from* mis, *and* uſage) An ill uſe, bad tre ment, abuſe.

Miſu'ſe (*v. t. the* s *in the laſt ſyllable is pronounced ſo* To uſe improperly, to abuſe.

Miſu'ſe (*s. from the verb, the* s *in the laſt ſyllable is p nounced hard*) Ill uſe, bad treatment.

Miſu'ſed (*p. from* miſuſe) Ill treated, uſed imprope abuſed.

Miſu'ſer (*s. a law term*) The abuſe of any particu privilege or immunity.

Miſu'ſing (*p. a. from* miſuſe) Uſing improperly, abuſi

Miſwai'e (*s. obſolete*) The wrong way. *Chauc*

Miſwee'n (*v. int. from* mis, *and* ween, *but now gro obſolete*) To miſjudge, to diſtruſt. *Spenſ*

Miſwe'nd (*v. int. from the* Sax. wendan *to go, but n grown obſolete*) To go wrong. *Spenſ*

Miſwe'nt (*v. int. pret. of* miſwend, *but now grown ſolete*) Went wrong. *Spenſ*

Miſwom'an (*s. from* mis, *and* woman) A woman of fame. *Chauc*

Miſwri'te (*v. t. from* mis, *and* write) To copy wro *Chauc*

Mi'ſy (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of mineral; it mu reſembles the golden marcaſite.

Mitaille' (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided half way down a band ſiniſter. *Sc*

Mita'les (*s. obſolete*) Mites, the ſmalleſt pieces of n ney. *Chauc*

MITE (*s. from the* French) A ſmall inſect, a weevil; twentieth part of a grain; a ſmall particle, any thi proverbially ſmall.

Mitel'la (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant; a genus plants.

Mi'ter (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A mitre; an angle forty-five degrees.

MITES'CENT (*adj. from the* Lat. miteſco *to grow m* Growing mild.

MITH'RA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſecond of three principal deities worſhipped by the ancient P ſians. *Holw*

MITH'RAS (*s. in heathen mythology*) One of the th principal deities worſhipped by the Perſians.

MITH'RAX (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone of a roſe colour.

MITH'RIDATE (*s. in pharmacy*) A medicine compoſed of various ingredients ſuppoſed to be a powerful antidote againſt poiſon.

MIT'IGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. mitigo *to aſſuage*) Lenient, ſoftening.

MIT'IGATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. mitigo) To ſoften, to alleviate, to mollify, to cool.

Mit'igated (*p. from* mitigate) Softened, aſſuaged, rendered leſs virulent.

Mit'igating (*p. a. from* mitigate) Softening, aſſuaging, cooling.

Mitiga'tion (*s. from* mitigate) An alleviation, an abatement of any thing rigorous or ſevere.

Mit'igative (*adj. from* mitigate, *obſolete*) Tending to mitigation. *Chaucer.*

MI'TRA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the mitreola.

Mi'tral (*adj. from* mitre) Belonging to a mitre, like a mitre; belonging to the mitrales.

MITRA'LES (*s. in anatomy*) The two valves of the pulmonary veins ſo called from their reſemblance to a mitre.

MITRANCHE' (*adj. in heraldry*) Divided half way down by a band dexter.

MI'TRE (*s. from the* Lat. mitra) An ornament for the head, a kind of epiſcopal crown.

Mi'tre (*s. with joiners*) An angle of forty-five degrees, half a ſquare; a method of joining boards together.

Mi'trebox (*s. from* mitre, *and* box) A kind of machine uſed by joiners in cutting off any thing at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Mi'tred (*adj. from* mitre) Adorned with a mitre; cut off at an angle of forty-five degrees.

MITRIO'LA (*s in botany*) The name of a plant.

MIT'TA (*s. in antiquity*) A meaſure containing ten buſhels.

Mit'taine (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A mitten, a glove. *Ch.*

Mit'ten (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mitta.

Mit'ten (*s. moſtly uſed in the plural*) A warm kind of glove; a glove for a lady without fingers. *To handle without mittens*, to uſe roughly. *Ainſworth.*

MIT'TENT (*adj. from the* Lat. mitto *to ſend*) Emitting, ſending forth.

MIT'TIGAL (*s. in commerce*) A weight for ſilk in the Indies, containing ſomething more than two drams.

MIT'TIMUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A warrant by which a criminal is ſent to priſon, ſo called from the firſt word when wrote in Latin.

Mit'tle (*adj. an old word*) Mighty. *Bailey.*

MITYLE'NE (*s. in ancient geography*) The capital of the iſle of Lesbos.

MI'TYS (*s. from* the Greek) The gummy ſubſtance with which a proſperous hive of bees is lined. *Phillips.*

MI'VA (*s. in pharmacy*) The pulp of quinces boiled up with ſugar; a medicine in the form of a thick ſyrup. *Scott.*

MIX (*v. t. from the* Lat. miſceo) To unite different bodies into one maſs, to join, to mingle.

Mix'ed (*p. from* mix) United as different ingredients into one maſs, joined, mingled.

MIX'EN (*s. from the* Sax.) A dunghill.

MIX'IAS (*s. in commerce*) A foreign weight containing ten thouſand drams troy. *Phillips.*

Mix'in (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A mixen, a dunghill. *Chaucer.*

Mix'ing (*p. a. from* mix) Uniting ſeveral bodies into one maſs, joining, mingling.

Mixt (*v. t. pret. of* mix) Mixed, did mix.

Mixt (*p. from* mix) Mixed, mingled.

MIXTIL'LO (*s. in old records*) Mixed corn.

Mix'tion (*s. from* mix) A mixture, a confuſion of one body with another.

Mixt'ly (*adv. from* mix) With mixture.

MIXTU'RA (*s. in pharmacy*) A medical preparation compounded of ſeveral ingredients ſaid to be a powerful ſudorific, and of ſpecial uſe in malignant fevers.

Mix'ture (*s. from* mix) A maſs formed by mixed ingredients, that which is added to make a compound or mixed body, the act of mixing, the ſtate of being mixed; a texture of cloth of different colours.

MI'ZAR (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* little) The name of a hill. *Pſalm* 42.

Mi'zen (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mizzen. *D. of Arts.*

Miz'maze (*s. a cant word*) A maze, a labyrinth.

MIZ'MOR (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A dungeon. *Phillips.*

MIZ'PAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a centinel) The name of a place, the name of a city.

MIZ'PEH (*s. from the* Heb. *the ſame with the foregoing*) The name of a city in the land of Iſrael.

MIZ'RAIM (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying tribulations*) The name of a man.

MIZ'ZEN (*s. a ſea term from the* Dutch mezaen) The maſt in the ſtern or back part of a ſhip.

Miz'zen (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the maſt in the ſtern of the ſhip. “ *The length of the* mizzen *maſt* “ *is half that of the main maſt* ”

Miz'zle (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from* miſt) To rain in very ſmall drops.

Miz'zling (*p. a. from* mizzle) Raining in very ſmall drops, falling like miſt.

Miz'zy (*s. a local word*) A bog, a quagmire. *Ainſw.*

MNA (*s. from the* Greek) The mina, a pound weight different in different places.

MNA'SON (*s.*) A man's name. *Acts.*

MNEMO'NIC (*adj. from the* Greek *μναομαι to remember*) Belonging to the memory, helpful to the memory.

Mnemo'nica (*s. from* mnemonic) Rules to help the memory.

Mnemo'nics (*s. from* mnemonic) Rules to help the memory, the act of the memory.

MNEMOS'YNE (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed mother of the muſes; the memory.

MNI'UM (*s. in botany*) A genus of moſſes.

MO (*adj. from the* Sax. ma, *but now grown obſolete*) More. *Spenſer.*

Mo (*adv. from the adj. but now grown obſolete*) Further, longer. *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'AB (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* of the father) The name of a man, the ſon of Lot by his elder daughter, the name of a people, the deſcendants of Moab, the country of the Moabites.

Mo'abite (*s. from* Moab) A deſcendant of Moab.

MOAN (*v. int. from the* Sax. mœnan *to grieve*) To make lamentation, to grieve.

Moan (*v. t.*) To deplore, to mourn over.

Moan (*s. from the verb*) Lamentation, grief expreſſed in ſounds.

Moan'ed (*p. from* moan) Bemoaned, lamented.

Moan'ful (*adj. from* moan) Lamentable, ſorrowful.

Moan'fully (*adv. from* moanful) Lamentably.

Moan'ing (*p. a. from* moan) Lamenting, expreſſing grief in ſounds.

Moar'ing (*s. a ſea term, but not ſo common a ſpelling*) The mooring. *Dict. of Arts.*

MOAR'LOVER (*s. in husbandry*) A kind of blight ariſing from the hollowneſs of the earth. *Dict. of Arts.*

MOAT (*s. from the* low Lat. mota) A canal or ditch running round a caſtle or houſe for its defence.

Moat (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To ſurround with a canal of water by way of defence.

Moat'ed (*p. from* moat) Surrounded by a canal of water, encompaſſed with a moat.

Moat'ing (*p. a. from* moat) Surrounding by a canal or ditch by way of defence.

MOB (*s. from* mobile) The croud, a tumultuous aſſembly; a kind of female head dreſs, a cap generally tied under the chin.

Mob (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To harraſs with noiſe and tumult, to overbear with noiſe and tumult.

Mob'bed (*p. from* mob) Harraſſed with noiſe and tumult, beſet with a mob.

Mob'bi (*s. a different ſpelling*) Mobby. *Cole.*

Mob'bing (*p. a. from* mob) Harraſſing with noiſe and tumult.

Mob'biſh (*adj. from* mob) Mean, low, done after the manner of a mob.

Mob'ble (*v. from* mob) To dreſs inelegantly, to dreſs cloſely.

Mob'bled (*p. from* mobble) Dreſſed inelegantly.

Mob'bling (*p. a. from* mobble) Dreſſing cloſely, dreſſing inelegantly.

MOB'BY (*s.*) A kind of drink made of potatoes.

MOB'ILE (*s. from the* French mobille) The common people, the populace, the mob.

MOB'ILE (*s. from the* Lat.) That which moves the reſt, the ninth ſphere in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem of the univerſe.

Mobil'ity (*s. a cant word from* mob) The populace.

MOBIL'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. mobilitas) Activity, nimbleneſs; fickleneſs, inconſtancy. *Ainſworth.*

Mob'le (*v. t. a different ſpelling*) To mobble. *Johnſon.*

Mob'led (*p. a different ſpelling*) Mobbled.

Mo'bles (*s. obſolete*) Moveable goods. *Chaucer.*

Mob'ling (*p. a. a different ſpelling*) Mobbling.

MO'CHA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of agate.

Mo'chaſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) The mocha, a kind of agate with declinations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches in the ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Johnſon.*

Moche (*adj. obſolete*) Much. *Chaucer.*

Moch'efold (*adj. obſolete*) Manifold. *Chaucer.*

Moch′el (*adj. obſolete*) Much. *Spenſer.*

Moch′ill (*adj. obſolete*) Much. *Chaucer.*

MOCH′LIA (*s. from the* Greek) The act of reducing diſlocated bones.

MOCH′LION (*s. from the* Greek) A ſmall lever, a little bolt.

MO′CHO (*s. in natural hiſtory, a different ſpelling*) The mocha.

Mo′choſtone (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mocha ſtone. *Wo.*

MOCK (*v. t. from the* Brit. moccis) To deride, to laugh at, to ridicule; to mimick, to imitate in ridicule; to play upon, to tantalize; to elude, to defeat.

Mock (*v. int.*) To make ſport in ridicule.

Mock (*s. from the verb*) A ſneer, a gibe, an act of ridicule; an imitation, an act of mimickry.

Mock (*adj. from the verb*) Falſe, counterfeit.

Mock′able (*adj. from* mock) Expoſed to mockery, fit to be mocked. *Shakeſp.*

Mocka′does (*s. in commerce*) A kind of woollen yarn, weaver's thrumbs. *Scott.*

Mock′ed (*p. from* mock) Derided, ridiculed, imitated in ridicule; deluded, defeated.

Mock′el (*adj. ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much, many. *Spenſ.*

Mock′er (*s. from* mock) One that mocks.

Mock′eren (*v. t. obſolete*) To mucker, to hoard up. *Ch.*

Mock′ery (*s. from* mock) Deriſion, ſcorn, ridicule, ſport, imitation, vain ſhew, impoſition.

Mock′ing (*p. a. from* mock) Deriding, treating with ridicule, imitating in ridicule, eluding, defeating.

Mock′ingbird (*s. in ornithology*) An American bird which imitates the notes of all other birds.

Mock′ingly (*adv. from* mocking) In contempt, with inſult, with petulance.

Mock′ingſtock (*s. from* mocking, *and* ſtock) A but for ridicule.

Moc′kle (*adj. retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much, many. *Scott.*

Mock′privet (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Mock′willow (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Mo′dal (*adj. from* mode) Belonging to the mode, pertaining to the form not the eſſence.

Modal′ity (*s. from* modal) A modification, difference reſpecting the mode.

MOD′BURY (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Thurſday, and is 208 miles from London.

Mod′bury (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Modbury, made at Modbury.

Mod′der (*s. a local word*) A young girl. *Cole.*

MODE (*s. from the* Lat. modus) A form, an external variety; a manner, a method; a gradation, a degree; a ſtate, an appearance; a faſhion, a cuſtom.

MOD′EL (*s. from the* Lat. modulus) A repreſentation in miniature, a copy to be imitated, a mould, that which gives the ſhape to any thing incloſed, a ſtandard, that by which any thing elſe is to be meaſured.

Mod′el (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To plan, to ſhape, to delineate.

Mod′elled (*p. from* model) Planned, formed in miniature, delineated.

Mod′eller (*s. from* model) One that models, a deſigner.

Mod′elling (*p. a. from* model) Planning, forming, delineating.

Mo′der (*s. obſolete*) The natrix, the principal part of an aſtrolabe. *Chaucer.*

MOD′ERABLE (*adj. from the* Lat moderabilis, *but not much uſed*) Moderate, meaſurable. *Scott.*

MOD′ERATE (*adj. from the* Lat. moderatus) Temperate, mild, poſſeſſing a middle degree, placed between two extremes.

Mod′erate (*v. t. from the adj.*) To regulate, to expreſs, to pacify; to make temperate.

Mod′erated (*p. from* moderate) Regulated, repreſſed, made moderate.

Mod′erately (*adv. from* moderate) Temperately, mildly, in a middle degree.

Mod′erateneſs (*s. from* moderate) Temperateneſs, the ſtate of being moderate.

Modera′tion (*s. from* moderate) A mitigation of rigor, calmneſs, equanimity, frugality.

Modera′tor (*s. from* moderate) One who preſides in diſputations, one who moderates, that which moderates.

Modera′torring (*s. in anatomy*) The ring of muſcles which ſurround the optic nerve, at the bottom of the orbit. *Valſalva.*

Modera′tour (*s. the more ancient ſpelling*) A moderator.

Modera′trix (*s. from* moderate) A female who preſides in diſputations, a female who moderates. *Scott.*

MOD′ERN (*adj. from the* French moderne) Recent, late common, mean. *Shakeſpeare*

Mod′ern (*s. from the adj. moſtly uſed in the plu.*) One o the moderns as oppoſed to the ancients, one wh lived in later times.

Mod′erniſe (*v. t. from* modern) To put into a moder dreſs, to adapt to the preſent times.

Mod′erniſed (*p. from* moderniſe) Made modern, to pu into a modern dreſs.

Mod′erniſing (*p. a. from* moderniſe) Making modern putting into a new dreſs.

Mod′erniſm (*s. from* modern) The act of moderniſing that which is moderniſed. *Swift*

Mod′erneſs (*s. from* modern) Novelty, the ſtate o being modern.

MOD′EST (*adj. from the* Lat. modeſtus) Chaſte, baſh ful, moderate.

Mod′eſter (*adj. comp. of* modeſt) Modeſt in a greate degree.

Mod′eſtly (*adv. from* modeſt) In a modeſt manner, wit modeſty, with moderation.

Mod′eſty (*s. from* modeſt) Purity of manners, modera tion, decency.

Mod′eſtypiece (*s. from* modeſty *and* piece) A narro lace on the upper part of the ſtays before, a part o the tucker. *Addiſon*

Mod′her (*s. a local word*) A young girl. *Col*

MOD′ICUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſmall portion, a pit tance.

Mod′ifiable (*adj. from* modify) Capable of being modifie

Mod′ificable (*adj. from* modify) Capable of being modi fied, modifiable.

Modifica′tion (*s. from* modify) The act of modifying the ſtate of being modified.

Mod′ified (*p. from* modify) Put into a different form moderated.

MOD′IFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. modus *a mode, and* faci *to make*) To change the mode, to put into a differen form; to moderate, to ſoften.

Mod′ifying (*p. a. from* modify) Putting into a differen form, moderating.

MODIL′LION (*s. in architecture*) A dentel, a kind o bracket ſet under the cornice of the Corinthian an compoſite orders.

MODIL′LON (*s. from* modiolus) A modillion, a kind o bracket.

MODIO′LUS (*s. in architecture, from the* Lat.) A modillo

MODIO′LUS (*s. in ſurgery*) That part of the trepa which cuts the circular hole.

Mo′diſh (*adj. from* mode) Formed according to th mode, faſhionable.

Mo′diſhly (*adv. from* modiſh) According to the mode faſhionably.

Mo′diſhneſs (*s. from* modiſh) The ſtate of being modiſ an affectation of the faſhion.

MO′DIUS (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of dry meaſure in u among the Romans.

MOD′ULATE (*v. t. from the* Lat modulor) To form t a certain note, to form to a certain key.

Mod′ulated (*p. from* modulate) Regulated, formed to certain key.

Mod′ulating (*p. a. from* modulate) Regulating the voic forming to a certain key.

Modula′tion (*s. from* modulate) The act of modulatin the ſound modulated, harmony.

Modula′tor (*s. from* modulate) That which modulate one that forms the ſound of the voice to a certain ke

MOD′ULE (*s. from the* Lat. modulus) A model; a certa meaſure for regulation of proportions in architectur

MO′DUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The particular form or ma ner; a certain ſum paid as a compoſition for tythes.

Mod′well (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

Moe (*adj. from* mo, *obſolete*) More. *Hooke*

Moe′ble (*s. obſolete*) A perſonal eſtate, houſehold ſtuff. *C*

Mo′edore (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) A moidore. *D. of*

MOERHIN′GIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, t moſſy chickweed.

MOGILA′LOS (*s. from the* Greek μογις *difficulty, a* λαλεω *to ſpeak, but not much uſed*) One who ſpea with difficulty, one who has an impediment in h ſpeech.

Mog′nians (*s. an old word*) A kind of armour for ſhoulders. *Philli*

Mogon′tus (*s. in the mythology of the ancient Britons*) idol worſhipped in Northumberland.

Mog′ſhade (*s. a local word*) The ſhade of trees. *Philli*

MOGU′L (*s.*) A hord, a tribe of Tartars; the title the emperor of Hindoſtan.

Moguls′tan (*s. from* mogul) The empire of Hind tan. *Dict. of Ar*

MOGUN'TIA (*s.*) The city of Mentz in Germany, where printing was firſt invented in the year 1440.

Mogun'tine (*adj. from* Moguntia) Belonging to Mentz in Germany where printing was invented, belonging to the art of printing.

MO'HAIR (*s. in commerce*) The hair of a kind of goat.

Mo'hairſhell (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of voluta.

MO'HATRA (*s. from the* Spaniſh) The act of taking up money on uſury. *Cole.*

MO'HAWK (*s.*) A native of one of the Iroquoiſe nations.

Mo'hawk country (*s. in the geography of America*) The country of the Mohawks.

Mo'hauk (*s. a different ſpelling*) A Mohawk. *Scott.*

Moi'dered (*adj. a local word*) Crazed. *Ainſworth.*

MOI'DORE (*s.*) A Portugal coin, valued at one pound ſeven ſhillings ſterling.

MOI'ETY (*s. from the* French moir *the middle*) The half, one of two equal parts.

Moig'non (*s. an old word*) A kind of armour for the ſhoulders, the ſtump of a leg or arm. *Phillips.*

MOIL (*v. t. from the* Greek μωλος *labour*) To weary, to tire; to daub.

Moil (*v. int.*) To labour in the dirt, to drudge, to toil.

Moil (*s.*) A great mule. *Phillips.*

Moile (*s. in cookery*) A diſh of marrow and grated bread.

Moil'ed (*p. from* moil) Daubed, wearied.

Moil'ed (*p. obſolete*) Sprinkled. *Chaucer.*

Moiles (*s. an old word*) A kind of high ſoled ſhoes. *Phill.*

MOINEAU' (*s. in fortification*) A ſmall flat baſtion raiſed in the middle of a courtain.

Moi'ſon (*s. obſolete*) Ripeneſs. *Chaucer.*

MOIST (*adj. from the* French moiſte) Wet, damp, wet in a ſmall degree; juicy, ſucculent.

Moiſt (*v. t. from the adj.*) To moiſten. *Shakeſpeare.*

Moiſt'en (*v. t. from* moiſt) To wet in a ſmall degree, to make damp.

Moiſt'ened (*p. from* moiſten) Wetted in a ſmall degree, made damp.

Moiſt'ener (*s. from* moiſten) One that moiſtens, any thing that moiſtens.

Moiſt'ening (*p. a. from* moiſt) Wetting in a ſmall degree, making moiſt.

Moiſt'er (*adj. comp. of* moiſt) Moiſt in a greater degree.

Moiſt'eſt (*adj. ſup. of* moiſt) Moiſt in the greateſt degree.

Mois'tic (*adj. obſolete*) Strong, heady as liquor. *Chaucer.*

Mois'tir (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Moiſture. *Chaucer.*

Moiſt'neſs (*s. from* moiſt) Dampneſs, a ſmall degree of wet.

Moiſt'ure (*s. from* moiſt) A ſmall degree of wetneſs.

Mok'el (*adj. ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much, large.

Mokes (*s.*) The meſhes of a net. *Phillips.*

Mok'il (*s. obſolete*) Stature, ſize. *Chaucer.*

Mo'ky (*adj. perhaps from* murky) Dark, duſky. *Ainſw.*

MO'LA (*s. from the* Lat.) A mole, a lump of fleſh generated in the womb, a falſe conception.

MO'LA (*s. in anatomy, from the* Lat.) The round looſe bone on the point of the knee; one of the molares. *In old records*, a mill. *In ichthyology*, the mole bat, a kind of fiſh in the Adriatic ſo called from its reſemblance to a lump of fleſh.

MOLA'DAH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* generation) The name of a city. *Joſh.* 15.

Mo'lar (*adj. from* mola) Belonging to a mill, bolonging to the molares.

MOLA'RES (*s. from the* Lat. *in anatomy*) The molar teeth, the grinders or double teeth.

Molas'ſes (*s. a different ſpelling*) The moloſſes, treacle.

Mold (*s. a different ſpelling*) Mould. *Dict. of Arts.*

Mold, Molde (*s. obſolete*) The ground, the earth. *Chau.*

MOLDA'VIA (*s. in geography*) A province of Turkey in Europe bordering on Poland.

Molda'vian (*adj. from* Moldavia) Belonging to Moldavia, brought from Moldavia.

Molda'vian (*s. from* Moldavia) A native of Moldavia.

MOLDA'VICA (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of dragons head.

Mol'der (*v. int. a different ſpelling*) To moulder. *Scott.*

Mold'warp (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mouldwarp, the mole. *Spenſer.*

MOLE (*s. from the* Lat. mola) A lump of extravaſated blood generated in the womb, a falſe conception; a natural ſpot or diſcoloration of the skin; a little animal that works under ground.

Mole (*s. from the* Lat. moles) A pier to defend ſhipping in a harbour, a mound, a dyke, a kind of mauſoleum in form of a round tower built on a ſquare baſe. *D. of A.*

Mo'lebat (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh reſembling an unformed lump of fleſh.

Mo'lebaut (*s. a different ſpelling*) The molebat. *Cole.*

Mo'lebut (*s. a different ſpelling*) The molebat. *Phillips.*

Mo'lecaſt (*s. from* mole *and* caſt) A mole hill.

Mo'lecatcher (*s. from* mole *and* catcher) One who is employed in catching moles.

MO'LECH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a king) The name of an idol worſhipped in the land of Canaan.

MOLEC'ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A ſmall part of any thing, a little cake or lump, a ſmall ſpot on the skin.

Mo'lehill (*s. from* mole *and* hill) A molecaſt, a hillock thrown up by a mole.

MOLENDA'RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. molendarius, *but not uſed*) Belonging to a mill. *Bailey.*

Molendia'rious (*adj. not uſed*) Belonging to a mill. *Bail.*

Molend'inum (*s. in old records*) A mill. *Phillips.*

Molen'dium (*s. in old records*) A griſt, corn ſent to the mill to be ground.

MOLE'ST (*v. t. from the* Lat. moleſtus *troubled*) To trouble, to diſturb, to vex.

Moleſta'tion (*s. from* moleſt) Diſturbance, uneaſineſs, vexation.

Moles'ted (*p. from* moleſt) Troubled, diſturbed, vexed.

Moles'ter (*s. from* moleſt) One who diſturbs.

Mol'eſtie (*s. obſolete*) Moleſtation.

Moles'ting (*p. a. from* moleſt) Troubling, diſturbing, vexing.

Mo'letrack (*s. from* mole *and* track) The track or run of a mole.

Mo'lewarp (*s.*) A mole, the ſmall animal that works underground. *Drayton.*

MOLIM'INOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. molimen *a hard ſtruggle, but not uſed*) Momentous. *Bailey.*

Mo'line (*adj. in heraldry*) Belonging to a croſs a little turned round at the ends both ways.

MOL'INISTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) The oppoſers of the Janſeniſts, advocates for univerſal grace.

Molitu'ra (*s. in old records*) The grinding of corn.

MOL'LE (*s. in botany*) The ſchinus, a kind of garlic.

Mol'les (*s. in falconry*) A kind of hawk. *Chaucer.*

Mol'let (*s. in heraldry, not ſo common a ſpelling*) The mullet. *Dict. of Arts.*

MOL'LIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. mollior *to ſoften*) Softening, aſſuaſive.

Mollien'tia (*s. from* mollient) Softening medicines.

Molli'fiable (*adj. from* mollify) Capable of being mollified.

Mollifica'tion (*s. from* mollify) The act of mollifying, a mitigation.

Mollif'icative (*adj. from* mollify, *but not uſed*) Having a tendency to mollify. *Cole.*

Mol'lified (*p. from* mollify) Softened, appeaſed, qualified.

Mol'lifier (*s. from* mollify) That which ſoftens, one that pacifies.

MOL'LIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. mollis *ſoft, and* facio *to make*) To ſoften, to aſſuage, to appeaſe, to qualify.

Mol'lifying (*p. a. from* mollify) Softening, appeaſing, qualifying.

MOL'LINER (*s. from the* Lat. molo *to grind*) A ſmall muller for grinding colours.

Mol'lock (*s. an old word*) Dirt, dung. *Scott.*

MOLLU'GO (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants, the baſtard madder.

Molluſ'ca (*s. from the* Lat. mollis *ſoft*) A kind of nut with a thin ſhell. *Phillips.*

Molly (*s. a different ſpelling*) The moly. *Miller.*

Molmu'tan (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Molmutian. *Phillips.*

Molmu'tian (*adj. from* Molmutius) Belonging to the laws made by Molmutius the ſixteenth king of the Britons.

Molmu'tin (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Molmutian. *Bailey.*

Molmu'tine (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Molmutian. *Phillips.*

MOLMU'TIUS (*s.*) A man's name, the ſixteenth king of the Britons, whoſe code of laws was much eſteemed till the time of William the conqueror.

Molne'da (*s. in old records*) A millpool.

MO'LOCH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* a king) An idol worſhipped in the land of Canaan.

MO'LOCHE (*s. in botany*) The great mallow.

MO'LOCHITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of precious ſtone of a green colour reſembling mallows.

MO'LOPES (*s. from the* Greek μωλωπος) the black and blue ſpots occaſioned by a bruiſe or blow, the red aad livid ſpots which frequently appear in malignant and peſtilential fevers.

MOLO'SSES (*s. from the* Italian mellazza) Treacle, the ſcum or droſs of ſugar.

MOLOS'SUS (*s. in poetry*) A foot conſiſting of three long ſyllables.

Mol'ta (*s. in old records*) The toll or duty formerly paid by the tenants to their lord for grinding at his mill.

Molte (*p. obſolete*) Melted. *Chaucer.*

Mol'ten (*p. from* melt) Melted, formed by melting.

Mol'ter (*s. a local word*) The toll taken for grinding at a mill. *Cole.*

Mol'ting (*s. a different ſpelling*) Moulting, the act or ſtate of animals in throwing off the exuviæ.

MOLTU'RA (*s. in old records*) The toll or duty formerly paid by vaſſals to their lord for grinding corn at his mill.

Mol'ture (*s. from* moltura) The toll paid for grinding at a mill.

MOL'VA (*s. in ichthyology*) The ling.

MOLUC'CA BEAN (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MOLUC'CA ISLANDS (*s. in botany*) A cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Indian ocean.

MOL'Y (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The name of an herb, the wild garlick, a kind of wild rue.

MOLYBDÆ'NA (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A vein of ſilver and lead; a kind of litharge which ſticks to the melting furnace.

MOLYB'DETIS (*s. from the* Greek) The ſpume of ſilver from lead.

MOLYB'DOMANCY (*s. from the* Greek μολυβδος *lead, and* μαντεια *magic*) A kind of divination by the help of melted lead.

MOLYN'SIS (*s. from the* Greek) A defilement, a miaſma, the effluvia of peſtilential diſeaſes. *Phillips.*

MOM'BIN (*s. in botany*) The ſpondeas.

Mom'bliſneſs (*s. obſolete*) Talk, talking in a low voice. *Ch.*

MOME (*s. from the* French momon, *a kind of ſilent game at dice*) A blockhead, a dull ſtupid fellow. *Shakeſ.*

MO'MENT (*s. from the* Lat. momentum) An impulſive weight, an acting power; a matter of importance, a matter of conſequence; an indiviſible particle of time; a very ſmall quantity.

Mo'mentally (*adv. from* moment) For a moment. *Brown.*

Momenta'neous (*adj. from* moment) Laſting but for a moment.

Momenta'neouſneſs (*s. from* momentaneous) The ſtate of being momentary. *Scott.*

Mome'ntany (*adj. from* moment, *but not much uſed*) Momentaneous. *Bacon.*

Mo'mentarineſs (*s. from* momentary) The ſtate of being momentary. *Scott.*

Mo'mentary (*adj. from* moment) Momentaneous, laſting but for a very ſhort ſpace of time.

Momen'tous (*adj. from* moment) Important, weighty, attended with great conſequences.

Momen'touſneſs (*s. from* momentous) The ſtate of being momentous. *Scott.*

MOMEN'TUM (*s. from* the Lat.) The impetus, the force, the quantity of motion in a moving body.

MOM'MERY (*s. from the* French momerie) A kind of maſquerade, an entertainment in which frolicks are played by people in masks.

MOMOR'DICA (*s. in botany*) The male balſam apple; a genus of plants.

MO'MUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The carping god who found fault with every thing.

Mon (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A man. *Chaucer.*

Mon (*v. int. obſolete*) May, might, muſt. *Chaucer.*

Mon (*s. in geography*) Mona, the ancient name of the iſle of Angleſey. *Cole.*

MO'NA (*s. in ancient geography*) The iſle of Angleſey.

MO'NACHAL (*adj. from the* Greek μοναχικος) Monaſtic, belonging to monks.

MO'NACHISM (*s. from the* French monachiſme) The monaſtic life, the ſtate of being a monk.

MO'NAD (*s. from the* Greek μονας) An indiviſible thing, unity. *More.*

Mo'nade (*s. from* monad) A monad, a unite, an indiviſible thing. *Johnſon.*

MONADEL'PHIA (*s. in botany, from the* Greek μονος *only, and* αδελφος *a brother*) A genus of plants, diſtinguiſhed by having the ſtamina connected at the baſe.

Monad'ical (*adj. from* monad) Belonging to unity.

MON'AGHAN (*s. in geography*) A county in Ireland.

MON'AMY (*s. from the* French) My friend. *Cole.*

MONAN'DRIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants diſtinguiſhed by one male ſtamina.

MONANGIOPOLYSPER'MOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek μονος *alone,* αγγειον *a veſſel,* πολυς *many, and* σπερμα *a ſeed*) Having many ſeeds in one ſingle ſeed veſſel.

MONAN'THUS (*s. in botany, from the* Greek μονος *alone, and* ανθος *a flower*) A plant that bears but one flower.

MON'ARCH (*s. from the* Greek μονος *alone, and* αρχη *chief*) A king, one inveſted with ſupreme authority, one above the reſt, a preſident.

Monar'chal (*adj. from* monarch) Regal, ſuiting a monarch.

Monar'chic (*adj. from* monarch) Monarchical. *Scot*

Monar'chical (*adj. from* monarch) Veſted in a ſing ruler, belonging to kingly government.

Monar'chicneſs (*s. from* monarch) The ſtate of bein monarchical. *Scot*

Mon'archiſe (*v. t. from* monarch) To play the king, t rule as a king. *Shakeſpear*

Mon'archy (*s. from* monarch) The government of a ſin gle perſon, kingly goverment, a kingdom, an em pire.

MONAR'DA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

Monaſte'rial (*adj. from* monaſtery) Belonging to a mo naſtery.

MON'ASTERY (*s. from the* Lat. monaſterium) A con vent, a houſe of religious retirement.

MONAS'TIC (*s. from the* Greek μοναζω *to lead a ſolitar life*) Belonging to a monk, belonging to a monaſtery befitting a monaſtery.

Monaſ'tical (*adj. from* monaſtic) Monaſtic, befitting monk.

Monaſ'tically (*adv. from* monaſtical) In the manner of monk, recluſely.

Monaſ'tick (*adj. the leſs modern ſpelling*) Monaſtic.

Monaſ'ticon (*s. from* monaſtic) A book giving an accou of monaſteries, convents, and religious houſes.

Mon'aſtry (*s. a common ſpelling*) A moneſtery.

Monche (*v. t. obſolete*) To eat up, to devour. *Chaucer*

MOND (*s. from the* Lat. mundus) The world, a globe an imperial enſign.

MON'DAY (*s. from the* Sax. monandæg) The ſecond da of the week.

MONDE (*s. from the* Lat. mundus) The mond, th world, the univerſe; men, mankind, the inhabitant of the world; an imperial enſign.

Mone (*s. obſolete*) A globe, a map of the world; th moon. *Chaucer*

Mone (*v. int. a different ſpelling*) To moan. *Scott*

Mone (*s. a different ſpelling*) A lamentation, a moan.

Mo'ned (*p. obſolete*) Bemoaned, moaned. *Chaucer*

Mo'nedule (*s from* monedula) A jackdaw. *Cole*

MONED'ULA (*s. from the* Lat.) A jackdaw.

Mo'nereſs (*s. obſolete*) A woman who appears at a fune ral as a mourner. *Cole*

Mone'ſte (*v. t. obſolete*) To admoniſh. *Chaucer*

MONE'TA (*s. from the* Lat.) Money.

MONETA'GIUM (*s. an old law term*) The right o privilege of coining money.

Moneta'rius (*s. in old records, from* moneta) A moneyer one employed in coining money.

MON'EY (*s. from the* Lat. moneta, *but little uſed in th plu.*) Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce.

Mon'eybag (*s. from* money, *and* bag) A large purſe, bag to keep money in.

Mon'eybox (*s. from* money, *and* box) A till, a ſmal drawer to keep money in.

Mon'eychanger (*s. from* money, *and* changer) A bro ker in money, one who changes foreign coin fo current money.

Mon'eyed (*adj. from* money) Poſſeſſing money, we ſtored with money.

Mon'eyer (*s. from* money) One employed in coinin money, a mint man.

Mon'eyleſs (*adj. from* money) Void of money, havin no money.

Mon'eymatter (*s. from* money, *and* matter) A caſe i which money is the principal conſideration, an ac count of debtor and creditor.

Mon'eyor (*s. a different ſpelling*) A moneyer. *Dict. of A*

Mon'eyſcrivener (*s. from* money, *and* ſcrivener) On who raiſes money for others.

Mon'eyſworth (*s. from* money, *and* worth) Somethin valuable.

Mon'eywort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Mong'corn (*s. from the* Sax. mang *mingled, and* corn A mixture of corn as wheat and rye.

Mon'ger (*s.*) A kind of fiſhing boat.

MON'GER (*s. from the* Sax. mangere *trade, but chief uſed in compoſition*) A trader, a dealer. "A fiſhmon "ger." One that meddles with any matter. " "newſmonger."

MON'GREL (*s. from the* Dutch mengen *to mix*) One o a mixed breed, an animal produced from differen kinds or ſpecies.

Mong'rel (*adj. from the ſub.*) Mixed in the breed, pro duced from different kinds or ſpecies.

Mo'nial (*adj. from the* Lat. monialis, *but not uſed*) Sol tary, living alone. *Baile*

Mon'iers (*s. a different ſpelling*) Moneyers. *Dict. of Art*

Mon'ikin (*s. an old word*) A little man. *Johnſo*

MONILI'FERA (*s. in botany*) The oſteoſpermum.

MON'IMENT (*s. from the* Lat. moneo *to warn*) An inſcription, a memento. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mon'ioar (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A moneyer. *Chaucer.*

Mon'iſh (*v. t. from* admoniſh, *and now little uſed*) To admoniſh. *Aſcham.*

Mon'iſhed (*p. from* moniſh, *but not uſed of late*) Admoniſhed.

Mon'iſher (*s. from* moniſh, *but not much uſed*) One who admoniſhes.

Mon'iſhing (*p. a. from* moniſh, *but not uſed of late*) Admoniſhing.

MONI'TION (*s. from the* Lat. moneo *to warn*) An inſtruction, a document, a hint, an information.

MON'ITOR (*s. from the* Lat. moneo *to warn*) One who warns, an admoniſher.

Mon'itory (*adj. from* monitor) Admoniſhing, conveying admonition.

Mon'itory (*s. from the adj.*) An admonition, a warning, a written admonition. *Bacon.*

Mon'itour (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A monitor. *Phillips.*

MONK (*s. from the* Greek *μοναζω to lead a ſolitary life*) One who takes up his reſidence in a monaſtery, and engages to obſerve the rules of the founder, a religious recluſe.

Mon'kery (*s. from* monk) The life of a monk.

Monk'ey (*s. from* monikin) An ape, a baboon; a ſilly fellow.

Monk'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh reſembling a monk's hood.

Monk'hood (*s. from* monk) The character of a monk.

Monk'hood (*s. a different ſpelling*) The monk's hood, the name of a plant. *Scott.*

Monk'iſh (*adj. from* monk) Monaſtic, belonging to a monk, like a monk, taught by a monk.

Monks'hood (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Monks'rhubarb (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of dock, a root uſed in medicine.

Monks'ſeam (*s. a ſea term*) A ſeam in which the ſelvedges are laid a little over one another.

MON'MOUTH (*s.*) The ſhire town of the county of Monmouth; it has a market on Saturdays, ſends two members to parliament, and is 129 miles from London.

Mon'mouth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Monmouth, made at Monmouth.

MON'MOUTHSHIRE (*s. from* Monmouth, *and* ſhire) One of the counties of England, but formerly a part of Wales; it is for the moſt part fertile, contains one hundred and twenty-eight pariſhes, and eight market towns, abounds in wood and coal, carries on a conſiderable trade in flannels, and ſends three members to parliament, one for the county, and two for the borough of Monmouth.

Mon'mouthſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the county of Monmouth, produced in the county of Monmouth.

ONOCAR'POUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Greek *μονος alone, and καρπος fruit*) Bearing one ſingle fruit.

ONO'CEROS (*s. in zoology, from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and κερας a horn*) The unicorn.

O'NOCHORD (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and χορδη a cord*) A muſical inſtrument of one ſtring; a kind of inſtrument anciently uſed for the regulation of ſounds.

ONOCHRO'MA (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and χρωμα a colour*) A picture all of one colour. *Scott.*

ONOCHRO'MATON (*s. from the foregoing*) A picture all of one colour. *Phillips.*

ONO'COLON (*s. in anatomy*) The rectum.

ONOCOTYL'EDON (*s. in botany*) Any kind of plant which ſprings from the ſeed with only one leaf.

ONOC'ULAR (*adj. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and the* Lat. oculus *an eye*) Having one eye, fitted for one eye.

ONOC'ULOUS (*adj. not ſo common a word*) Monocular. *Glanville.*

ONOC'ULUS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A genus of the apteria.

onod'ical (*adj. from* monody) Belonging to a monody. *Cole.*

'nodon (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the whale kind.

ON'ODY (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and ωδη a ſong*) A poem in which one perſon only is introduced as ſpeaking.

ONOE'CIA (*s. in botany*) A claſs of plants in the Linnæan ſyſtem.

ONOG'AMIST (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and γαμος a marriage*) One who diſallows of a ſecond marriage.

ONOG'AMY (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and γαμος a marriage*) A ſingle marriage, the marriage of one wife.

MO'NOGRAM (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and γραμμα a letter*) A cypher, a character compriſing two or more letters in one.

Monogram'ma (*s. from the foregoing*) A picture drawn in lines without colour.

MONOGRAPH'IC (*adj. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and γραφω to write*) Drawn in lines without colours.

MONOGY'NIA (*s. in botany from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and γυνη a female*) A genus of plants diſtinguiſhed by one piſtil or female part of generation.

MONOHE'MERA (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and ημερα a day*) A diſeaſe continuing but one day, a diſeaſe which may be cured in one day.

Monolo'gian (*s. from* monology) A monologiſt, a ſoliloquiſt. *Cole.*

MONOL'OGIST (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and λογος a word*) A ſoliloquiſt, one that talks to himſelf.

MO'NOLOGUE (*s. from the* Greek *μονος alone, and λογος a ſpeech*) A ſoliloquy, the part of a drama in which a perſon ſpeaks to himſelf.

MONOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek *μονος alone, and λογος a ſpeech*) A monologue, a ſoliloquy.

Mo'nomachy (*s. from the* Greek *μονος alone, and μαχη a fight*) A duel, a ſingle combat.

MON'OME (*s. in algebra*) A quantity that has but one denomination. *Scott.*

MONOM'IAL (*s. in algebra*) A root or quantity that has but one name, a quantity conſiſting of one term.

MONOPE'GIA (*s. with phyſicians*) A pain in the head affecting one particular part only.

MONOPET'ALOUS (*adj. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and πεταλον a flower leaf*) Having one flower leaf.

MONOPH'AGIE (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and φαγω to eat, but not uſed*) The act of feeding on one kind of meat. *Cole.*

MONOPH'USITES (*s. in church hiſtory, from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and φυσις nature*) A ſect in the Eaſt which allows of but one nature in Chriſt.

MONOPHYL'LON (*s. in botany, from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and φυλλον a leaf*) A plant that has but one leaf.

Monop'oliſt (*s. from* monopoly) One who monopolizes.

Monop'olize (*v. t. from* monopoly) To engroſs ſo as to have the ſole privilege or power of vending any commodity.

Monop'olized (*p. from* monopolize) Engroſſed ſo as to be in the hands of a monopoliſt.

Monop'olizer (*s. from* monopolize) A monopoliſt, one that monopolizes.

Monop'olizing (*p. a. from* monopolize) Engroſſing ſo as to have the ſole power or privilege of vending a commodity.

MONOP'OLY (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and πωλεω to ſell*) The excluſive privilege of ſelling any commodity, the act of engroſſing ſo as to have the ſole power of ſelling any commodity.

MO'NOPS (*s. in zoology*) The bonaſus.

Monop'tere (*s. from* monopteron) The monopteron. *Dict. of Arts.*

MONOP'TERON (*s. in architecture, from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and πτερον a wing*) A kind of round temple having the roof ſupported by pillars.

MONOP'TIC (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and οπτομαι to ſee*) One who ſees but with one eye. *Scott.*

MONOP'TOTE (*s. in grammar*) A ſubſtantive that has but one caſe.

MONOP'TOTON (*s. in grammar*) A monoptote, a noun that has but one caſe.

MONOPYRE'NEOUS (*adj. from the* Greek, *μονος ſingle, and πυρην a kernel*) Having but one ſeed or kernel in a berry.

MONOR'CHIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb. *D. of A.*

MONOR'CHIS (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and ορχις a teſticle*) A man who has but one teſticle. *Scott.*

MO'NORYTHME (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and ρυθμος a rhyme*) A poetical compoſition in which all the verſes end with the ſame rhyme.

MONOSPERMALTHÆ'A (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the waltheria.

MONOSPERM'OUS (*adj. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and σπερμα a ſeed*) Bearing a ſingle ſeed to each flower.

MONOSPHE'RICAL (*adj. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and σφαιρα a ſphere*) Conſiſting of a ſingle ſphere.

MONOS'TICH (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and ϛιχος a verſe*) A compoſition of one ſingle verſe.

Monos'tichon (*s. from the foregoing*) The monoſtich, an epigram conſiſting of one ſingle verſe.

MONOSYL'LABLE (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and συλλαϐη a ſyllable*) A word of one ſyllable.

Monoſyl'labled (*adj. from* monoſyllable) Conſiſting of one ſyllable.

MONOTH'ELITES (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect in the fifth and following century, who held that there was but one will in Chriſt.

MONOTHE'ISM (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and* θεος *God*) The doctrine of the unitarians. *Bailey.*

MONOTO'NIA (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and* τονος *a ſound*) A perfect uniformity of ſound, a want of proper cadence in pronunciation. *Scott.*

MONOT'ONY (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and* τονος *a tone*) A perfect uniformity of tone, a want of proper cadency in pronunciation.

MONOTRIG'LYPH (*s. from the* Greek *μονος ſingle, and* τριγλυφος *a triglyph*) The ſpace of one triglyph between two pilaſters.

MONOTRO'PA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MONS (*s. from the* Lat.) A mount, a mountain.

MONSEIG'NEUR (*s. from the* French) The title given to perſons of diſtinction in France, my lord.

MON'SIEUR (*s. from the* French monſieur) A title of civility given to equals or inferiors; a term of reproach for a Frenchman.

MONSOO'N (*s. from the* French monſon) A ſhifting tradewind; a wind that blows for a ſtated time one way and then ſhifts, and blows the contrary way.

MON'STER (*s. from the* Lat. monſtrum) A production out of the ordinary courſe of nature; ſomething horrible for deformity or wickedneſs.

Mon'ſter (*v. t. from the ſub. but not uſed*) To put out of the common order of things. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mon'ſtered (*p. from* monſter, *but not uſed*) Put out of the common order of things. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mons'trant (*adj. from the* Lat. monſtro *to ſhew*) Shewing, declaring. *Scott.*

Mon'ſtre (*s. obſolete*) An example, a pattern. *Cha.*

Mon'ſtre (*v. t. obſolete*) To ſhew. *Chaucer.*

Mon'ſtrefull (*adj. obſolete*) Monſtrous. *Chaucer.*

MONSTRIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. monſtrum *a monſter, and* fero *to bear*) Producing monſters. *Scott.*

MONSTRIF'ICABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. monſtrificabilis, *but not uſed*) Monſtrous, made monſtrous. *Scott.*

Monſtro'ſity (*s. from* monſtrous) The ſtate of being monſtrous. *Pope.*

Mon'ſtrous (*adj. from* monſter) Strange, wonderful, deviating from the ordinary courſe of nature; irregular, ſhocking, odious.

Mon'ſtrous (*adv. a cant term, uſed in a droll ſtyle, from the adj.*) Exceedingly, very much. *Dryden.*

Mon'ſtrouſly (*adv. from* monſtrous) In a manner out of the common courſe of nature, to a great degree, horribly, odiouſly.

Mon'ſtrouſneſs (*s. from* monſtrous) The ſtate or condition of being monſtrous.

Monſtruos'ity (*s. from* monſtrous, *but not much uſed*) Monſtroſity, monſtrouſneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

MON'TANISTS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect who condemned ſecond marriages.

MONSVEN'ERIS (*s. from the* Lat. mons *a mount, and* Venus *the goddeſs of love*) The upper part of the female pudendum.

MON'TANT (*s. from the* French) A term in fencing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mon'tant (*s. in heraldry*) A creſcent facing the right ſide of the eſcutcheon.

Montefias'co (*s. from* Montefiaſcone) A rich kind of wine.

MONTEFIAS'CONE (*s.*) A city of Italy, famous for a growth of rich wine.

Monteith (*s. a different ſpelling*) A montet. *Scott.*

MONTE'RO (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A horſemans cap.

MONTE'T (*s.*) A ſcolloped baſon to cool and waſh glaſſes in.

Monte'th (*s. a different ſpelling*) A montet. *Bailey.*

MONTGOM'ERY (*s.*) The ſhire town of Montgomeryſhire in Wales; it has a market on Tueſday, ſends one member to parliament, and is 161 miles from London.

Montgom'ery (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Montgomery, made at Montgomery.

Montgom'eryſhire (*s. from* Montgomery) A county in North Wales; it contains forty-ſeven pariſhes, and ſix market towns, and ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery.

Montgom'eryſhire (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the

county of Montgomery, produced in the county Montgomery.

MONTH (*s. from the* Sax. monath) The ſpace of an en tire lunation, one of the twelve principal diviſions the year, as ſet down in the calendar, the ſpace four weeks.

Month'ly (*adj. from* month) Containing a month, pe formed in a month, happening every month.

Month'ly (*adv. from the adj.*) One in a month.

Months'mind (*s. from* month, *and* mind) A longin deſire. *Hudibra*

MON'TIA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MON'TICLE (*s. from the* Lat. monticulus) A litt mountain, a mount. *Baile*

Montic'ulous (*adj. from* monticle) Full of litt mounts. *Baile*

MONTIFRINGIL'LA (*s. in ornithology*) A ſpecies fringilla, the brambling.

MONTIG'ENOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mons *a mountai and* gigno *to produce*) Brought forth in the mou tains. *Scot*

Mont'joye (*s. a military term*) A banner.

MONTIV'AGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. mons *a mou tain, and* vagor *to wander*) Wandering on the mou tains. *Scot*

MONTOI'R (*s. from the* French, *in horſemanſhip*) ſtone or block as high as the ſtirrups for mounting horſe.

Montpag'nal (*s. in fortification*) An eminence out of th reach of the cannon ſhot, commodiouſly ſituate f obſerving the progreſs of a ſiege without da ger. *Scot*

Montpag'note (*s. a military term*) The montpa nal. *Dict. of Ar*

MONTREA'L (*s. in geography*) The ſecond princip town of Canada in North America, now ſubject Great Britain.

MONTRO'SE (*s.*) A parliament town in Scotland in th ſhire of Angus.

Montro'ſs (*s. a military term*) An under gunner, an a ſiſtant to the maſter gunner.

MONTSERA'T (*s. in geography*) One of the ſmalleſt the Caribbee iſlands, ſubject to Great Britain.

MON'UMENT (*s. from the* Lat. monumentum) A m morial, any thing to keep up a remembrance; tomb, a cenotaph, ſomething erected in memory the dead.

Monumen'tal (*adj. from* monument) Memorial, helpf to memory, belonging to a tomb, raiſed in honou of the dead.

MON'YCHA (*s. in zoology*) A beaſt with a round or u divided hoof.

MOOD (*s. from the* Lat. modus) A mode, the form an argument, the form obſerved in the declenſion a verb, a ſtyle in muſic.

MOOD (*s. from the* Sax. mod *the mind*) A temper mind, a diſpoſition; anger, rage, heat of mind. *Ho*

Moo'dy (*adj. from* mood) Angry, actuated by a fit ill temper; mental, belonging to the mind. *Shak*

MOON (*s. from the* Greek μηνη) The changing lumina of the night, the planet attending the earth; a mont the ſpace of an entire lunation.

Moon'beam (*s. from* moon, *and* beam) A ray of lig from the moon.

Moon'blind (*adj. from* moon, *and* blind) Dimſighte purblind. *Sco*

Moon'calf (*s. from* moon, *and* calf) A monſter, a fa conception; a ſilly ſtupid fellow.

Moon'curſer (*s. a cant word*) A link boy. *Bail*

Moon'dial (*s. from* moon, *and* dial) A dial to ſhew time by the moon.

Moon'ed (*s. from* moon) Formed like the horned mo

Moon'eyed (*adj. from* moon, *and* eye) Haivng e affected by the changes of the moon, dim eyed, p blind.

Moon'eyes (*s. from* moon, *and* eye) A diſeaſe in eyes of horſes.

Moon'fern (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Moon'fiſh (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh ſo call becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half moon.

Moon'leſs (*adj. from* moon) Having no moon, un lightened by the moon.

Moon'light (*s. from* moon, *and* light) The light of moon.

Moon'light (*adj. from the ſub.*) Enlightened by the mo

Moon'ſeed (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Moon'ſhine (*s. from* moon, *and* ſhine) The ſhining the moon, a month in droll ſtyle. *Shakeſpea*

Moon'ſhine (*adj. from the ſub.*) Moonlight, enlighte by the moon.

Moon'ſhiny (*adj. from* moon, *and* ſhine) Enlightened by the bright ſhining of the moon.

Moon'ſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of ſtone, the ſelenites.

Moon'ſtruck (*adj. from* moon, *and* ſtruck) Affected by the moon, lunatic.

Moontre'foil ((*s. in botany*) The name of a ſtone ſo called becauſe the fruit reſembles a half moon.

Moon'wort (*s. in botany*) The lunaria, the honeſty.

Moon'y (*adj. from* moon) Lunated, bearing a creſcent for a ſtandard. *Fenton.*

MOOR (*s. from the* Dutch moer *clay*) A marſh, a fen, a tract of low watery ground.

MOOR (*s. from the* Lat. maurus) A negro, a black.

MOOR (*v. t. from the* French morer) To faſten by ropes and anchors, to ſecure a ſhip in a creek or harbour.

Moor (*v. int.*) To become fixed or ſtationed as a ſhip in a creek or harbor.

Moor'buzzard (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of hawk.

Moor'cock (*s. from* moor, *and* cock) The male of the moorhen; the gorcock, a ſpecies of tetrao. *D. of A.*

Moor'ed (*p. from* moor) Fixed as a ſhip with ropes and anchors.

Moor'hen (*s. from* moor, *and* hen) A fowl that feeds in fens, a water fowl without webbed feet, the tringa.

Moor'ing (*p. a. from* moor) Faſtening with ropes and anchors.

Moor'ing (*s. from the part.*) The proceſs of ſecuring a veſſel in a creek or harbour, the ſtate of a ſhip as ſecured in a creek or harbour.

Moor'iſh (*adj. from* moor) Fenny, marſhy, watery.

Moor'iſh (*adj. from* Moor) Belonging to the Moors, done after the manner of the Moors.

Moor'land (*s. from* moor, *and* land) Watery ground, a marſh, a fen.

Moors'head (*s. in chymiſtry*) A copper cap made in the form of a head to be ſet over the chimney in a reverberatory furnace.

Moor'ſtone (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſpecies of granite.

Moor'titling (*s. in ornithology*) The œnanthe.

Moor'y (*adj. from* moor) Marſhy, fenny, watery.

MOOSE (*s. in zoology*) An American beaſt, the largeſt of the deer kind.

MOOT (*v. t. from the* Sax. motian *to meet*) To plead a mock cauſe, to ſtate and argue a point of law by way of exerciſe.

Moot (*s. from the verb*) A difficult caſe or point in law propoſed and argued by way of exerciſe; an aſſembly, a convention. *Ainſworth.*

Moot (*adj. from the ſub.*) Diſputable, affording occaſion for diſputation. " *A* moot *caſe, a* moot *point.*"

Moot'ed (*p. from* moot) Propoſed and argued by way of exerciſe.

Moot'ed (*adj. in heraldry*) Torn up as by the roots. *Ai.*

Moot'er (*s. from* moot) One who pleaded a moot caſe.

Moot'hall (*s. from* moot, *and* hall) The place where moot caſes were formerly handled.

Moot'man (*s. from* moot, *and* man) One who pleaded a moot caſe.

Moot'men (*s. pl. of* mootman) Students who pleaded moot caſes.

MOP (*s. from the* Lat. mappa) An utenſil much uſed by maids in waſhing rooms.

Mop (*s. perhaps from* mock) A wry mouth in contempt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mop (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To rub with a mop.

Mop (*v. int.*) To make a wry mouth in contempt.

MOPE (*v. int. the derivation is unknown*) To be ſtupid, to be in a kind of waking dream, to be delirious.

Mope (*v. t.*) To make ſpiritleſs, to ſtupify, to deprive of natural powers.

Mo'ped (*p. from* mope) Rendered ſpiritleſs, deprived of natural powers.

Mo'peeyed (*adj. from* mope, *and* eye) Blind of one eye, dimſighted.

Mo'ping (*p. a. from* mope) Stupifying, depriving of natural powers; wandering about in a ſleepy ſtupid manner.

Mop'ped (*p. from* mop) Cleaned with a mop.

Mop'pet (*s. perhaps from* mop) A puppet made of rags; a name of fondneſs for a girl. " *A very pretty* mop-" pet." *Dryden.*

Mop'ping (*p. a. from* mop) Cleaning with a mop; making wry mouths in contempt.

Mop'ping (*s. from the part.*) The act of cleaning with a mop.

Mop'ſey (*s. ſuppoſed to be from* mop) A moppet; a name of tenderneſs for a young girl. " *My* mopſey."

MOP'SICAL (*adj. from the* Lat. mopſicus) Mope eyed, blind of one eye. *Bailey.*

Mo'pus (*s. a cant word from* mope) A drone, a ſtupid fellow. *Swift.*

Mo'ra (*s. in old records*) A marſhy ground, a moor.

MOR'AL (*adj. from the* Lat. moralis) Belonging to manners, reſpecting the conduct of man to man, regulating manners; upright, ſober, practiſing morality; popular, generally admitted, admitted in common life; rendering the ſubject of reward or puniſhment.

Mor'al (*s. from the adj.*) The inſtruction conveyed in fiction; the accommodation of a fable to the purpoſes of morality; morality, the œconomy of human life; *but this ſenſe is rather French than Engliſh.* *Prior.*

Mor'al (*v. int. from the adj.*) To moraliſe, to make moral reflections.

Mor'aliſe (*v. int. from* moral, *a different but correct ſpelling*) To moralize. *Johnſon.*

Mor'aliſt (*s. from* moral) One who teaches morality, one who is ſtrict in morals.

Moral'ity (*s. from* moral) Ethics, the doctrine or ſyſtem of duties reſpecting the conduct of life; uprightneſs, ſobriety; that which renders an action the ſubject of reward or puniſhment.

Mor'alize (*v. t. from* moral, *the common ſpelling*) To moraliſe, to apply to moral purpoſes, to explain in a moral ſenſe; to give inſtruction for the purpoſes of morality; to diſtinguiſh the morals, to point out the morals.

Mor'alize (*v. int. from* moral) To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

Mor'alized (*p. from* moralize) Applied to the purpoſes of morality, explained in a moral ſenſe.

Mor'alizer (*s. from* moralize) One who moralizes.

Mor'alizing (*p. a. from* moralize) Applying to the purpoſes of morality, explaining in a moral ſenſe.

Mor'ally (*adv. from* moral) According to the rules of morality, in a moral ſenſe, according to the common occurrences of life, with probability.

Mor'als (*s. plu. from* moral) The practice of the duties of life, behaviour reſpecting others.

MORA'SS (*s. from the* French morais) A fen, a bog, a marſh.

MORA'VIA (*s. in geography*) A marquiſite or province in Germany.

Mora'vian (*adj. from* Moravia) Belonging to Moravia.

Mora'vian (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Morayia; one of a religious ſect lately ſprung up under the patronage of a German count.

MOR'BID (*adj. from the* Lat. morbus *a diſeaſe*) Diſeaſed, tending to diſeaſe.

MORBIDEZ'ZA (*s. from the* Italian) Tenderneſs, ſoftneſs, effeminacy. *Cole.*

Morbid'ity (*s. from* morbid) The ſtate of being diſeaſed. *Scott.*

Mor'bidneſs (*s. from* morbid) The ſtate of being diſeaſed.

MORBIF'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. morbus *a diſeaſe, and* facio *to make*) Cauſing diſeaſe, tending to diſeaſe.

Morbif'ical (*adj. from* morbific) Morbific, cauſing diſeaſe.

Morbil'li (*s. with phyſicians*) The meaſles, the ſpots which appear in the skin in the meaſles.

MORBO'SE (*adj. from the* Lat. morbus *a diſeaſe*) Proceeding from diſeaſe, unhealthy.

Morbos'ity (*s. from* morboſe, *but not uſed*) A diſeaſed ſtate.

MOR'BULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. morbulentus) Full of diſeaſe, ſickly. *Scott.*

MOR'BUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A diſtemper, a diſeaſe.

Mor'cills (*s. an old ſpelling*) Morſels, ſmall pieces. *Ch.*

MORDA'CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mordax) Biting, apt to bite; pungent, acrid.

MORDAC'ITY (*s. from the* Lat. mordax) A biting, pungent quality. *Bacon.*

MOR'DECAI (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* bitter) A man's name.

MOR'DENT (*adj. from the* Lat. mordeo *to bite*) Biting, pungent, acrid. *Scott.*

MOR'DICANT (*adj. from the* Lat. mordeo *to bite*) Biting, pungent.

MOR'DICATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. mordeo *to bite, but not uſed*) To bite, to ſting. *Cole.*

Mordica'tion (*s. from* mordicate) The act of biting, the act of corroding.

Mor'dicative (*adj. from* mordicate, *but not uſed*) Biting, ſtinging. *Cole.*

MORDOCHE'US (*s.*) A man's name. *Apocr.*

MORE (*adj. from the* Sax. mare) Greater in number, greater in degree, greater in quantity.

More (*adv. from the adj.*) To a greater degree; again, for a longer time.

More (*s. from the adj.*) A greater quantity, a greater number, a greater degree. “ More *can never have enough.*”

MORE'A (*s. in geography*) The ancient Peloponneſus, a province of Greece now ſubject to the Grand Seignor; it is a peninſula joined to the continent by the iſthmus of Corinth.

MO'REL (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb; a kind of black cherry.

MO'RELAND (*s. from the* Sax. mor *a mountain, and* land) A hilly country; a mountainous track of land.

MOREL'LA (*s. in botany*) The nightſhade. *D. of Arts.*

Moreo'ver (*conj. from* more, *and* over) Likewiſe, beſides.

Moreo'ver (*adj. from the conj.*) Over and above, beyond what has been mentioned.

Mo'res (*s. from* moriſco) A kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors. *Scott.*

Mores (*s. a local word*) High and open places; low marſhy ground. *Phillips.*

Mor'esk (*s from* moriſco) A kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors. *Dict. of Arts.*

Mor'esk (*adj. from the ſub.*) Moriſco, Mooriſh, done after the manner of the Moors.

Mor'eskdance (*s. from* moresk, *and* dance) A dance after the manner of the Moors.

Mor'eskwork (*s. from* moresk, *and* work) A kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors. *Phillips.*

MO'RETON (*s.*) A town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.

Mo'reton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Moreton, made at Moreton.

MORE'TUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A kind of wine made from mulberries.

MOR'FEX (*s. in ornithology*) The little puffin, a kind of water fowl. *Phillips.*

Mor'gage (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A mortgage.

MOR'GAN (*s.*) A man's name.

Mor'gingab (*s. an old word*) A morning gift. *Bailey.*

Mor'glay (*s. an old word*) A deadly weapon, a two-handed broad ſword uſed ſome centuries ago by the Highlanders.

MO'RIA (*s. in heathen mythology, from the* Greek μωρια) The goddeſs of folly.

Mo'ria (*s. from the foregoing*) A defect of underſtanding, folly; the morion, a kind of head piece.

MORI'AH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* the fear of the Lord) The name of a country. *Gen.* The eminence in Jeruſalem on which the temple was built.

Mor'iam (*s. a different ſpelling*) The morian. *Cole.*

MOR'IBUND (*adj. from the* Lat. moribundus) About to die, ready to die. *Bailey.*

MORIGERA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. mores *manners, and* gero *to behave, but not uſed*) Good behaviour, dutifulneſs, obedience. *Cole.*

MORIG'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mores *manners, and* gero *to behave*) Dutiful, obſequious, obedient.

MORIL'LE (*s. from the* French) The ſmalleſt and moſt delicate kind of muſhroom.

MORI'NA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MORIN'DA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MORINEL'LUS (*s. in ornithology*) The dotterel.

MOR'ION (*s. from the* French) A helmet, armour for the head.

Mor'ion (*s. a different ſpelling*) A maidmarian, a boy dreſſed in girl's clothes.

Mo'riſh (*adj. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Mooriſh. *Scott.*

MORIS'CO (*s. from the* Spaniſh) A Moor; the language of the Moors; a morriſdance; a dancer of the morris; a kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors.

Moris'co (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to the Moors, Mooriſh.

Mor'isk (*s. from* moriſco) A kind of antique work in painting or carving done after the manner of the Moors.

MORISO'NA (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MOR'KIN, MOR'KING (*s. a hunting term*) A wild beaſt dead by ſickneſs or accident.

Mor'ling (*s. from* mortling) Wool pulled from the back of a dead ſheep.

Mor'mal (*s. an old word*) A canker, a gangrene. *Bailey.*

Mor'mall (*s. obſolete*) A canker. *Chaucer.*

MOR'MO (*s. from the* Greek μορμω) A bugbear, a falſe terror.

MORMY'RA, MORMY'RUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a ſea fiſh of ſeveral colours.

MORN (*s. from the* Sax. morne, *and uſed only by the poets*) The morning, the firſt part of the day.

Morne (*s. the old ſpelling, from the* Sax.) The morning. “ *To-morne,*” to-morrow. *Chaucer.*

Morn'ing (*s. from* morn) The firſt part of the day, the ſpace of time from the dawning of the day till noon, the ſpace of time from midnight to noon.

Morn'ing (*adj. from the ſub. frequently uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to the firſt part of the day, ſuited to the firſt part of the day.

Morn'inggown (*s. from* morning, *and* gown) A looſe gown for the morning.

Morn'ingſtar (*s. from* morning, *and* ſtar) The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning, any one of the planets riſing before the ſun.

MOROC'CO (*s. in geography*) A kingdom in Africa, the capital of that kingdom.

Moroc'co (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Morocco.

Moroc'co (*s. in commerce*) A fine kind of leather.

Moroc'coleather (*s. from* Morocco, *and* leather) A fine kind of leather originally imported from Barbary.

MOROCH'THUS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A kind of indurate clay, white marking ſtone. *Dict. of Arts.*

Moroch'tus (*s. a different ſpelling*) The morochthus, French chalk. *Phillips.*

Mo'rocock (*s. in botany*) A kind of American ſtrawberry.

Morol'ogiſt (*s. from* morology) A prating fooliſh fellow. *Scott.*

MOROL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek μορος *fooliſh, and* λογος *a word*) A ſilly ſpeech, fooliſh talking. *Scott.*

MORO'SE (*adj. from the* Lat. moroſus) Sour of temper, peeviſh, ſullen.

Moro'ſely (*adv. from* moroſe) Sourly, peeviſhly, ſullenly.

Moro'ſeneſs (*s. from* moroſe) Moroſeneſs, ſourneſs, peeviſhneſs, ſullenneſs.

Moros'ity (*s. from* moroſe) Moroſeneſs, ſourneſs, ſullenneſs.

Mor'owe (*s. obſolete*) The morning, the dawning of the day. *Chaucer.*

Mor'owed (*s. an old word*) The morning. *Cole.*

Mor'owning (*s. an old word*) The morning. *Cole.*

Mor'ownyng (*s. obſolete*) The morning. *Chaucer.*

MOR'PETH (*s.*) A borough town in Northumberland; it has a market on Wedneſday, ſends two members to parliament, and is 286 miles from London.

Mor'peth (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Morpeth, made at Morpeth.

MORPHÆ'A (*s. with phyſicians*) A morphew, a kind of ſcurf on the skin.

MOR'PHEUS (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god of dreams.

Mor'phew (*s. from* morphæa) A ſmall tawny ſpot, a kind of ſcurf on the skin.

MORPH'NUS (*s. in ornithology*) A kind of eagle.

MOR'PIO (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The crablouſe.

MOR'RAL (*s. in botany*) The nightſhade.

Mor'rice (*s. a different ſpelling*) The morriſdance. *Spec.*

Mor'ricedance (*s. a different ſpelling*) The morriſdance.

Mor'ricedancing (*s. from* morricedance) The act of dancing the morris. *Peacham.*

Mor'ris (*s. from* moriſco) A kind of dance borrowed from the Moors.

Mor'riſdance (*s. from* morris, *and* dance) A kind of Pyrrhic or military dance borrowed from the Moors in which bells are rung, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed together.

Mor'riſdancer (*s. from* morrisdance) One that dances the morris.

Mor'riſdancing (*s. from* morriſdance) The act of dancing the morris.

MOR'ROW (*s. from the* Sax. morgen) The day after the preſent; the morning. “ *Good* morrow,” a good morning. *To-morrow*, the morrow, “ To-morrow *comes.*” *On the morrow,* “ *Yet on he runs to ſeek delight* to-morrow.”

MORSE (*s. in zoology*) The hippopotamus, the river horſe.

MOR'SEL (*s. from the* Lat. morſus *a bite*) A piece fit for the mouth, a mouthful; a piece, a meal; a ſmall quantity; *but this is judged rather improper.* *Boyle.*

MOR'SULI (*s. with phyſicians*) A form of medicine to be chewed in the mouth.

MOR'SURE (*s. from the Lat.* morſura) The act of biting.

MOR'SUS (*s. from the* Lat.) A bite.

MORT (*s. from the* French morte) The tune ſounded by the huntſman at the death of the game.

MORT (*s. from the* Iſlandick morgt, *but judged inelegant*) A great quantity.

MOR'TAISE (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* French) A mortiſe. *In heraldry*, a ſquare piece of wood with a hole in it.

MOR'TAL (*adj. from the* Lat. mors *death*) Subject to death, doomed to die; fatal, procuring death; human, belonging to man; extreme, violent; *but this ſenſe occurs only in low or droll ſtyle.*

Mor'tal (*s. from the adj.*) One ſubject to death; a man, a human being.

Mortal'ity (*s. from* mortal) The ſtate of being mortal; death, deſtruction; the frequency of death; human nature, the ſtate of humanity.

Mor'tally (*adv. from* mortal) To death, irrecoverably; extremely, to a great degree; *but this is a low or droll ſenſe.*

MOR'TAR (*s. from the* Lat. mortarium) A ſtrong veſſel in which any thing is pounded with a peſtle; a ſhort wide piece of ordnance out of which bombs arethrown; a lamp. *Phillips.*

MOR'TAR (*s. from the* Dutch morter) A cement made of lime and ſand mixed with water.

MORTARIO'LUM (*s. in anatomy*) The ſocket in which a tooth grows.

MORTA'RIUM (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A light ſet in churches to burn over the graves or ſhrines of the dead.

Mor'tarpiece (*s. from* mortar, *and* piece) The piece of ordnance out of which bombs are thrown.

Mor'ter (*s. a different ſpelling*) A mortar; a kind of cement made of lime and ſand; a lamp. *Chaucer.*

MORT'GAGE (*s. from the* French mort *dead, and* gage *a pledge*) A dead pledge, a thing put into the hand of a creditor, the ſtate of being pledged, a real ſecurity for money lent, the deed by which a real eſtate is made over for the payment of a certain ſum of money.

Mort'gage (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To pledge, to make over to a creditor as a ſecurity.

Mort'gaged (*p. from* mortgage) Put to pledge, ſecured for the payment of a debt.

Mortgagee' (*s. from* mortgage) The perſon to whom the mortgage is given.

Mort'gager (*s. from* mortgage) The perſon that gives the mortgage.

Mort'gaging (*p. a. from* mortgage) Giving a pledge, giving a mortgage.

Morth'lage (*s. an old law term*) A manſlayer, a murderer.

MORTIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mors *death, and* fero *to bring*) Bringing death, fatal, deſtructive.

Mortifica'tion (*s. from* mortify) The ſtate of loſing the vital qualities, a gangrene; a deſtruction of active qualities; vexation, trouble; humiliation, a ſubjection of the paſſions; the act of ſubduing animal propenſities by abſtinence and macerations.

Mor'tified (*p. from* mortify) Deſtroyed as to vital or active powers, ſubdued, macerated, humbled, depreſſed.

MOR'TIFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. mors *death, and* facio *to make*) To deſtroy the vital or active powers, to ſubdue inordinate paſſions, to macerate or haraſs the body; to humble, to depreſs, to vex.

Mor'tify (*v. int.*) To corrupt, to gangrene; to loſe the powers of life, to die away.

Mor'tifying (*p. a. from* mortify) Corrupting, depriving of vital or active qualities, ſubduing, depreſſing.

MOR'TISE (*s. the common ſpelling, from the* French mortaiſe) A hole cut into a piece of wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

Mor'tiſe (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To make a hole in one piece of wood in order to let another into it, to join with a mortiſe.

Mor'tiſed (*p. from* mortiſe) Pierced with a hole for a mortiſe, joined with a mortiſe.

Mor'tiſing (*p. a. from* mortiſe) Making a mortiſe, joining with a mortiſe.

MORT'LING (*s. from the* French mort *dead*) The wool taken off from the skin of a dead ſheep.

MORT'MAIN (*s. from the* French mort *dead, and* main *a hand*) An inalienable poſſeſſion, an eſtate in dead hands or where the property cannot be altered.

Mort'main (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to that which cannot be alienated, paſſing through hands that cannot change or alter the property; belonging to a law which determines and regulates the caſes of lands in mortmain.

Mortne' (*adj. in heraldry*) Dead, repreſented as dead.

MORT'PAY (*s. from the* French mort *dead, and* pay) Dead pay, payment not made. *Bacon.*

Mor'treiſe (*s. obſolete*) A meſs made of boiled fowl, crummed bread, yolk of eggs, and ſaffron pounded together in a mortar. *Chaucer.*

Mor'trell (*s. in old records*) A meſs of bread and milk ſuch as was allowed to poor people in a hoſpital.

Mor'treſs (*s. in cookery*) A diſh of meat of various kinds beaten together. *Bacon.*

MOR'TUARY (*s. from the* Lat. mortuarium) A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church as a recompence for perſonal tithes not duly paid in his life time; a gift or legacy left by a man at his death to the lord of the fee; an acknowledgment according to the cuſtoms of ſome countries to the parſon or vicar on the death of a pariſhioner; it was formerly paid in kind but now in a ſum of money, as ſettled by an act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII.

MO'RUM (*s. in botany*) The mulberry tree.

MO'RUM (*s. with oculiſts*) A ſoft kind of ſwelling under the eyelid.

MO'RUS (*s. in botany*) The mulberry tree.

Moſa'ic (*s. from* Moſes) Belonging to Moſes.

MOSA'IC (*s. ſuppoſed to be from the* Greek μωσειος *a ſtudy*) A kind of variegated work in pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of various colours.

Moſa'ic (*adj. from the ſub.*) Variegated with pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of various colours.

Moſa'ical (*adj. from* moſaic, *but not ſo common a word*) Moſaic. *Phillips.*

Moſa'ick (*adj. the leſs modern ſpelling*) Moſaic, done with pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of various colours.

MOSA'IQUE (*adj. an antique ſpelling, from the* French) Moſaic. *Cole.*

MOS'CHATEL (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MOSCHA'TANUT (*s. in botany*) The nutmeg.

Moſche (*s. a different ſpelling*) A moſque. *Cole.*

MOSCHELÆ'UM (*s. in pharmacy*) A compoſition of musk and oil. *Phillips.*

MOSCHET'TO (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of gnat exceedingly troubleſome in ſome parts of the Weſt Indies.

MOS'CHEUTON (*s. in botany*) The musk roſe.

Moſ'chey (*s. a different ſpelling*) A moſque. *Phillips.*

MOSCHOCHA'RION (*s. in botany*) The nutmeg.

MOS'CHUS (*s. from the* Greek μοσχος) A kind of gnat, the animal that produces the musk, the perfume produced by the animal.

Moſ'covite (*adj. from* Moſcovy) Belonging to Moſcovy, produced in Moſcovy.

Moſ'covite (*s. from the adj.*) A native of Moſcovy.

MOS'COVY (*s. in geography*) The empire of Ruſſia comprehending a great part of the continent of Europe and Aſia.

MOS'COW (*s. in geography*) A principality of Moſcovy; the capital city of that principality.

Moſe (*s. in zoology*) A very large and remarkable beaſt in New England.

MOS'EROTH (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* diſcipline) The name of a place. *Numb.*

MO'SES (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* drawn out of the water) A man's name.

Mo'ſher (*v. int. a local word*) To corrupt, to rot. *Ba.*

Moſ'ill (*v. t. obſolete*) To muzzle. *Chaucer.*

MOSKI'TO (*s. in geography*) A country in North America, a part of Mexico or New Spain.

Moski'to (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Moskito, produced in Moskito.

MOSQUE (*s. from the* Turkiſh moſchit) A Mahometan temple.

Moſ'quey (*s. a different ſpelling*) A moſque. *Boyer.*

MOSS (*s. in botany*) A very numerous order of plants.

Moſs (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cover with moſs.

Moſ'ſed (*p. from* moſs) Covered over with moſs. *Sh.*

Moſ'ſes (*s. pl.*) Moſſy boggy places.

Moſ'ſier (*adj. comp. of* moſſy) Moſſy in a greater degree.

Moſ'ſieſt (*adj. ſup. of* moſſy) Moſſy in the greateſt degree.

Moſ'ſineſs (*s. from* moſſy) The ſtate of being overgrown with moſs.

Moſs'troopers (*s. from* moſs, *and* trooper) A kind of banditti in Scotland.

Moſs'y (*adj. from* moſs) Overgrown with moſs, covered with moſs.

Moſt (*adj. ſup. of* much) Greateſt in number, greateſt in quantity.

Moſt (*adv. from the adj.*) In the greateſt degree.

Moſt (*s. from the adj.*) The greateſt number, the greateſt quantity, the greateſt degree. "*The* moſt *was made* "*of that matter.*"

Moſt, Moſ'tin (*v. int. obſolete*) Muſt.

Moſ'tick (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mallſtick, the ſtick on which a painter leans his hand while at work. *A.*

Moſt'ly (*adv. from* moſt) For the greater part.

MOS'TRA (*s. in muſic books*) The mark at the end of the lines ſhewing with what note the next begins.

Moſt'what (*adv. obſolete*) For the moſt part, moſtly.

MOT (*s. from the* French) A word, a note which the huntſman winds on his horn.

MO'TA (*s. from the* Sax.) An aſſembly, a court. *Phillips.*

Mo'ta (*s. in old records*) A caſtle, a fort. *Bailey.*

MO'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. motabilis, *but not uſed*) Moving, continually moving.

MOTACIL'LA (*s. in ornithology*) A genus of birds.

MOT'ACISM (*s. in grammar*) A vowel following the letter *m*.

MOTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. motus *moved, but not uſed*) The act of moving.

MOTAZ'ALITES (*s. with the Mahometans*) A kind of diſſenters among the Muſſulmen.

MOTE (*s. from the* Sax. mot) A ſmall particle of matter, any thing proverbially ſmall.

Mote (*v. int. obſolete*) Might, muſt. *Spenſer.*

Mote (*s. from the* Sax. mota) An aſſembly, a meeting, a court of judicature.

Motee'r (*s. from* mote) A cuſtomary ſervice or payment at the court of the lord of the manor.

Mote't (*s. from* motetto) The motetto. *Phillips.*

MOTET'TI, MOTET'TO (*s. in muſic books*) A kind of church muſic among the papiſts.

MOTH (*s. from the* Sax.) A ſmall winged inſect remarkable for deſtroying woollen cloth.

Moth'eaten (*adj. from* moth, *and* eaten) Eaten of moths.

MOTH'ER (*s. from the* Sax. mothor) A woman that has born a child, the corelative to ſon and daughter; the womb, that which has produced any thing; the hyſterical paſſion as ſuppoſed peculiar to women; the familiar addreſs to an elderly woman, or to one who has dedicated herſelf to religious auſterities; that which has precedence as to point of time; "*The* mo- "ther *church*." That which is ſuppoſed to require reverence and obedience; "*The good of* mother *church* "*renders judicial practice neceſſary*." *Ayliffe.*

Moth'er (*s. from the* Dutch modde, *but now grown obſolete*) A young girl. *Tuſſer.*

MOTH'ER (*s. from the* Dutch modder *mud*) A thick ſubſtance concreted in liquors, the ſcum, the lees of liquors.

Moth'er (*adj. from the ſub.*) Original, productive of others; received at the birth, native, received as from a mother. "*Our* mother *tongue*." Hyſterical; "*Ma-* "*ny were troubled with* mother *fits*."

Moth'er (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To gather concretions.

Moth'ered (*p. from* mother) Gathered in concretions.

Moth'erhood (*s. from* mother) The ſtate or office of a mother.

Moth'ering (*p. a. from* mother) Gathering in concretions.

Moth'ering (*s. from* mother) The cuſtom in Popiſh times of viſiting the mother church on Midlent Sunday; the preſent cuſtom of viſiting parents on Midlent Sunday.

Moth'erleſs (*adj. from* mother) Void of a mother, bereaved of a mother.

Moth'erlineſs (*s. from* motherly) The ſtate of being motherly, ſuitableneſs to a mother.

Moth'erly (*adj. from* mother) Belonging to a mother, ſuited to a mother, like a mother.

Moth'erly (*adv. from the adj.*) In the manner of a mother.

Moth'er-of-pearl (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A coarſe kind of pearl, the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

Moth'er-of-thyme (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Moth'erpearl (*s. from* mother, *and* pearl) The mother-of-pearl, a kind of coarſe pearl, the ſhell in which pearls are generated. *Spenſer.*

Moth'erwort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Moth'ery (*adj. from* mother) Concreted, feculent, dreggy.

MOTHMUL'LEIN (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant, the torchweed.

Moth'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Moth'y (*adj. from* moth) Full of moths, overrun with moths.

Mo'tife (*s. an old ſpelling*) A motive.

Mo'tin (*v. int. obſolete*) Muſt, might. *Chaucer.*

MO'TION (*s. from the* Lat. motio) The act of changing place, a change of poſture; a manner of moving the body, a gait; a tendency of the mind, a thought; an impulſe communicated, a propoſal made.

Mo'tion (*v. t. from the ſub. but not much uſed*) To propoſe. *Johnſon.*

Mo'tioned (*p. from* motion, *but little uſed*) Propoſed.

Mo'tioning (*p. a. from* motion, *but little uſed*) Propoſing.

Mo'tionleſs (*adj. from* motion) Void of motion, wanting motion, quite ſtill.

MO'TIVE (*adj. from the* Lat. motivus) Cauſing motion, having motion, having power to move.

Mo'tive (*s. from the adj.*) An incitement to action, a mover, that which determines the choice.

Motiv'ity (*s. from* motive, *but little uſed*) The power of moving. *Bailey.*

Mot'ley (*adj. perhaps from* medley) Mingled, conſiſting of various colours, compoſed of diſſimilar parts.

Mot'ly (*adj. a different ſpelling*) Motley. *Scott.*

MO'TOR (*s. from the* Lat. moveo *to move*) A mover. *B.*

MOTO'RII (*s. in anatomy*) The third pair of nerves joining to the eyes.

Mo'tory (*adj. from* motor) Giving motion, moving.

MO'TOS (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek) The lint put into a wound to ſtaunch the blood.

Mot'red (*p. obſolete*) Muttered. *Cole.*

Mott (*v. t. the old part. of* meet) Met, did meet. *Sp.*

MOT'TO (*s. from the* Italian) A ſentence added to any device, a ſentence prefixed to any thing written.

Mou'ble (*s. obſolete*) A perſonal eſtate.

Mouche (*v. t. obſolete*) To devour, to eat up. *Chaucer.*

Moud (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A mood, a temper. *Ch.*

MOVE (*v. t. from the* Lat. moveo) To put into motion, to put out of one place into another, to give an impulſe to; to propoſe, to urge, to perſuade; to affect, to ſtir the paſſions; to put into commotion, to make angry; to conduct with order and regularity.

Move (*v. int.*) To go from one place to another; to walk, to go forward; to change the poſture of the body, to change the poſture by way of ceremony.

Mov'eable (*adj. from* move) Capable of being moved, portable, capable of being carried from place to place; moving, changing the time.

Mov'eable (*s. moſtly uſed in the plu. from the adj.*) A chattle, any poſſeſſion capable of being moved.

Mov'eableneſs ((*s. from* moveable) The ſtate of being moveable.

Mov'eably (*adv. from* moveable) So as to be moved.

Mov'ed (*p. from* move) Put into motion, affected, angered.

Mov'eleſs (*adj. from* move) Unmoved, incapable of being moved.

Mov'ement (*s. from* move) A motion, a manner of moving.

MO'VENT (*adj. from the* Lat. moveo movens *to move*) Moving.

Mo'vent (*s. from the adj.*) A mover, that which gives motion. *Glanville.*

Mov'er (*s. from* move) One that moves, that which gives motion, a propoſer.

Mought (*v. int. obſolete*) Might. *Chaucer.*

Moughthes, Mough'tis (*s. obſolete*) Moths. *Chaucer.*

Moug'non (*s. a different ſpelling*) The moignon, the ſtump of an arm, armour for the ſhoulders. *Phillips.*

Mov'ing (*p. a. from* move) Putting into motion, affecting, making angry.

Mov'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into motion, motion.

Mov'ingly (*adv. from* moving) Pathetically, in ſuch a manner as to move the paſſions.

MOULD (*s. from the* Sax. mold) The ſoil, the ground in which any thing grows; the matter of which any thing is made.

MOULD (*s. from the* French moule) The matrix in which any thing is caſt, that from which any thing receives its form; a caſt, a form; the ſuture of the ſcull. *Ainſworth.*

MOULD (*s. from the* Swediſh moegel) A kind of fur or foulneſs on the top or outſide of any thing, a kind of cruſt, a concreted ſubſtance tending to putrefaction.

Mould (*v. t. from the ſubſtantive*) To cover with mouldy concretions, to corrupt; to form, to ſhape, to model; to cover with earth, to ſtir up the ſoil about any thing.

Mould (*v. int.*) To contract concretions, to gather a kind of cruſt or foulneſs.

Mould'able (*adj. from* mould) Capable of being moulded.

Mould'ed (*p. from* mould) Formed, modeled; covered with a kind of ruſt or foulneſs; covered with earth, cheriſhed with freſh mould.

Mould'er (*s. from* mould) One that moulds, a former.

Mould'er (*v. int. from* mould) To be turned to duſt, to periſh, to be diminiſhed.

Mould'er (*v. t. from* mould) To crumble, to turn to duſt.

Mould'ered (*p. from* moulder) Turned to duſt, diminiſhed.

Mould'ering (*p. a. from* moulder) Turning to duſt, diminiſhing, periſhing.

Mould'ier (*adj. comp. of* mouldy) Mouldy in a greater degree.

Mould'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* mouldy) Mouldy in the greateſt degree.

Mould'ineſs (*s. from* mouldy) The ſtate of being mouldy.

Mould'ing (*p. a. from* mould) Forming, modeling, covering with freſh mould, gathering a kind of ruſt or foulneſs.

Mould'ing (*s. from the part.*) Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone, an ornamental turn on the edge of wood or ſtone; any prominent ornamental part.

MOULD'WARP (*s. from the* Sax.) The mole, the ſmall animal that works in the ground and throws up the earth. *Waller.*

Moul'dy (*adj. from* mould) Overgrown with a kind of ruſt or foulneſs.

Moule (*v. int. obſolete*) To moulder away. *Chaucer.*

Moul'ed, Moul'id (*p. obſolete, from* moule) Mouldered away; mouldy. *Chaucer.*

Moul'en (*v. int. obſolete*) To moulder away. *Cole.*

Moul'en (*p. obſolete*) Mouldered, moulded. *Cole.*

MOUL'INET (*s. a military term*) A kind of turnſtile.

MOUL'INET (*s. in mechanics*) A kind of roller with croſſed leavers applied to cranes and other machines for raiſing great weights.

MOULT (*v. int. from the* Dutch mougten) To ſhed or change the feathers.

Moult'er (*v. int. a different and leſs correct ſpelling*) To moult. *Scott.*

Moult'er (*s. from* moult) A young duck. *Scott.*

Moult'ing (*p. a. from* moult) Shedding the feathers, changing the feathers.

Moult'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of ſhedding or changing the feathers, the ſtate of a fowl while changing its feathers.

MOUL'TON (*s.*) Southmoulton, a town in Devonſhire; it has a market on Saturday, and is 182 miles from London.

Moul'ton (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Moulton, made at Moulton.

Moun (*v. int. obſolete*) May. *Chaucer.*

MOUNCH (*v. t. from* mouch, *ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) To chew, to chew with hard and repeated efforts of the gums; to eat much.

Mounch'ing (*p. a. from* mouch) Eating, chewing, chewing with hard and repeated preſſures of the gums.

Mouncht (*v. t. pret. of* mounch) Did mounch. *Shakeſ.*

MOUND (*s. from the* Sax. mondian *to defend*) A fence; any thing raiſed as a defence, uſually a bench of earth or ſtone.

Mound (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) The mond, a globe with a croſs on it, one of the enſigns of royalty. *Ph.*

Mound (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To fence, to defend or fortify with a mound.

Mound'ed (*p. from* mound) Fenced, defended, fortified with a mound.

Mound'ing (*p. a. from* mound) Fencing, fortifying with a mound.

Mounſou'n (*s. a different ſpelling*) A monſoon. *Phillips.*

MOUNT (*s. from the* Lat. mons *a mountain*) A hill, a ſmall mountain, an artificial eminence; a bank, a public treaſury; *but this ſenſe is now obſolete.*

Mount (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To raiſe aloft, to lift up, to place on horſeback, to aſcend, to climb; to embelliſh with ornaments. *To mount guard*, to do duty as a ſoldier. *To mount a cannon*, to ſet a piece of ordnance on its carriage.

Mount (*v. int.*) To riſe on high, to tower, to get on horſeback; to riſe in value.

Mount'ain (*s. from* mount) A large hill, a vaſt protuberance of the earth; a difficulty, an obſtruction.

Mount'ain (*adj. from the ſub. ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to a mountain, produced on a mountain, living on a mountain.

Mountainee'r (*s. from* mountain) An inhabitant of the mountains, a ſavage, a freebooter.

Mount'ainet (*s. from* mountain) A ſmall eminence, a hillock.

Mount'ainous (*adj. from* mountain) Full of mountains, hilly; huge, bulky; inhabiting mountains.

Mount'ainouſneſs (*s. from* mountainous) The ſtate of being mountainous.

Mount'ainparſley (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Mount'ainroſe (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Mount'ant (*adj. from* mount) Riſing on high, riſing up

Mount'aunce (*s. obſolete*) The value, the quantity, the amount. *Chaucer.*

MOUNT'EBANK (*s. from the* Italian montare *to mount, and* banco *a bench*) An itinerant doctor who mounts a ſtage in the market and harangues on the incomparable virtues of his medicines.

Mount'ebank (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To cheat by boaſting pretences. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mount'ed (*p. from* mount) Raiſed on high, ſet on horſeback, ſet on a carriage.

Mountee' (*s. in old records*) An alarm to go on ſome warlike expedition.

Mount'egg (*s. in tinworks*) A kind of ſluge in the bottom of the float.

Mount'enance (*s. from* mount) The amount. *Spenſer.*

Mount'enaunce (*s. an obſolete word*) The amount. *Ch.*

Mount'er (*s. from* mount) One that mounts.

Mount'ing (*p. a. from* mount) Riſing upwards, riſing on high, getting on horſeback, ornamenting.

Mount'ing (*s. from the part.*) The ornaments that raiſe and ſet off a work.

MOUNTSOR'REL (*s.*) A town in Leiceſterſhire; it has a market on Monday, and is 105 miles from London.

Mountſor'rel (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to Mountſorrel, made at Mountſorrel.

Mount'y (*s. from* mount) The riſe of a hawk.

MOURAIL'LE (*s. in the manage*) An inſtrument compoſed of two branches to hold a horſe by the noſtrils.

Mour'daunt (*s. obſolete*) The tongue of a buckle. *Ch.*

MOURN (*v. int. from the* Sax. murnon) To grieve, to wear the habit of ſorrow, to preſerve appearances of grief.

Mourn (*v. t.*) To lament over, to grieve for; to utter in a ſorrowful tone.

MOURNE (*s. from the* French morne) The round end of a ſtaff, that part of a lance to which the ſteel is fixed. *Sid.*

Mourn'er (*s. from* mourn) One that mourns, one that follows a funeral in black.

Mourn'er (*adj. from the ſub.*) Uſed at funerals, expreſſive of ſorrow. "*The* mourner *eugh.*" *Dryden.*

Mourn'ful (*adj. from* mourn) Having the appearance of ſorrow, cauſing ſorrow, betokening ſorrow, feeling ſorrow.

Mourn'fully (*adv. from* mournful) Sorrowfully.

Mourn'fulneſs (*s. from* mournful) Grief, ſorrow, a ſhew of grief.

Mourn'ing (*p. a. from* mourn) Grieving, ſorrowing, expreſſing ſorrow.

Mourn'ing (*s. from the part.*) A lamentation, ſorrow; the dreſs of ſorrow, the habit of a mourner.

Mourn'ing (*adj. from the part.*) Befitting a mourner, uſed on funeral occaſions.

Mourn'ingly (*adv. from* mourning) Sorrowfully, with the appearance of ſorrow.

Mourn'ival (*s. a different ſpelling*) A murnival, four cards of the ſame ſort. *Phillips.*

MOUSE (*s. in zoology*) A little animal the prey of cats.

Mouſe (*s. a ſea term*) A kind of knob wrought on the outſide of a rope.

Mouſe (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To catch mice.

Mou'ſecrope (*adj. an old word*) Applied to a beaſt ſuppoſed to have been injured by the running of a mouſe over its back. *Bailey.*

Mou'ſeear (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Mou'ſehole (*s. from* mouſe, *and* hole) A ſmall hole, a hole through which a mouſe may run.

Mou'ſehunt (*s. from* mouſe, *and* hunt) A mouſer, one that hunts mice.

Mous'elſcab (*s. from* mouſe, *and* ſcab) A diſeaſe incident to ſheep.

Mous'er (*s. from* mouſe) One that catches mice.

Mouſeta'il (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Mouſetrap (*s. from* mouſe, *and* trap) An engine to catch mice.

Mous'ing (*p. a. from* mouſe) Catching mice.

MOUSQUETAI'RE (*s. from the* French) A musketeer.

MOUS'GERON (*s. from the* French) A kind of white muſhroom.

MOUSSU'E (*adj. in heraldry*) Rounded off at the ends.

MOUTH (*s. from the* Sax. muth) The opening in the head of an animal into which the food is received; the enterance, the part of a veſſel by which it is filled and emptied; the inſtrument of ſpeaking, a ſpeaker; a cry, a voice; a diſtortion of the lips and jaws. *Down in the mouth*, dejected.

Mouth (*v. t. from the ſub. the* th *is ſounded ſoft*) To utter with a voice affectedly big, to chew, to ſeize in the mouth, to form by the mouth.

Mouth (*v. int. the* th *is ſounded ſoft*) To ſpeak big, to vociferate.

Mouth'ed (*p. from* mouth, *the* th *is ſounded ſoft*) Born down by dint of voice, ſeized in the mouth, proclaimed with a big voice.

Mou'thed (*adj. from the part. the* th *is ſounded ſoft*) Furniſhed with a mouth. *Foul mouthed*, contumelious. *Hard mouthed*, diſobedient to the bit. *Mealy mouthed*, baſhful.

Mouth'friend (*s. from* mouth, *and* friend) A friend in profeſſion only.

Mouthful (*s. from* mouth, *and* full) A quantity which the mouth may receive at once; a proverbially ſmall quantity.

Mouth'honour (*s. from* mouth, *and* honour) Civility expreſſed without ſincerity. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mou'thing (*p. a. from* mouth, *the* th *is pronounced ſoft*) Speaking loud, making mouths, ſeizing with the mouth.

Mouth'leſs (*adj. from* mouth) Having no mouth.

Mouth'made (*adj. from* mouth, *and* made) Expreſſed by the mouth without any intention of the heart. *Shak.*

MOW (*s. from the* Sax. mowe *a houſe*) A loft where hay or unthreſhed corn is laid up, a ſtack of corn, a ſtack of hay, a rick.

Mow (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To put in a rick, to lay up hay or corn in a rick.

MOW (*v. t. from the* Sax. mowan, *the* w *is not ſounded*) To cut with a ſcythe; to cut down with ſpeed and violence.

Mow (*v. int.*) To gather the harveſt. *Waller.*

Mow (*s. corrupted from mouth, and ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) A wry mouth, a diſtorted face. *Shak.*

Mow (*v. int. from the ſub. retained in the Scotch dialect*) To make a wry face, to diſtort the countenance. *Sh.*

Mow (*v. int. obſolete*) May, muſt, can. *Chaucer.*

Mow'burn (*v. int. from* mow, *and* burn) To ferment in the mow, to heat too much in the mow for want of being ſufficiently dried.

Mow'burned (*p. from* mowburn) Fermented in the mow.

Mow'burning (*p. a. from* mowburn) Fermenting in the mow.

Mow'burning (*s. from the part.*) The ſtate of being too much heated in the mow.

Mow'burnt (*p. from* mowburn) Too much heated in the mow.

Mowe (*v. int. obſolete*) May, can. *Chaucer.*

Mowe (*s. obſolete*) The mouth. *Chaucer.*

Mow'ed (*p. from* mow, *the* w *is not ſounded*) Cut down with a ſcythe, cut down with ſpeed and violence.

Mow'ed (*p. from* mow) Put up in a mow, put up in a rick.

Mow'er (*s. from* mow, *the* w *is not ſounded*) One that mows, one that cuts down with a ſcythe.

Mow'er (*s. from* mow) One that makes a mow, one that puts up into a rick.

Mow'er (*s. a. cant word*) A cow. *Cole.*

Mow'heater (*s. a cant word*) A drover. *Cole.*

Mow'in (*v. int. obſolete*) May, can. *Chaucer.*

Mow'ing (*p. a from* mow, *the* w *not ſounded*) Cutting down with a ſcythe, cutting down with ſpeed and violence.

Mow'ing (*s from the part. the* w *not ſounded*) The act of cutting down with a ſcythe, that which is cut down as one crop with a ſcythe.

Mow'ing (*p. a. from* mow) Putting into a mow; making mouths. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mow'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of putting into a mow, the act of making mouths. *Aſcham.*

Mow'ith (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) The mouth. *Chaucer.*

Mow'lin (*v. int. obſolete*) To moulder away. *Chaucer.*

Mowntee' (*s. in old records*) A ſudden call to go on ſome warlike expedition.

Mow'ynge (*adj. obſolete*) Able, being able, having power. *Chaucer.*

MOX'A (*s. in botany, and medicine*) An Indian moſs ſometimes uſed to cure the gout by burning it on the part affected.

MOYENEAU' (*s. in fortification, a different ſpelling*) A ſmall flat baſtion commonly placed in the middle of a curtain. *Scott.*

MOYLE (*s. in zoology*) A mule.

MOYLE (*s. in gardening*) A graft, a cyon.

Moyl'ery (*s. an old word*) Pain, diſtreſs. *Cole.*

MOYNEAU' (*s. in fortification*) A ſmall flat baſtion generally placed in the middle of a curtain. *D. of Arts.*

Muc'culency (*s. from* mucculent, *but not uſed*) Slimineſs. *Scott.*

MUC'CULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. muculentus, *but not uſed*) Filled with mucor from the noſe. *Bailey.*

MUCH (*adj. probably from the* Swediſh mucker) Large in quantity, long in time, many in number.

Much (*adv. from the ſub.*) In a great degree, to a great degree, to a certain degree, often, frequently, nearly, for a great while.

Much (*s. from the adj.*) A great deal, a large number, a heavy ſervice, a heavy burden; more than enough; any aſſignable quantity or degree. *To make much of*, to treat with regard, to treat with more than common civility. *Much at one*, nearly the ſame, of equal value.

MUCHA'RIUN (*s. in pharmacy*) The infuſion of roſes.

Much'el (*adj. obſolete*) Much. *Spenſer.*

Much'ill (*adj. obſolete*) Much. *Chaucer.*

Much'what (*adv. from* much, *and* what, *but now grown out of uſe*) Nearly, nearly equal. *Locke.*

MU'CID (*adj. from the* Lat. mucidus) Slimey, muſty.

Mu'cidneſs (*s. from* mucid) Slimineſs, muſtineſs.

MU'CILAGE (*s. from the* Lat. mucus) A ſlimy kind of ſubſtance with juſt moiſture enough to keep it together, a viſcous kind of juice.

Mucilag'inous (*adj. from* mucilage) Slimey, viſcous, ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity; ſeparating a viſcous kind of ſubſtance.

Mucilag'inouſneſs (*s. from* mucilaginous) Slimineſs, the ſtate of being mucilagenous.

MUCILA'GO (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of mucor.

MUCK (*s. from the* Sax. meox) Dung, manure; any thing mean, any thing filthy. "*To run a muck*," to run mad and attack all we meet. *Pope.*

Much (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To dung, to manure with dung.

Muck'ed (*p. from* muck) Dunged, manured with dung.

MUCK'ENDER (*s. from the* Spaniſh mocadero) A handkerchief. *Dorſet.*

Muck'er (*v. int. from* muck) To ſcramble for money, to hoard up, to get or ſave with meanneſs.

Muck'erer (*s. from* mucker) One that muckers, one that gets or ſaves meanly.

Muck'ering (*p. a. from* mucker) Hoarding up in a mean manner.

Muck'hill (*s. from* muck, *and* hill) A dunghill. *Burton.*

Muck'ineſs (*s. from* mucky) Naſtineſs, filth.

Muck'ing (*p. a. from* muck) Dunging, dreſſing with muck.

Muck'ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of dreſſing with muck, the ſtate of being dreſſed with muck.

MUC'KLE (*adj. from the* Sax. mycel, *and ſtill retained in the Scotch dialect*) Much. *Johnſon.*

Muck're (*v. int. obſolete*) To mucker. *Chaucer.*

Muck'ſweat (*s. from* muck, *and* ſweat, *a low word*) A profuſe ſweat. *Johnſon.*

Muck'wet (*adj. from* muck, *and* wet) Wet as muck. *Scott.*

Muck'wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

Muck'y (*adj. from* muck) Full of muck, naſty, filthy.

MU'COR (*s. in botany*) A genus of muſhrooms.

MU'COUS (*adj. from the* Lat. mucus *filth*) Slimy, viſcous.

Mu'couſneſs (*s. from* mucous) Slime, viſcouſneſs.

MU'CRO (*s. from the* Lat.) A point, an extremity ending in a point. *Brown.*

Muc'ronated (*adj. from* mucro) Sharpened to a point, narrowed to a point.

Mu'culency (*s. from* muculent) Slimineſs. *Scott.*

MU'CULENT (*adj. from the* Lat. mucus, *but not much uſed*) Viſcous, ſlimy.

MU'CUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The viſcous ſubſtance diſcharged at the noſe; any viſcous kind of matter.

MUD (*s. from the* Dutch madda) The ſlime found at the bottom of ſtanding water, earth moiſtened thoroughly with water.

Mud (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To make muddy, to bury in the dirt, to daſh with dirt, to pollute.

Mudd'ed (*p. from* mud) Made muddy, buried in mud, daubed with mud, polluted with mud.

Mud'died (*p. from* muddy) Made muddy, fouled, clouded.

Muddier (*adj. comp. of* muddy) Muddy in a greater degree.

Mud'dieſt (*adj. ſup. of* muddy) Muddy in the greateſt degree.

Mud'dily (*adv. from* muddy) With mud, with a foul mixture.

Mud'dineſs (*s. from* muddy) The ſtate of being muddy.

Mudd'ing (*p. a. from* mud) Making muddy, polluting with mud.

Mud'dle (*v. t. from* mud) To make muddy, to foul; to ſtupify, to make half drunk.

Mud'dled (*p. from* muddle) Made muddy, ſtupified, made half drunk.

Mud'dling

Mud′dling (*p. a. from* muddle) making muddy, ſtupifying, getting drunk.

Mud′dy (*adj. from* mud) Foul with mud, impure, dark, cloudy, dull.

Mud′dy (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird. *Jo.&Ainſ.*

Mud′dy (*v. t. from the adj.*) To make muddy, to diſturb, to cloud.

Mud′dying (*p. a. from* muddy) Making muddy, diſturbing, clouding.

MUDERES′SEE (*s. with the Mahometans*) One who is appointed to inſtruct young perſons in the principles and duties of religion.

Mud′ſucker (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a ſea fowl.

Mud′wall (*s. from* mud, *aud* wall) A wall built of mud.

Mud′wall (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird. *Ainſ.*

Mud′walled (*adj. from* mud *and* wall) Having a mud wall.

MUE (*v. int. from the* French muer) To moult, to change the feathers.

Mue (*s. a different ſpelling*) A mew; a cage, a place to confine any thing in.

Muet (*adj. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mute, ſilent.

MUFF (*s. from the* Swediſh) A ſoft cover for the hands.

Muf′fle (*v. t. from* muff) To cover from the weather, to involve, to blindfold, to conceal.

Muf′fle (*v. int.*) To ſpeak inwardly, to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation.

Muf′fled (*p. from* muffle) Covered from the weather, involved, blindfolded, concealed.

Muf′fler (*s. from* muffle) A cover for the face, a part of a lady's dreſs by which the face was covered.

Muf′fling (*p. a. from* muffle) Covering from the weather, involving, blindfolding, concealing.

Muf′flingcheat (*s. an old word*) A napkin. *Cole.*

MUF′TI (*s. from the* Turkiſh) The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG (*s. from the* Brit. mwgl) A cup to drink in.

Mug (*s. a cant word*) A miſt, a fog.

Mug′gets (*s.*) A part of the intrails of a ſheep or beaſt of the foreſt.

Mug′giſh (*adj. a cant word, from* mug) Moiſt, damp, mouldy.

MUGGLETO′NIAN (*s. in church hiſtory*) One of a ſect of enthuſiaſts which aroſe in England about the middle of the laſt century.

Mug′gy (*adj. a cant word from* mug) Moiſt, damp, mouldy.

Mug′houſe (*s. from* mug, *and* houſe) A low houſe of entertainment.

MU′GIENT (*adj. from the* Lat. mugio, *to bellow*) Bellowing.

MU′GIL (*s. in ichthyology*) The mullet.

MU′GITUS (*s. from the* Lat.) The lowing of catttle, an inarticulate ſound of the voice.

Mug′wet (*s. a hunting term*) The membrane that incloſes the red fawn in the hind's belly. *Cole.*

Mug′wort (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb.

MUHAM′MED (*s. a different ſpelling*) Mahomet. *Phillips.*

MU′ID (*s. from the* French) A large liquid and dry meaſure of various capacities in France.

Muk (*v. int. obſolete*) To mucker. *Chaucer.*

MULAT′TO (*s. from the* Spaniſh) One begotten between a white and a black.

Mul′berry (*s. in botany*) The mulberrytree, the fruit of the mulberrytree; a genus of plants.

Mul′berrytree (*s. in botany*) The morus, the tree that produces the mulberry.

Mulch (*s. a local word*) Half rotten ſtraw. *Bailey.*

MUL′CIBER (*s. in heathen mythology*) The god of fire, one of the names of Vulcan.

MUL′CIBLE (*adj. from the* Lat. mulceo *to appeaſe, but not uſed*) Capable of being appeaſed. *Bailey.*

MULCT (*s. from the* Lat. mulcta) A fine, a penalty.

Mulct (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To puniſh with a fine, to fine.

Mulct′ed (*p. from* mulct) Fined.

Mulct′ing (*p. a. from* mulct) Puniſhing with a mulct or fine.

MULE (*s. in zoology*) An animal generated between a horſe and an aſs.

Mu′ledriver (*s. from* mule, *and* driver) One that drives mules. *Johnſon.*

Mu′lefern (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Muletee′r (*s. from* mule) One that drives mules.

Muletie′r (*s. from* mule) One employed in driving mules.

MULET′TO (*s. from* mule) A great mule, a moil; one employed in driving mules, a boy that drives horſes. *Scott.*

MUL′GRONOOK (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

MULIE′BRIA (*s. from the* Lat.) The menſes; the female pudenda.

MULIE′BRITY (*s. from the* Lat. muliebris, *belonging to a woman*) The ſtate of being a woman, the manners and character of a woman.

MU′LIER (*s. from the* Lat.) A married woman.

Mu′lier (*s. from the foregoing, a law term*) A child born in wedlock as diſtinguiſhed from one born of the ſame parents before marriage.

Mu′lieroſe (*adj. from* mulier) Too much addicted to the love of women. *Bailey.*

Muliero′ſity (*s. from* mulieroſe) A criminal fondneſs for women. *Bailey.*

Mu′lierty (*s. from* mulier) The ſtate of a child born in wedlock as diſtinguiſhed from one born of the ſame parents before marriage.

MU′LIO (*s. in old records*) A cart load.

MULL (*v. t. from the* Lat. mollitus *ſoftened*) To ſoften by boiling and ſweetening, to heat up liquor with ſugar and ſpice.

MUL′LAR (*s. from the* French mouleur) The ſtone held in the hand in grinding colours.

Mul′led (*p. from* mull) Softened as wine when heated up with ſugar and ſpice.

MUL′LEIN (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

Mul′len (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mullein, a plant. *Bai.*

Mul′ler (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) A mullar. *Scott.*

MUL′LET (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh, the barbel.

Mul′let (*s. not ſo correct a ſpelling*) The mullar, the ſtone which the painter holds in his hand when grinding his colours. *Johnſon.*

MUL′LET (*s. in heraldry*) A bearing reſembling the rowel of a ſpur, it has five points and is generally uſed to diſtinguiſh the fourth brother and his deſcendants.

Mul′ligrubs (*s. a cant word*) Doggedneſs, ſullenneſs.

Mul′ligrubs (*s.*) The iliac paſſion. *Ainſworth.*

Mul′ling (*p. a. from* mull) Boiling up with ſugar and ſpice.

Mul′lio Mullo (*s. in old records*) A cock of graſs, a cock of hay.

Mul′loc (*s. the modern ſpelling*) Mullock. *Scott.*

Mul′lock (*s.*) Rubbiſh. *Ainſworth.*

MUL′LUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The mullet.

MULOMEDICI′NA (*s. not much uſed*) Medicine for cattle; farriery. *Phillips.*

Mulſe (*s. from* mulſum) Wine mulled with honey.

MUL′SUM (*s. from the* Lat.) Wine mingled with honey; hydromel.

MULT′A (*s. in old cuſtoms*) A fine formerly paid by a biſhop to the king, for leave to prove wills and grant letters of adminiſtration.

MULTAN′GULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* angulus *an angle*) Having many angles.

Multan′gularly (*adv. from* multangular) With many corners, in form of a polygon.

Multan′gularneſs (*s. from* multangular) The ſtate of having many angles.

MULTANG′ULED (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* angulus *an angle*) Having many angles. *Phillips.*

MULTATI′TIOUS (*adj. little uſed*) Gotten by mulct or fine. *Bailey.*

MULTIBO′NA (*s. in botany*) The mountain parſley.

MULTICAP′SULAR (*s. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* capſula *a cell*) Divided into many partitions, having many ſeed veſſels.

MULTICA′VOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* cavus *hollow*) Having many holes.

MULT′ICOLOR (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* color *colour*) Having many colours. *Scott.*

MULTIFA′RIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multifarius) Having great diverſity, having great variety in itſelf.

Multifa′riouſly (*adv. from* multifarious) With multiplicity, with great variety.

Multifa′riouſneſs (*s. from* multifarious) The ſtate of being multifarious.

MULTIF′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* fero *to bear*) Producing many things. *Scott.*

MULTIF′IDOUS (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. multus *many, and* findo *to cleave*) Divided into many parts, having many partitions.

MULT′IFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* forma *a form*) Having various ſhapes, having various forms.

Multifor′mity (*s. from* multiform) Diverſity of ſhapes.

Mult′iformneſs (*s. from* multiform) Multiformity. *Scott.*

MULTIGEN′EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* genus generis *a kind*) Having many kinds.

MULTILAT′ERAL (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* latus *a ſide*) Having many ſides.

MULTIL′OQUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* loquor *to talk*) Talkative, very talkative.

MULTIMO′DOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* modus *a mode*) Having diverſe ſorts, having many faſhions. *Scott.*

MULTINO′DOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* nodus *a knot*) Having many knots, full of knots. *Scott.*

MULTINOM′IAL, MULTINOM′INAL (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* nomen *a name*) Having many names, compoſed of quantities of different denominations.

MULTIP′AROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* pario *to bring forth*) Producing many at a birth.

MULTIPAR′TITE (*adj. from the* Lat multus *many, and* pars *a part*) Having many parts, divided into ſeveral parts.

MULTIPE′DA (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) The multipede, the wood louſe.

MULT′IPEDE (*s. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* pes *a foot*) The wood louſe.

MUL′TIPLE (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* plico *to fold*) Manyfold, numerous.

Mul′tiple (*s. from the adj. in arithmetic*) A number which may be divided into ſeveral other equal numbers without any remainder.

Multiplee′ (*s. from* multiple) A number which may be divided into ſeveral other equal numbers without any remainder; as fifteen is the multiplee of five.

Multipli′able (*adj. from* multiply) Capable of being multiplied.

Multipli′ableneſs (*s. from* multipliable) The ſtate of being multipliable.

Mul′tiplicable (*adj. from* multiply) Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

Multiplica′cion (*s. obſolete*) The multiplication of gold by chymical proceſs. *Chaucer.*

Multiplica′nd (*s. from* multiply) The number to be multiplied.

Mul′tiplicate (*adj. from* multiply) Conſiſting of more than one. *Derham.*

Multiplica′tion (*s. from* multiply) A rule in arithmetic, the art of increaſing by addition or production of more of the ſame kind.

Multiplica′tor (*s. from* multiply) The number by which another number is multiplied.

Multiplic′ious (*adj. from* multiply, *but now grown obſolete*) Manifold. *Brown.*

Multiplic′ity (*s. from* multiply) More than one of the ſame kind, the ſtate of being many, a great many.

Mult′iplie (*v. t. obſolete*) To increaſe gold by chymical proceſs. *Chaucer.*

Mul′tiplied (*p. from* multiply) Increaſed, increaſed by the addition or production of more of the ſame kind.

Mul′tiplier (*s. from* multiply) The multiplicator in arithmetic; one that multiplies, one that increaſes by the addition or production of more of the ſame kind.

MUL′TIPLY (*v. t. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* plico *to fold*) To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication; to increaſe the number, to increaſe by addition or production of more of the ſame kind.

Mul′tiply (*v. int.*) To grow in number, to increaſe.

Mul′tiplying (*p. a. from* multiply) Performing the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication, increaſing in number, increaſing by the addition or production of more of the ſame kind.

MULTIP′OTENT (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* potens *powerful*) Having power to do many things, poſſeſſing manifold power.

MULTIPRES′ENCE (*s. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* preſens *preſent*) The act or power of being preſent in more than one place at a time.

MULTIS′CIOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* ſcio *to know*) Having variety of knowledge, having extenſive knowledge.

MULTISIL′IQUOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* ſiliqua *a ſeed veſſel*) Having diſtinct ſeed veſſels, corniculate.

MULTIS′ONOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* ſonus *a ſound*) Having many ſounds.

MUL′TITUDE (*s. from the* Lat. multitudo) The ſtate of being many, a great number, a crowd; the vulgar.

Multitu′dinous (*adj. from* multitude) Manifold, having the appearance of a multitude. *Shakeſpeare.*

MULTIV′AGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* vagor *to wander*) Wandering abroad, going much aſtray.

MULTIV′AGOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* vagor *to wander*) Wandering much abroad. *Scott.*

MULTIV′IOUS (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* via *a way*) Having many different ways. *Scott.*

MULTIV′OLENT (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* volo *to fly*) Mutable, fickle. *Scott.*

Mul′to (*s. in old records*) A weather ſheep.

MULTOC′ULAR (*adj. from the* Lat. multus *many, and* oculus *an eye*) Having more eyes than two.

Multu′ra (*s. in records*) The toll or fee taken by the miller for grinding corn; the fine paid by a biſhop to the king for leave to prove wills and grant letters of adminiſtration.

Mul′ture (*s. from* multura) The toll or fee taken by the miller for grinding corn. *Phillips.*

MUM (*interj. the original is not known*) Huſh!

MUM (*s. from the* German mumme) A kind of ale brewed from wheat.

MUM′BLE (*v. int. from the* Dutch mompeten) To ſpeak inwardly, to mutter; to chew, to bite with the lips cloſed.

Mum′ble (*v. t.*) To utter with a low inarticulate voice; to ſuppreſs, to utter imperfectly; to mouth gently.

Mum′bled (*p. from* mumble) Uttered with a low voice, uttered imperfectly, ſuppreſſed.

Mum′bler (*s. from* mumble) One that ſpeaks inarticulately, one that mutters.

Mum′bling (*p. a. from* mumble) Uttering with a low voice, uttering imperfectly, ſuppreſſing.

Mum′bling (*s. from the part.*) The act of uttering with a low inarticulate voice, a low inarticulate ſound; the act of chewing with the lips ſhut.

Mum′blingly (*adv. from* mumbling) With inarticulate pronunciation.

MU′MIA (*s. from the* Arabic) A mummy.

Mu′mial (*adj. from* mumia) Belonging to a mummy. *Cole.*

MUMM (*v. int. from the* Daniſh mumme) To mask, to frolick in diſguiſe.

Mum′mer (*s. from* mumm) A masker, one who plays tricks in diſguiſe.

Mum′mery (*s. from* mumm) Masking, frolick in diſguiſe, foolery.

Mum′ming (*p. a. from* mumm) Masking, playing tricks in diſguiſe.

Mum′ming (*s. from the part.*) The act of masking, mummery.

MUM′MY (*s. from* mumia) A dead body preſerved after the manner of the Egyptians; a kind of wax uſed by gardners in grafting. "*To beat to a* mummy," to beat ſoundly.

MUMP (*v. t. from the* Dutch mompelin) to nibble, to bite quick, to chew with continued motion; to talk low and quick.

Mump (*v. t. a colloquial word*) To beat.

Mump (*v. int. a cant word*) To go a begging. *Johnſon.*

Mump′ed (*p. from* mump, *colloquial*) Beaten.

Mump′er (*s. from* mump) A beggar, a kind of genteel beggar.

Mump′ershall (*s. a cant word*) A by alehouſe, a place where beggars meet.

Mump′ing (*p. a. from* mump) Nibbling, chewing with repeated and quick motion; begging, beating.

Mump′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chewing with quick and repeated motion; the act or practice of genteel begging; a beating.

Mump′iſh (*adj. from* mump, *a cant word*) Sullen.

Mump′iſhneſs (*s. from* mumpiſh, *a cant word*) Sullenneſs.

MUMPS (*s. from* mump) Sullenneſs, ſilent anger, a kind of quinſey.

MUNCE′RIANS (*s. in church hiſtory*) A ſect of German enthuſiaſts ſo called from their leader.

MUNCH (*v. t. from the* French manger *to eat*) To chew by great mouthfuls.

Munch (*v. int.*) To chew eagerly in great quantities.

Munch′ed (*p. from* munch) Chewed in great mouthfuls.

Munch′er (*s. from* munch) One that munches.

Munch′ing (*p. a. from* munch) Chewing by great mouthfuls.

Munch′ing (*s. from the part.*) The act of chewing by great mouthfuls.

MUND (*s. an old word, from the* Sax.) Peace.

MUNDA′NE (*adj. from the* Lat. mundus *the world*) Belonging to the world, enjoyed in this world.

Mundan′ity (*s. from* mundane) The ſtate of being mundane. *Bailey.*

MUNDA′TION (*s. from the* Lat. mundus *clean*) The act of cleanſing.

MUND′ATORY (*adj. from the* Lat. mundus *clean*) Having the power to cleanſe.

Mund′brech (*s. an old law term*) A breach of the peace.

MUND'IC (*s. the modern ſpelling, in natural hiſtory*) A kind of marcaſite found in tin mines.

Mund'ick (*s. the more antique ſpelling*) The mundic.

Mundifica'tion (*s. from* mundify) The act of cleanſing, a cleanſing.

Mundif'icative (*adj. from* mundify) Cleanſing, having the power to cleanſe.

Mundif'icative (*s. from the adj.*) A medicine to cleanſe.

Mund'ified (*p. from* mundify) Cleanſed, made clean.

MUND'IFY (*v. t. from the* Lat. mundus *clean, and* facio *to make*) To cleanſe, to make clean.

Mund'ifying (*p. a. from* mundify) Cleanſing, making clean.

MUNDIV'AGANT (*adj. from the* Lat. mundus *the world, and* vagor *to wander*) Wandering through the world.

Mundun'gus (*s. a cant word*) Stinking tobacco, any thing that has a diſagreeable ſmell. *Johnſon.*

MU'NERARY (*adj. from the* Lat. munus *a gift*) Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NERATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. munus *a gift, but not uſed*) To reward. *Cole.*

MUNGA'THIA (*s. in zoology*) The mungo.

Mun'ger (*s. an incorrect ſpelling*) A monger. *Cole.*

MUNGO (*s. in zoology*) An animal of the ferret kind.

Mun'grel (*s. a different ſpelling*) A mongrel, any thing generated between different kinds.

Mun'grel (*adj. from the ſub.*) Degenerate, generated between different kinds.

MU'NIA (*s. from the* Lat.) A mummy; a ſuppoſed kind of vital ſpirit.

MU'NICH (*s. in geography*) The capital city of the electorate of Bavaria.

MUNIC'IPAL (*adj. from the* Lat. municipium *a privileged city*) Belonging to a free corporation.

MUNICIP'IUM (*s. from the* Lat.) A free city, a town enjoying ſome privileges. *Phillips.*

MUNIF'EROUS (*adj. from the* Lat. munus *a gift, and* fero *to bring*) Bringing gifts. *Bailey.*

Munif'icence (*s. from* munificent) Liberality, the act of giving; a fortification, a defence. *Spenſer.*

MUNIF'ICENT (*adj. from the* Lat. munus *a gift, and* facio *to make*) Liberal, generous.

Munif'icently (*adv. from* munificent) Liberally, generouſly.

MU'NIMENT (*s. from the* Lat. munimentum) A military defence, a fortification, a ſtrong hold, a ſupport, a defence; an ancient title, a title deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mu'nimenthouſe (*s. from* muniment, *and* houſe) A place or apartment where deeds, records, charters, and other writings were kept.

MUNI'TE (*v. t. from the* Lat. munio *to fortify, but now grown obſolete*) To ſtrengthen, to fortify. *Bacon.*

Muni'ting (*p. a. from* munite) Fortifying. *Bacon.*

Munit'ion (*s. from* munite) Defence, fortification, ammunition, materials for war.

Munit'ionbread (*s. from* munition, *and* bread) The bread diſtributed every day to the ſoldiers of an army.

Munit'ionſhip (*s. from* munition, *and* ſhip) A veſſel employed in carrying ammunition.

MUN'KER (*s. with the Mahometans*) One of the two angels who are ſuppoſed to examine the ſouls of the departed.

Munk'ſeam (*s. a leſs correct ſpelling*) The monkſeam, a ſeam in which the two ſelvages are put over each other. *Cole.*

MUN'NION (*s. in architecture*) One of the upright poſts which divide the lights in a window frame.

Muns (*s. a local word*) The face. *Bailey.*

MUPH'TI (*s. a different and uncommon ſpelling*) The Mufti.

Mur (*s. a local word*) A great cold. *Phillips.*

MURÆ'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of lamprey.

MU'RAGE (*s. from the* Lat. murus *a wall*) The money paid to keep walls in repair.

Mu'ral (*adj. from the* Lat. murus *a wall*) Belonging to a wall.

Murc (*s. not ſo common a ſpelling*) Murk, darkneſs; the husk of grapes or other fruit after the liquor is preſſed out. *Scott.*

MUR'DER (*s. from the* Sax. morthor) The act of killing a perſon criminally, the act of killing a perſon unlawfully.

Mur'der (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To kill a perſon unlawfully, to kill a perſon criminally; to deſtroy, to put an end to.

Mur'dered (*p. from* murder) Killed criminally, killed unlawfully; deſtroyed, put an end to.

Mur'derer (*s. from* murder) One that commits murder; a ſmall cannon to be charged with old nails, bits of iron, and other deſtructive materials.

Mur'dereſs (*s. from* murderer) A woman who commits murder.

Mur'dering (*p. a. from* murder) Committing murder.

Mur'deringpiece (*s. from* murdering, *and* piece) A cannon to be charged with old nails or other deſtructive materials.

Mur'deringſhot (*s. from* murdering, *and* ſhot) Old nails, bits of iron or deſtructive materials to be diſcharged againſt an enemy on deſperate occaſions.

Mur'derment (*s. from* murder) The act of committing murder. *Fairfax.*

Mur'derous (*adj. from* murder) Guilty of murder, addicted to blood.

Mur'derouſneſs (*s. from* murderous) A propenſity to bloodſhed. *Scott.*

MURE (*s. from the* Lat. murus *a wall, but not uſed*) A wall. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mure (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To incloſe with walls.

Mu'red (*p. from* mure) Incloſed with walls. *Knolles.*

MURE'NA (*s. in ichthyology*) A kind of lamprey. *Ph.*

Mur'enger (*s. from* mure) An overſeer of the walls of any place.

MU'REX (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a ſhell fiſh.

MURIAT'IC (*adj. from the* Lat. muriaticus) Belonging to brine, having the taſte or nature of brine.

MU'RICATED (*adj. in botany, from the* Lat. muricatus) Prickly, full of ſharp points.

MU'RICIDE (*s. from the* Lat. mus muris *a mouſe, and* cædo *to kill*) A deſtroyer of mice.

MU'RIGAIN (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of ſtinging fly very troubleſome in the Caribbee iſlands.

Mu'ring (*p. a. from* mure) Walling in, incloſing with a wall.

Mu'ring (*s. from the adj.*) The act of raiſing walls.

MURK (*s. from the* Daniſh morck) Darkneſs, the want of light. *Shakeſpeare.*

Murk (*s. from the foregoing*) The husks of fruit after the juice has been preſſed out. *Ainſworth.*

Murk'lins (*s. a local word*) Darkneſs, the dark. *Ba.*

Mur'ky (*adj. from* murk) Dark, cloudy, wanting light.

Murle (*v. t. a local word*) To crumble. *Bailey.*

MUR'MUR (*s. from the* Lat.) A low melancholy noiſe; a complaint half expreſſed, a complaint not openly uttered.

Mur'mur (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To give a low ſound like the noiſe of running water; to grumble, to utter ſecret and ſullen diſcontent; *with at before things and againſt before perſons: as, "Do not* murmur at *any thing that has befallen you." "You* murmur againſt *the king."* But this diſtinction is not always obſerved: "*The Jews* murmured at *him.*"

Mur'muring (*p. a. from* murmur) Making a low ſound like the noiſe of running water; grumbling, uttering ſecret diſcontent.

Mur'muring (*s. from the part.*) A low, protracted, undulating ſound like that of running water, an expreſſion of ſullen diſcontent.

Mur'muringly (*adv. from* murmuring) Grumblingly, mutteringly.

MUR'NIVAL (*s. from the* French morner *to ſtem*) Four cards of one ſort, a quaternion as four kings.

MUR'RAIN (*s. perhaps from the* Lat. mori *to die*) The plague in cattle, a contagious diſeaſe generally attended with a ſwelling of the throat and a putrefaction of the whole maſs of blood.

Mur'rain (*adj. from the ſub.*) Deadly, affected with the murrain.

Mur'raingraſs (*s. from* murrain, *and* graſs) The name of an herb.

MUR'RAY (*s. in geography*) A county in Scotland.

Murr'bird (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird, the murre. *Phillips.*

MURRE (*s. in ornithology*) The name of a bird.

MUR'REY (*adj. ſuppoſed to be from* Moro *a Moor*) Dark brown, darkly red.

Mur'rey (*s. from the adj.*) A dark brown.

Mur'reycolour (*s. from* murrey, *and* colour) A dark brown. *Phillips.*

Mur'reycoloured (*adj. from* murreycolour) Darkly red. *Arbuthnot.*

Murrh (*s. a local word*) A great cold. *Phillips.*

Mur'rion (*s. a different ſpelling*) A morion, a helmet, a caſque.

Murth (*s. an old word*) Plenty as of corn. *Ainſworth.*

Murth'ed (*p. obſolete*) Made glad. *Chaucer.*

MUR'THER (*s. a correct ſpelling, from the* Sax. morthor, *but now grown nearly obſolete*) Murder.

Mur'ther (*v. t. from the ſub. an old ſpelling*) To murder.

Mur'thered (*p. from* murther, *nearly obſolete*) Murdered.

Mur'therer (s. *from* murther, *an old ſpelling*) A murderer.

Mur'thering (*p. a. from* murther, *an old but correct ſpelling*) Murthering.

Mur'therous (*adj. from* murther, *an old ſpelling*) Murderous.

MURUCU'ZA (s. *in botany*) A ſpecies of paſſionflower.

MUS (s. *in zoology*, *from the* Lat.) A genus of quadrupeds, the mouſe.

MU'SA (s. *in botany*) A genus of plants; the plantain tree.

MU'SACH (s. *from the* Heb.) The cheſt in the temple into which the kings put their offerings.

MU'SAPH (s.) The code of the Turkiſh laws, a book ſaid to contain all the laws of the Turks.

Mu'ſarde (s. *obſolete*) A loiterer, a dull heavy fellow. *Ch.*

MUS'CA (s. *in the hiſtory of inſects*) A fly, the fly.

Muſ'cadel (s. *a different ſpelling*) The muſcadine. *Sh.*

MUS'CADINE (s. *from* muſcat) A kind of ſweet grape; a kind of rich wine; a kind of ſweet pear; a kind of confection.

MUSCA'RI (s. *in botany*) A ſpecies of hyacinths.

MUSCA'RIUS (s. *in heathen mythology*) One of the names of Jupiter.

MUS'CAT (s.) A delicious grape having the flavour of musk; a kind of ſweet pear.

MUSCHE'TO, MUSCHET'TO (s. *in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of gnat exceedingly troubleſome in ſome parts of America.

MUSCIPE'TA (s. *in ornithology*) The gnatſnapper.

MUS'CLE (s. *from the* Lat. muſculus) A fleſhy fibrous part of an animal body, the immediate inſtrument of motion; a ſhell fiſh of the bivalve kind.

Mus'clefiſh (s. *from* muſcle, *and* fiſh) The muſcle, a ſhell fiſh of the bivalve kind. *Phillips.*

MUSCOI'DES (s. *in botany*) The jungermania.

MUS'COSE (*adj. from the* Lat. muſcoſus) Moſſy.

Mus'coſeneſs (s. *from* muſcoſe) The ſtate of being moſſy.

Muſcos'ity (s. *from* muſcoſe) The ſtate of being overrun with moſs, moſſineſs.

MUS'COUS (*adj. from the* Lat. muſcoſus) Moſſy. *Cole.*

Mus'covite (s. *a different ſpelling*) A Moſcovite, a native of Moſcovy.

MUS'COVY (s. *not ſo common a ſpelling*) Moſcovy. *Scott.*

Mus'covyglaſs (s. *from* Muſcovy, *and* glaſs) The ſelenites.

Mus'cular (*adj. from* muſculus) Performed by muſcles, conſtituting the muſcles.

Muſcular'ity (s. *from* muſcular) The ſtate of being muſcular.

Mus'culated (*adj. from* muſculus) Having muſcles, conſiſting of muſcles.

Mus'culous (*adj. from* muſculus) Belonging to a muſcle, full of muſcles, brawny.

MUS'CULUS (s. *in anatomy*, *from the* Lat.) A muſcle, a fleſhy fibrous part of an animal body.

MUS'CULUS (s. *in zoology*) A little mouſe.

MUS'CULUS (s. *in ichthyology*) A ſhell fiſh of the bivalve kind.

MUS'CUS (s. *in botany*, *from the* Lat.) Moſs.

MUSE (s. *in heathen mythology*, *from the* Lat. muſa *a ſong, the* s *is ſounded ſoft*) One of the nine ſiſters the ſuppoſed patroneſſes of the liberal arts.

Muſe (s. *the* s *ſounded ſoft*, *from the foregoing*) Deep thought, cloſe attention, a brown ſtudy.

Muſe (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To ponder, to think cloſely, to ſtudy in ſilence, to be abſent in mind, to be in a brown ſtudy; to wonder, to be amazed.

Muſe (s. *the* s *is ſounded hard*, *a hunting term*) The place in a hedge through which a hare or rabbet is wont to paſs.

MUSE'A (s. *from the* Lat. muſeus *belonging to the muſes*) A curious pavement in moſaic work.

Mu'ſeful (*adj. from* muſe) Thinking deeply, ſilently thoughtful.

Mu'ſen (*v. int. a hunting term*) To caſt the head as a ſtag.

Mu'ſer (s. *from* muſe) One that muſes.

Mu'ſet (s. *a hunting term*) A muſe, a place in a hedge through which a hare or rabbet is wont to paſs.

MUSE'UM (s. *from the* Lat.) A ſtudy; a place where curioſities are depoſited.

MU'SHI (s. *from the* Heb. *ſignifying* one that withdraws) A man's name.

Mu'ſhite (s. *from* Muſhi) A deſcendent of Muſhi.

MU'SIA (s. *a different ſpelling*) The muſea, curious pavements of moſaic work. *Scott.*

MUSH'ROOM (s. *from the* French mouſchron) A plant of a ſpungy ſubſtance which generally grows up in one night; an upſtart, one riſen from a mean condition.

Muſh'room (*adj. from the ſub.*) Belonging to an upſtart, recent, ſoon come to perfection. "*A* muſhroom *pa-*"*triot.*"

Muſh'roomſtone (s. *in natural hiſtory*) A kind of foſſil.

MU'SIC (s. *from the* Greek μȣσικη) The ſcience of harmonical ſounds, inſtrumental harmony, vocal harmony.

MU'SICA (s. *from the* Lat.) The ſcience of muſic, muſic, books of muſic, a company of muſicians. *Scott.*

Mu'ſical (*adj. from* muſic) Belonging to muſic, harmonious, ſweet in ſound.

Mu'ſically (*adv. from* muſical) Harmoniouſly, with ſweet ſounds.

Mu'ſicalneſs (s. *from* muſical) Harmony, the quality or ſtate of being harmonious.

Muſic'ian (s. *from* muſic) One skilled in muſic, one who performs on inſtruments of muſic.

Mu'ſicmaſter (s. *from* muſic, *and* maſter) One who teaches muſic.

MU'SICO (s. *from the* Italian) A muſician, one who is expert in teaching muſic. *Scott.*

MU'SIMON (s. *in zoology*) A bigenerous beaſt generated between a ram and a ſhe goat.

Muſi'na (s. *a different ſpelling*) The muſea, a pavement done in curious moſaic work. *Scott.*

Mu'ſing (*p. a. from* muſe) Pauſing, pondering, thinking cloſely.

Mu'ſing (s. *from* muſe, *the* s *is ſounded hard*) The act of paſſing as of a hare through a hedge.

MUSK (s. *in medicine*, *from* moſcus) A very powerful perfume; it is procured from a kind of Indian goat.

MUSK (s. *in botany*) The grape hyacinth.

Musk'apple (s. *from* musk, *and* apple) A kind of apple.

Musk'cat (s. *from* musk, *and* cat) The moſchus, the animal from which musk is procured.

Musk'cherry (s. *from* musk, *and* cherry) A ſort of cherry.

Musk'ed (*adj. from* musk) Perfumed with musk. *Phil.*

MUS'KET (s. *from the* French mouſquet) A ſoldier's hand gun; a male ſparrow hawk.

Mus'ketbasket (s. *in fortification*) A basket filled with earth.

Musketee'r (s. *from* musket) A ſoldier who carries a musket.

Mus'ketoon (s. *from* musket) A blunderbuſs, a ſhort gun with a large bore.

Musk'grape (s. *from* musk, *and* grape) A grape which has the flavour of musk, the muskadine.

Mus'kin (s. *a local word*) The titmouſe, the tomtit.

Mus'kineſs (s. *from* musky) The ſcent of musk.

Musk'julep (s. *from* musk, *and* julep) A julep in which there is an infuſion of musk.

Musk'melon (s. *from* musk, *and* melon) A fragrant ſort of melon.

Musk'pear (s. *from* musk, *and* pear) A fragrant kind of pear.

Musk'rat (s. *in zoology*) A kind of rat having the ſcent of musk.

Musk'roſe (s. *from* musk, *and* roſe) A kind of roſe.

Musk'ſcabious (s. *in botany*) The name of an herb.

Mus'ky (*adj. from* musk) Fragrant, ſcented with musk.

MUS'LIN (s. *in commerce*) A fine kind of cloth made of cotton and imported from the Eaſt Indies.

Mus'lin (*adj. from the ſub.*) Conſiſting of muſlin, made of muſlin.

MUS'MON (s. *in zoology*) The muſimon. *Phillips.*

MUS'QUAPES (s. *in botany*) A kind of root in North America the juice of which is uſed by the Indians for paint.

MUS'QUASH (s. *in zoology*) A beaſt common in New England reſembling a beaver. *Phillips.*

Mus'quet (s. *a different but leſs common ſpelling*) A musket.

Mus'quetbasket (s. *in fortification*) A basket of earth uſed in forming a breaſt work. *Scott.*

Muſquetee'r (s. *a different and leſs common ſpelling*) A musketeer. *Scott.*

Muſquetoo'n (s. *a different ſpelling*) A musketoon. *Scott.*

MUS'ROL (s. *from the* French muſerole) The noſeband of a bridle.

MUSS (s. *the derivation is not noted*) A ſcramble, a trial of skill as among boys which ſhall pick up moſt of any thing thrown to them.

Mus'ſa (s. *in old records*) A marſhy ground.

MUS'SACK (s.) A kind of drink much uſed by the Chineſe.

MUS'SACUS (s. *in zoology*) The musk rat.

Mus'ſelin (s. *a different ſpelling*) Muſlin. *Scott.*

MUSSITA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. muſſito *to murmur*) A murmur, a grumbling.

MUS'SULMAN (*s. from the* Arabic) A Mahometan believer, the title which the Mahometans attribute to themſelves.

MUST (*v. int. a ſign of the potential mode*; *it has no inflection*) To be obliged to, to be neceſſitated to.

MUST (*s. from the* Lat. muſtum) New wine, wine as it runs from the preſs; wort, new beer as it runs from the malt.

Muſt (*v. t. perhaps from* moiſt) To make mouldy.

Muſt (*v. int.*) To grow muſty.

Mus'tache. Muſta'chia (*s. different ſpellings*) The muſtaches, whiskers. *Philips.*

MUSTA'CHES (*s. from the* French mouſtaches) The beard of the upper lip, whiskers. *Spenſer.*

MUSTA'CIA (*s. in botany*) A kind of laurel.

MUS'TARD (*s. from the* French mouſtarde) The name of a plant, the ſeed of the plant bruiſed and mixed with water.

Mus'tard (*adj. from the ſubſtantive, ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to muſtard, uſed with muſtard.

Mus'tardbowl (*s. from* muſtard, *and* bowl) A bowl uſed in bruiſing muſtard ſeed.

Mus'tardpot (*s. from* muſtard, *and* pot) A ſmall veſſel to hold muſtard.

Mus'tardſeed (*s. from* muſtard, *and* ſeed) The ſeed of the muſtard.

MUSTA'PHIS (*s. in Turkey*) Doctors, learned men.

Muſt'ed (*p. from* muſt) Become mouldy.

MUSTE'LA (*s. in zoology*) The weaſel.

MUSTE'LA (*s. in ichthyology*) The eelpout.

Mus'teous (*adj. from* muſt) Sweet as muſt, like muſt.

MUS'TER (*v. t. from the* Dutch mouſteren) To review forces, to bring together; *with* up: *as*, "*I will* muſter up *all my friends*."

Mus'ter (*v. int.*) To aſſemble together, to aſſemble in order to form an army.

Mus'ter (*s. from the verb*) The review of a body of forces, a regiſter of forces; a collection, a company together. *To paſs muſter*, to be allowed.

Mus'terbook (*s. from* muſter, *and* book) A book in which the forces are regiſtered, a muſter roll.

Mus'tered (*p. from* muſter) Reviewed, brought together, brought together to form an army, regiſtered in a muſter book.

Mus'tering (*p. a. from* muſter) Reviewing, bringing together.

Mus'tering (*s. from the part.*) The act of reviewing forces, the act of bringing together.

Mus'termaſter (*s. from* muſter, *and* maſter) One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

Mus'terroll (*s. from* muſter, *and* roll) A regiſter of forces.

Muſt'ier (*adj. comp. of* muſty) Muſty in a greater degree.

Muſt'ieſt (*adj. ſup. of* muſty) Muſty in the greateſt degree.

Muſt'ily (*adv. from* muſty) With muſtineſs. *Scott.*

Muſt'ineſs (*s. from* muſty) The ſtate of being muſty.

Muſt'ing (*p. a. from* muſt) Growing muſty.

Mus'ty (*adj. from* muſt) Mouldy, ſtale, vapid; dull, heavy.

Mus'ulman (*s. a different ſpelling*) A muſſulman, a Turk.

Mut (*v. int. obſolete*) May, might. *Chaucer.*

MU'TA (*s. in heathen mythology*) The ſuppoſed goddeſs of liberty.

Mutabil'ity (*s. from* mutable) Changeableneſs, inconſtancy.

MU'TABLE (*adj. from the* Lat. muto *to change*) Changeable, inconſtant.

Mu'tableneſs (*s. from* mutable) Changeableneſs, inconſtancy.

Mu'tably (*adv. from* mutable) Changeably, inconſtantly.

Muta're (*v. t. in old records*) To mew up hawks in moulting time.

MUTA'TION (*s. from the* Lat. muto *to change*) A change, an alteration.

MUTE (*adj. from the* Lat. mutus) Silent, dumb, having nothing to ſay.

Mute (*s. from the adj.*) One that has no power of ſpeech, one that is to ſtand ſilent; a letter which without a vowel can make no ſound.

MUTE (*v. int. from the* French mutir) To dung as a bird.

Mute (*s. from the verb*) The dung of a bird.

Mu'tely (*adv. from* mute) Silently, without ſpeaking.

MUTHLAB'BEN (*s. from the* Heb. *ſignifying* to move the heart) A kind of muſical inſtrument.

MU'TILATE (*v. t. from the* Lat. mutilo) To deprive of ſome eſſential part.

Mu'tilated (*p. from* mutilate) Deprived of ſome eſſential part.

Mu'tilating (*p. a. from* mutilate) Depriving of ſome eſſential part.

Mutila'tion (*s. from* mutilate) The deprivation of any eſſential part.

MU'TINE (*s. from the* French mutir) A mutineer. *Sh.*

Mutinee'r (*s. from* mutine) A mover of ſedition, an oppoſer of lawful authority.

Mu'ting (*p. a. from* mute) Dunging as a bird.

Mu'ting (*s. from the part.*) The dung of a bird.

Mu'tinous (*adj. from* mutine) Seditious, turbulent, oppoſing lawful authority.

Mu'tinouſly (*adv. from* mutinous) Seditiouſly, turbulently, in a manner oppoſite to legal authority.

Mu'tinouſneſs (*s. from* mutinous) Seditiouſneſs, turbulence.

Mu'tiny (*s. from* mutine) An inſurrection, a ſedition.

Mu'tiny (*v. int. from the ſub.*) To move ſedition, to raiſe inſurrection.

Mu'tinying (*p. a. from* mutiny) Moving ſedition, raiſing inſurrection.

Mu'tinying (*s. from* mutiny) The act of moving ſedition, mutiny. *Scott.*

MUT'TER (*v. int. ſuppoſed to be from the* Lat. mutio *to ſpeak ſoftly*) To grumble, to murmur.

Mut'ter (*v. t.*) To utter with imperfect articulation.

Mut'ter (*s. from the verb*) A murmur, an obſcure utterance.

Mut'tered (*p. from* mutter) Uttered with imperfect articulation.

Mut'terer (*s. from* mutter) A grumbler, one that mutters.

Mut'tering (*p. a. from* mutter) Murmuring, grumbling.

Mut'tering (*s. from the part.*) A grumbling, a murmuring.

Mut'teringly (*adv. from* muttering) With indiſtinct articulation.

MUT'TON (*s. from the* French mouton) The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food; a ſheep in droll ſtyle.

Mut'ton (*adj. from the ſub. ſometimes uſed in compoſition*) Belonging to the fleſh of ſheep, produced from the fleſh of ſheep.

Mut'tonbroth (*s. from* mutton, *and* broth) Broth made from mutton.

Mut'tonchop (*s. from* mutton, *and* chop) A bit of mutton cut to be fried.

Mut'tonfiſt (*s. from* mutton, *and* fiſt, *in droll ſtyle*) A hand coarſe, large and red. *Dryden.*

Mut'tonpaſty (*s. from* mutton, *and* paſty) A muttonpie.

Mut'tonpie (*s. from* mutton, *and* pie) A pie made of mutton.

MUTTOU'NA (*s. in botany*) The name of an American plant, of which the Indians make bread.

MU'TUAL (*adj. from the* Lat. mutuus) Acting in turn, reciprocal.

Mutual'ity (*s. from* mutual) An action by turns, a reciprocation.

Mu'tually (*adv. from* mutual) In return, in turn, reciprocally.

MU'TULE (*s. in architecture*) A kind of ſquare modillion.

MU'TULUS (*s. in architecture*) The mutule, a kind of bracket to bear up the end of a beam.

MU'TUUM (*s. a law term*) A loan.

MU'YD (*s.*) A corn meaſure in France, containing about eight quarters and a half.

Muz'zey (*s. a local word*) A quagmire. *Bailey.*

MUZ'ZLE (*s. from the* French muſeau) The mouth of any thing, the mouth in droll ſtyle; a faſtening for the mouth to prevent biting.

Muz'zle (*v. t. from the ſub.*) To bind the mouth, to ſecure the mouth, to fondle with the mouth. *L'Eſtrange.*

Muz'zle (*v. int.*) To bring the mouth near, to pull out by the mouth.

Muz'zled (*p. from* muzzle) Bound about the mouth, ſecured from biting by a muzzle.

Muz'zlemoulding (*s. from* muzzle, *and* moulding) The ornament round the muzzle.

Muz'zlering (*s. from* muzzle, *and* ring) The great circle or moulding round the muzzle of a cannon.

Muzz'ling (*p. a. from* muzzle) Binding the mouth, feeling out with the mouth.

MY (*pron. uſed indifferently before a conſonant or vowel, from the* Sax. myn) Belonging to me.

MYACAN'THA (*s. in botany*) The butcher's broom.

MYAG'ROS (*s. in botany*) The name of a plant.

MYAG'RUM (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants.

MY'AX (*s. in ichthyology*) The muſcle, the limpin.

MYCEMA'TIAS (*s. from the* Greek μυκημα *a bellowing*) A kind of earthquake with a hollow grumbling noiſe.

MYCE'TES (*s. in botany*) Muſhrooms. *Phillips.*

MYC'TERES (*s. in anatomy*) The noſtrils.

MYCTERIS'MUS (*s. in rhetoric*) A taunt, a cloſer kind of ſarcaſm.

Myc'tias (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mycematias. *Ph.*

MYDE'SIS (*s. from the* Greek μυδησις) A rottenneſs proceeding from too much moiſture.

Mydmor'owe (*s. obſolete*) The middle of the morning. *Chaucer.*

MYDRI'ASIS (*s. from the* Greek μυδριασις) Too great a dilatation of the apple of the eye.

MYE'LOS (*s. from the* Greek μυελος) The marrow of the bones, the ſpinal marrow.

My'ere *s. an obſolete ſpelling*) Mire. *Chaucer.*

MY'GALE (*s. in zoology*) The field mouſe, the ſhrew mouſe.

MYIN'DA (*s. from the* Greek) A kind of play, the blindman's batt.

MY'LE (*s. from the* Greek μυλη) A mill, the nether millſtone.

MYL'LEWELL (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſort of cod.

MYLOE'COS (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of worm breeding in mills.

MYLOGLOS'SUM (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek μυλη *a mill, and* γλωσσα *a tongue*) A pair of muſcles which ſerve to turn the tongue round.

MYLOHYOIDÆ'US (*s. in anatomy, from the* Greek μυλος *a mill, and* νοειδες *a form*) A muſcle of the tongue.

MY'LON (*s. in ſurgery*) A large kind of ſtephyloma.

MYL'PHÆ (*s. with phyſicians*) A diſeaſe which occaſions a defect of hair on the eyelids.

Myn'chen (*s. obſolete*) A nun. *Johnſon.*

My'neth (*v. t. third per. obſolete*) Threateneth. *Chaucer.*

Mynt (*s. obſolete*) Gold. *Chaucer.*

MYOCEPH'ALON (*s. in ſurgery, from the* Greek μυα *a fly, and* κεφαλος *a head*) The prolapſion of a very ſmall part of the uvula.

MYO'DES (*s. in anatomy*) A muſcular expanſion in the neck.

My'ogale (*s. a different ſpelling*) The mygale, the field mouſe. *Philips.*

MYOLE'GIA (*s. with anatomiſts*) A deſcription of the muſcles.

MYOG'RAPHY (*s. from the* Greek μυς *a mouſe, and* γραφω *to write*) A deſcription of the muſcles.

MYOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek μυς *a mouſe, and* λογος *a diſcourſe*) A treatiſe of the muſcles.

MYOM'ANCY (*s. from the* Greek μυς *a mouſe, and* μαντεια *magic*) A kind of divination by means of mice.

My'ope (*s. from* myopia) One who is near ſighted.

MYOPH'ONON (*s. in botany, from the* Greek μυς *a mouſe, and* φονος *murder*) The name of an herb ſaid to be fatal to mice.

MYO'PIA, MYO'PIAS (*s. from the* Greek μυω *to wink, and* ωψ ωπος *an eye*) The ſtate of being near ſighted, purblindneſs.

MY'OPS (*s. a different ſpelling*) A myope, one that is near ſighted.

My'opy (*s. from* myopia) The ſtate of being near ſighted, ſhortneſs of ſight.

MYOSO'TA, MYOSO'TIS (*s. in botany*) The name of an herb, the mouſe-ear.

MYOSUROI'DEA (*s. in botany*) The alopuecris, the foxtail graſs.

MYOSU'RUS (*s. in botany*) The mouſe tail.

MYO'TOMY (*s. from the* Greek μυς *a mouſe, and* τομη *a ſection*) A diſſection of the muſcles.

MY'RA (*s. in ancient geography*) The name of a city. *Acts.*

MY'RACH (*s. from the* Arabic) The epigaſtrium. *Ph.*

MYRACO'PIUM (*s. with phyſicians, from the* Greek) A medicine to take off wearineſs.

MYRA'PIUM (*s. in botany*) The muſk pear.

MYR'IAD (*s. from the* Greek μυριας) The number conſiſting of ten thouſand; *proverbially*, a very great number.

MYR'IARCH (*s. from the* Greek μυριας *ten thouſand, and* αρχη *a chief*) A captain of ten thouſand.

MYR'ICA (*s. in botany*) A genus of plants; the tamariſk.

My'rice (*s. in botany, from* myrica) The tamariſk.

MYRI'NUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The male lamprey.

MY'RINX (*s. in anatomy*) The drum of the ear, the tympanum.

MYRIOPHYLL'UM (*s. in botany*) The milfoil, the yarrow.

MYRIS'TICA (*s. in botany, and commerce*) The nutmeg, the nutmeg-tree.

MYRME'CIA (*s. a different ſpelling*) The myrmeccon, a kind of wart in the palm of the hand or ſole of the foot.

MYRME'CIAS (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone with little knots like warts.

MYRME'CION (*s. with ſurgeons*) A troubleſome kind of wart in the palm of the hand or ſole of the feet.

MYRME'CION (*s. in the hiſtory of inſects*) A kind of ſpider.

MYR'MECITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A ſtone having a figure in it reſembling the piſmire.

MYRME'COLCO (*s. in zoology*) A little creature that preys on ants.

MYRMECOPH'AGA (*s. in zoology*) The antbear, a genus of quadrupeds.

MYR'MIDON (*s. from the* Greek) One of the ſoldiers of Achilles; a ruffian; a conſtable, an aſſiſtant to a conſtable.

MYRMIL'LO (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of Gallic armour. *Dict. of Arts.*

MYRMIL'LONES (*s. in antiquity*) A kind of combatants among the Romans.

MYROB'ALAN (*s. in medicines*) A kind of dried fruit reſembling dates.

MYROBALA'NUM (*s. in botany*) An Egyptian nut which yields a precious oil.

MYROBAL'SAMUM (*s. in pharmacy*) An ointment made of balm.

MYROBATIN'DUM (*s. in botany*) A ſpecies of lantana.

MYROP'OLA (*s. from the* Greek μυρον *ointment, and* πωλεω *to ſell*) One who ſells unguents.

Myrop'oliſt (*s. from* myropola) One who deals in perfumes and ſweet unguents.

Myr'oure (*s. an obſolete ſpelling*) A mirrour. *Chaucer.*

MYRRH (*s. from the* Lat. myrrha) A precious kind of gum.

MYRR'HINE (*adj. from the* Lat myrrhinus) Belonging to myrrh; made of the myrrhine ſtone.

Myrr'hine (*s. from the adj. in natural hiſtory*) The myrrhites, a kind of precious ſtone. *Milton.*

Myrr'hineſtone (*s. from* myrrhine, *and* ſtone) The myrrhites, a precious ſtone having the colour and ſmell of myrrh. *Johnſon.*

MYRR'HIS (*s. in botany*) The mock chervil.

MYRR'HITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone having the colour and ſmell of myrrh.

MYR'SINE (*s. in botany*) The myrtle tree.

MYRSINE'UM (*s. in botany*) The wild fennel.

MYR'SINITES (*s. in natural hiſtory*) A precious ſtone having the colour of honey and the ſmell of myrtle.

MYR'TIFORM (*adj. from the* Lat. myrtus *myrtle, and* forma *a form*) Having the ſhape of myrtle.

MYR'TITES (*s. from the* Lat. myrtus *myrtle*) Wine impregnated with myrtleberries.

MYR'TLE (*s. in botany, from the* Greek μυρτὸς) A fragrant kind of ſhrub, the myrtletree.

Myr'tleberry (*s. from* myrtle, *and* berry) The fruit of the myrtle.

Myr'tletree (*s. from* myrtle, *and* tree) A fragrant kind of ſhrub.

MYRTOCE'LINOS (*s. in botany*) The mouſe ear.

MYRTOPET'ALON (*s. in botany*) An herb with leaves reſembling myrtle.

MYR'TUS (*s. in botany, from the* Lat.) The myrtle.

MY'RUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The great ſea eel.

MYS (*s. in ichthyology*) A ſhell fiſh of the muſcle kind.

Myſe'lf (*pron. from* my, *and* ſelf) I in my own perſon, I with emphaſis.

Myſglos'id (*adj. obſolete*) Miſinterpreted. *Chaucer.*

MYS'IA (*s. in ancient geography*) A province in the Leſſer Aſia. *Acts.*

Mys'setake (*adj. obſolete*) Miſtaken. *Chaucer.*

Myſtagog'ical (*adj. from* myſtagogue) Belonging to a myſtagogue.

MYS'TAGOGUE (*s. from the* Greek μυϛης *a teacher of ſacred things, and* αγωγος *a leader*) One who interprets divine myſteries; a keeper of church relics.

Mys'tagogy (*s. from* myſtagogue) An initiation into the myſteries of religion, the act of initiating into ſacred myſteries.

Myſte'rial (*adj. from* myſtery) Myſterious, obſcure. *Ba.*

MYSTE'RIARCH (*s. from the* Greek μυϛηριον *a myſtery, and* αρχος *a chief*) One who has the charge or management of ſacred myſteries.

Myſte'rious (*adj. from* myſtery) Comprizing a myſtery, incapable of being fully underſtood; artfully perplexed.

Myſte'riouſly (*adv. from* myſterious) In a manner not to to be comprehended by the underſtanding; obſcurely, enigmatically.

Myſte'riouſneſs (*s. from* myſterious) The ſtate of being myſterious.

Mys'terize (*v. t. from* myſtery) To explain as a riddle or myſtery.

Mys'terized (*p. from* myſterize) Explained as a riddle or myſtery.

Mys'terizing (*p. a. from* myſtery) Explaining as an enigma or myſtery. *Brown.*

MYS'TERY (*s. from the* Greek μυϛηρια) Something above human comprehenſion, ſomething ſacredly obſcure; a ſecret thing, an enigma, any thing artfully concealed; a trade, a calling.

MYS'TIC (*adj. from the* Greek μυϛικος) Sacredly obſcure, involving ſome ſecret meaning; ſecret, obſcure, myſterious.

Mys'tic (*s. from the adj.*) One who thinks and talks of religion in a ſtyle above the underſtanding of common chriſtians; one who profeſſes a pure, ſublime and perfect devotion, a diſintereſted love of God, and aſpires to a ſtate of paſſive contemplation.

Mys'tical (*adj. from* myſtic) Sacredly obſcure, involving ſome ſecret meaning; ſecret, myſterious.

Mys'tically (*adv. from* myſtical) In a manner not eaſily underſtood, in a manner implying ſome ſecret meaning.

Mys'ticalneſs (*s. from* myſtical) The ſtate of being myſtical.

MYSTICE'TUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The name of a fiſh.

MYS'TRUM (*s. in antiquity*) A Grecian meaſure containing about a ſpoonful.

Myſwand'ring (*adj. obſolete*) Uncertain. *Chaucer.*

MYTHIS'TORY (*s. from the* Greek μυθος *falſe, and* ιϛορια *a hiſtory*) A kind of fable founded on true hiſtory, hiſtory in which there is a mixture of fable.

Mytholog'ical (*adj. from* mythology) Belonging to mythology.

Mytholog'ically (*adv. from* mythology) In a manner ſuited to fabulous hiſtory.

Mythol'ogiſt (*s. from* mythology) One skilled in fabulous hiſtory, an expoſitor of the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

Mythol'ogize (*v. int. from* mythology) To relate fabulous hiſtory, to explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

Mythol'ogizing (*p. a. from* mythologize) Explaining the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

MYTHOL'OGY (*s. from the* Greek μυθος *a fable, and* λογος *a deſcription*) A ſyſtem of fable, an explanation of the fabulous hiſtory of the heathen divinities.

MY'THOPLASM (*s. from the* Greek μυθος *a fable, and* πλασσω *to frame*) A narration of fable.

MYTH'RA (*s. in the mythology of the* Perſians) The ſecond in order of the three principal deities worſhipped by the Perſians.

MYTH'RAS (*s. from* Mythra) The third in order of the three principal deities worſhipped by the Perſians.

MY'TILUS (*s. in ichthyology*) The limpin, a large muſcle.

MYU'RUS (*s. from the* Greek μυȣρος *the tail of a mouſe*) A declining pulſe, a pulſe which grows weaker by inſenſible degrees.

MYX'A (*s. from the* Greek) The mucous diſcharge from the noſe; the wick of a candle; a kind of wild plum.

MYX'ON (*s. in ichthyology*) A fiſh of the mullet kind.

THE END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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